

# The Supreme Court of South Carolina

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COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA  
29211

1231 GERVAIS STREET  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201

TELEPHONE: (803) 734-1080

FAX: (803) 734-1499

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September 28, 2018

The Honorable Renee Elvis  
PO Box 677  
Conway SC 29528-0677

## REMITTITUR

Re: SCDOT v. David Powell  
Lower Court Case No. 2010CP2607961  
Appellate Case No. 2016-000594

Dear Clerk of Court:

The above referenced matter is hereby remitted to the lower court or tribunal. A copy of the judgment of this Court along with the earlier decision of the South Carolina Court of Appeals is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

*Daniel E. Shearouse*  
DS

CLERK

cc:

Howell V. Bellamy, Jr., Esquire

Robert S. Shelton, Esquire

John B. McCutcheon, Jr., Esquire

Beacham o Brooker, Jr., Esquire

William Clayton Dillard, Jr., Esquire

Robert E. Lyon, Jr., Esquire

John K DeLoache, Esquire

# The Supreme Court of South Carolina

South Carolina Department of Transportation,  
Respondent,

v.

David Franklin Powell, Petitioner.

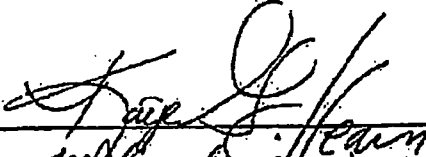


Appellate Case No. 2016-000594

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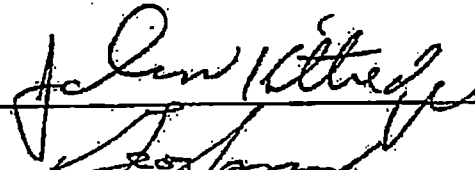
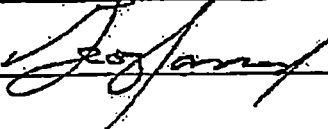
## ORDER

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

  
\_\_\_\_\_ J.  
  
\_\_\_\_\_ A.J.  
  
\_\_\_\_\_ A.J.

I would grant the State's petition.

  
\_\_\_\_\_ A.C.J.  
  
\_\_\_\_\_ J.

Columbia, South Carolina

September 19, 2018

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Supreme Court**

South Carolina Department of Transportation,  
Respondent,

v.

David Franklin Powell, Petitioner.

Appellate Case No. 2016-000594

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**ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF APPEALS**

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Appeal from Horry County  
Edward B. Cottingham, Circuit Court Judge

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Opinion No. 27827  
Heard January 31, 2018 – Filed August 8, 2018

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**REVERSED**

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Howell V. Bellamy, Jr. and Robert S. Shelton, both of  
Bellamy, Rutenberg, Copeland, Epps, Gravely & Bowers,  
P.A., of Myrtle Beach, for Petitioner.

John B. McCutcheon, Jr., of Thompson & Henry, PA, of  
Conway, and Beacham O. Brooker, Jr., of Brooker Law  
Offices LLC, of Columbia, for Respondent.

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**JUSTICE HEARN:** In this case we review the propriety of a grant of partial summary judgment in a condemnation action. The court of appeals affirmed the

circuit court's ruling that the landowner, David Powell, was not entitled to compensation for any diminution in value of his remaining property due to the rerouting of a major highway which previously was easily accessible from his property. *S.C. Dep't of Transp. v. Powell*, 415 S.C. 299, 781 S.E.2d 726 (Ct. App. 2015). We reverse and remand for a jury trial.<sup>1</sup>

### FACTUAL/PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) condemned a portion of Powell's 2.5 acre property in connection with its upgrade to U.S. Highway 17 Bypass (the Bypass) near the Backgate area of Myrtle Beach. His unimproved parcel, located on the corner of Emory Road and Old Socastee Highway, was originally separated from the Bypass by a power line easement and a frontage road; access to that major thoroughfare was via Emory Road, which intersected with the Bypass. Because Powell's property was zoned "highly commercial," his easy access to the Bypass significantly enhanced its value.

