

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF AIKEN

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Canadian River Farms, Ltd., Colt Farms, Inc.,
B C Farms, Inc. n/k/a B C Farms of South
Carolina, Inc., and Outback Farms, Ltd.
Plaintiffs,

Vs.

Beck J. Gonshorowski, The South Carolina
Department of Transportation and Aiken
County, South Carolina, a body politic and
political subdivision of the State of South
Carolina
Defendants,

CASE NO.: 2016-CP-02-0051

RECEIVED

OCT 19 2016

ORDER DENYING
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

SC Court of Appeals

FILED

9.15.16

CCCP&GS

Deputy Clerk

Procedural History

The Summons and Complaint were filed on March 10, 2016. Robert E. Barrett and Carolyn Barrett filed a letter of protest on March 15, 2016. A petition with twenty-five signatures objecting to the road closing was filed on March 21, 2016. The movants are not named defendants in this action. The hearing was held on May 31, 2016. The Order was filed on June 27, 2016. A Motion to Reconsider pursuant to Rule 59(e) was filed by the movants on July 8, 2016. Rule 59(e), SCRPC, provides that "A motion to alter or amend the judgment shall be served not later than 10 days after receipt of written notice of the entry of the order."

The plaintiffs filed a Memorandum in Opposition to the Motion to Reconsider on August 9, 2016. The movants Motion to Intervene and Amending the Prior Motion was filed on August 1, 2016. The plaintiffs filed a Memorandum in Opposition to the Motion to Intervene on August 8, 2016. The motion hearing was held on August 12, 2016.

Exhibits

Both parties submitted affidavits prior to the motion hearing on August 12, 2016. However, the movants also produced another affidavit, some maps of Aiken County and Barnwell County, Minutes from two Barnwell County Council meetings and a letter related to those public meetings.

The plaintiffs objected to the submission of those documents based on Rule 6, SCRPC. The plaintiffs were allowed to file a Supplemental Memorandum to the motion to Intervene and Motion to Reconsider on August 25, 2016. The objection was granted as to the affidavit. The court issued an Order following the hearing specific to this issue. The Court allowed the introduction of the maps that were public records. It also allowed the minutes from the meeting and the letter. However, the Court does not find the minutes of the meetings or the letter to be relevant to this matter. Those documents include a brief summary and a letter of actions at two Barnwell County Council meetings that do not involve the portions of the roads closed in Aiken County. The letter does not discuss the area in Aiken County. No evidence of any legal actions filed in Barnwell County were submitted.

The movants also raised the issue that the Aiken County Clerk of Court had the movants who sent letters and submitted a petition listed as "other party to the case". This label is believed to be required with the public filing system when a letter or document is filed with the Clerk of Court by someone who is not a named party. It does not change the status of parties named in the lawsuit or provide any special status for someone filing a letter.

"Relevant evidence means evidence having a tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." Rule 401, SCRE, *State v Spears*, 393 S.C. 466, 713 S.E.2d 324 (Ct. App. 2011). Based on that definition, the court does not find the Barnwell County Council minutes or the letter to be relevant. The moving parties did make a proffer to preserve the record.

Argument

The movants have requested that the Court alter or amend the Order filed on June 27, 2016. The movants believe that the Court should give greater weight to the testimony of the three interested parties who testified at the hearing. Carolyn Barrett and Dr. Vickie Long were concerned about emergency vehicles having longer response times if those portions of the roads were closed. Mr. Cave did not testify about that particular issue. The witnesses did agree that emergency vehicles would still be able to use paved roads in the area to respond to any emergency. There was no testimony from anyone with any emergency service. The movants also believe that the public use of the road should outweigh the testimony of speeding, property damage, littering, damage to the fields and a fire on the property. However, there were only three individuals who testified about

their use of the road. It was undisputed that the public can use paved roads in the area and there was no testimony of any owner being landlocked due to the proposed road closure.

In their written motion, the movants argued that the letter and/or the petition submitted by Carolyn Barrett should have been considered an answer or as a motion to intervene. Those documents did not request or move for intervention. No movants were parties and no motion had been filed. A *pro se* litigant or interested party must comply with the procedural and substantive requirements. *State v. Burton*, 356 S.C. 259, 589 S.E.2d 6 (2003). The movants who testified at the hearing did not raise this issue. "A party cannot for the first time raise an issue by way of a Rule 59(e), motion which could have been raised at trial." *Patterson v. Reid*, 318 S.C. 183, 456 S.E.2d 436 (Ct. App. 1995).

The movants also argue in the written motion that they were not provided with an opportunity to attend the hearing and testify. They submitted affidavits to support their position that the office of the plaintiffs' attorney advised those individuals that they did not need to appear at the hearing. However, those affidavits do not say if those individuals were provided with the hearing information or if those individuals attended the hearing. At the hearing, the Court allowed any interested party to testify but only three individuals testified.

The final argument appears to be that the movants believe the history of title to the road was not presented to the Court. This process is controlled by statute and the statutory scheme does not require the history of title except for what information is needed if the Court needs to determine who should receive title to the property if the road, street or highway is found to be abandoned or closed. There was testimony that Aiken County maintained the roads. Aiken County did not object to the relief sought by the plaintiffs. This issue of the history of title was not raised at the hearing.

The plaintiffs argue that the movants lack standing to file the motion to reconsider since they are not parties to the action. The plaintiffs rely on *Ex Parte South Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles*, 390 S.C. 457, 702 S.E. 2d 568 (2010). The plaintiffs are correct that no additional defendants joined this action. However, the process for finding if a road should be abandoned or closed is controlled by statute. The statutory scheme in this matter requires a notice to be published in the newspaper and a public posting. The purpose of this process is to allow interested parties to be advised that an action has been or will be filed concerning that portion of the road. Three interested parties attended the hearing and testified. The basis for granting any relief to a plaintiff in this type of action is to find that it is the best interest of all concerned and not just the named

parties. Therefore, the court will not find that the three individuals who appeared at the hearing lack standing in the motion to reconsider. The Court does find that any movants that did not testify lack standing to now file a motion to reconsider.

