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August 9, 2018

The Honorable Jenny Abbott Kitchings
Clerk of Court, South Carolina Court of Appeals
Post Office Box 11629
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

RECEIVED
AUG 13 2018
SC Court of Appeals

Re: Raymond A. Wedlake v. Benjamin Acord
Appellate Case No. 2018-001209
MTB File No.: 017402.00009

Dear Ms. Kitchings:

Upon review of the case title, I noticed that Association Management Group SC, Inc. is listed as a Respondent. I am writing to advise that I believe that Association Management Group SC, Inc. should be removed the case title and should not be listed as a Respondent. Association Management Group SC, Inc. was dismissed from the underlying action by Order of the circuit court filed on January 23, 2018. A copy of the Order is attached as **Exhibit A**. The order being appealed in this matter is the Order of Judgment filed on May 29, 2018, a copy of which is attached as **Exhibit B**. Association Management Group SC, Inc. was inadvertently left on the case caption for the Order of Judgment, however, the first paragraph of the Order of Judgment does state that "Association Management Group SC, Inc. had previously been dismissed from the case and was no longer a party at the time of trial." Based on the foregoing, I believe that Association Management Group SC, Inc. should be removed from the case title and should not be listed as a Respondent in this matter. Therefore, I would respectfully request that Association Management Group SC, Inc. be removed from the case title and cease to be listed as a Respondent in this matter.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

Ely O. Grote

Enclosures

cc: Grant H. Gibson, Esq. (via U.S. Mail, w/ enclosures)
Woodington Homeowners' Association, Inc. (via email, w/ enclosures)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE 13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
C/A No.: 2017-CP-23-6301

Raymond A. Wedlake, individually and)
derivatively, on behalf of all Members of)
the Woodington Homeowners')
Association, Inc.,)

Plaintiff(s),)

v.)

Benjamin Acord, William Craigo, Denis)
Esteve, and Brian James in their capacity as)
the current Board of Directors of the)
Woodington Homeowners' Association,)
Inc.,)

and,)

Association Management Group SC, Inc.,)

Defendant(s).)

**ORDER APPROVING SETTLEMENT
BETWEEN PLAINTIFF AND
ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT GROUP
SC, INC. AND DISMISSING
ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT GROUP
SC, INC.**

RECEIVED

AUG 13 2018

SC Court of Appeals

(017402.00009)

This matter came before me on January 3, 2018, for a hearing concerning approval of a proposed settlement between Plaintiff and Association Management Group SC, Inc. ("AMG"), pursuant to Rule 23(b)(1), SCRCF. A copy of the proposed settlement was attached as Exhibit A to AMG's Motion for Approval of Settlement that was filed on December 19, 2017. After fully considering the proposed settlement and the attendant facts and circumstances, I find that the settlement should be approved.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the settlement between Plaintiff and AMG is approved and a copy of the settlement being approved is attached as Exhibit 1. It is further ordered that AMG is dismissed from this action with prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Robin B. Stilwell, Circuit Court Judge

Date: _____



Greenville Common Pleas

Case Caption: Raymond A Wedlake , plaintiff, et al vs. Benjamin Acord , defendant,
et al
Case Number: 2017CP2306301
Type: Order/Approval Of Settlement

So Ordered

s/ Robin B. Stilwell 2158

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
 COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)
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 the current Board of Directors of the)
 Woodington Homeowners' Association,)
 Inc.,)
)
 and,)
)
 Association Management Group SC, Inc.,)
)
 Defendant(s).)
)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
 FOR THE 13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
 C/A No.: 2017-CP-23-06301

ORDER OF JUDGMENT

RECEIVED
 AUG 13 2018
 SC Court of Appeals

This matter came before me on April 20, 2018, for a non-jury/bench trial. At the trial, Plaintiff was represented by attorney Grant H. Gibson. Defendants Benjamin Acord, William CRAIGO, Denis Esteve, and Brian James (collectively, "*Defendants*") were represented at the trial by attorney Ely O. Grote. Association Management Group SC, Inc. had previously been dismissed from the case and was no longer a party at the time of the trial.

