

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM LEXINGTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

James O. Spence, Master-in-Equity

Case No. 2010-CP-32-2038

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SC Court of Appeals

Oliver Grady Query, and the Estate of Grady W. Query,
by its Personal Representative, Oliver Grady Query,
Respondents-Appellants,

v.

Ladislao Castrejon, Alberto Lozano and Jesus Brito,
Defendants,

Of Whom Ladislao Castrejon is the Appellant-
Respondent and Jesus Brito is the Respondent.

FINAL BRIEF OF APPELLANT-RESPONDENT

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Of Whom Ladislao Castrejon is the Appellant-Respondent, AND Oliver Grady Query, and the Estate of Grady W. Query, by its Personal Representative, Oliver Grady Query, Appellants,

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Of whom Jesus Brito is the Respondent.

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STATEMENT OF ISSUES ON APPEAL

- I. Did the trial court err in failing to find the transaction involving owner financing which was scheduled to close in September 2008 was unenforceable because it violated the Statute of Frauds?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This matter came before the Lexington County Court of Common Pleas by way of a complaint filed by Oliver Grady Query and the Estate of Grady W. Query (“Respondents-Appellants”) on May 18, 2010. In their complaint Respondents-Appellants brought causes of action for breach of contract and novation against Ladislao Castrejon, Alberto Lozano and Jesus Brito. Mr. Castrejon, the Appellant-Respondent, timely answered. Mr. Lozano did not initially do so. Therefore, at Respondents-Appellants’ request an order of default was entered against Mr. Lozano on June 23, 2011. While still under the order of default Mr. Lozano filed an answer. After a hearing on a motion for relief from the order of default, Mr. Lozano was subsequently relieved from the order of default by the lower court by order dated September 20, 2011, and his previously filed answer was entered as a response to Respondents-Appellants’ complaint. Respondents-Appellants subsequently filed an amended complaint dated September 20, 2013, in which they brought an additional cause of action for specific performance against Defendants. Mr. Castrejon and Mr. Lozano both filed answers to the amended complaint. Mr. Brito did not.

Trial was held before the Honorable James O. Spence on November 21, 2013 at the Lexington County Judicial Center. Respondents-Appellants were present and represented by Mark V. Evans, Esquire. Mr. Castrejon and Mr. Lozano were present and represented by Allen Bullard, Esquire. Mr. Brito was not present and was not represented. At the outset of trial Respondents-Appellants withdrew their novation and specific performance causes of action against Defendants with prejudice. [R. p. 55, line 17 – p. 56, line 12]. At trial, Respondents-Appellants presented the testimony of Oliver

Grady Query; Tommy Dawson, formerly of Re/Max Metro Associates; and Elizabeth Keys, a real estate appraiser with Intergra Realty Resources. Mr. Castrejon and Mr. Lozano testified on their own behalves. They also presented the testimony of Joseph Rosen, a real estate appraiser with Rosen Appraisal Associates. The trial court also accepted eleven exhibits offered into evidence by Respondents-Appellants, and two exhibits offered into evidence by Mr. Castrejon and Mr. Lozano.

On November 22, 2011, Respondents-Appellants informed the trial court that based upon the testimony and evidence presented at trial Respondents-Appellants wished to dismiss all claims against Mr. Lozano with prejudice. The lower court entered an order to that effect dated December 27, 2013, which was filed with the Lexington County Clerk of Court on January 3, 2014. Subsequently, by order dated April 4, 2014 the trial court entered judgment in favor of Mr. Castrejon. The parties received written notice of entry of the order on April 7, 2014. Thereafter, the trial court entered an order dated April 25, 2014 which corrected a scrivener's error on page 11 of its April 4, 2014 order.

By letter dated May 7, 2014, Respondents-Appellants served notice of appeal on Mr. Castrejon. By letter dated May 9, 2014, Mr. Castrejon served Respondents-Appellants with his notice of cross-appeal. By letter dated May 12, 2014 Mr. Castrejon filed his notice of appeal with this Court and the Lexington County Clerk of Court. By letter dated May 14, 2014 Respondents-Appellants filed their notice of appeal with this Court and the Lexington County Clerk of Court.