Conclusion

This Court has jurisdiction in this matter. The Court allowed any interested party to testify at the hearing. Only three interested parties testified. The affidavits submitted by the movants do not state if the hearing information was provided or if each of those individuals appeared at the hearing. Carolyn L. Barrett is the only person to submit an affidavit and testify at the hearing. The notice argument and the history of title arguments were not raised at the hearing. "A party cannot for the first time raise an issue by way of a Rule 59(e), motion which could have been raised at trial." *Patterson v. Reid*, 318 S.C. 183, 456 S.E.2d 436 (Ct. App. 1995).

The court will not find that the three individuals who appeared at the hearing lack standing in the motion to reconsider. The Court does find that any movants that did not testify lack standing to now file a motion to reconsider.

Based on a review of the prior order, the arguments presented and the exhibits, the movants Motion to Alter or Amend the Order is denied.

ITS SO ORDERED

September 15, 2016



M. Anderson Griffith
Master-in-Equity for Aiken County

FORM 4

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF AIKEN
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEASJUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE
CASE NUMBER 2016CP0200511Canadian River Farms Ltd
Tina Marie Cundari
Outback Farms LtdColt Farms Inc
B C Farms Of South
Carolina IncBecky J Gonshorowski
Aiken County South
CarolinaDepartment Of
Transportation South
Carolina

PLAINTIFF(S)

DEFENDANT(S)

Submitted by:

Attorney for: ☐ Plaintiff ☐ Defendant☐ Self-Represented Litigant

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. ☐ See Page 2 for additional information.
- ☐ **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: _____
- ☐ **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.

ORDER INFORMATION

This order ☐ ends ☐ does not end the case.

Additional Information for the Clerk: _____

INFORMATION FOR THE JUDGMENT INDEX

Complete this section below when the judgment affects title to real or personal property or if any amount should be enrolled. If there is no judgment information, indicate "N/A" in one of the boxes below.

Judgment in Favor of (List name(s) below)	Judgment Against (List name(s) below)	Judgment Amount To be Enrolled (List amount(s) below)

If applicable, describe the property, including tax map information and address, referenced in the order: _____

The judgment information above has been provided by the submitting party. Disputes concerning the amounts contained in this form may be addressed by way of motion pursuant to the SC Rules of Civil Procedure. Amounts to be computed such as interest or additional taxable costs not available at the time the form and final order are submitted to the judge may be provided to the clerk. Note: Title abstractors and researchers should refer to the official court order for judgment details.

Circuit Court Judge

Judge Code

9/15/2016

Date

For Clerk of Court Office Use Only

This judgment was entered on 9-15-16, and a copy mailed first class or placed in the appropriate attorney's box on 9-15-16, to attorneys of record or to parties (when appearing pro se) as follows:

Mary Olivia Guynn 210 Colony Pkwy Aiken, SC
29803-7468
J. Calhoun Watson PO Box 11449 Columbia, SC 29211
Tina Marie Cundari 1310 Gadsden St. Columbia, SC 29201

James M. Holly PO Box 5925 Aiken, SC 29804
Natalie Jean Moore PO Box 191 Columbia, SC 29202
Bradford M. Owensby 319 Park Ave. SE Aiken, SC 29801
James D. Mosteller III PO Box 1832 Barnwell, SC 29812

MIE

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE PLAINTIFF(S)

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE DEFENDANT(S)

Liz Godard
Liz Godard - Clerk of Court

Court Reporter

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING DECISION BY THE COURT AS REFERENCED ON PAGE 1.

This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF AIKEN

Canadian River Farms, Ltd., Colt Farms, Inc.,
B C Farms, Inc. n/k/a B C Farms of South
Carolina, Inc., and Outback Farms, Ltd.
Plaintiffs,

Vs.

Beck J. Gonshorowski, The South Carolina
Department of Transportation and Aiken
County, South Carolina, a body politic and
political subdivision of the State of South
Carolina

Defendants,

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

CASE NO.: 2016-CP-02-00511

ORDER

RECEIVED

OCT 19 2016

SC Court of Appeals

FILED

6-27-16
Liz Kodard
C.C.P. & G.S.
Christa Unreple 235
Deputy Clerk

Hearing Date:	May 31, 2016
Plaintiff Attorney:	Mary O. Guynn
Aiken County Attorney:	James M. Holly
S. C. DOT Attorney:	Natalie More
Court Reporter:	Valerie McFarland

Procedure

1. The original Summons and Complaint was filed on March 10, 2016.
2. Pursuant to 57-9-10 S.C. Code Annotated, the plaintiff published the Notice of Filing Petition of Abandonment three times in the Aiken Standard. A Notice was also mailed to the abutting landowners. Finally, a Notice was posted pursuant to the statute on the property.
3. A letter of protest was filed by Robert E. Barrett and Carolyn Barrett on March 15, 2016.
4. A petition was filed objecting to the road closing on March 21, 2016.
5. Aiken County accepted service on March 10, 2016. It filed an answer on April 19, 2016 and did not object to the road closing.
6. South Carolina Department of Transportation was served on March 14, 2016 and the South Carolina Attorney General was served on March 15, 2016. A general answer was filed on April 20, 2016. In the second defense, this defendant denies it has any interest in the roads and had no objection to the road closure action.

7. Becky Gonshorowski was served on March 12, 2016. She filed a letter/answer on April 12, 2016.
8. An Order of Reference was filed on May 12, 2016.
9. The hearing was held on May 31, 2016. Brandon Woody and the Plaintiff's attorney, Mary O. Guynn were present on behalf of the plaintiffs. Aiken County was represented by its attorney, James M. Holly. No appearance was made by South Carolina Department of Transportation or Becky Gonshorowski.
10. The plaintiff informed the court that an agreement had been reached with Becky Gonshorowski, an abutting landowner.
11. The Court inquired as to any members of the public who wished to testify based on the advertisement and/or public notice. Carolyn Garrett, Vickie Long and Michael Cave advised the court they wished to testify.