FACTS AND BACKGROUND

Plaintiff, Raymond Wedlake, is a homeowner in the Woodington subdivision and is a member of the Woodington Homeowners' Association, Inc. (the "*Association*"), a South Carolina nonprofit corporation. On October 5, 2017, Plaintiff filed this lawsuit against the

Defendants, primarily relating to various corporate governance matters, legal principles applicable to nonprofit corporations and their directors, and interpretation of the bylaws for the Association.

Defendants are four out of the five directors that were elected to the board of directors at the Association's annual meeting held on January 10, 2017. Stacey Krause was the fifth director elected to the board of directors at the same annual meeting, but she subsequently resigned. The vacancy on the board of directors created by Stacey Krause's resignation had been filled prior to the time of trial. At the time of the trial, Defendants were serving in their first terms, rather than serving in consecutive terms. At the time of the trial, Defendants constituted four out of the five directors serving on the board of directors for the Association.

STIPULATED ISSUES

Prior to trial, the parties stipulated to the issues for trial and filed a Stipulation of Issues for Trial on March 29, 2018. The stipulated issues for trial are as follows:

1. Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment and declaratory relief as follows:
 - a. A declaration that the Board of the Association must comply with, and enforce in accordance with their terms, the Association's bylaws.
 - b. That the court construe the Bylaws of the Association and declare that the bylaws place a duty on the Board of Directors to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors must make reasonable efforts to do so.
 - c. That the court construe the Bylaws of the Association and declare that the bylaws require a majority of all members to both enter into, and to renew, a management contract.
 - d. That the court construe the Bylaws of the Association and declare that the bylaws do not permit a Director to remain beyond a five-year term, and in any event, for not more than one additional year beyond such five-year period.

- e. That the court declare that the Bylaws of the Association do not permit delegation of the role or authority of the Board.
 - f. That the court construe the Bylaws of the Association and declare that the Bylaws require the Board of Directors to send out a ballot to the membership for voting if a proposed amendment to the Bylaws is submitted by an eligible member.
2. Plaintiff seeks an award of Nominal Damages against Defendants.
 3. Plaintiff seeks an award of court costs and legal fees if such costs and fees are paid by the Association's insurance carrier.
 4. Defendants preserve all defenses to Plaintiff's claims and nothing herein shall be construed to infer a waiver of any defenses by Defendants or that Defendants in any way stipulate that the matters raised by Plaintiff or the relief sought by Plaintiff are proper matters before the Court or proper matters to be heard by the Court.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS

Plaintiff was presented as the only witness in Plaintiff's case in chief. Plaintiff was subject to direct examination and was also cross-examined by defense counsel. Plaintiff did not call any further witnesses and then rested his case. At the conclusion of Plaintiff's case, Defendants moved for directed verdict, which the Court deemed to be and treated as a motion for involuntary non-suit under Rule 41(b), SCRPC. Rule 41(b), SCRPC, provides in relevant part:

After the plaintiff in an action tried by the court without a jury has completed the presentation of his evidence, the defendant, without waiving his right to offer evidence in the event the motion is not granted, may move for a dismissal on the ground that upon the facts and the law the plaintiff has shown no right to relief.

The court as trier of the fact may then determine them and render judgment against the plaintiff or may decline to render any judgment until the close of all evidence.

"Under Rule 41 in a nonjury trial, the trial judge clearly may dismiss the action even though the plaintiff may have established a *prima facie* case." Johnson v. J.P. Stevens & Co., 308 S.C. 116,

118, 417 S.E.2d 527, 529 (1992). "Rule 41(b) allows the judge as the trier of facts to weigh the evidence, determine the facts and render a judgment against the plaintiff at the close of his case if justified." Id. See also, Waterpointe I Prop. Owner's Ass'n, Inc. v. Paragon, Inc., 342 S.C. 454, 458, 536 S.E.2d 878, 880 (Ct. App. 2000).

