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SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE of SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM CHESTER COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

John C. Hayes, III, Circuit Court
Brian M. Gibbons, Circuit Court Judge
J. Mark Hayes, II, Circuit Court Judge

Appellate Case Nos. 2022-001312 and 2022-001390

Trial Court Case Nos. 2018CP1200117 and 2018CP1200074

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard, Plaintiffs,

Of whom Heidi Gersten is the Appellant,

v.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tirbovich, Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Co, John Ammendola, Trustgard Insurance Company, Blackwell, SC Department of Public Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does, Respondents.

Of whom Kevin Carter is the Respondent.

APPELLANT'S TITLE II of the AMERICANS with DISABILITIES ACT ("ADA")
REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST to ACCEPT as TIMELY FILED
APPELLANT'S RETURN, RESPONSE, OBJECTION, and OPPOSITION to RESPONDENT
KEVIN CARTER'S MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE,
MOTION TO REQUIRE APPELLANT TO PROMPTLY CORRECT THE RECORD ON
APPEAL and Exhibit A

Heidi Gersten, Appellant
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The Appellant Heidi Gersten (“GERSTEN”) in the above-captioned case, hereby moves this South Carolina Court of Appeals (“COURT”), pursuant of/to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) Reasonable Accommodation Request, the Golden Rule, and Rules 240 and 263, SCACR, to accept as timely filed her return, response, objection, and opposition and is seeking a DENIAL of the MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO REQUIRE APPELLANT TO PROMPTLY CORRECT THE RECORD ON APPEAL filed by the Respondent Kevin Carter, (“CARTER”).

The reasons for this motion are set forth in the attached memorandum in support.

Respectfully submitted this 25th of July 2024,

_____/S/Heidi Gersten
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS And AUTHORITIES in SUPPORT of APPELLANT’S TITLE II of the AMERICANS with DISABILITIES ACT (“ADA”) REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST to ACCEPT as TIMELY FILED APPELLANT’S RETURN, RESPONSE, OBJECTION, and OPPOSITION to RESPONDENT KEVIN CARTER’S MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO REQUIRE APPELLANT TO PROMPTLY CORRECT THE RECORD ON APPEAL

1. On June 12, 2024, “CARTER”, filed a MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO REQUIRE APPELLANT TO PROMPTLY CORRECT THE RECORD ON APPEAL, placing these previously “COURT” ordered consolidated case numbers 2022-001312 and 2022-001390 in abatement pending this “COURT’s” decision.

2. On July 17, 2024, this “COURT” granted an extension until July 25, 2024.

3. This filing is timely filed.

4. “GERSTEN” is paralyzed disabled as a result of the collision in controversy in this matter which causes her to be substantially limited on one or more of her major life activities and she is now a qualified individual of and protected under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”). She has no caregiver, personal aid, or assistance to help her with daily functions. She lives under extreme hardship and extraordinary circumstances.

5. A “qualified individual with a disability” is defined as “an individual with a disability who, with or without reasonable modifications to rules, policies, or practices, the removal of architectural, communication, or transportation barriers, or the provision of auxiliary aids and services, meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities provided by a public entity.” United States v. Georgia, 546

U.S. at 153– 54, 126 S.Ct. 877 (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 12131(2)).

6. Despite the previous, “GERSTEN” has been diligently working on perfecting her appeal as best as she can, while coping with secondary complications of paralysis, such as, an illness of multiple pressure wounds; one of which is located on her left buttocks that prevents her from sitting down for extended periods of time without further injury, in addition to others; as well as toes that have lost their nailbeds; coupled with managing bowels and incontinence issues that she has no control over. She experiences frequent diarrhea attacks, explosions, and accidents that include multiple unexpected bouts of urination throughout the day, as it takes “GERSTEN” between two to five hours or longer to perform the task of extracting at least one bowel movement daily and cleanup. Using the digital stimulation technique often leaves her fingers pruned and numb and causes her to feel exhausted following, as she often loses sensation in her hands afterwards. She changes her own diapers multiple times a day. It takes her approximately fifty-two (52) times longer to perform simple basic daily functions an abled body can do.

7. “GERSTEN’s” disability of being paralyzed renders her incapable of asserting her claims or defenses in a timely manner. Under South Carolina law, “GERSTEN” is a “vulnerable adult” defined, in part, as a person eighteen years of age or older who has a physical or mental condition which substantially impairs the person from adequately providing for his or her own care or protection.

8. “GERSTEN” has spent much time on this instant appeal producing information which was voluminous, and required her to scan thousands of documents, research, redact personal data according to law, and type information into comprehensible and acceptable formats, which is challenging between lacking technological resources and a proper wheelchair to sit in and use, in

addition to the litany of other previously stated misfortunes “GERSTEN” lives with, as she navigates through on her journey towards a single step, vindicating her rights in response to her victimization of paralysis and its secondary complications, including, but not limited to, her claims against Respondent Kevin Carter. “GERSTEN” is nearly finished with her return and response. During the completion of this filing, “GERSTEN” became nauseated, vomited, and experienced stomach cramps and pains, indicating an urgency to empty her bowels immediately.

9. In addition to “GERSTEN’s” health crisis, she has other court matters in other states with deadlines within proximity of this case here.

10. Public policy advocates for appeals to be tried on their merits and the appellate courts often grant extensions of time at various stages.

11. The Respondent Kevin Carter and other Respondents are not prejudiced.

12. This request to accept her return, response, objection, and opposition as timely filed are not made for the purposes of delay; rather in the interest and furtherance of justice and to prevent and avoid its miscarriage.

THEREFORE, having shown more than good cause; extraordinary circumstances, and for the previous reasons, the Appellant Heidi Gersten (“GERSTEN”) respectfully requests this “Court” to accept her return, response, objection, and opposition as timely filed and DENY the Respondent Carter’s Motion to Dismiss Appeal or, in the alternative, Motion to Require Appellant to Promptly Correct the Record on Appeal.

Respectfully submitted this 25th day of July 2024,

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PROOF OR CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of a true and accurate copy of the APPELLANT’S TITLE II of the AMERICANS with DISABILITIES ACT (“ADA”) REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST to ACCEPT as TIMELY FILED APPELLANT’S RETURN, RESPONSE. OBJECTION, and OPPOSITION to RESPONDENT KEVIN CARTER’S MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO REQUIRE APPELLANT TO PROMPTLY CORRECT THE RECORD ON APPEAL and Exhibit A, and Cover Sheet in the above-captioned cases was made upon all parties and counsel of record by email per court order on July 25, 2024:

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EXHIBIT A

COMPLETE RECORD ON APPEAL

THE STATE of SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM CHESTER COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas
John C. Hayes, III, Circuit Court
Judge Brian M. Gibbons, Circuit Court
Judge J. Mark Hayes, II, Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2018-CP-12-00117
2028-AP-12-00074

Appellate Case Nos. 2022-001312 and 2022-001390

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard, Plaintiffs,

Of whom Heidi Gersten is Appellant,

v.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tirbovich, Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Co, John Ammendola, Trustgard Insurance Company, Blackwell, SC Department of Public Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does, Defendants,

Of whom Kevin Carter is the Respondent.

COMPLETE RECORD ON APPEAL
With Leave of Court

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 RE: Methods of Electronic Filing and Service Under Rule 262 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules Appellate Case No. 2020-000447)

COMPLETE RECORD ON APPEAL, PART 2 of 4

(Pursuant to/of Order (b)(2) of the Supreme Court of South Carolina **2021-08-25-02**
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PROOF OR CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of a true and accurate copy of the APPELLANT'S TITLE II of the AMERICANS with DISABILITIES ACT ("ADA") REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST to ACCEPT as TIMELY FILED APPELLANT'S RETURN, RESPONSE, OBJECTION, and OPPOSITION to RESPONDENT KEVIN CARTER'S MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO REQUIRE APPELLANT TO PROMPTLY CORRECT THE RECORD ON APPEAL and Exhibit A, and Cover Sheet in the above-captioned Appellate Case Nos. 2022-001312 and 2022-001390 was made upon all parties and counsel of record by email per this "Court's" order, on July 25, 2024:

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Respectfully submitted this 25th day of July 2024

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April 26, 2018

Order consolidating cases filed April 26, 2018

Heidi Gersten et al
PLAINTIFF(S)

Kevin Carter et al
DEFENDANT(S)

DISPOSITION TYPE (CHECK ONE)

- JURY VERDICT.** This action came before the court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and a verdict rendered.
- DECISION BY THE COURT.** This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered.
- ACTION DISMISSED (CHECK REASON):** Rule 12(b), SCRCP; Rule 41(a), SCRCP (Vol. Nonsuit); Rule 43(k), SCRCP (Settled);
 Other
- ACTION STRICKEN (CHECK REASON):** Rule 40(j), SCRCP; Bankruptcy;
 Binding arbitration, subject to right to restore to confirm, vacate or modify arbitration award;
 Other
- STAYED DUE TO BANKRUPTCY**
- DISPOSITION OF APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT (CHECK APPLICABLE BOX):**
 Affirmed; Reversed; Remanded;
 Other

NOTE: ATTORNEYS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTIFYING LOWER COURT, TRIBUNAL, OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY OF THE CIRCUIT COURT RULING IN THIS APPEAL.

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED: See attached order (formal order to follow) Statement of Judgment by the Court:

This case shall be consolidated with case number 2018-CP-12-00074. These cases fall outside the scope of an arbitration and shall be placed on the Common Pleas docket for process.

ORDER INFORMATION

This order ends does not end the case. See Page 2 for additional information.

For Clerk of Court Office Use Only

This judgment was electronically entered by the Clerk of Court as reflected on the Electronic Time Stamp, and a copy mailed first class to any party not proceeding in the Electronic Filing System on 04/26/2018 .

Unknown John Does
GMC
Chevrolet
Blackwell
S C Department of Public Safety
John Ammendola
Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club
Nationwide Insurance Company
Joseph Tirbovich
Daniel Hubbard
Ivanka Ayoub
Heidi Gersten for Heidi Gersten
Heidi Gersten for Heidi Gersten

NAMES OF TRADITIONAL FILERS SERVED BY MAIL

Court Reporter:

E-Filing Note: The date of Entry of Judgment is the same date as reflected on the Electronic File Stamp and the clerk's entering of the date of judgment above is not required in those counties. The clerk will mail a copy of the judgment to parties who are not E-Filers or who are appearing pro se. See Rule 77(d), SCRCP.



Chester Common Pleas

Case Caption: Heidi Gersten , plaintiff, et al VS Kevin Carter , defendant, et al
Case Number: 2018CP1200117
Type: Order/Electronic Form 4

So Ordered

s/Brian M. Gibbons #2168 Circuit Judge

September 19, 2018

Order granting Defendants Kevin Carter's and Richard Davis' Motion to Dismiss filed September 19, 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF CHESTER

CIVIL ACTION NO: 2018-CP-12-00117

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard,

Plaintiff,

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS KEVIN CARTER’S AND RICHARD DAVIS’ MOTION TO DISMISS

vs.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tribovich, Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club, John Ammendola, Trustguard Insurance Company, SC Department of Public Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does,

Defendants.