Statement of Facts

1. The plaintiffs and Becky Gonshorowski are abutting property owners whose property would be affected by the abandonment and closure of the road(s).
2. The following is a description of the roads maintained by Aiken County that plaintiff seeks to close:

ALL that certain portion of an unpaved county roadway known as Oak Ridge Club Road (C-800) located between Charleston Highway (US Highway 78) and Cedar Branch road (S-576) being 10,576 linear feet, more or less, TOGETHER WITH ALL that certain portion of an unpaved county roadway known as Old Bell Road (C-774) located between Oak Ridge Club Road (C-800) and Weyerhaeuser Road (C-776) being 6,034 linear feet, more or less

The aforesaid portions of the unpaved county roadways that are proposed to be closed are also shown on that certain plat prepared for Candian River Farms LLC by All Surveying Co., Inc. Dated February 11, 2015 and recorded February 17, 2015 in Plat Book 58, Pages 359-360, Aiken County Records.

Tax Map Parcel Numbers: 207-00-01-003
207-00-05-001

3. The plaintiff presented the testimony of Tyler Stone. Mr. Stone is a contractor who worked for the plaintiffs. He is familiar with the roads. He used the roads three to four days a week when he was doing work on the property. When he started work in the area, the unpaved roads were surrounded by heavily wooded areas. Visibility was limited in some areas. As part

of the process of creating working farms, the wooded areas around the roads were cleared. After this, he noticed an increase in the speed of the vehicles traveling on those roads. He believes travel on the roads is unsafe at times due to the speed of the vehicles. Since the plaintiffs own property on both sides of the road, farm equipment cross and use the roads, which creates dangerous situations. He testified about a specific incident where one worker walking around some equipment was almost struck by a passing car.

The roads are unpaved and are slick when wet. The Aiken County Sheriff's Department was notified but that did not help with the speed of vehicles on the road. There are no signs to regulate the speed of vehicles on the roads. He testified that trash has been dumped on different areas of the property. There have also been episodes of vandalism where unknown parties drive through the fields. A fire was also started on the property near one of the roads. Tires have been dumped off of Oak Ridge Club Road. Finally, there was some damage to the sign posted about the road closing. A mailbox was dumped in one of the fields. The plaintiff introduced several police reports that have been filed.

The witness said the plaintiffs were concerned about installing wells, transformers and irrigation systems due to the vandalism. Some improvements were not completed due to this concern. He believes the vandalism would be hindered if the roads are closed. There are still paved roads that would serve the area. He had a meeting with representatives of Aiken County and was aware of the Aiken County Resolution that it had no objections to the abandonment of the roads. Aiken County does maintain the roads. Closing Oak Ridge Club Road does not prevent any owners from having access to Highway 78 or other paved roads. He has the same opinion in regards to Old Bell Road.

The plaintiffs then presented the testimony of Brandon Woody. His family owns the real estate. He drives and observes the roads five to six days each week. The area around the roads were heavily wooded when the real estate was purchased. He did not notice vehicles traveling at excessive speeds at that time. After the trees were removed, he noticed that traffic on the roads and the speed of those vehicles traveled has increased. He agreed that visibility was better but he feels many vehicles travel at unsafe speeds on the roads. The sheriff department presence has helped but that department cannot stay in the area.

Since the property is a working farm, equipment is moved across the road. His concern is that there are hills and areas on the roads where it is difficult to see traffic approaching. He is

worried that the increased speed and the limited visibility in the same areas lead to an unsafe condition.

Mr. Woody reviewed the photographs that were previously introduced into evidence. The photographs showed fields and crops damaged when someone drove a vehicle through the fields on those roads. The photographs also showed other vandalism where unknown parties dumped tires on the property, damaged a sign, dumped a mailbox in the field. The vandalism started about one year ago and he believes some incident occurs almost every week.

If the roads are abandoned and closed, the plaintiff will install gates or dirt berms. He believes this would end the vandalism and the vehicles traveling at unsafe speeds. Although Aiken County has maintained the roads, the deeded owners actually own the real estate. Becky Gonshorowski is the only other owner with real estate abutting the road(s). No owner would be land locked if the roads are closed. There is still access to paved roads in the area. Mr. Woody also offered testimony about not planting some fields and the economic impact to the plaintiffs and the suppliers for the farms.

Aiken County offered no testimony and is not opposed to the court granting the plaintiff's action to abandon and close the roads. Ms. Gonshorowski did not appear at the trial and appears to have reached an agreement with the plaintiffs. The South Carolina Department of Transportation stated that it has no interest in the roads and has not opposed the plaintiffs being granted the requested relief.

Although numerous citizens appeared for the hearing, only three wished to testify. The plaintiffs objected to these individuals offering testimony since they are not named parties and no named party called them as witnesses. The court allowed the testimony. The statute requires public posting and three weeks of advertisement. The court must also determine if closing the road is in the best interest of all concerned. This process indicates that the court should allow members of the public to offer testimony about their concern of the road(s) being closed.

Carolyn Barrett is concerned about the response time of emergency vehicles in the area. The Windsor Fire Station serves the area. In responding to any emergency, it is 5.1 miles if the unpaved roads are used that the plaintiffs wish to close. It is 7.5 miles if the other paved roads are used. She believes this difference puts the public safety at risk. She does admit that vehicles may be able to travel at a higher rate of speed on the paved roads.

She believes a survey establishes that the plaintiffs wanted the roads closed when they purchased the property. In his rebuttal testimony, Mr. Woody testified that the owners had asked the county about relocating the roads. However, he testified that would not correct the safety issues or the vandalism. He is not willing to re-locate the roads and there is no testimony the county has ever agreed to that action.

Mrs. Barrett has not observed any vehicles traveling at a high rate of speed other than suppliers vehicles that are performing work for the plaintiffs. She also pointed out that the notice listed Old Bell Road as C-744, instead of the correct Road C-774. The posted signs provide a telephone number and notify the public of a pending road closure. The advertisement also included the names of the road.