After considering the evidence and applicable law, I GRANT Defendant's motion for involuntary non-suit under Rule 41(b), enter judgment against Plaintiff, and specifically find and conclude as follows:

I. Plaintiff's request that the court construe the Bylaws of the Association and declare that the bylaws require a majority of all members to both enter into, and to renew, a management contract (Stipulated Issue 1(c))

During the trial, the parties stipulated in open court and on the record that they mutually agreed to an interpretation of the bylaws in substance as follows:

Approval by a majority vote of the members of the Association is not needed for the Board of Directors of the Association to renew a contract with an association management company that was previously approved by a majority vote of the members of the Association, as long as the contract contains provisions for automatic renewal. Likewise, approval by a majority vote of the members of the Association is not needed for changes in the amount of consideration or rate paid to an association management company under a contract with an association management company that was previously approved by a majority vote of the members, as long as the contract contains provisions providing for such rate/consideration adjustments.

I find that the stipulation is binding pursuant to Rule 43(k), SCRPC, and it is also hereby incorporated into and made part of the Court's ruling and order by consent of the parties.

II. Plaintiff's request for a declaration that the Board of the Association must comply with, and enforce in accordance with their terms, the Association's bylaws (Stipulated Issue 1(a))

Before a court may render a declaratory judgment, an actual, justiciable controversy must exist. Pee Dee Elec. Co-op., Inc. v. Carolina Power & Light Co., 279 S.C. 64, 66, 301 S.E.2d 761, 762 (1983). Courts “will not pass on moot and academic questions or make an adjudication where there remains no actual controversy.” Byrd v. Irmo High Sch., 321 S.C. 426, 431, 468 S.E.2d 861, 864 (1996). Further, South Carolina courts “will not issue advisory opinions for which no meaningful relief can be granted.” In Interest of Kaundra C., 318 S.C. 484, 486, 458 S.E.2d 443, 444 (Ct. App. 1995). Further, “[q]uestions of statutory interpretation, by themselves, do not rise to the level of actual controversy.” Tourism Expenditure Review committee v. City of Myrtle Beach, 403 S.C. 76, 81-82, 742 S.E.2d 371, 374 (2013).

I find that the evidence presented shows that Defendants had already admitted or stipulated pre-suit that they have an obligation to follow the law and the bylaws. Specifically, by email dated June 17, 2017, Defendants admitted to Plaintiff that “The law must be followed” and that “By election to the Board we did agree to abide by the By-Laws.” Based on the admission or stipulation of Defendants, there really appears to be no actual, justiciable controversy as to this issue. Nonetheless, in light of the Defendants’ admission, the Court does recognize and order that the board of directors of the Association must act in compliance with the bylaws unless inconsistent with law or unless otherwise provided by law. However, as set forth more fully below, except as stated above regarding the parties’ stipulation as to Stipulated Issue 1(c), no other specific finding or determination is made as to the specific terms of the Bylaws and/or the specific meaning of the terms of the Bylaws for the Association, nor is any finding made as to whether Defendants have violated the terms of the bylaws.

III. Plaintiff's Remaining Requests for Declaratory Relief (Stipulated Issues 1(b), 1(d), 1(e), and 1(f))

It appears that Plaintiff has attempted to bring claims derivatively on behalf of the Association and all of its members. Defendants have asserted as a defense that Plaintiff cannot maintain a derivative action because Plaintiff's claims do not comply with the requirements of Rule 23(b)(1), SCRCF. Specifically, Defendants have asserted that Plaintiff does not fairly and adequately represent the interests of the other members of the community that are similarly situated. Rule 23(b)(1), SCRCF, provides, in relevant part that: "The derivative action may not be maintained if it appears that the plaintiff does not fairly and adequately represent the interests of the shareholders or members similarly situated in enforcing the right of the corporation or association."