This matter comes before the Court upon Defendants Kevin Carter’s and Richard Davis’ Motion to Dismiss and Motion to Strike or, in the Alternative, Motion to Sever. The Court held a hearing on this Motion and a number of other motions on September 5, 2018. For the reasons set forth below, Defendants Carter’s and Davis’ Motion is granted in part and denied in part.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

This action arises out of an automobile collision that took place on March 19, 2015 between a vehicle operated by Heidi Gersten and allegedly owned by Ivanka Ayoub and a vehicle operated and owned by Kevin Carter. Plaintiff Gersten originally filed a property damage arbitration claim on February 21, 2018 (hereinafter “Arbitration Action”). The claim named Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, Interinsurance of the Automobile Club, and Trustguard Insurance as defendants.

Gersten then created a “First Amended Claim for Property Damage Verified” (hereinafter “Amended Arbitration Complaint”) on or about March 2, 2018, however, she did not file the Amended Arbitration Complaint at that time. The Amended Arbitration Complaint added Gersten’s mother, Ivanka Ayoub, as a claimant and added Joseph Tirbovich and John Ammendola as additional defendants. Gersten and Ayoub never obtained an Amended Summons listing Ayoub as a claimant, and the Amended Arbitration Complaint was not filed until March 27, 2018.

On March 16, 2018, Gersten, Ayoub, and Daniel Hubbard filed the above-captioned case in Circuit Court purporting to seek recovery for injuries arising out of the same collision. In addition to the defendants named in the Amended Arbitration Complaint, the Plaintiffs named the South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Blackwell (*sic*), Chevrolet, GMC, and unknown John Doe defendants.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, and the other Defendants who have allegedly been served in the case filed motions to dismiss both cases.¹ Interinsurance Exchange sought to dismiss the Arbitration Action, in part, on the grounds that the arbitration panel lacked jurisdiction over some of the claims asserted in the Arbitration Action. On April 26, 2018, Judge Gibbons, acting as the Chief Administrative Judge for Chester County Circuit Court, entered an Order finding the claims asserted in the Arbitration Action were outside the scope of arbitration. Therefore, he transferred the Arbitration Action to the Common Pleas docket and consolidated the case with the Circuit Court action. (April 26, 2018 Form 4 Order). Because the cases have been consolidated, this Order will address the allegations set forth in the Circuit Court Complaint. However, the Court

¹ The Court has no record of Blackwell, GMC, Chevrolet or any John Doe defendants being served. Furthermore, John Ammendola and Joseph Tirbovich deny that they have been served.

has reviewed all three Complaints, and the Court's ruling would be the same regardless of which pleading(s) were in effect.

This case was set for a hearing on the various pending motions for September 5, 2018. The case was also placed on the non-jury roster for a merits hearing for the same week. Plaintiff Heidi Gersten filed a motion for continuance. At the hearing, the defendants all consented to continuing the merits hearing of the case, but they requested that the motions be heard. Gersten consented to the Court proceeding with hearing the various motions.

LAW

Carter and Davis' Motion to Dismiss seeks the following relief:

- a) Dismissal of all claims asserted against Richard Davis;
- b) Dismissal of Daniel Hubbard's claims;
- c) Dismissal of Ivanka Ayoub's claims; and
- d) Dismissal of all causes of action asserted by Heidi Gersten with the exception of the negligence cause of action.²

The Court will address each item in turn.

A. All Causes of Action as to Defendant Richard Davis.

The Complaint only references Richard Davis in one paragraph, stating "The Defendants Kevin Carter and Richard Davis reside in Iredell County, North Carolina." (Compl. ¶ 2). The Complaint does not allege Richard Davis was involved in the automobile collision. Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRCF, a Complaint should be dismissed if it fails "to state facts sufficient to

² Carter and Davis also sought dismissal of the co-defendants. However, the co-defendants each moved on their own behalf for dismissal. Those motions were also heard at the September 5, 2018 hearing, and the Court will grant each of those motions in separate orders.

constitute a cause of action.” Rule 12(b)(6), SCRPC. The Complaint alleges no factual allegations against Defendant Richard Davis.³

Moreover, Richard Davis is a citizen and resident of the State of North Carolina. The Complaint does not allege any actions that Richard Davis took in this State. Therefore, this Court lacks personal jurisdiction over Richard Davis pursuant to Rule 12(b)(2), SCRPC. For both of these reasons, the claims against Richard Davis are dismissed.

B. Daniel Hubbard’s claims.

Kevin Carter and Richard Davis moved to dismiss Daniel Hubbard’s claims on the ground that South Carolina does not recognize a cause of action for loss of a sibling’s consortium. However, Daniel Hubbard did not appear for the hearing on the Motion to Dismiss. Therefore, his claims are dismissed for failure to prosecute pursuant to Rule 41(b), SCRPC.⁴

C. Ivanka Ayoub’s claims.

Plaintiff Ayoub appears to have asserted a property damage claim in the Amended Arbitration Complaint and a cause of action for loss of consortium in the Circuit Court Complaint. Ayoub is Gersten’s mother. The Circuit Court Complaint does not allege Ayoub was personally

³ The Arbitration Action Complaint alleges Davis co-owned the vehicle operated by Carter. Even if that were true, co-ownership of a vehicle does not support a cause of action. *See Fletcher v. Anderson*, 27 Kan. App. 2d 276, 3 P. 3d 558, 567-68 (2000) (because “no action for negligent entrustment can occur where the person entrusting the vehicle lacked a superior or exclusive right of control over the vehicle,” a nonowner is not liable for returning car to owner); *McGlothlin v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 991 P.2d 1273, 1280 (Alaska 1999) (“doctrine of negligent entrustment requires that the defendant have a greater right of possession or control of the chattel than the person to whom he entrusts it”); *De Blanc ex rel. De Blanc v. Jensen*, 59 S.W.3d 373 (Tex. Ct. App. 2001) (“In order for the [Defendant] to be liable under a theory of negligent entrustment, we would have to conclude that it is negligent for a nonowner to return control of a vehicle to its owner. We decline to so hold.”).

⁴ Even if Hubbard had appeared at the hearing, his claim would nonetheless fail for the reasons set out in Part C. below.

involved in the accident, but it does allege she “suffered, among other things, loss of consortium.” (Compl. ¶ 103).

Our Supreme Court has refused to recognize a cause of action in tort for filial loss of consortium. *See Doe v. Greenville County School Dist.*, 375 S.C. 63, 70, 651 S.E.2d 305, 308 (2007) (“Accordingly, in the absence of some action from the legislature, this Court has no authority upon which it could rely in finding that South Carolina law recognizes claims for loss of filial consortium.”).⁵ While South Carolina does recognize loss of spousal consortium, that cause of action was expressly recognized by the South Carolina General Assembly. *See* S.C. Code Ann. § 15-75-20. Our Supreme Court has held the absence of a similar statutory cause of action for filial loss of consortium indicates the General Assembly did not intend to recognize such causes of action. *See Greenville County School Dist.*, 375 S.C. at 69, 651 S.E.2d at 308.

Because South Carolina does not recognize claims for loss of filial consortium, the causes of action asserted by Ayoub in the Circuit Court Complaint must be dismissed.

Carter and Davis also seek to dismiss the property damage claim asserted by Ayoub in the Arbitration Action on Rule 12(b)(8) grounds. Because the Arbitration Action has been consolidated with the Circuit Court action, the Court finds that motion is now moot. At the hearing, Carter and Davis also raised the statute of limitations as an additional ground for dismissal of the property damage claim. The Court finds that a ruling on the statute of limitations issue is premature at this time, but Defendant Carter may file a separate motion on that issue in the future.

⁵ *See also Taylor v. Medenica*, 324 S.C. 200, 479 S.E.2d 35 (1996) (declining to recognize loss of filial consortium claim of child relating to injury to parent); *Kirkland v. Sam’s East, Inc.*, 411 F. Supp. 2d 639, 641 (D.S.C. 2005) (“South Carolina does not recognize a cause of action for filial loss of consortium”).

D. All Other Causes of Action asserted by Gersten with the Exception of Negligence.

The Complaint lists eighteen separate causes of action. With the exception of the negligence claim, these causes of action merely allege the legal elements of various other causes of action, and several of these causes of action fail to even allege the basic legal elements. Rule 8(a) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure states that a pleading setting forth a cause of action “shall contain . . . a short and plain statement of the facts showing the pleader is entitled to relief.” Rule 8(a), SCRPC. In reviewing a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), the Court’s analysis is limited solely to the Complaint itself, and no other documents may be considered. *See Woodell by Allen v. Marion School Dist. One*, 307 S.C. 297, 298, 414 S.E.2d 794, 794 (Ct. App. 1992). Moreover, a “trial court must dismiss a claim pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, if the pleadings, when taken in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, fail to allege sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action.” *Trancik v. USAA Ins. Co.*, 354 S.C. 549, 552, 581 S.E.2d 858, 860 (Ct. App. 2003).

Plaintiff must allege facts supporting each element of the causes of action asserted in the Complaint. She has failed to do so. Defendant Carter concedes the Complaint alleges sufficient facts to create a cause of action for negligence between Plaintiff Heidi Gersten and Defendant Kevin Carter. However, the Complaint alleges no facts that would support the other causes of action enumerated in the Complaint. Therefore, all causes of action with the exception of Gersten’s negligence claim will be dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6).

E. Carter and Davis’ other motions.

Carter and Davis also moved to dismiss the claims asserted against the various co-defendants or, in the alternative, to sever the causes asserted against those defendants. As noted above, the Court is granting the motions to dismiss the co-defendants via separate orders.

Therefore, Carter and Davis' motion to dismiss the co-defendants or, in the alternative, to sever is denied as moot.

In addition to moving to dismiss various claims asserted in the Complaint, Carter and Davis also moved to strike a number of paragraphs in the Complaints. Shortly before the hearing on the Defendants' various motions, Gersten apparently served an Amended Complaint on some of the defendants in the Circuit Court action. Counsel for Carter agreed at the hearing on this Motion that the Motion to Strike would need to be addressed after the Amended Complaint has been filed. Therefore, Carter's Motion to Strike is denied without prejudice and with leave to refile.