She lives on Old Bell Road and would not be landlocked if the portion of the road was closed as requested by the plaintiffs.

Dr. Vickie Long owns property in the area, but outside of the area map introduced at the hearing. She testified about her concerns of 911 emergency response times without the use of Oak Ridge Club Road and Old Bell Road. She did agree that emergency vehicles would still be able to use U. S. Highway 78 and other paved roads in the area.

Michael Cave lives on Old Bell Road. He has a difficult time making a left hand turn into his property due to the traffic. He believes the biggest contributor to this problem is contractors and suppliers working for the plaintiffs. He has experienced significant problems with dust on his home and vehicle. He was not aware of any police reports about vandalism. However, the plaintiffs did introduce some police reports.

Conclusion of Law

1. The Court has jurisdiction of this matter. All parties were properly served.
2. The parties were properly notified of the hearing date.
3. The plaintiffs complied with the S. C. Code Ann. § 57-9-10 (2012) by filing the Notice by publication, mailing the Notice to all abutting property owners, and posting the correct signage as required by the statute.
4. Aiken County does not contest the plaintiffs request for relief.
5. South Carolina Department of Transportation did not attend the hearing. The answer filed states that the agency has no interest in the roads that are the subject of this action.

6. Becky Gonshorowski filed an answer but did not attend the hearing. The plaintiff advised the court that the plaintiffs had reached an agreement with this defendant.

7. S. C. Code Ann. § 57-9-20 states that the court shall determine if it is in the best interest of all concerned whether a road should be abandoned or closed.

8. Title to the property is already in the name of the private owner. Aiken County did not contest this testimony.

9. No defendant opposed closing the following section of Oak Ridge Club Road and Old Bell Road.

10. The specific legal description of the proposed road closing is:

ALL that certain portion of an unpaved county roadway known as Oak Ridge Club Road (C-800) located between Charleston Highway (US Highway 78) and Cedar Branch road (S-576) being 10,576 linear feet, more or less, TOGETHER WITH ALL that certain portion of an unpaved county roadway known as Old Bell Road (C-774) located between Oak Ridge Club Road (C-800) and Weyerhaeuser Road (C-776) being 6,034 linear feet, more or less

The aforesaid portions of the unpaved county roadways that are proposed to be closed are also shown on that certain plat prepared for Candian River Farms LLC by All Surveying Co., Inc. Dated February 11, 2015 and recorded February 17, 2015 in Plat Book 58, Pages 359-360, Aiken County Records.

Tax Map Parcel Numbers: 207-00-01-003
207-00-05-001

11. Carolyn Barrett and Dr. Vickie Long presented testimony about their concern of emergency vehicles having to travel further to respond to a call. However, it is not disputed that the roads at issue are not paved. The alternate routes are paved and no owner is land locked if the roads are closed.

12. Michael Cave issues appear to be primarily caused by more traffic on the road. If the road is closed, the traffic on that road should decrease.

13. The plaintiffs introduced evidence through testimony and exhibits about a safety issue due to the increased speed of vehicles on the road combined with the equipment used by the plaintiffs on the roads and crossing the roads. In addition, a fire was set on the plaintiffs property, trash has been dumped in the fields and vehicles have driven off of the roads and into the fields owned by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs entered some police reports about these issues and photographs to substantiate the problems.

14. None of the defendants contest the roads being closed. All of the parties who testified agreed that owners would still have access to public paved roads. While interested parties filed documents prior to the trial only three testified about their opposition to the proposed closing of the roads as described above. While the distance for emergency vehicles may be longer there is still access over public roads. The routes that remain are paved roads. There was also no testimony from anyone with emergency services that any service use the unpaved roads.

15. The court finds the testimony about the financial impact to the plaintiffs is not relevant to the roads being closed.

16. Under S. C. Code Ann. § 57-9-20, the court may close road(s) if it is in the best interest of all concerned. Based on the testimony of the contractor and one of the owners, there are concerns for public safety considering the flow of traffic and the work being performed in the area. The plaintiff also established the vandalism, litter and arson on portions of the roads to be closed through testimony, photographs and reports. The other abutting landowner did not contest the relief requested by the plaintiffs. Aiken County has passed a resolution to support closing the road and presented no testimony. The three interested parties raised legitimate concerns but there is no dispute that emergency vehicles will be able to use the paved roads.

17. The court finds it is in the best interest of all concerned that the roads described on page 2 paragraph 2 be closed. However, the plaintiffs will take no action to close the roads until forty days after this order is filed. Based on the testimony, the property is already titled in the private owners.

ITS IS THEREFORE ORDERED.

The areas of Oak Ridge Club Road and Old Bell Road described in page 2, paragraph 2 are to be closed forty days from the date of this order. The plaintiff will not make any changes until after forty days from the date of this order.

ITS SO ORDERED

June 27, 2016

M. A. Griffith
M. Anderson Griffith
Master-in-Equity for Aiken County

FORM 4

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF AIKEN
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEASJUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE
CASE NUMBER 2016CP0200511Canadian River Farms Ltd
Outback Farms LtdColt Farms Inc
B C Farms Of South
Carolina IncBecky J Gonshorowski
Aiken County South
CarolinaDepartment Of
Transportation South
Carolina

PLAINTIFF(S)

DEFENDANT(S)

Submitted by: Mary O. GuynnAttorney for: ☒ Plaintiff ☐ Defendant
☐ Self-Represented Litigant

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. ☐ See Page 2 for additional information.
- ☐ **ACTION DISMISSED (CHECK REASON):** ☐ Rule 12(b), SCRPC; ☐ Rule 41(a), SCRPC (Vol. Nonsuit);
☐ Rule 43(k), SCRPC (Settled); ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ **ACTION STRICKEN (CHECK REASON):** ☐ Rule 40(j) SCRPC; ☐ Bankruptcy;
☐ Binding arbitration, subject to right to restore to confirm, vacate or modify arbitration award; ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ **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

ORDER INFORMATION

This order ☒ ends ☐ does not end the case.