On June 9, 2014, Mr. Castrejon filed a motion requesting leave of court to file a motion pursuant to Rule 60, SCRPC, in an effort to correct a scrivener's error in the lower court's order. Prior to receiving a ruling from this Court on the motion, on June

16, 2014, Mr. Castrejon filed and served his initial brief and designation of matter to be included in the record on appeal. By order dated July 17, 2014 this Court granted Mr. Castrejon's motion for leave of court and further ordered that the time limits for this appeal be held in abeyance pending a decision on the Rule 60 motion by the lower court. The lower court granted Mr. Castrejon's Rule 60 motion by order dated August 15, 2014. Subsequently, on September 8, 2014, this Court issued a new briefing schedule. In addition, on October 2, 2014 this Court consolidated the appeal between Respondents-Appellants and Mr. Brito (Case Number 2014-001926) with this appeal. Mr. Castrejon's initial brief follows.

FACTS

This case involves a dispute over a contract for the purchase and sale of real property. Respondents-Appellants sought to hold Mr. Castrejon liable for breach of an agreement to purchase an 11.29 acre parcel of land located in Gaston, South Carolina (“the Property”).

At trial Respondents-Appellants first presented the testimony of Elizabeth Keys, the aforementioned real estate appraiser with Intergra Realty Resources. The parties stipulated that she was an expert in appraising. [R. p. 88, line 17 - p. 89, line 4]. Ms. Keys testified that she performed an appraisal of the property and determined that its value as of September 24, 2008, the time of the parties’ contemplated closing of the transaction, was \$270,000. [R. p. 91, lines 15-19]. As part of her testimony Ms. Keys explained the methodology she employed in compiling her appraisal. [R. p. 89, line 15 - p. 90, line 25].

Next, Respondents-Appellants presented the testimony of Oliver Grady Query. Mr. Query provided testimony regarding, among other things, the initial formation of the parties’ contract in March 2008. He testified that Respondents-Appellants agreed to sell the property to Mr. Castrejon for \$302,500, and Mr. Castrejon agreed to make a two thousand dollar (\$2000) earnest money deposit, a forty-eight thousand dollar (\$48,000) down payment, and obtain a loan of two hundred fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$252,500). Mr. Query testified that subsequent to the parties’ execution of the contract, he learned that Mr. Castrejon was unable to secure conventional financing from his bank (BB&T). Mr. Query testified that Respondents-Appellants thereafter offered to owner finance the transaction. [R. p. 109, line 15 - p. 110, line 2; p. 113, lines 8-20]. Mr. Query

testified that based upon his interactions with the attorney tasked to close the transaction, Sam Jefcoat, it was his understanding that a closing would be held on September 24, 2008 to consummate the transaction under the new, owner financing terms. Mr. Query testified that he executed a HUD financing statement and deed transferring the property to Mr. Castrejon and Mr. Brito, which were delivered to Mr. Dawson for ultimate delivery to the closing. [R. p. 125, line 19 - p. 127, line 17]. Although he was uncertain of the reason why, Mr. Query testified that Mr. Castrejon did not purchase the property at the contemplated September 24, 2008 closing and still has not done so. [R. p. 128, lines 2-7]. Respondents-Appellants stipulated they were seeking damages against Mr. Castrejon in the amount of the interest they would have earned on the owner financing offered to Mr. Castrejon as well as the difference between the contract price and the appraised value of the property at the time of the contemplated sale in September 2008, plus costs and attorney's fees. [R. p. 133, line 1 - p. 136, line 4].

Respondents-Appellants next presented the testimony of Tommy Dawson, an agent with Re/Max Metro Associates, who was Respondents-Appellants' real estate agent for purposes of this transaction. [R. p. 182, lines 7-14]. Mr. Dawson conducted the negotiations with Mr. Castrejon on Respondents-Appellants' behalf which led to the formation of the March 2008 contract as well as the modification of the financing terms from conventional to owner financing. [R. p. 130, line 21 - p. 131, line 7; p. 153, lines 2-17; p. 168, line 17 - p. 170, line 16; p. 172, lines 8-24]. He testified that he forwarded the original contract to Mr. Castrejon's banker at BB&T, and understood that BB&T was unwilling to loan Mr. Castrejon the funds to purchase the property. [R. p. 161, line 12 - p. 162, line 7; p. 174, line 15 - p. 175, line 4; p. 176, lines 7-15]. He also testified that he

was the one who reduced the terms of the owner financing deal to writing [R. p. 459] and forwarded them to Mr. Jefcoat. [R. p. 154, line 2 - p. 157, line 25].