CONCLUSION

For the above-stated reasons, the Court finds Defendants Kevin Carter's and Richard Davis' Motions should be granted in part and denied in part. It is ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that:

- 1) All causes of action asserted against Richard Davis are dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRCP.
- 2) The causes of action asserted by Daniel Hubbard are dismissed pursuant to Rule 41(b), SCRCP for failure to prosecute.
- 3) Ivanka Ayoub's loss of consortium claim is dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRCP because South Carolina does not recognize a claim for filial loss of consortium.
- 4) All of the remaining causes of action against Kevin Carter with the exception of Heidi Gersten's negligence cause of action for personal injuries and property damage and Ivanka Ayoub's negligence cause of action for property damage are dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRCP.
- 5) Carter's Motion to Dismiss the property damage claim by Ivanka Ayoub is denied, but Carter may file a separate motion based on his statute of limitations argument at a later time.
- 6) Carter's Motion to Sever is denied as moot.
- 7) Carter's Motion to Strike is denied without prejudice and with leave to refile in light of the recently-served Amended Complaint.

8) Carter's and Davis' Motion to Dismiss pursuant to 12(b)(8) is denied as moot.

It is so **ORDERED**.

John C. Hayes, III
Circuit Court Judge



Chester Common Pleas

Case Caption: Heidi Gersten , plaintiff, et al VS Kevin Carter , defendant, et al

Case Number: 2018CP1200117

Type: Order/Other

So Ordered

s/John C. Hayes III 2049

September 19, 2018

Order granting Defendant Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club's Motion to Dismiss
filed September 19, 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF CHESTER

CIVIL ACTION NO: 2018-CP-12-00117

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard,

CIVIL ACTION NO: 2018-CP-12-00074

Plaintiffs,

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT INTERINSURANCE EXCHANGE OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S MOTION TO DISMISS

vs.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tirbovich, Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club, John Ammendola, Trustguard Ins. Co., Blackwell, SC Department of Public Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does,

Defendants.

This matter comes before the Court upon Defendant Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club's ("AAA") Motions to Dismiss, to Strike, and to change venue. The Court held a hearing on its and the other Defendants' motions on September 5, 2018. All served Defendant's appeared by and through their attorneys and Plaintiffs Gersten and Ayoub appeared *pro se*; Plaintiff Hubbard did not appear. For the reasons set forth below, Defendant AAA's principal motions are granted.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

This action arises out of an automobile collision that took place on March 19, 2015 between Ivanka Ayoub's vehicle operated by Heidi Gersten, and a vehicle both operated and owned by Kevin Carter. Plaintiff Gersten originally filed a property damage arbitration claim on February 21, 2018 (hereinafter "Arbitration Action"). The claim named Kevin Carter, Richard

Davis, Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, Interinsurance of the Automobile Club, and Trustguard Insurance as defendants.

Gersten then created a “First Amended Claim for Property Damage Verified” (hereinafter “Amended Arbitration Complaint”) on or about March 2, 2018, however, she did not then file the Amended Arbitration Complaint. The Trided Arbitration Complaint added Gersten’s mother, Ivanka Ayoub, as a claimant and added Joseph Tirbovich and John Ammendola as additional defendants. Gersten and Ayoub never obtained an Amended Summons listing Ayoub as a claimant, and the Amended Arbitration Complaint was not filed until March 27, 2018.

On March 16, 2018, Gersten, Ayoub, and Daniel Hubbard filed the above-captioned case in this court seeking recovery for injuries arising out of the collision. In addition to the defendants named in the Amended Arbitration Complaint, the Plaintiffs named the South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Blackwell (*sic*), Chevrolet, GMC, and unknown John Doe defendants.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, and the other Defendants who have allegedly been served in the case filed motions to dismiss both cases.¹ AAA sought to dismiss the Arbitration Action, in part, claiming the arbitration panel lacked jurisdiction over some of the claims asserted in the Arbitration Action. On April 26, 2018, Judge Gibbons, acting as the Chief Administrative Judge for Chester County Circuit Court, entered an Order finding the claims asserted in the Arbitration Action were outside the scope of arbitration. He transferred the Arbitration Action to the Common Pleas docket and consolidated the case with the Circuit Court action. (April 26, 2018 Form 4 Order). Because the cases have been consolidated, this Order will address the allegations

¹ The Court has no record of Blackwell, GMC, Chevrolet or any John Doe defendants being served. Furthermore, John Ammendola and Joseph Tirbovich deny that they have been served.

set forth in the Circuit Court Complaint. However, the Court has reviewed all three Complaints, and the Court's ruling would be the same regardless which pleading(s) were in effect.

This case was set for hearing on the various pending motions for September 5, 2018. The case was also placed on the non-jury roster for a merits hearing for the same week. Plaintiff Heidi Gersten filed a motion for continuance. At the hearing, all defendants consented to continuing the merits hearing of the case but requested that the motions be heard. Gersten and Ayoub consented to proceeding with hearing the various motions.

LAW

AAA's Motion to Dismiss seeks the following relief:

- a) Dismissal of all claims asserted against it for failing to state facts constituting a cause of action,
- b) Dismissal for a lack of standing to pursue the claim asserted claims,
- c) Dismissal of Daniel Hubbard's claims,
- d) Dismissal of Ivanka Ayoub's claims,
- e) That certain specified allegations be stricken,
- f) Dismissal for lack of *in personam* jurisdiction, and a
- g) Change of Venue

The Court will address each item in turn.

A. All Causes of Action

The Complaint numbers eighteen separate causes of action. Except for the negligence claim, these causes of action merely allege the legal elements of various other causes of action, and some fail to even allege the basic legal elements.

Exactly four *facts* in its almost five score paragraphs are germane to AAA:

- At Paragraph 6, that AAA is a North Carolina Company,

- At 10, the collision occurred in Chester County,
- At 14, the date and time of the accident, and
- At 18, Gersten was insured for liability by AAA.

Rule 8(a) SCRCPP states that a pleading setting forth a cause of action “shall contain . . . a short and plain statement of the facts showing the pleader is entitled to relief.” Rule 8(a), SCRCPP. In reviewing a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), the Court’s analysis is limited solely to the Complaint itself, and no other documents may be considered. *See Woodell by Allen v. Marion School Dist. One*, 307 S.C. 297, 298, 414 S.E.2d 794, 794 (Ct. App. 1992). Moreover, a “trial court must dismiss a claim pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, if the pleadings, when taken in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, fail to allege sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action.” *Trancik v. USAA Ins. Co.*, 354 S.C. 549, 552, 581 S.E.2d 858, 860 (Ct. App. 2003).

These facts do not constitute any cause of action against AAA. They do not specify any acts of negligence, nor describe the essential allegations of fraud, nor any false statement, nor any deceitful act, nor any conduct at all entitling the Plaintiffs to relief of any kind. The facts simply do not constitute a cause of action against AAA, so the Complaint against it must be **dismissed**.

B. Standing

The Plaintiffs argue they have asserted a cause of action against AAA. To the extent they seek to assert third-party claims against such a liability insurer, they lack standing to do so. *Kleckley v. Northwestern Nat. Cas. Co.*, 526 S.E.2d 218, 219 (S.C. 2000). In *Kleckley*, the Supreme Court held that third-party claimants have no standing to pursue a cause of action

against a liability insurer. Alternatively, even if the court were to have held that facts constituting a cause of action had been stated and that one or more of the Plaintiffs could continue its suit against the AAA, that suit would have been severed from the negligence claim. Allowing the two causes of action to go forward together would present a honey pot of potential prejudice and inefficiency which this court would avoid. **SCRCP, Rules 20 and 21.**

C. Daniel Hubbard's claims.

AAA moved to dismiss Daniel Hubbard's claims because South Carolina does not recognize a cause of action for loss of a sibling's *consortium*. The attorney for AAA exhibited to the court a letter mailing notice of this hearing to Hubbard with notice to him that it intended to move for a dismissal if he did not appear.

Daniel Hubbard did not appear for the hearing on the Motion to Dismiss. Therefore, his claims are **dismissed** for failure to prosecute pursuant to Rule 41(b), SCRCP.²

D. Consortium claims.

Only Plaintiff Gersten claims to be an insured of the AAA. Ayoub and Hubbard are total strangers to the AAA, the AAA was not involved in the accident, and the only complaint they make are for maternal or filial loss of *consortium*, respectively. Plaintiff Ayoub, the mother of Plaintiff Gersten, was not involved in the accident but the Complaint alleges that she "suffers, among other things, loss of consortium." Plaintiff Hubbard, Gersten's brother, alleges he "was unable to work for a period and, accordingly, loss (*sic*) wages... ." He was not involved in the accident.

² Even had Hubbard appeared at the hearing, his claim would fail for the reasons set out below.

Our Supreme Court has refused to recognize a cause of action for maternal or filial loss of *consortium*. South Carolina does recognize loss of spousal *consortium*, but that cause of action was expressly created: **SC Code Ann. 15-75-20**. The Supreme Court has held that the absence of a similar statutory cause of action for other loss of *consortia* is persuasive evidence that the General Assembly did not intend to recognize any such causes of action.

In *Taylor v. Medenica*, this Court held that the determination of which relationships may give rise to a loss of consortium claim in South Carolina is one best left to the discretion of the legislature. 479 S.E.2d 35, 47 (S.C. 1996) (declining to recognize a cause of action for loss of parental consortium). The United States District Court for the District of South Carolina adopted the *Taylor* analysis in finding that South Carolina law did not provide a cause of action for loss of consortium of a child or for filial consortium. *Kirkland v. Sam's East, Inc.*, 411 F.Supp. 2d 639, 641 (D.S.C. 2005). Today, we extend our *Taylor* analysis in holding that South Carolina law does not recognize claims for loss of filial consortium. Such rights did not exist under the common law, and the legislature has not provided such a right by statute.

Doe v. Greenville Cty. School District 651 S.E.2d 305, 308 (S.C. 2007)

The claims by Ayoub and Hubbard are hereby **dismissed**.

E. In Personam Jurisdiction

The Affidavit of Gail C. Louis, the Secretary of AAA, makes it clear that AAA does not have minimum contacts with South Carolina. Indeed, it has no contacts with South Carolina: no office, no business conducted, no insureds, no property, and no activity. Neither does the Complaint allege that AAA committed a tort within this state. Thus, the Complaint against AAA is **dismissed** because this court lacks personal jurisdiction.

F. Striking Allegations

In view of the other rulings made herein, this court need not reach, so it does not address the AAA motions made to strike various allegations. Such motions are thereby **moot**.

G. Change of Venue

Similarly this court need not reach, so it does not address, the AAA motion made to change the venue of the trial as it is also **moot**.

H. All Other Causes of Action asserted by Gersten

The existence of insurance is inadmissible in a tort suit. **Rule 411 SCRE**. Such mentions are highly prejudicial and there can be no doubt that reason and authority expressly forbid bringing into evidence or argument the fact that any defendant is protected by liability insurance. *Hartford v. Carolina Glass Co.*, 75 S.E.2d 533, 541 (S.C. 1912); *Landry v. Hilton Head Plantation Prop. Owners Ass'n, Inc.*, 452 S.E.2d 619, 622 (S.C. App. 1994); *Norris v. Ferre*, 432 S.E.2d 491, 493 (S.C. App. 1993) (“Furthermore, the Supreme Court has been meticulous in keeping the issue of insurance coverage away from the jury”). Since the existence of insurance is inadmissible, AAA must be stricken as a defendant and all allegations against it, to the extent there were any surviving, would have been stricken.