Additional Information for the Clerk: _____

FILED

INFORMATION FOR THE JUDGMENT INDEX

Complete this section below when the judgment affects title to real or personal property or if any amount should be enrolled. If there is no judgment information, indicate "N/A" in one of the boxes below.

Judgment in Favor of (List name(s) below)	Judgment Against (List name(s) below)	Judgment Amount To be Enrolled (List amount(s) below)
		See Order

If applicable, describe the property, including tax map information and address, referenced in the order:

The judgment information above has been provided by the submitting party. Disputes concerning the amounts contained in this form may be addressed by way of motion pursuant to the SC Rules of Civil Procedure. Amounts to be computed such as interest or additional taxable costs not available at the time the form and final order are submitted to the judge may be provided to the clerk. Note: Title abstractors and researchers should refer to the official court order for judgment details.

M. A. Griffith
M. Anderson Griffith, Master-in-Equity

3076

Judge Code

6/27/2016

Date

For Clerk of Court Office Use Only

RECEIVED

OCT 19 2016

SC Court of Appeals

6/27/16
This judgment was entered on 06/27/2016, and a copy mailed first class or placed in the appropriate attorney's box on , to attorneys of record or to parties (when appearing pro se) as follows:

Mary Olivia Guynn 210 Colony Pkwy Aiken, SC
29803-7468

James M. Holly PO Box 5925 Aiken, SC 29804
Natalie Jean Moore PO Box 191 Columbia, SC 29202

MIE

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE PLAINTIFF(S)

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE DEFENDANT(S)

[Signature]

Court Reporter

- Clerk of Court

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING DECISION BY THE COURT AS REFERENCED ON PAGE 1.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

CASE NO.: 2016-CP-02-00511

RECEIVED

OCT 19 2016

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
INTERVENTION

SC Court of Appeals

FILED 9.15.16
J. H. Gaddard
CLERK
11/20

Procedural History

The Summons and Complaint were filed on March 10, 2016. The parties moving for intervention received notice by the newspaper advertisement and the public posting. Robert E. Barrett and Carolyn Barrett filed a letter of protest on March 15, 2016. A petition with twenty-five signatures objecting to the road closing was filed on March 21, 2016. The hearing was held on May 31, 2016. Prior to that time, no party had filed a motion to intervene. The Order was filed on June 27, 2016. A Motion to Reconsider pursuant to Rule 59(e) was filed by the movants on July 8, 2016. The plaintiffs filed a Memorandum in Opposition to the Motion to Reconsider on August 9, 2016. The movants Motion to Intervene and Amending the Prior Motion was filed on August 1, 2016. The plaintiffs filed a Memorandum in Opposition to the Motion to Intervene on August 8, 2016. The motion hearing was held on August 12, 2016.

Exhibits

Both parties submitted affidavits prior to the motion hearing on August 12, 2016. However, the movants also produced another affidavit, some maps of Aiken County and Barnwell County, Minutes from two Barnwell County Council meetings and a letter related to those public meetings. The plaintiffs objected to the submission of those documents based on Rule 6, SCRPC. The plaintiffs were allowed to file a Supplemental Memorandum to the motion to Intervene and Motion to Reconsider on August 25, 2016. The objection was granted as to the affidavit. The court issued an Order following the hearing specific to this

issue. The Court allowed the introduction of the maps that were public records. It also allowed the minutes from the meeting and the letter. However, the Court does not find the minutes of the meetings or the letter to be relevant to this matter. Those documents include a brief summary and a letter of actions at two Barnwell County Council meetings that do not involve the portions of the roads closed in Aiken County. The letter does not discuss the area in Aiken County. No evidence of any legal actions filed in Barnwell County were submitted.

The movants also raised the issue that the Aiken County Clerk of Court had the movants who sent letters and submitted a petition listed as "other party to the case". This label is believed to be required with the public filing system when a letter or document is filed with the Clerk of Court by someone who is not a named party. It does not change the status of parties named in the lawsuit or provide any special status for someone filing a letter.

"Relevant evidence means evidence having a tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." Rule 401, SCRE, *State v Spears*, 393 S.C. 466, 713 S.E.2d 324 (Ct. App. 2011). Based on that definition, the court does not find the Barnwell County Council minutes or the letter to be relevant. The moving parties did make a proffer to preserve the record.

Motion to Intervene

To prevail on Rule 24 SCRC motion, the moving party must establish the following:

- (1) Establish timely application;
- (2) Assert an interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action;
- (3) Demonstrate that it is in a position such that without intervention, disposition of the action may impair or impede its ability to protect that interest; and
- (4) Demonstrate that its interest is inadequately represented by other parties. *Horry County State Bank v. Flemington Properties, LLC*, 361 S.C. 503, 604 S.E.2d 723 (Ct. App. 2004).

"Intervention should be liberally granted, particularly where judicial economy will be promoted by the declaration of the rights of all parties who may be affected. However, this does not mean intervention should always be granted. Instead, we must consider the pragmatic consequences of a decision to permit or deny intervention an avoid setting up rigid applications of Rule 24 (a) (2)." *Horry County State Bank v. Flemington Properties, LLC*, 361 S.C. 503, 604 S.E.2d 723 (Ct. App. 2004). "Failure to satisfy any one of the four requirements precludes intervention." *Ex Parte Reichlyn: In Re: SCDHEC v. Columbia Organic Chemical Co. Inc.*, 310 S.C. 495, 500, 427 S.E. 2d 661,664 (1993)

Timely Application

"In South Carolina, the factors to examine to determine if a timely application has been made are:
1) the time that has passed since the applicant knew or should have known of his or her interest in the suit;2)

the reason for the delay; 3) the stage to which the litigation has progressed; and 4) the prejudice the original parties would suffer from granting intervention and the applicant would suffer from denying intervention." *Ex Parte Reichlyn: In Re: SCDEC v. Columbia Organic Chemical Co., Inc.*, 310 S.C. 495, 500, 427 S.E. 2d 661,664 (1993).