After considering the evidence, I find that there is simply a lack of evidence to support a claim that Plaintiff is acting derivatively on behalf of the Association and its members. The record is devoid of any evidence that Plaintiff is actually acting in any representative capacity or representing the interests of the members of the Association. Instead, based on the evidence presented, it appears that Plaintiff's views and interests are significantly different from and are in conflict with the views and interests of the majority of the members. Additionally, the evidence indicates that Plaintiff lacks the support of a majority, if any, of the other members of the Association. Plaintiff did not provide any evidence tending to suggest that any other members of the Association supported this action or supported Plaintiff in pursuing this action, but rather, there was evidence to the contrary. Consequently, I find that the Plaintiff does not fairly and adequately represent the other members of the Association that are similarly situated. As a result, to the extent Plaintiff's claims were brought derivatively or must be brought derivatively, such claims must be dismissed.

In addition to the foregoing, I also find that Stipulated Issues 1(b), 1(d), 1(e), and 1(f) are moot, advisory in nature, or otherwise fail to present actual justiciable controversies as to the Defendants, therefore, I decline to issue those requested declarations on this ground as well.

I also find that the evidence admitted at trial nonetheless lacks sufficient information to allow the Court to issue the declarations requested by Plaintiff per Stipulated Issues 1(b), 1(d), 1(e), and 1(f). Bylaws are construed in the same manner as a contract. Shuler v. Tri-Cty. Elec. Co-op., Inc., 374 S.C. 516, 523, 649 S.E.2d 98, 101 (Ct. App. 2007), aff'd, 385 S.C. 470, 684 S.E.2d 765 (2009). "The purpose of all rules of contract construction is to ascertain the intention of the parties and that intention must be gathered from the entire agreement and not from any one particular phrase thereof." Reyhani v. Stone Creek Cove Condo. II Horizontal Prop. Regime, 329 S.C. 206, 212, 494 S.E.2d 465, 468 (Ct. App. 1997). See also, Ecclesiastes Prod. Ministries v. Outparcel Assocs., LLC, 374 S.C. 483, 498, 649 S.E.2d 494, 502 (Ct. App. 2007) (noting that the parties' intentions must be gathered from the contents of the entire agreement and not from any particular clause thereof and also noting that documents will be interpreted so as to give effect to all of their provisions, if practical); and Koon v. Fares, 379 S.C. 150, 155, 666 S.E.2d 230, 233 (2008) (the purpose of the rules of contract construction is to ascertain the intention of the parties as gathered from the contents of the entire document and not from any particular provision within the contract). Additionally, in an action for declaratory judgment, "the burden of proof rests with the party seeking the declaration, and that party must meet its burden by a greater weight or preponderance of the evidence." SPUR at Williams Brice Owners Ass'n, Inc. v. Lalla, 415 S.C. 72, 82, 781 S.E.2d 115, 121 (Ct. App. 2015).

In this case, I find that Plaintiff did not admit into evidence a true, accurate, authentic, and complete set of the bylaws. While there may be some testimony or evidence at trial as to

what Plaintiff asserts that certain clauses or phrases of the bylaws mean or say, without a true, accurate, and authentic set of the bylaws, the Court is simply without sufficient information to evaluate the truth, veracity, or accuracy of such contentions. In other words, based on the trial evidence, the Court is simply without sufficient information to independently assess whether the bylaws actually say or mean what Plaintiff contends they say or mean. Further, without a complete set of the bylaws being admitted into evidence, the Court would be forced to view particular phrases or clauses in isolation, and is deprived of the ability to independently review and construe the contents of the entire bylaws as a whole, contrary to contract construction principles. Without a complete set of the bylaws, the Court is deprived of the ability to independently evaluate and determine what provisions of the bylaws are the relevant and controlling provisions, and is deprived of the ability to otherwise construe the provisions of the bylaws in light of the terms of the entire document. Based on the foregoing, at the close of Plaintiff's case, insufficient evidence was presented as to the terms and contents of the bylaws to allow the Court to independently evaluate, interpret, and construe the bylaws. However, even had the bylaws been introduced, from what the record does show, Plaintiff would still not be entitled to the relief he seeks. Therefore, the Court grants judgment against Plaintiff and declines to issue the declarations requested by Plaintiff per Stipulated Issues 1(b), 1(d), 1(e), and 1(f) for this reason as well.