CONCLUSION

For the above-stated reasons, the Court finds AAA’s Motions are granted in part and mooted in part. It is ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that:

- 1) All causes of action asserted against AAA are dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRPC.
- 2) All causes of action asserted against AAA are dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction by this court,
- 3) The causes of action asserted by Daniel Hubbard are dismissed pursuant to Rule 41(b), SCRPC for failure to prosecute.
- 4) Ivanka Ayoub’s & Danial Hubbard’s loss of consortium claims are dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRPC because South Carolina does not recognize a claim for filial or maternal loss of *consortium*.
- 5) All causes of action against AAA are dismissed because it would not be permissible to try them with the claims against the negligence Defendants.
- 6) AAA’s Motions to Strike are denied as moot.
- 7) AAA’s Motion to Change Venue is denied as moot.

It is so **ORDERED**.

John C. Hayes, III
Circuit Court Judge

_____, SC
_____, 2018



Chester Common Pleas

Case Caption: Heidi Gersten , plaintiff, et al VS Kevin Carter , defendant, et al
Case Number: 2018CP1200117
Type: Order/Dismissal

So Ordered

s/John C. Hayes III 2049

Order granting Defendants South Carolina Department of Public Safety's and Trooper Herbert Blackwell's Motion to Dismiss filed September 21, 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
 COUNTY OF CHESTER)
)
)
 Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel)
 Hubbard,)
)
 Plaintiffs,)
)
 v.)
)
 Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph)
 Tirbovich, Nationwide Insurance)
 Company, Interinsurance Exchange of the)
 Automobile Club, John Ammendola,)
 Trustguard Insurance Company, South)
 Carolina Department of Public Safety,)
 Blackwell, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown)
 John Does,)
)
 Defendants.)
)
 _____)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Civil Action No. 18-CP-12-117

ORDER

This matter came before the Court on a Motion to Dismiss filed by the South Carolina Department of Public Safety and Trooper Herbert Blackwell. Present at the hearing was Heidi Gersten and Ivanka Ayoub (mother of Ms. Gersten). Daniel Hubbard was not present at the hearing.

After hearing argument from the attorney for the Defendants South Carolina Department of Public Safety and Trooper Herbert Blackwell, and hearing the Plaintiffs' positions, the Court hereby grants South Carolina Department of Public Safety and Trooper Herbert Blackwell's Motion to Dismiss.

The Defendants South Carolina Department of Public Safety and Trooper Herbert Blackwell have moved to dismiss the Complaint on various grounds and between the time the Defendants South Carolina Department of Public Safety and Trooper Herbert Blackwell moved

to dismiss the Complaint, Plaintiffs' filed an Amended Complaint. In regard to these Defendants, South Carolina Department of Public Safety and Trooper Herbert Blackwell, the Amended Complaint was filed timely; however, as was explained by the attorney for Defendants South Carolina Department of Public Safety and Trooper Herbert Blackwell, the motion to dismiss is applicable not only to the original Complaint, but also the Amended Complaint. From a review of both the Complaint and Amended Complaint, it appears that the Plaintiffs are alleging that there were some irregularities in the investigation and preparation of the accident report surrounding the accident involving the Plaintiffs and Kevin Carter on March 19, 2015.

The Defendants South Carolina Department of Public Safety and Trooper Herbert Blackwell have moved to dismiss Trooper Blackwell from the Complaint pursuant to the South Carolina Tort Claims Act, §15-78-30.

The Court finds that Trooper Blackwell was acting as a South Carolina Department of Public Safety Officer in regard to his investigation of the accident involving the Plaintiffs and Kevin Carter. For this reason, Trooper Blackwell is dismissed from this case. See §15-78-30, of the Code of Laws of the State of South Carolina, 1976 as amended.

As to the remaining grounds raised by Defendants South Carolina Department of Public Safety and Trooper Herbert Blackwell, it is clear from allegations in the Complaints, that the Plaintiffs have alleged that the South Carolina Department of Public Safety through Trooper Blackwell issued a Traffic Accident Report which was later amended by the South Carolina Multi-Disciplinary Accident Reconstruction Team (MAIT).

From a review of the Complaint and Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs have failed to establish any private right of action against the Defendant South Carolina Department of Public Safety for "an improper investigation". Generally, there is no common law duty to act; however,

an affirmative legal duty may arise by statute, contractual relationship, status, property interest, or some other special circumstance. *See, Rayfield v. South Carolina Dep't of Corrections*, 297 S.C. 95, 105-06, 374 S.E.2d 910, 916 (Ct. App. 1998); *see also, Jensen v. Anderson Cnty. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 304 S.C. 195, 199 403 S.E.2d 615, 617 (1991). While a duty may arise by virtue of statutory law, courts in South Carolina recognize what is known as the “public duty” rule. *Rayfield*, 297 S.C. 95, 104, 374 S.E.2d 910, 915; *see also, Parker v. Brown*, 195 S.C. 35, 10 S.E.2d 625 (1940) (Supreme Court adopting the public duty rule as the law in South Carolina). A statute establishing the specific “duties of a public office does not, without more, impose on the person holding that office a duty of care towards individual members of the public in the performance of those duties.” *Rayfield*, 297 S.C. 95, 105, 374 S.E.2d at 915-16; *see also, Jensen v. Anderson Cnty. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 304 S.C. 195, 403 S.E.2d 615 (1991) (Under the rule, public officials are not liable to individuals in negligence as a result of discharging duties as owed to the public at large rather than to anyone individually). In this case the Department, through its officers, are required to investigate and report on motor vehicle accidents involving serious injuries. See, South Carolina Code Ann. §56-5-1270, 1976 as amended. For this reason any duty imposed on these Defendants would be a public duty and not give rise to a private right of action.

Further any injuries received by the Plaintiffs arose out of the automobile accident and are not the proximate cause of any action undertaken by the South Carolina Department of Public Safety in the investigation of the accident and the issuance of the Uniform Traffic Report in this matter.

Finally, any claims that the Uniform Traffic Report could or would be evidence in this case fails to recognize that under §56-5-1290, accident reports are not evidence to establish due or lack of due care.

For these reasons, the Complaints (original and amended) failed to set forth a viable private right of action against Defendant South Carolina Department of Public Safety and therefore the Complaints are dismissed with prejudice.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, that the action brought by the Plaintiffs is dismissed with prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the action brought by Michael Hubbard is dismissed as a result of the Plaintiff failing to appear at the hearing and therefore failed to prosecute the claim.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED.

The Honorable J.C. Hayes

SEPTEMBER __, 2018
CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA



Chester Common Pleas

Case Caption: Heidi Gersten , plaintiff, et al VS Kevin Carter , defendant, et al
Case Number: 2018CP1200117
Type: Order/Dismissal

So Ordered

s/John C. Hayes III 2049

Order granting Defendants Nationwide Insurance Company's and Joseph Turbovich's Motion to Dismiss filed September 21, 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF CHESTER

CIVIL ACTION NO: 2018-CP-12-00117

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard,

Plaintiff,

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS
NATIONWIDE INSURANCE COMPANY'S
AND JOSEPH TURBOVICH'S MOTION TO
DISMISS**

vs.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tribovich, Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club, John Ammendola, Trustguard Insurance Company, SC Department of Public Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does,

Defendants.

This matter comes before the Court upon Defendants Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company's ("Nationwide") and Joseph Tirbovich's ("Tirbovich") Motions to Dismiss. The Court held a hearing on these Motions and a number of other motions on September 5, 2018. For the reasons set forth below, Defendants Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company and Joseph Tirbovich's Motions are granted.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

This action arises out of an automobile collision that took place on March 19, 2015 between a vehicle operated by Heidi Gersten and allegedly owned by Ivanka Ayoub and a vehicle operated and owned by Kevin Carter. Plaintiff Gersten originally filed a property damage arbitration claim on February 21, 2018 (hereinafter "Arbitration Action"). The claim

named Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, Interinsurance of the Automobile Club, and Trustguard Insurance as defendants.

Gersten then created a “First Amended Claim for Property Damage Verified” (hereinafter “Amended Arbitration Complaint”) on or about March 2, 2018, however, she did not file the Amended Arbitration Complaint at that time. The Amended Arbitration Complaint added Gersten’s mother, Ivanka Ayoub, as a claimant and added Joseph Tirbovich and John Ammendola as additional defendants. Gersten and Ayoub never obtained an Amended Summons listing Ayoub as a claimant, and the Amended Arbitration Complaint was not filed until March 27, 2018.

On March 16, 2018, Gersten, Ayoub, and Daniel Hubbard filed the above-captioned case in Circuit Court purporting to seek recovery for injuries arising out of the same collision. In addition to the defendants named in the Amended Arbitration Complaint, the Plaintiffs named the South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Blackwell (*sic*), Chevrolet, GMC, and unknown John Doe defendants.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, and the other Defendants who have allegedly been served in the case filed motions to dismiss both cases.¹ Interinsurance Exchange sought to dismiss the Arbitration Action, in part, on the grounds that the arbitration panel lacked jurisdiction over some of the claims asserted in the Arbitration Action. On April 26, 2018, Judge Gibbons, acting as the Chief Administrative Judge for Chester County Circuit Court, entered an Order finding the claims asserted in the Arbitration Action were outside the scope of arbitration. Therefore, he transferred the Arbitration Action to the Common Pleas docket and consolidated the case with the Circuit Court action. (April 26, 2018 Form 4 Order). Because the cases have been

¹ The Court has no record of Blackwell, GMC, Chevrolet or any John Doe defendants being served. Furthermore, John Ammendola and Joseph Tirbovich deny that they have been served.

consolidated, this Order will address the allegations set forth in the Circuit Court Complaint. However, the Court has reviewed all three Complaints, and the Court's ruling would be the same regardless of which pleading(s) were in effect.

This case was set for a hearing on the various pending motions for September 5, 2018. The case was also placed on the non-jury roster for a merits hearing for the same week. Plaintiff Heidi Gersten filed a motion for continuance. At the hearing, the defendants all consented to continuing the merits hearing of the case, but they requested that the motions be heard. Gersten consented to the Court proceeding with hearing the various motions.

LAW

Nationwide's and Tirbovich's Motion to Dismiss seeks dismissal of all claims asserted against Nationwide and Tirbovich on the following grounds:

- a) Dismissal of all causes of action for failure to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action;
- b) Dismissal of all causes of action due to lack of standing;
- c) Dismissal of Daniel Hubbard's claims;
- d) Dismissal of Ivanka Ayoub's claims;
- e) Dismissal of all claims against Joseph Tirbovich for failure to properly serve the Summons and Complaint;

The Court will address each of these grounds in turn.