The movants are parties whose property abuts the road but the property does not abut the portion of the road that was closed in the Order filed on June 27, 2016. The movants argue that South Carolina Section 57-9-10 requires notice be sent by mail, return receipt, to the last known address of all abutting property owners even if it is not on the portion of the proposed area to be closed. This is regardless of the length of the road or how many counties the road passes through. Based on this argument, the moving parties argue that anyone who lives on the road is entitled to notice by certified mail with no limitations. The Order closed approximately 10,576 linear feet (approximately two miles) of unpaved road on Oak Ridge Club Road and an unpaved portion of Old Bell Road (approximately 6,034 linear feet). This argument is apparently submitted to explain the delay in filing the motion of intervention and to argue that these individuals should have been named as parties in the lawsuit.

They also argue that the newspaper publication must be printed in every county that the road may pass through even if the portion that may be closed is just in one county. Finally, the movants argue that the public posting must be made throughout the entire length of the road even if it is not a portion of the road that is the subject of the action or if the road extends into other counties.

The Plaintiff's argue that the moving parties did receive notice of the hearing as required in the statute. The plaintiffs published the notice required by the statute and posted the area as required by the statute. The parties who attended the hearing were given an opportunity to testify. The plaintiff argues that the appellate courts have not interpreted the statute to require that every owner whose property abuts the road should receive notice by certified mail. Also, the courts in South Carolina have not interpreted the statute to require that type of notice for everyone who has property that abuts the road even if it extends to another county or the road changes names. The plaintiffs also argue that the language of the statute does not require the newspaper publication or the public posting to be performed in the manner suggested by the movants. Finally, in reference to the telephone calls, the attorney for the plaintiff just advised the people that called that they were not required to attend the hearing as opposed to they should not attend the hearing.

The exact language of that portion of 57-9-10 states, "Any interested person, the State or any of its political subdivisions or agencies may petition a court of competent jurisdiction to abandon or close any street, road or highway whether opened or not. Prior to filing the petition, notice of intention to file shall be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the county where such street, road or highway is situated. Notice also shall be sent by mail requiring a return receipt to the last known address of all abutting property owners whose property would be affected by any such change and

posted by the petitioning party along the street, road or highway, subject to approval of the location of the posting by the governmental entity responsible for maintenance of the street, road or highway." Both the moving parties and the plaintiff agreed that there are no South Carolina cases cited that have ruled on this particular issue.

The movants argue that if the legislature only wanted the certified mailing portion of the statute to apply to the area where the road is closed, the statute would contain that specific language. However, the language in the statute does say "all abutting property owners whose property would be affected by any such change...". The language of the statute does specify that only those persons whose property abuts the road and who would be affected receive the notice by certified mail. The term "affect" has been defined as "to act on: produce an effect or change in: <http://www.dictionary.com>."

"In construing a statute, it's words must be given their plain and ordinary meaning without resorting to subtle or forced construction to limit or expand the statute's operation." *Bryant v. City of Charleston*, 295 S.C.408, 368 S.E. 2d 899 (1988), *First Baptist Church of Mauldin V. City of Mauldin*, 308 S.C. 226, 417 S.E. 2d 592 (1992). "When interpreting a statute, this Court's primary function is to ascertain the intention of the Legislature." *Holley v. Mt Vernon Mills, Inc.*, 312 S.C. 320, 440 S.E. 2d 373 (1994).

The moving parties filed several affidavits with the motion to intervene. Deborah L. Dixon's affidavit states that she left two messages with the office of the plaintiff's attorney requesting the hearing information. She did not receive a response. The affidavit does not state if the hearing information was provided or if she attended the hearing.

Wylie's Hutson's affidavit states that he contacted the office for the attorney for the plaintiff and was told "it was not necessary for me to come to the hearing." The affidavit does not state if the hearing information was provided or if he attended the hearing.

Patrick Martin's affidavit states that he contacted the office for the attorney for the plaintiff and was told "it was not necessary for me to come to the hearing." The affidavit does not state if the hearing information was provided or if he attended the hearing.

William A. Smith's affidavit states that he was told when the hearing would be held when he contacted the office of the attorney for the plaintiff. It does not state if Mr. Smith attended the hearing.

Robert E. Barrett's affidavit states that he contacted the office for the attorney for the plaintiff and was told "it was not necessary for me to come to the hearing." The affidavit does not state if the hearing information was provided or if he attended the hearing. Mr. Barrett also was provided with hearing information from the plaintiffs' attorney based on a letter provided to the clerk of court prior to the hearing.

Carolyn L. Barrett's affidavit states that she contacted the office for the attorney for the plaintiff and was told "it was not necessary for me to come to the hearing". The affidavit does not say she was not provided with the hearing information. Mrs. Barrett also was provided with hearing information from the

plaintiffs' attorney based on a letter provided to the clerk of court prior to the hearing. She appeared and testified at the hearing.

None of the affidavits offer any information as to where those parties live in relation to the area of the road that was ordered closed or how their property was affected. An owner, whose property abuts the portion of a road to be closed, clearly would be affected by the action. The language of the statute does not limit or specify that those are the only parties whose property interest may be affected. The language also cannot be construed to include all parties who live on the road, regardless of distance from the portion being closed. There may be special circumstances that may affect property owners whose property does not abut the portion of the road being closed. An example may be if it affects the ingress and egress to the property. However, there are no affidavits submitted to establish any special circumstances for any of the movants to be "abutting property owners whose property would be affected by any such change...". Therefore, the court finds that the movants were not entitled to notification by mail requiring a return receipt to the last known address. They did receive notification by the newspaper advertisement and the public posting. In regards to the newspaper publication, the plaintiffs filed the notice in the Aiken Standard, a newspaper published in Aiken County. The Court interprets the statutory language to require publication in the county where the portion of the road that is the subject of the action (to be closed or abandoned) is located. The statute uses the language, "where such street, road or highway is situated". The public posting is required to be along the street, road or highway subject to the approval of the location of the posting by the department that is responsible for the maintenance of that road, street or highway. There are no affidavits, answers of the defendants or legal arguments to establish that the public posting was not done in accordance with the language of the statute. Having decided that issue, the factors for determining a timely application can be reviewed.