Mr. Castrejon testified on his own behalf. He testified once he became interested in purchasing the property, all discussion about the property and negotiations regarding a prospective sale were had with Mr. Dawson. [R. p. 204, line 18 - p. 205, line 21; p. 208, lines 4-22; p. 211, lines 11-19]. He testified that the terms of the contract he agreed to in March 2008 required him to make a \$50,000 down payment and obtain financing for the remaining \$252,500 of the purchase price. [R. p. 215, line 22 - p. 216, line 17; p. 217, lines 13-20; p. 219, lines 19-22]. Mr. Castrejon testified that he attempted to obtain financing from BB&T, a bank he had an ongoing business relationship with, but BB&T was unwilling to extend him any additional credit. [R. p. 209, line 1 - p. 210, line 2]. He testified that it was not until several months after he informed Mr. Dawson that he was unable to obtain financing from BB&T that owner financing began to be discussed. [R. p. 210, lines 3-10]. He testified that he intended to obtain the \$75,000 down payment called for under the terms of the owner financing deal from Jesus Brito, but Mr. Brito ultimately decided on the day of closing (September 24, 2008) not to provide the funds for the down payment. [R. p. 211, line 20 - p. 212, line 10; p. 213, line 20 - 214, line 7].

Mr. Castrejon also presented the testimony of Joseph Rosen, a real estate appraiser with Rosen Appraisal Associates. [R. p. 238, line 15 - p. 239, line 4]. As with Ms. Keys, the parties stipulated that Mr. Rosen was an expert in appraising. [R. p. 88, line 17 - p. 89, line 4; p. 240, lines 4-25]. Mr. Rosen testified that he performed an appraisal of the property and determined that its value as of September 24, 2008, the time of the parties' contemplated closing of the transaction, was \$315,000. [R. p. 245, lines 4-

8]. As part of his testimony Mr. Rosen explained the methodology he employed in compiling his appraisal. [R. p. 241, line 23 - p. 245, line 3].

Respondents-Appellants claimed Mr. Castrejon's failure to purchase the property constituted a breach of the parties' contract. Since Respondents-Appellants had not been able to secure a buyer for the property as of the date of trial, they claimed they were entitled to general damages measured as the difference between the contract price and the fair market value of the property on September 24, 2008, the time of the breach, as determined by Ms. Keys. In addition, Respondents-Appellants claimed they were entitled to special damages in the form of the interest they would have earned on the owner financing they offered to Mr. Castrejon (\$103,404.29), plus costs and attorney's fees. Mr. Castrejon raised several defenses to the enforceability of the contract and to Respondents-Appellants' ability to prove and collect contract damages.

ARGUMENT I

I. The transaction involving owner financing which was scheduled to close in September 2008 was unenforceable because it violated the Statute of Frauds.

On or about March 27, 2008 the parties entered into a contract for the purchase of the Property. For purposes of their contract the parties utilized the standard form of the Greater Columbia Association of Realtors captioned “Land, Lots and Acreage Offer to Purchase.” [R. pp. 271-273]. Among the many provision in the contract, paragraph 3 required Mr. Castrejon to make a two thousand dollar (\$2000) earnest money deposit, which was to be held by Mr. Query’s realtor, a forty-eight thousand dollar (\$48,000) down payment, and obtain a loan of two hundred fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$252,500). [R. p. 271, ¶ 3]. Paragraph 6 explicitly made the contract contingent upon Mr. Castrejon obtaining the financing referenced in paragraph 3. [R. p. 271, ¶ 6]. Additionally, the contract contained both a “time is of the essence” clause and one which set a specific deadline by which the transaction was to be consummated. [R. p. 272, ¶ 11, ¶ 13]. That deadline was April 25, 2008. [R. p. 272, ¶ 11.]. At trial Respondents-Appellants testified that it was this contract which they sought to enforce and which they claimed Mr. Castrejon breached. [R. p. 105, line 24 – p. 108, line 15; p. 118, lines 6-13; p. 119, lines 6-12]. Mr. Castrejon submits that contrary to the trial court’s findings, it was not this contract that Respondents-Appellants truly sought to enforce. Rather, it was a modified version of this contract, which extended the contract’s termination date and contained alternative financing terms.