A. All Causes of Action as to Defendants Nationwide and Tirbovich.

The Complaint only references Joseph Tirbovich in the caption and is not mentioned anywhere else in the Complaint. Nationwide is only mentioned in one paragraph, stating "The Defendant Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company is a company maintaining and operating and

doing business in the State of North Carolina.” (Compl. ¶ 5). Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRPC, a Complaint should be dismissed if it fails “to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.” Rule 12(b)(6), SCRPC. The Complaint alleges no factual allegations against Defendants Nationwide and Tirbovich.

B. Dismissal Due to Lack of Standing

The Plaintiffs argue they have asserted a cause of action against Nationwide and Tirbovich. To the extent they seek to assert third-party claims against such a liability insurer, they lack standing to do so. *Kleckley v. Northwestern Nat. Cas. Co.*, 526 S.E.2d 218, 219 (S.C. 2000). In *Kleckley*, the Supreme Court held that third-party claimants have no standing to pursue a cause of action against a liability insurer. Thus, Plaintiffs do not have standing to assert any claims against Nationwide or its adjuster, Tirbovich in either the Civil Action Complaint or the Arbitration Action.

C. Daniel Hubbard’s claims.

Nationwide and Tirbovich moved to dismiss Daniel Hubbard’s claims on the ground that South Carolina does not recognize a cause of action for loss of a sibling’s consortium. However, Daniel Hubbard did not appear for the hearing on the Motions to Dismiss. Therefore, his claims are dismissed for failure to prosecute pursuant to Rule 41(b), SCRPC.²

D. Ivanka Ayoub’s claims.

Plaintiff Ayoub appears to have asserted a property damage claim in the Amended Arbitration Complaint and a cause of action for loss of consortium in the Circuit Court Complaint. Ayoub is Gersten’s mother. The Circuit Court Complaint does not allege Ayoub

² Even if Hubbard had appeared at the hearing, his claim would nonetheless fail for the reasons set out in Part D.

was personally involved in the accident, but it does allege she “suffered, among other things, loss of consortium.” (Compl. ¶ 103).

Our Supreme Court has refused to recognize a cause of action in tort for filial loss of consortium. *See Doe v. Greenville County School Dist.*, 375 S.C. 63, 70, 651 S.E.2d 305, 308 (2007) (“Accordingly, in the absence of some action from the legislature, this Court has no authority upon which it could rely in finding that South Carolina law recognizes claims for loss of filial consortium.”).³ While South Carolina does recognize loss of spousal consortium, that cause of action was expressly recognized by the South Carolina General Assembly. *See* S.C. Code Ann. § 15-75-20. Our Supreme Court has held the absence of a similar statutory cause of action for filial loss of consortium indicates the General Assembly did not intend to recognize such causes of action. *See Greenville County School Dist.*, 375 S.C. at 69, 651 S.E.2d at 308.

Because South Carolina does not recognize claims for loss of filial consortium, the causes of action asserted by Ayoub in the Circuit Court Complaint must be dismissed.

E. All Other Causes of Action asserted by Plaintiffs

The Complaint lists eighteen separate causes of action. As it relates to Nationwide and Tirbovich, these causes of action merely allege the legal elements of various other causes of action, and several of these causes of action fail to even allege the basic legal elements. Rule 8(a) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure states that a pleading setting forth a cause of action “shall contain . . . a short and plain statement of the facts showing the pleader is entitled to relief.” Rule 8(a), SCRPC. In reviewing a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), the Court’s analysis is limited solely to the Complaint itself, and no other documents may be

³ *See also Taylor v. Medenica*, 324 S.C. 200, 479 S.E.2d 35 (1996) (declining to recognize loss of filial consortium claim of child relating to injury to parent); *Kirkland v. Sam’s East, Inc.*, 411 F. Supp. 2d 639, 641 (D.S.C. 2005) (“South Carolina does not recognize a cause of action for filial loss of consortium”).

considered. See *Woodell by Allen v. Marion School Dist. One*, 307 S.C. 297, 298, 414 S.E.2d 794, 794 (Ct. App. 1992). Moreover, a “trial court must dismiss a claim pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, if the pleadings, when taken in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, fail to allege sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action.” *Trancik v. USAA Ins. Co.*, 354 S.C. 549, 552, 581 S.E.2d 858, 860 (Ct. App. 2003).

Plaintiff must allege facts supporting each element of the causes of action asserted in the Complaint. She has failed to do so. Therefore, all causes of action against Nationwide and Tirbovich will be dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6).

CONCLUSION

For the above-stated reasons, the Court finds Defendants Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company’s and Joseph Tirbovich’s Motions should be granted. It is ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that:

- 1) All causes of action asserted against Nationwide and Tirbovich are dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRCF.
- 2) All causes of action asserted against Nationwide and Tirbovich are dismissed for lack of standing;
- 3) The causes of action asserted by Daniel Hubbard are dismissed pursuant to Rule 41(b), SCRCF for failure to prosecute.
- 4) Ivanka Ayoub’s loss of consortium claim is dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRCF because South Carolina does not recognize a claim for filial loss of consortium.
- 5) All causes of action against Tirbovich are dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(5) for Plaintiffs’ failure to serve him with the Summons and Complaint in either the Arbitration Action of the Civil Action.

It is so **ORDERED**.

John C. Hayes, III
Circuit Court Judge



Chester Common Pleas

Case Caption: Heidi Gersten , plaintiff, et al VS Kevin Carter , defendant, et al
Case Number: 2018CP1200117
Type: Order/Dismissal

So Ordered

s/John C. Hayes III 2049

Order granting Defendants Trustgard Insurance Company's and John Ammendola's Motion to Dismiss filed September 24, 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)	IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
)	
COUNTY OF CHESTER)	Case No. 2018-CP-12-000074
)	
Heidi Gersten and Ivanka Ayoub,)	and
)	
Plaintiffs,)	Case No. 2018-CP-12-000117
)	
vs.)	
)	
Kevin Carter; Richard Davis; Joseph)	ORDER ON
Tirbovich, Nationwide Mutual Insurance)	MOTION TO DISMISS
Company; Interinsurance Exchange of the)	
Automobile Club; John Ammendola;)	
Trustgard Insurance Company, <i>et al.</i>)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

These matters come before the Court pursuant to Defendants’ Trustgard Insurance Company (“Trustgard”) and John Ammendola’s Motions to Dismiss, and Trustgard’s Motion to Quash Discovery. The Court held a hearing on these and other Defendants’ motions on September 5, 2018. Trustgard and John Ammendola appeared by and through their attorneys. Plaintiffs Gersten and Ayoub appeared *pro se*. Plaintiff Hubbard did not appear. For the reasons set forth below, the Motions to dismiss of Trustgard and John Ammendola are granted. Trustgard’s Motion to Quash is dismissed, without prejudice, as moot.

I. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

These two actions arise out of an automobile collision that took place on March 19, 2015. Plaintiff Heidi Gersten, was driving on I-77 in Chester County when she was involved in a motor vehicle accident with Kevin Carter. Carter was operating a vehicle insured by Nationwide Insurance. Gersten was driving a van owned by her mother, Plaintiff Ivanka Ayoub, which was insured by Trustgard.

Gersten filed a property damage arbitration claim on February 21, 2018, Case No. 2018-CP-12-000074, (hereinafter “Arbitration Action”). The claim also named as defendants Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, Interinsurance of the Automobile Club, and Trustgard.

Gersten later prepared a “First Amended Claim for Property Damage Verified” (hereinafter “Amended Arbitration Complaint”) dated March 2, 2018. The Amended Arbitration Complaint added Gersten’s mother, Ayoub, as a claimant, and added Joseph Tirbovich and John Ammendola as additional defendants. Gersten and Ayoub never obtained an Amended Summons listing Ayoub as a claimant. The Amended Arbitration Complaint was filed March 27, 2018.

On March 16, 2018, Gersten, Ayoub, and Daniel Hubbard filed a civil lawsuit, 2018-CP-12-000117, (“Circuit Court Action”) in this court, seeking, *inter alia*, recovery for injuries arising out of the collision. In addition to the Defendants named in the Amended Arbitration Complaint, the Plaintiffs named the South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Blackwell (sic), Chevrolet, GMC, and unknown John Doe defendants.

On April 26, 2018, Judge Gibbons, acting as the Chief Administrative Judge, for Chester County Circuit Court, entered an Order finding the claims asserted in the Arbitration Action were outside the scope of arbitration. He transferred the Arbitration Action to the Common Pleas docket and consolidated the case with the Circuit Court action. (April 26, 2018, Form 4 Order). Gersten and Ayoub filed a Motion to Alter or Amend that order.

Just before the hearing on the motions under consideration, Plaintiff served, via mail, an Amended Complaint dated August 29, 2018

The Court has reviewed the original Arbitration Action, the Amended Arbitration Action, the Complaint in the Circuit Court Action, and the Amended Complaint the Circuit Court Action;

the ruling is the same regardless of whether the cases have been consolidated or not, and regardless of which Complaint in the Circuit Court Action is operable.

This case was set for a hearing on the various pending motions for September 5, 2018. The case was placed on the non-jury roster for a merits hearing for the same week. Plaintiff Gersten filed a motion for continuance. At the hearing, the defendants all consented to continuing the merits hearing of the case, but they requested that the motions be heard. Gersten consented to the Court proceeding with hearing the various motions.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

A. SCRCP 12(b)(6) Failure to State Facts Sufficient to Constitute a cause of Action as to both Trustgard and John Ammendola

SCRCP 12(b)(6) allows a party to move to dismiss an action for “failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.” A decision on a 12(b)(6) motion “must be bottomed and premised solely upon the allegations set forth by the plaintiff.” Williams v. Condon, 347 S.C. 227, 233 (Ct. App. 2001). “The question to be considered is whether, in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, the pleadings articulate any valid claim for relief.” Id. “If the facts alleged and inferences reasonably deducible therefrom, viewed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, would entitle the plaintiff to relief on any theory, then dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) is improper.” Doe v. Marion, 373 S.C. 390 (2007). See Skywaves I Corp. v. Branch Banking & Tr. Co., 814 S.E.2d 643, 656 (S.C. Ct. App. 2018), reh'g denied (June 21, 2018). “[A] mere conclusory allegation, unsupported by any particularized allegations of fact, is insufficient” to withstand a 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. Jones v. Gilstrap, 288 S.C. 525, 528, 343 S.E.2d 646, 648 (Ct. App. 1986)).