Based on all of the foregoing, except as stated above regarding the parties' stipulation as to Stipulated Issue 1(c), no other specific finding or determination is made as to the specific terms of the Bylaws and/or the specific meaning of the terms of the Bylaws for the Association, nor is any finding made as to whether Defendants have violated the terms of the bylaws.

Based on all of the foregoing, the Court declines to award the relief sought by Plaintiff as to the declarations requested per Stipulated Issues 1(b), 1(d), 1(e), and 1(f) and declines to issue those requested declarations.

IV. Plaintiff's request for an award of Nominal Damages against Defendants (Stipulated Issue 2)

I find that Plaintiff is not entitled to an award of any damages against Defendants and I deny Plaintiff's request for an award of nominal damages.

V. Plaintiff's requests for award of court costs and legal fees if such costs and fees are paid by the Association's insurance carrier (Stipulated Issue 3)

I find that Plaintiff is not entitled to an award of attorney's fees and costs. First, Plaintiff is not the prevailing party in this action, as judgment is granted against Plaintiff pursuant to Defendants' motion for involuntary non-suit under Rule 41(b), SCRPC. Further, the "general rule is that attorney's fees are not recoverable unless authorized by contract or statute." Seabrook Island Prop. Owners' Ass'n v. Berger, 365 S.C. 234, 238, 616 S.E.2d 431, 434 (Ct. App. 2005). "In South Carolina, the authority to award attorney's fees can come only from a statute or be provided for in the language of a contract." Id. at 238-239, 616 S.E.2d at 434. "There is no common law right to recover attorney's fees." Id. at 239, 616 S.E.2d at 434. The Court is unaware of any statute providing for attorney's fees in this case, nor was any evidence presented that attorney's fees are provided by contract. Further, Plaintiff did not provide any evidence that that such costs and attorney's fees would be paid by the Association's insurance carrier, and Plaintiff testified that he is not asking that his attorney's fees be paid by Defendants. Based on the foregoing and the evidence presented, I find that Plaintiff is not entitled to an award

of attorney's fees and costs and therefore deny the Plaintiff's request for attorney's fees and costs.

CONCLUSION

Based on the all of the foregoing, I GRANT Defendant's motion for involuntary non-suit under Rule 41(b) and enter judgment as set forth herein.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

[JUDGE'S SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW]



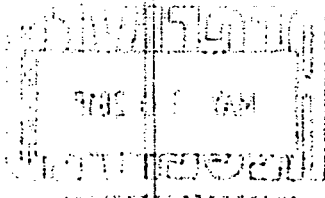
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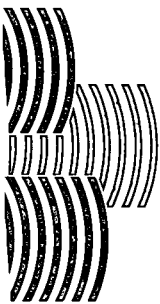
Case Caption: Raymond A Wedlake , plaintiff, et al vs. Benjamin Acord , defendant,
et al
Case Number: 2017CP2306301
Type: Master/Order/Other

And It Is So Ordered!

s/ Judge Charles B. Simmons, Jr. (3023)

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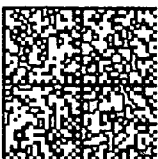
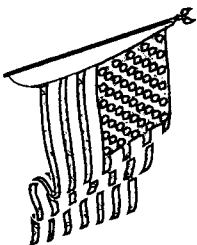
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