The summons and complaint was filed on March 10, 2016. The parties moving for intervention received notice by the newspaper advertisement and the public posting. Robert E. Barrett and Carolyn Barrett filed a letter of protest on March 15, 2016. A petition with twenty-five signatures objecting to the road closing was filed on March 21, 2016. Clearly, many of the movants knew or could have known that the action was filed and could have filed a motion to intervene. The hearing was held on May 31, 2016. Prior to that time, no party had filed a motion to intervene. The order was filed on June 27, 2016. The motion to intervene was filed on August 1, 2016.

Based on the letters and the petition filed with the Aiken County Clerk of Court, many of the movants knew that the action was filed. Other than the manner in which they were notified, it is not clear why the motion to intervene was not filed prior to the hearing date. As a result, the litigation had progressed through the hearing and a final order being issued before the movants filed a motion to intervene.

The movants believe all of the reasons for their opposition to the road closing was not established at the hearing. This may include the history of the use of the road and the notice the parties received. However, a review of the affidavits does not specify those reasons to any particular movant. The plaintiffs submitted the affidavit of Brandon Woody about the financial issues the plaintiffs would suffer if the motion to intervene is granted. The movants reply to the affidavit of Mr. Woody was that the equipment and material were purchased before the order was issued to close the road. Also, a motion was filed pursuant to Rule 59(e), SCRPC shortly after the Order was filed. The court would also note that no changes were to be made to the roads for forty days after the Order was filed.

Reviewing all of the evidence submitted, the affidavits and reviewing the statutes, rules and cases the court finds that the movants have not established that a timely application was made to intervene in this action. While there may be circumstances to support filing for intervention after the hearing is held and a decision is filed, the movants have not established valid reasons based on the evidence before the Court.

Movants Interest in The Property or Transaction

The movants assert that they do have an interest since their property abuts the road. Based on the affidavits, the exact nature of any interest other than the information submitted is speculative at this point but clearly the individuals do have some interest in the action.

Movants to Demonstrate That Without Intervention, Disposition of The Action May Impair

Their Ability to Protect Their Interest

The movants must also establish that without intervention, they may not be able to adequately protect their interest. The movants again argue that they were not able to attend the hearing or did not receive notice of the hearing. Also, even though three of the movants did appear and testify at the hearing, the remaining movants do not believe that testimony protected their interest in this matter. The affidavits submitted do discuss the information provided by the plaintiffs' attorneys office about the hearing.

The Movants Should Be Able to Demonstrate That Their Interest Is Inadequately

Represented by The Other Parties

"Factors to consider in determining whether the existing representation is adequate: 1) whether the existing parties will undoubtedly make all of the interveners' arguments 2) whether the existing parties are capable and willing to make such arguments and 3) whether the intervenor offers different knowledge, experience or perspective on the proceeding that would otherwise be absent." *Berkeley Electric v. Town of Mt. Pleasant*, 302 S.C. 186, 191, 394 S.E.2d 712, 715 (1990).

The movants interest will not be protected by the named parties in this action. Aiken County did not object to the relief requested by the plaintiff's in its answer and at the hearing. The South Carolina Department of Transportation filed an answer but did not attend the hearing. In the second defense of the answer, this defendant denied it had any interest in the roads and had no objection to the road closure.

Becky Gonshorowski filed a letter/answer but did not attend the hearing. The plaintiffs informed the court that those parties had reached an agreement. Since the motion to intervene was filed after the hearing, it is clear that the interest of the movants was not protected by any of the named parties. Three of the movants did testify at the hearing over the plaintiffs' objection. Those individuals are not named parties in this action and the Court cannot assume that the testimony of those interested persons protects the other movants. Also, the language used in prior cases specifically discusses whether the movants interests are protected by other "parties".

Rule 24(c), SCRPC

The plaintiffs raised the issue that the movants failed to attach a pleading "setting forth the claim or defense for which intervention is sought". The movants responded by arguing that the motion contains sufficient details of the movants claims. The movants' motion is four pages and does provide details of the basis for the motion.

Rule 24(c), SCRPC is entitled "Procedure; Notice to State When Validity of Statute Questioned". The movants properly served the motion to intervene and provided the grounds of the motion. A pleading was not attached to the motion. The rule does use the term "shall" when the pleading requirement is discussed. "Ordinarily, the use of the word 'shall' in a statutory provision indicates the provision is mandatory." *Charleston Cty. Parents for Pub. Sch., Inc. v. Moseley*, 343 S.C. 509, 541 S.E. 2d 533 (2001). There are no cases that discuss whether this term is mandatory when used in Rule 24, SCRPC.

Since there are no cases commenting on the term shall in this type of motion, the court examines the detail of the motion. The purpose of attaching the pleading, based on the language in the rule, is to set forth the claim or defense that is the basis for the intervention motion. In this case, the detailed motion does supply sufficient information. Therefore, the court will not dismiss the motion based on the language of Rule 24(c).

Conclusion

To prevail on Rule 24 SCRPC motion, the moving party must establish the following:

- (1) Establish timely application;
- (2) Assert an interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action;
- (3) Demonstrate that it is in a position such that without intervention, disposition of the action may impair or impede its ability to protect that interest; and
- (4) Demonstrate that its interest is inadequately represented by other parties. *Horry County State Bank v. Flemington Properties, LLC*, 361 S.C. 503, 604 S.E.2d 723 (Ct. App. 2004).

"Intervention should be liberally granted, particularly where judicial economy will be promoted by the declaration of the rights of all parties who may be affected. However, this does not mean intervention should always be granted. Instead, we must consider the pragmatic consequences of a decision to permit or

deny intervention an avoid setting up rigid applications of Rule 24 (a) (2)." *Horry County State Bank v. Flemington Properties, LLC*, 361 S.C. 503, 604 S.E.2d 723 (Ct. App. 2004).