1. The Circuit Court Action

The only reference to Trustgard in the original Complaint in the Circuit Court Action is that it is “a company maintaining and operating and doing business in the State of North Carolina”

and that it insured Gersten and Ayoub. See Complaint at ¶ 7, 17, 19. The Complaint includes causes of action for Negligence against Kevin Carter, and against all Defendants for Fraud, Fraudulent Inducement, Intentional Inflection of Emotional Distress, Loss of Consortium, Product Liability, Breach of Contract, Invasion of Privacy, Strict Liability, Conspiracy, Misrepresentation, Deceit, Duress and Undue Influence, Slander, Libel, Defamation, Malicious Prosecution, and prayers for damages, all asserted against all defendants. However, there are no facts alleged which support any of the causes of action. The Compliant merely pleads some of the legal elements of the causes of action. The Court notes that Trustgard states that it is based on Ohio and that Gersten was not personally insured with Trustgard (only the vehicle she was driving), but regardless of the validity of these statements, absent any further allegations Plaintiffs have not alleged facts under which they would be entitled to relief under any legal theory.

John Ammendola's name does not appear anywhere in the body of the original Complaint in the Circuit Court Action, although he is listed in the caption. With no allegations made against Mr. Ammendola whatsoever, this action is factually insufficient on its face without the necessity of any further analysis. Potter v. Clark, 497 F.2d 1206, 1207 (7th Cir.1974) (per curiam)(dismissing complaint that was silent as to defendant except for his name appearing in caption).

This Court notes that a short time prior to the hearing in which the Motions to Dismiss were heard, Plaintiffs served an Amended Complaint in the Common Pleas Action. The Amended Complaint also includes causes of action for Negligence against Kevin Carter, and against all Defendants for Fraud, Fraudulent Inducement, Intentional Inflection of Emotional Distress, Negligent Inflection of Emotional Distress, Loss of Consortium, Product Liability, Breach of Contract, Invasion of Privacy, Strict Liability, Conspiracy, Misrepresentation, Deceit, Duress and

Undue Influence, Slander, Libel, Defamation, Malicious Prosecution, and prayers for damages, all asserted against all defendants. This Amended Complaint does not allege any material additional facts as to Trustgard or John Ammendola. The Amended Complaint alleges that both Ayoub and Gersten were insured with Trustgard. (¶. 46, 48.) Paragraph 65 alleges that Trustgard and John Ammendola (and other defendants) are all, "...in breach of contract, among other things." There is no allegation as to the terms of the contract, or how it was breached. Paragraph 71 alleges Trustgard, among other defendants, "...made a representation of false statements of material fact." There is no allegation of any representation made by Trustgard or John Ammendola. Paragraph 98 alleges Ayoub and Gersten had a contract with Trustgard, without any other detail. Paragraph 99 alleges the "Defendants breached their duty." Otherwise, the Amended Complaint merely attempts to set forth legal requirements of causes of action. It does not include any facts supporting any cause of action as to Trustgard or John Ammendola. Accordingly, the Circuit Court Action is dismissed as to Trustgard and John Ammendola pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), SCRCP.

2. The Arbitration Action

In the Arbitration Action, the only references to John Ammendola are conclusory allegations that he violated the law without any specific facts to support such a violation. See First Amended Claim ¶ 168, 173, 174, 183, 188, 193, 198 (alleging Ammendola is in violation of S.C. Code Section 38-59-20); ¶ 203 and 208 (seeking damages for Ammendola's violation of S.C. Code Section 38-59-20). Without any specific facts that would support the violations, these legal conclusions are simply insufficient to withstand a Motion to Dismiss. Moreover, there is no private cause of action under S.C. Code Section 38-59-20.

Beyond these conclusory allegations and the undisputed fact that Trustgard issued an insurance policy involved in the accident, the only specific allegations in the Arbitration Claim

against Trustgard relate to certain communications between representatives of Trustgard and Gersten about a claims or claims regarding the accident. First Amended Claim at ¶ 229, 230, 232, 233. These allegations reference a payment from Trustgard to Gersten for Medpay and an offer of payment for a property damage claim. Setting aside that Trustgard has objected to Plaintiffs' characterization of these exchanges, and assuming they are true for the purpose of this Motion, Plaintiffs make no specific allegations made as to how Trustgard's handling of any claim regarding this accident violates either a statute or the term of any insurance policy. Neither these allegations nor any other allegations in the Arbitration Claim against Trustgard support Plaintiffs' claim for legal relief under any theory.

The same or similar unsupported conclusory allegations are made against Trustgard in the Amended Arbitration Claim. See First Amended Claim ¶ 215 (alleging Trustgard breached a contractual duty, was negligent, and acted in bad faith); ¶ 167, 172, 177, 182, 187, 192, 197 (alleging Trustgard is in violation of S.C. Code Section 38-59-20); ¶ 202 and 207 (seeking damages for Trustgard's violation of S.C. Code Section 38-59-20).¹

Further, the legal basis for the arbitration claim, S. C. Code § 38-77-710, provides solely for the arbitration of "property damage liability claims arising out of motor vehicle collisions...." It is not a mechanism for bringing any other type of claim.

Finally, S. C. Code § 38-59-20 does not create a private cause of action. Gaskins v. Southern Farm Bureau Cas. Ins. Co., 343 S.C. 666, 541 S.E.2d 269 (Ct.App.2000). Therefore,

¹ A number of allegations in both the Common Pleas Action and the Arbitration Claim broadly assert legal violations against all "Defendants," sometimes with formulaic recitations of the elements of causes of action. These allegations which do not distinguish in any way between the various Defendants in these actions are not creditable because they are both "conclusory" and "unsupported by any particularized allegations of fact." Skywaves I Corp. 814 S.E.2d at 656.

even if the conclusory allegation that Trustgard or John Ammendola were “...in violation of the South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 38, CHAPTER 59, ARTICLE 1, SECTION 38-59-20 Improper claim practices.” stated facts which were otherwise sufficient constitute a cause of action (it does not), there is no private cause of action for violation of that code section. It provides only for an administrative remedy before the Department of Insurance.

B. SCRCP 12(b)(2) Lack of Jurisdiction over John Ammendola

SCRCP 12(b)(6) allows a party to move to dismiss an action for “lack of jurisdiction over the person.” The burden of showing personal jurisdiction is on Plaintiffs. “At the pretrial stage, the burden of proving personal jurisdiction over a nonresident is met by a prima facie showing of jurisdiction.” Coggeshall v. Reprod. Endocrine Assocs. of Charlotte, 376 S.C. 12, 16, 655 S.E.2d 476, 478 (2007)(internal citation omitted)). To determine the propriety of personal jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant, the relevant analysis is whether “there exist minimum contacts between the defendant and the forum state such that maintenance of the suit does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.” Cockrell v. Hillerich & Bradsby Co., 363 S.C. 485, 491, 611 S.E.2d 505, 508 (2005). Plaintiffs have not pled any facts as to Mr. Ammendola. They have not referred to his state of residency, the identity of his employer, or any other fact, and they have failed to make this prima facie showing by demonstrating the “minimum contacts” necessary for this court to have jurisdiction over him. To the extent it is argued that any minimum contacts that exist as to Trustgard be imputed to Mr. Ammendola, this argument fails because “the focus must center on the contacts generated by [Mr. Ammendola], and not on the unilateral actions of some other entity.” *Id.* at 492. As there are no allegations as to “minimum contacts” or that Mr. Ammendola took any action with respect to the accident or resulting claims, there is not even a starting point for a court to analyze the fundamental fairness of making him defend this lawsuit in

South Carolina. Plaintiffs have failed to meet their burden as to personal jurisdiction of Mr. Ammendola and the case against him must be dismissed pursuant to SCRPC 12(b)(2).

C. 12(b)(5) Insufficiency of Service of Process as to John Ammendola

Because John Ammendola was never served in either the Arbitration Action or the Circuit Court Action, dismissal is appropriate under SCRPC 12(b)(5). See Brown v. Evatt, 322 S.C. 189, 194, 470 S.E.2d 848, 850 (1996)(“A summons is not a mere notice, but a means for giving jurisdiction to the court, and unless it is waived, the court cannot otherwise obtain personal jurisdiction.”)(internal citation omitted). Service of the summons within the parameters of the rules of procedure is more than a mere formality, as without it a court has no power to render a personal judgment against a defendant. Louden v. Moragne, 327 S.C. 465, 468, 486 S.E.2d 525, 526 (Ct. App. 1997).

D. Dismissal of Loss Of Consortium Claims

Plaintiff Ayoub, the mother of Plaintiff Gersten, was not involved in the accident but the Complaint alleges that she “suffers, among other things, loss of consortium.” Plaintiff Hubbard, Gersten’s brother, alleges he “was unable to work for a period and, accordingly, loss (sic) wages... .” He was not involved in the accident. Our Supreme Court has refused to recognize a cause of action for maternal or filial loss of consortium. South Carolina does recognize loss of spousal consortium, but that cause of action was expressly created: SC Code Ann. 15-75-20. The Supreme Court has held that the absence of a similar statutory cause of action for other loss of consortia is persuasive evidence that the General Assembly did not intend to recognize any such causes of action:

In *Taylor v. Medenica*, this Court held that the determination of which relationships may give rise to a loss of consortium claim in South Carolina is one best left to the discretion of the legislature. 479 S.E.2d 35, 47 (S.C. 1996) (declining to recognize a cause of action for loss of parental consortium). The United States District Court

for the District of South Carolina adopted the *Taylor* analysis in finding that South Carolina law did not provide a cause of action for loss of consortium of a child or for filial consortium. *Kirkland v. Sam's East, Inc.*, 411 F.Supp. 2d 639, 641 (D.S.C. 2005). Today, we extend our *Taylor* analysis in holding that South Carolina law does not recognize claims for loss of filial consortium. Such rights did not exist under the common law, and the legislature has not provided such a right by statute.

Doe v. Greenville Cty. School District 651 S.E.2d 305, 308 (S.C. 2007).

Moreover, Daniel Hubbard did not appear at the hearing. Ivanka Ayoub appeared at the hearing, but did not offer any argument. The claims by Ayoub and Hubbard are therefore dismissed.

ORDER

For all of the above-stated reasons, this Court hereby GRANTS Trustgard Insurance Company and John Ammendola's Motion to Dismiss the Complaints and Amended Complaints in both 2018-CP-12-000074 and 2018-CP-12-000117, with prejudice. Because the Motion to Dismiss is granted as to Trustgard, its pending Motion to Quash is hereby dismissed without prejudice as moot.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED!

John C. Hayes, III
Circuit Court Judge



Chester Common Pleas

Case Caption: Heidi Gersten , plaintiff, et al VS Kevin Carter , defendant, et al
Case Number: 2018CP1200117
Type: Order/Dismissal

So Ordered

s/John C. Hayes III 2049

April 9, 2019

Court of Appeals Order filed April 9, 2019, in Appellate Case No. 2018-002115

The South Carolina Court of Appeals

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard, Plaintiffs,

Of whom Heidi Gersten and Ivanka Ayoub are
Appellants,

v.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tirbovich,
Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance
Exchange of the Automobile Club, John Ammendola,
Trustguard Ins. Co., Blackwell, SC Department of Public
Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does,
Respondents.