At trial the parties acknowledged that Mr. Castrejon made a good faith attempt to secure the \$252,500 in financing called for in the contract from BB&T, the bank with whom he had a previous lending relationship, but those attempts were unsuccessful. [R.

p. 108, line 16 – p. 109, line 1; p. 109, lines 15-20; p. 152, line 6 – p. 153, line 9; p. 209, line 1 – p. 210, line 2]. In addition, it was uncontroverted that the transaction did not close by the date contemplated in the contract. [R. p. 109, lines 2-14; p. 112, line 22 – p. 113, line 8; p. 118, lines 6-16; p. 124, lines 8-10; p. 125, lines 19-22; p. 128, lines 1-7].

A condition precedent is an act which must occur before performance is due. Alexander's Land Co., L.L.C. v. M&M&K Corp., 390 S.C. 582, 596, 703 S.E.2d 207, 214 (2010). If a contract contains a condition precedent, that condition must occur before a party's duty to perform arises. McGill v. Moore, 381 S.C. 179, 187, 672 S.E.2d 571, 575 (2009). When a contract for the purchase of real estate contains a financing contingency, as was the case here, a purchaser is excused from performance if he is unable to obtain financing. Storen v. Meadors, 295 S.C. 438, 440, 369 S.E.2d 651, 652 (Ct. App. 1988) (prospective buyer excused from performance under a real estate purchase contract with a financing contingency clause when buyer made good faith effort to obtain financing). Since the contract was contingent upon Mr. Castrejon securing financing, and he was unable to do so by the date of closing, his performance under the contract was excused and the contract terminated.

However, the Respondents-Appellants argued, and the trial court ruled, that because the parties continued to discuss the purchase of the Property and eventually agreed upon an alternative financing arrangement, that the contract never actually terminated. Respondents-Appellants argued, instead, that these discussion merely constituted modifications to the original contract terms. The trial court agreed, explaining that neither of the parties attempted to terminate the contract or propose a new

contract. Mr. Castrejon submits that the trial court's ruling was erroneous in both respects.

First, the terms of the contract were such that neither party was required to take any affirmative action to terminate it if the financing contingency was not met or the transaction was not closed by the date specified. As discussed above, if a condition precedent, such as a financing contingency, is not met, the party's duty to perform never arises and is excused. Alexander's Land Co., L.L.C. v. M&M&K Corp., 390 S.C. 582, 596, 703 S.E.2d 207, 214 (2010); McGill v. Moore, 381 S.C. 179, 187, 672 S.E.2d 571, 575 (2009); Storen v. Meadors, 295 S.C. 438, 440, 369 S.E.2d 651, 652 (Ct. App. 1988). Failure of the condition precedent, in and of itself, excused Mr. Castrejon's performance under the contract. No additional, overt declaration that the contract had terminated was required.

Furthermore, the contract terminated on April 25, 2008 by its own terms. It did not require either party to take any action to effectuate a termination. As mentioned above, paragraph 11 required the transaction to close on or before April 25, 2008, and paragraph 13 made time of the essence of the contract. "A time stipulated in a contract for its performance is of its essence, unless a contrary intent appears from the face of the contract, that is to say if a person promises another to do a certain thing by a certain day in consideration that the latter will do something for him, the thing must be done by the date named, or the latter is discharged from his promise." Dargan v. Page, 222 S.C. 520, 528, 73 S.E.2d 705, 709 (1952). Accordingly, the parties' failure to close the transaction on April 25, 2008 discharged both from performance, having the effect of terminating the contract. Once the contract expired there was no longer an active instrument for the

parties to modify. Center Investments v. Penhallurick, 22 Wn. App. 846, 592 P.2d 685 (1979) (a contract which by its terms has expired is legally defunct and there is nothing upon which an extension may legally operate); Thayer v. Damiano, 9 Wn. App. 207, 210, 511 P.2d 84 (1973).