"Failure to satisfy any one of the four requirements precludes intervention." Ex Parte Reichlyn: In Re: *SCDHEC v. Columbia Organic Chemical Co. Inc.*, 310 S.C. 495, 500, 427 S.E. 2d 661,664 (1993). In this motion, the movants have failed to establish that a timely application was filed in this matter. Failure to satisfy this element is critical in a motion for intervention. The movants motion for intervention is denied.

ITS SO ORDERED

September 15, 2016

M. A. Griffith

M. Anderson Griffith
Master-in-Equity for Aiken County

FORM 4

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF AIKEN
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**

**JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE
CASE NUMBER 2016CP0200511**

Canadian River Farms Ltd Tina Marie Cundari Outback Farms Ltd	Colt Farms Inc B C Farms Of South Carolina Inc	Becky J Gonshorowski Aiken County South Carolina	Department Of Transportation South Carolina
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OCT 19 2016

PLAINTIFF(S)	DEFENDANT(S)
Submitted by:	Attorney for: ☐ Plaintiff ☐ Defendant ☐ Self-Represented Litigant

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. ☐ See Page 2 for additional information.
- ☐ **ACTION DISMISSED (CHECK REASON):** ☐ Rule 12(b), SCRPC; ☐ Rule 41(a), SCRPC (Vol. Nonsuit);
☐ Rule 43(k), SCRPC (Settled); ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ **ACTION STRICKEN (CHECK REASON):** ☐ Rule 40(j) SCRPC; ☐ Bankruptcy;
☐ Binding arbitration, subject to right to restore to confirm, vacate or modify arbitration award; ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ **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:

ORDER INFORMATION

This order ☐ ends ☐ does not end the case.
Additional Information for the Clerk: _____

INFORMATION FOR THE JUDGMENT INDEX

Complete this section below when the judgment affects title to real or personal property or if any amount should be enrolled. If there is no judgment information, indicate "N/A" in one of the boxes below.

Judgment in Favor of (List name(s) below)	Judgment Against (List name(s) below)	Judgment Amount To be Enrolled (List amount(s) below)

If applicable, describe the property, including tax map information and address, referenced in the order:

The judgment information above has been provided by the submitting party. Disputes concerning the amounts contained in this form may be addressed by way of motion pursuant to the SC Rules of Civil Procedure. Amounts to be computed such as interest or additional taxable costs not available at the time the form and final order are submitted to the judge may be provided to the clerk. Note: Title abstractors and researchers should refer to the official court order for judgment details.

Circuit Court Judge

Judge Code

9/15/2016

Date

For Clerk of Court Office Use Only

This judgment was entered on 9-15-16, and a copy mailed first class or placed in the appropriate attorney's box on 9-15-16, to attorneys of record or to parties (when appearing pro se) as follows:

Mary Olivia Guynn 210 Colony Pkwy Aiken, SC
29803-7468
J. Calhoun Watson PO Box 11449 Columbia, SC 29211
Tina Marie Cundari 1310 Gadsden St. Columbia, SC 29201

James M. Holly PO Box 5925 Aiken, SC 29804
Natalie Jean Moore PO Box 191 Columbia, SC 29202
Bradford M. Owensby 319 Park Ave. SE Aiken, SC 29801
James D. Mosteller III PO Box 1832 Barnwell, SC 29812

MIE

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE PLAINTIFF(S)

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE DEFENDANT(S)

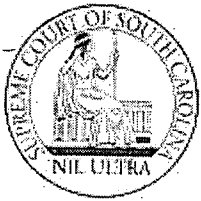
Liz Godard *James M. Holly*

Court Reporter

Liz Godard - Clerk of Court

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING DECISION BY THE COURT AS REFERENCED ON PAGE 1.

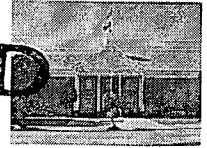
This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered.



**Aiken County
Second Judicial Circuit
Public Index**

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OCT 19 2016



Aiken County Home Page South Carolina Judicial Department Home Page SC.GOV Home Page

SC Court of Appeals

Switch View

**Canadian River Farms Ltd , plaintiff, et al VS Becky J Gonshorowski ,
defendant, et al**

Case Number:	2016CP0200511	Court Agency:	Master In Equity	Filed Date:	05/13/2016
Case Type:	Common Pleas	Case Sub Type:	Real Prop/Other 499	File Type:	Non-Jury
Status:	Appeal	Assigned Judge:	Griffith, M. Anderson		
Disposition:	Ended by Non Jury	Disposition Date:	06/27/2016	Disposition Judge:	Griffith, M. Anderson
Original Source Doc:		Original Case #:			
Judgment Number:		Court Roster:			

Case Parties Judgments Tax Map Information Associated Cases Actions Financials

Click the ☒ icon to show associated parties.

Name	Address	Race	Sex	Year Of Birth	Party Type	Party Status	Last Updated
☒ Aiken County South Carolina					Defendant		05/16/2016
B C Farms Inc					Plaintiff		05/16/2016
B C Farms Of South Carolina Inc					Plaintiff		05/16/2016
Barrett, Carolyn(Inactive)					Other Party to Case		05/16/2016
Barrett, Robert(Inactive)					Other Party to Case		05/16/2016
☒ Canadian River Farms Ltd					Plaintiff		06/27/2016
Colt Farms Inc					Plaintiff		05/16/2016
☒ Department Of Transportation South Carolina					Defendant		05/16/2016
Gonshorowski, Becky J					Defendant		05/16/2016
☒ Guynn, Mary Olivia	210 Colony Pkwy Aiken SC 298037468				Plaintiff Attorney		05/16/2016
☒ Holly, James M.	PO Box 5925 Aiken SC 29804				Defendant Attorney		05/16/2016
☒ Moore, Natalie Jean	PO Box 191 Columbia SC 29202				Defendant Attorney		05/16/2016
Outback Farms Ltd					Plaintiff		05/16/2016