Appellate Case No. 2018-002115

The Honorable John C. Hayes, III,
The Honorable Brian M. Gibbons
Chester County

Trial Court Case No. 2018CP1200117, 2018CP1200074

ORDER

The time for serving and filing the amended return to the motion to dismiss filed by Kevin Carter and Richard Davis is hereby extended until April 15, 2019. If the amended return is not actually received in this office on or before April 15, 2019, the Court will consider only the motions and the filings previously received in this matter. No further extensions will be granted absent extraordinary circumstances.

FOR THE COURT

BY *V. Claire Allen, Deputy*
CLERK

FILED

Columbia, South Carolina

cc:

Heidi Gersten

Ivanka Ayoub

Peter H. Dworjanyn, Esquire

Michael Reid Burchstead, Esquire

Wesley Brian Sawyer, Esquire

William Reynolds Williams, Esquire

David Richard Sligh, Esquire

William H. Davidson, II, Esquire

May 14, 2019

Court of Appeals Order filed May 14, 2019, in Appellate Case No. 2018-002115

The South Carolina Court of Appeals

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard, Plaintiffs,

Of whom Heidi Gersten and Ivanka Ayoub are
Appellants,

v.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tirbovich,
Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance
Exchange of the Automobile Club, John Ammendola,
Trustguard Ins. Co., Blackwell, SC Department of Public
Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does,
Respondents.

Appellate Case No. 2018-002115

The Honorable John C. Hayes, III,
The Honorable Brian M. Gibbons
Chester County


Trial Court Case No. 2018CP1200117, 2018CP1200074

ORDER

Appellant has failed to comply with the Court's order dated May 2, 2019.
Accordingly, this matter is dismissed. The remittitur will be sent as provided by
Rule 221(b), SCACR.

FOR THE COURT

BY


CLERK

FILED

May 14, 2019

Columbia, South Carolina

cc:

Heidi Gersten

Ivanka Ayoub

Peter H. Dworjanyn, Esquire

Michael Reid Burchstead, Esquire

Wesley Brian Sawyer, Esquire

William Reynolds Williams, Esquire

David Richard Sligh, Esquire

William H. Davidson, II, Esquire

July 30, 2019

Court of Appeals Order denying petition for rehearing filed July 30, 2019 in Appellate Case No. 2018-002115;

The South Carolina Court of Appeals

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard, Plaintiffs,

Of whom Heidi Gersten and Ivanka Ayoub are
Appellants,

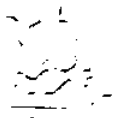
v.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tirbovich,
Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance
Exchange of the Automobile Club, John Ammendola,
Trustguard Ins. Co., Blackwell, SC Department of Public
Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does,
Respondents.

Appellate Case No. 2018-002115

ORDER

After careful consideration of Appellant's motion to reinstate or to rehear the dismissal of this appeal, 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 or reinstating this appeal. Accordingly, the motion is denied.

 James Eochung C.J.
H. Bruce Allen J.
John D. Smith J.

FILED

July 30, 2019

Columbia, South Carolina

cc:

Heidi Gersten

Ivanka Ayoub

Peter H. Dworjanyn, Esquire

Michael Reid Burchstead, Esquire

Wesley Brian Sawyer, Esquire

William Reynolds Williams, Esquire

David Richard Sligh, Esquire

William H. Davidson, II, Esquire

April 24, 2020

Supreme Court Order denying petition for writ of certiorari filed April 24, 2020 in Appellate
Case No. 2019-001484

The Supreme Court of South Carolina

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard, Plaintiffs,

Of whom Heidi Gersten and Ivanka Ayoub are
Petitioners,

v.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tirbovich,
Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance
Exchange of the Automobile Club, John Ammendola,
Trustguard Ins. Co., Blackwell, SC Department of Public
Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does,
Respondents.

Appellate Case No. 2019-001484
Trial Court Case Nos. 2018-CP-12-00117, 2018-CP-12-
00074

ORDER

Based on the vote of the Court, the petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

FOR THE COURT

BY



CLERK

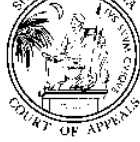
Columbia, South Carolina
April 24, 2020

cc: Peter H. Dworjanyn, Esquire
Michael Reid Burchstead, Esquire

William H. Davidson, II, Esquire
Wesley Brian Sawyer, Esquire
William Reynolds Williams, Esquire
David Richard Sligh, Esquire
Ivanka Ayoub
Heidi Gersten

June 23, 2020

Remittitur from the Court of Appeals filed June 26, 2020 in Case No. 2018-CP-12-00117;



The South Carolina Court of Appeals

JENNY ABBOTT KITCHINGS
CLERK

V. CLAIRE ALLEN
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

POST OFFICE BOX 11629
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29211
1220 SENATE STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201
TELEPHONE: (803) 734-1890
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June 23, 2020

The Honorable Sue K. Carpenter
PO Drawer 580
Chester SC 29706-0580

REMITTITUR

Re: Heidi Gersten v. Kevin Carter
Lower Court Case No. 2018CP1200117, 2018CP1200074
Appellate Case No. 2018-002115

Dear Clerk of Court:

The above referenced matter is hereby remitted to the lower court or tribunal. A copy of the judgment of this Court is enclosed.

Very truly yours,
V. Claire Allen
CLERK

Enclosure

cc: Heidi Gersten
Ivanka Ayoub
Peter H. Dworjanyn, Esquire
Michael Reid Burchstead, Esquire
Wesley Brian Sawyer, Esquire
William Reynolds Williams, Esquire
David Richard Sligh, Esquire
William H. Davidson, II, Esquire

August 22, 2022

Order dismissing case filed August 22, 2022 in Case No. 2018-CP-12-00117;

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF CHESTER

CIVIL ACTION NO: 2018-CP-12-00117

Heidi Gersten, Ivanka Ayoub, Daniel Hubbard,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Kevin Carter, Richard Davis, Joseph Tribovich, Nationwide Insurance Company, Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club, John Ammendola, Trustguard Insurance Company, SC Department of Public Safety, Chevrolet, GMC, Unknown John Does,

Defendants.

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Kevin Carter’s Motion to Compel or, in the Alternative, Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Prosecute and his Motion to Dismiss the claims of Ivanka Ayoub pursuant to Rule 25. On August 18, 2022, the Court held a hearing via WebEx on these Motions. Plaintiff Heidi Gersten appeared pro se. Ivanka Ayoub did not appear, and no one appeared on her behalf. Attorney Wesley Sawyer appeared on behalf of Defendant Kevin Carter. After reviewing the record, the Motions, and arguments of the parties, the Court will grant both of Defendant’s Motions to Dismiss.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

This consolidated action began as two separate proceedings arising out of an automobile collision that took place on or about March 19, 2015. On or about February 21, 2018, Plaintiff Heidi Gersten filed a Summons and Claim for Property Damage under the property damage arbitration statute. Ivanka Ayoub was not listed on the Summons or the Claim.

Plaintiff Heidi Gersten filed the pending personal injury action on March 16, 2018. Ivanka Ayoub is listed as a plaintiff on the caption. Although Ayoub did not sign the Summons, the

Complaint purports to bear her signature. Daniel Hubbard was also named as a plaintiff. As to Ayoub and Hubbard, the March 16, 2018 Complaint attempted to assert a cause of action for loss of filial consortium, among numerous other claims. The March 16, 2018 Complaint named numerous additional defendants. Defendant Kevin Carter and other defendants moved to dismiss the property damage arbitration in light of the Circuit Court Complaint.

On March 27, 2018 – after the statute of limitations expired – Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Claim for Property Damage Verified, which purported to add Ivanka Ayoub as a plaintiff to the property damage arbitration claim.

On April 26, 2018, the Honorable Brian M. Gibbons entered a Form 4 Order consolidating the two cases and placing them on the Common Pleas docket. On May 8, 2018, Plaintiffs Gersten and Ayoub moved to alter or amend the April 26, 2018 Order.

Kevin Carter and various other defendants filed motions to dismiss, among other motions. After a hearing on the various motions, the Honorable John C. Hayes, III, entered a series of orders dismissing all the defendants except Kevin Carter. The orders also dismissed the claims of Daniel Hubbard in their entirety and dismissed Ayoub’s loss of consortium claim against Defendant Carter. Although Kevin Carter asserted statute of limitations defenses, the Circuit Court withheld ruling on the statute of limitations issue and noted that Carter could file a separate motion on that issue in the future.

Plaintiffs Gersten and Ayoub moved to alter or amend the Circuit Court’s various dismissal orders.¹ On October 16, 2018, Judge John Hayes entered a Form 4 Order, denying the motions to

¹ The Motion to Reconsider identified a September 5, 2018 order. The hearing on the various motions took place on September 5, 2018. At the end of the hearing, Judge John Hayes indicated how he intended to rule and requested proposed orders. No written order was entered on September 5, 2018.

reconsider the “September 5, 2018” order. Plaintiffs Gersten and Ayoub then appealed. Their appeal was ultimately dismissed for failure to comply with orders from the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals denied a motion to reinstate or to rehear, and the Supreme Court ultimately denied Plaintiffs’ Petition for Writ of Certiorari. The Supreme Court issued its Remittitur on June 23, 2020.

On June 29, 2020, Defendant Carter served written discovery on Ayoub and Gersten. When no responses were provided, Defendant Carter sent a follow-up letter dated August 13, 2020 asking for the discovery responses and also asking for deposition dates. On August 26, 2020, when Plaintiffs failed to respond to the discovery requests and failed to respond to follow up letters, Defendant Carter filed a Motion to Compel or, in the Alternative, Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Prosecute.

The hearing on Carter’s Motion was first scheduled for January 13, 2021. Gersten moved to continue the hearing because she was litigating another matter in Florida, and she asked for a continuance of at least six months. The Circuit Court did not grant the Motion, but it did continue the hearing. The hearing was eventually rescheduled to take place on July 28, 2022. Shortly before the hearing, Gersten submitted an emergency motion to continue the hearing. On July 28, 2022, the Court held a hearing via WebEx. After hearing arguments on the emergency motion first, the Court agreed to reschedule the hearing to take place on August 18, 2022. During the July 28, 2022 hearing, Plaintiff Gersten stated that Ivanka Ayoub passed away on or about January 11, 2022. Ms. Gersten is Ivanka Ayoub’s daughter.