Regardless, even if the contract had not terminated by its own terms, and the extension of the closing date and the new owner financing terms were correctly considered modifications thereof, these modifications did not comply with the Statute of Frauds, and were, thus, unenforceable. The Statute of Frauds, S.C. Code Ann. § 32-3-10, provides in pertinent part:

§ 32-3-10. Agreements required to be in writing and signed.

No action shall be brought whereby:

...

(4) To charge any person upon any contract or sale of lands, tenements or hereditaments or any interest in or concerning them;

...

Unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought or some memorandum or note thereof shall be in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith or some person thereunto by him lawfully authorized.

To satisfy the Statute of Frauds, every essential element of the contract for the sale of land must be expressed in a writing signed by the party to be compelled. Fici v. Koon, 372 S.C. 341, 642 S.E.2d 602 (2007); Cash v. Maddox, 265 S.C. 480, 220 S.E.2d 121 (1975); Speed v. Speed, 213 S.C. 401, 49 S.E.2d 588 (1948). The burden of proof is on the party seeking to enforce the contract. Cash, supra.

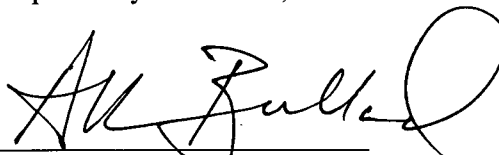
As discussed above, the parties' original contract called for Mr. Castrejon to pay a \$2000 earnest money deposit, a \$48,000 down payment and obtain a loan for the \$252,500 balance of the purchase price. The owner financing proposed by Respondents-Appellants varied these terms and required a \$75,000 down payment and a loan of \$227,500.¹ [R. p. 118, lines 1-4; p. 157, lines 4-7; p. 157, line 18 – p. 158, line 9; p. 179, line 24 – p. 180, line 22; p. 459]. Although these terms were reduced to writing by Respondents-Appellants' realtor, Mr. Dawson, they were never signed by Mr. Castrejon or any of the other parties to the contemplated transaction. [R. p. 180, line 7 – p. 181, line 4; p. 210, line 11 – p. 211, line 10]. Likewise, Mr. Castrejon did not sign any agreement to extend the closing date beyond April 25, 2008. [R. p. 138, line 12 – p. 140, line 12]. Contracts required by the Statute of Frauds to be in writing cannot be orally modified. Windham v. Honeycutt, 279 S.C. 109, 302 S.E.2d 856 (1983) (a contract required to be in writing by the Statute of Frauds cannot be orally modified); Player v. Chandler, 299 S.C. 101, 105, 382 S.E.2d 891, 894 (1989) (same); State v. McIntyre, 307 S.C. 363, 365, 415 S.E.2d 399, 400 (1991) (same). Since neither of these alleged modifications to the contract were signed by Mr. Castrejon and the alleged extension of the closing date was not reduced to writing, they violate the Statute of Frauds, and no action can be maintained against Mr. Castrejon seeking to enforce them.

¹ It also appears that the owner financing terms varied the purchase price itself. If the earnest money, down payment and owner financing portions of the overall owner financing deal are added together, the total purchase price becomes \$304,500 instead of the original \$302,500 contained in the original contract. $\$2000 + \$75,000 + \$227,500 = \$304,500$.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, this Court should reverse the judgment of the trial court on the issue addressed above.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allen Bullard", written over a horizontal line.

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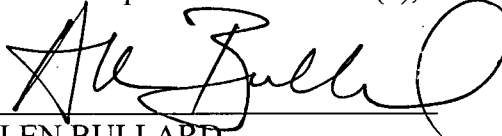
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CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

The undersigned certifies that this Final Brief complies with Rule 211(b), SCACR.



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PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served Appellant-Respondent's Final Brief on Respondents-Appellants and by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on February 4, 2015, addressed to their attorney of record, Mark V. Evans, 147 Wappoo Creek Drive, Suite 202, Charleston, South Carolina 29412. I also certify that I have served Appellant-Respondent's Final Brief on Respondent Jesus Brito by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on February 4, 2015, addressed to 16 Forest Parkway, Building C-1119, Forest Park, Georgia, 30297-2015.



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