Shortly after it was disclosed that Plaintiff Ayoub had passed away, Defendant Carter filed a Motion to Dismiss Ayoub’s claims pursuant to Rule 25, SCRPC. At the August 18, 2022 hearing, the

Court heard arguments on the Rule 25 Motion and the previously filed Motion to Compel or, in the Alternative, Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Prosecute.²

LAW

The record in this case supports dismissal on multiple grounds. As to Gersten and Ayoub's claims, the Court finds that dismissal is proper under both Rule 41 for failure to prosecute and under Rule 37 as an appropriate discovery sanction. Furthermore, as to Ayoub, dismissal would alternatively be appropriate under Rule 25.³

A. Rule 41 Dismissal for Failure to Prosecute

“For failure of the plaintiff to prosecute or to comply with these rules or any order of court, a defendant may move for dismissal of an action or of any claim against him.” Rule 41(b), SCRPC. The decision of whether to dismiss a case for failure to prosecute is left to the discretion of the Circuit Court. *Small v. Mungo*, 254 S.C. 438, 442, 175 S.E.2d 802, 804 (1970). “The plaintiff has the burden of prosecuting his action, and the trial court may properly dismiss an action for plaintiff's unreasonable neglect in proceeding with his cause.” *Don Shevey & Spires, Inc. v. American Motors Realty Corp.*, 279 S.C. 58, 60, 301 S.E.2d 757, 758 (1983).

The Fourth Circuit has established four factors when determining whether to dismiss for

² The Court also heard arguments on other motions filed by Plaintiff Gersten. However, most of those motions involve reconsideration of rulings from other Circuit Court judges. Some of those rulings were the subject of the prior appeal. Moreover, Judge John Hayes previously denied a motion to reconsider as to some of those issues. Ultimately, the Court does not need to rule on those issues because it is granting Defendant's Motions to Dismiss.

³ Gersten reported to the Court that she does not dispute that Ayoub has passed away, but she has been unable to obtain a death certificate. Counsel for Carter reported that he was unable to locate an obituary for Ayoub to confirm her death. Ultimately, this issue is immaterial. If Ayoub is still alive, dismissal is proper because she has not prosecuted her claim, she has not responded to discovery, and she has not appeared for the last two scheduled hearings. If she passed away in January as reported by Gersten, then no one has moved to substitute on her estate's behalf within a reasonable time. Either way, dismissal is proper.

failure to prosecute, which have been adopted by South Carolina State Courts: (1) the plaintiff's degree of personal responsibility; (2) the amount of prejudice caused the defendant; (3) the presence of a drawn out history of deliberately proceeding in a dilatory fashion; and (4) the effectiveness of sanctions less drastic than dismissal." *McComas v. Ross*, 368 S.C. 59, 63, 626 S.E.2d 902, 904 (Ct. App. 2006) (citing *Hillig v. Comm'r of Internal Revenue*, 916 F.2d 171, 174 (4th Cir. 1990)).

In this case, each of the four factors weighs heavily in favor of dismissal:

- (1) Plaintiffs are solely responsible for their failure to respond to discovery and to provide deposition dates. Therefore, the degree of responsibility rests wholly with the Plaintiffs.
- (2) Defendant presented argument on several forms of prejudice. First, it appears Ayoub has passed away, which has deprived Defendant of the opportunity to depose her. This alone is substantially prejudicial. Plaintiff sent discovery requests and requested deposition dates in 2020 – long before Ayoub's death in 2022. Moreover, the passage of time prejudices Defendant because it will be harder to find witnesses and develop facts relating to the case and because he has been stuck in litigation for over four years without having basic discovery responses. Therefore, prejudice is plainly present.
- (3) The history of this litigation – especially in light of the appellate record – shows a drawn-out history of dilatory proceeding. Plaintiffs have requested numerous continuances at the trial level. At the appellate level, Plaintiffs requested numerous extensions. The Court of Appeals made multiple requests for Plaintiffs to provide information to the Court. Ultimately, the Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal when Plaintiffs failed to provide the information requested by the Court. Most importantly, Plaintiffs have been on notice of Defendant's Motion to Compel for almost two years. During that time, they have continued to fail to provide any discovery responses.
- (4) At this point, there is not a less drastic sanction that would afford Defendant Carter procedural due process. The Rules of Civil Procedure are designed to give both parties an opportunity to fully develop their case. By failing to participate in discovery for so long – to the point at which one claimant and witness has passed away – Plaintiffs have prevented Defendant Carter from having a full and fair opportunity to defend his case. Any less severe sanction will not give Defendant Carter the ability to depose Ayoub or to depose any other witnesses with the same recollection that they would have had two years ago.

Ultimately, Rule 41 serves as a necessary part of the power of trial courts "to manage their own affairs so as to achieve orderly and expeditious disposition of cases." *Crestwood Golf Club, Inc. v. Potter*, 328 S.C. 201, 212, 493 S.E.2d 826, 832 (1997) (emphasis added). Dismissal at this point is the only orderly and expeditious disposition of this case. Therefore, the Court finds that dismissal

pursuant to Rule 41 is proper and well within this Court’s discretion.

B. Rule 37 Dismissal as a Discovery Sanction

Alternatively, dismissal is also proper under Rule 37. “If a party . . . fails . . . to serve answers or objections to interrogatories, or to serve a written response to request . . . under Rule 34 . . . the court . . . on motion may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just . . .” Rule 37(d), SCRCP. The Rule gives the Circuit Court discretion to, among other things, strike pleadings or dismiss an action. Rule 27(b)(C), SCRCP. While the decision of appropriate sanctions is left to the sound discretion of the Court, severe sanctions such as dismissal will only be imposed in cases involving bad faith, willful disobedience, or gross indifference to the opposing party’s rights. *McNair v. Fairfield County*, 379 S.C. 462, 466, 665 S.E.2d 830, 832 (Ct. App. 2008).

In *McNair*, the trial court struck Fairfield County’s answer and counterclaim for failure to adequately respond to requests for production. Notably, the county in that case made an attempt to respond to discovery, producing over 800 documents. *Id.* at 464, 665 S.E.2d at 831. However, the plaintiff believed the responses were inadequate and moved to compel. The trial court agreed and entered an order compelling supplemental responses. Notably, that entire process took about five months. *Id.* When the county failed to supplement its responses within six months, the plaintiff moved for sanctions. After a hearing, the trial court struck the county’s answer and its counterclaim. *Id.* The Court of Appeals affirmed, finding that the trial court properly exercised its discretion and considered the appropriate factors before imposing the sanction of dismissal. *Id.* at 467, 665 S.E.2d at 832-33.

The timeline at issue in *McNair* is telling here. When the trial court struck the county’s answer and counterclaim, the case was less than a year-and-a-half old. Moreover, the county had made some effort to respond to discovery, including producing over 800 documents. Here, the case is over four years old. Defendant Carter served discovery on June 29, 2020 – well over two years ago. Defendant’s

motion has been pending for nearly two years, and it has been set for a hearing three times. Thus, Plaintiffs have had notice of the issue far longer than the time that passed in *McNair*. Nonetheless, Plaintiffs have never attempted to respond to discovery. In the meantime, it appears Plaintiff Ayoub has passed away, depriving Defendant Carter of his ability to depose her or to obtain discovery from her. At a minimum, the failure to respond to discovery requests for over two years shows the very type of gross indifference to Defendant's rights that justifies dismissal. Moreover, given the fact that the hearing on this Motion has been scheduled three times with no effort by Plaintiffs to respond to the discovery requests, there is an adequate basis in the record to find willful disobedience. This willful failure to respond to discovery for such a long period of time is a complete disregard of Plaintiffs' obligations under the Rules of Civil Procedure.

Dismissal is a severe sanction. However, Defendant Carter has suffered significant prejudice both in the form of lost opportunity to obtain discoverable information and in the form of being tethered to this litigation for four years. For the reasons discussed above, the Court finds that dismissal is the only appropriate sanction for Plaintiffs' failure to participate in discovery.

C. Rule 25 Dismissal as to Ivanka Ayoub

Under Rule 25, SCRCF, when a party dies and the party's claim is not extinguished by her death, then "[i]f substitution is not made within a reasonable time, the action may be dismissed as to the deceased person." Rule 25(a)(1), SCRCF. "[R]ule [25] specifically provides for the dismissal of a deceased party where substitution of the proper parties *does not occur* within a reasonable amount of time." *Hillman v. Pinion*, 347 S.C. 253, 258, 554 S.E.2d 427, 430 (Ct. App. 2001) (emphasis in original).

The standard under the Federal Rule for a timely motion to substitute is 90 days. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 25. The South Carolina rules use a "reasonable time" standard. Even if a "reasonable time" is

something longer than 90 days, more than twice that amount of time has passed since Ayoub's purported death, and no one has moved to be substituted. Therefore, substitution has not occurred "within a reasonable time," and dismissal is proper.

CONCLUSION

For the above-stated reasons, Defendant Carter's Motions to Dismiss are GRANTED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



Chester Common Pleas

Case Caption: Heidi Gersten , plaintiff, et al VS Kevin Carter , defendant, et al

Case Number: 2018CP1200117

Type: Order/Other

IT IS SO ORDERED

s/ J. Mark Hayes, II #2132

July 25, 2024
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The Honorable Jenny Abbott Kitchings
Clerk of Court
SC Court of Appeals
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Re: 2022-001312; 2022-001390

APPELLANT'S TITLE II of the AMERICANS with DISABILITIES ACT ("ADA") REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST to ACCEPT as TIMELY FILED APPELLANT'S RETURN, RESPONSE. OBJECTION, and OPPOSITION to RESPONDENT KEVIN CARTER'S MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO REQUIRE APPELLANT TO PROMPTLY CORRECT THE RECORD ON APPEAL and Exhibit A, PROOF OR CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE and Cover Sheet

Dear Ms. Kitchings and/or to ALL CONCERNED:

Good day to you!

Enclosed for filing, please find a copy of the above stated APPELLANT'S TITLE II of the AMERICANS with DISABILITIES ACT ("ADA") REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST to ACCEPT as TIMELY FILED APPELLANT'S RETURN, RESPONSE. OBJECTION, and OPPOSITION to RESPONDENT KEVIN CARTER'S MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO REQUIRE APPELLANT TO PROMPTLY CORRECT THE RECORD ON APPEAL and Exhibit A, PROOF OR CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE and Cover Sheet

Please file stamp the documents with today's date of July 15, 2024, place in the court file, and email me a time-stamped copy.

Please call the above number or email me if you have any questions.

Thank you for your time and assistance regarding this matter.

Kind regards,

___/S/Heidi Gersten_____

Heidi Gersten, Appellant

HG/Enclosures/ APPELLANT’S TITLE II of the AMERICANS with DISABILITIES ACT (“ADA”) REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION REQUEST to ACCEPT as TIMELY FILED APPELLANT’S RETURN, RESPONSE. OBJECTION, and OPPOSITION to RESPONDENT KEVIN CARTER’S MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO REQUIRE APPELLANT TO PROMPTLY CORRECT THE RECORD ON APPEAL and Exhibit A, PROOF OR CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE and Cover Sheet

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