To improve traffic flow in the area, SCDOT converted the Bypass into a controlled access highway whereby entrance and exit ramps provided the only access to motorists. These ramps alleviated the need for several intersections, including the intersection of Emory Road and the Bypass (the Intersection), which SCDOT subsequently closed. To facilitate the closure of the Intersection, SCDOT filed a condemnation notice in August of 2010, informing Powell of its plan to acquire 0.183 acres of his property to reroute the abutting road.

SCDOT's expert appraiser, Corbin Haskell, authored three reports, each estimating Powell's loss between \$68,000 and \$71,000. Rather than accepting SCDOT's offer of compensation, Powell demanded a jury trial pursuant to Section 28-2-310 of the South Carolina Code (2007). A few days before the commencement

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<sup>1</sup> Powell raises three additional issues: (1) whether the court of appeals affirmed factual conclusions not supported in the record, (2) whether the court relied upon an expert that Powell purportedly did not have the opportunity to question, and (3) whether the court of appeals erred by holding Powell was not entitled to recover compensation without first determining whether the diminution in value constituted a material injury. Because we hold Powell is entitled to present evidence of the diminution in value of his remaining property, we decline to reach these issues. *State v. Rivera*, 402 S.C. 225, 250, 741 S.E.2d 694, 707 (2013) (stating that once an issue is dispositive, an appellate court does not need to address any remaining arguments).

of trial, SCDOT informed Powell's attorney that the construction plans had changed, with SCDOT deciding to eliminate the frontage road and turn it into a cul-de-sac. As a result, SCDOT moved for a continuance, allowing Haskell time to draft a fourth report that accounted for the cul-de-sac. According to the new construction plan, access from the Bypass to Powell's property would be substantially restricted. Travelers on the Bypass could reach Powell's property via the Farrow Parkway exit south of the property and travel north for about one mile, or they could exit one mile north of Powell's property and travel south, a distance of 2.24 miles for northbound travelers and 1.25 miles for southbound travelers.

In Haskell's fourth report, he appraised the 0.183 acres at \$72,000; however, he opined the closure of the Intersection and the addition of the cul-de-sac would cause a fifty percent diminution in value to the remaining property. He calculated this substantial loss in value to the remainder at \$445,000, bringing the total projected compensation to \$517,000. When Haskell submitted the report to SCDOT, counsel for SCDOT informed him that Powell was not entitled to compensation for the loss of indirect access to the Bypass. As a result, SCDOT sought to withdraw his fourth report and replace it with a fifth appraisal, correcting what it viewed as compensation for a loss not cognizable under the law. Thereafter, following the instructions from SCDOT's attorney, Haskell revised his figure to \$72,000 and issued his fifth report, returning to his original finding that Powell only was entitled to compensation for the loss of 0.183 acres. SCDOT then filed a motion in limine to exclude Haskell's report which estimated compensation at \$517,000. With the parties' consent, the circuit court converted the motion in limine into a motion for partial summary judgment so as to permit an immediate appeal, and ruled that under *Hardin*,<sup>2</sup> the loss of indirect access to the Bypass was not compensable even though the court acknowledged the remainder of Powell's property would suffer a diminution in value.

The court of appeals affirmed, holding that although the circuit court erred in its application of *Hardin*, it nevertheless reached the proper conclusion that the loss of indirect access to the Bypass was not compensable. *Powell*, 415 S.C. at 306–07, 781 S.E.2d at 730. Specifically, the court of appeals relied on *South Carolina State Highway Department v. Carodale Associates*, 268 S.C. 556, 235 S.E.2d 127 (1977), where this Court held a landowner could recover for damages derived from the physical appropriation of his property, but he could not recover for the diversion of

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<sup>2</sup> *Hardin v. S.C. Dep't of Transp.*, 371 S.C. 598, 641 S.E.2d 437 (2007)

traffic flow as a result of SCDOT's decision to reconfigure an abutting road under the state's police powers. Additionally, the court of appeals distinguished *South Carolina State Highway Department v. Wilson*, 254 S.C. 360, 175 S.E.2d 391 (1970), where this Court held the landowner could not only recover for the direct taking, but also for loss of access when SCDOT blocked off a median, under the rationale that but for the direct taking, no loss of access to the abutting roadway would have occurred. The court of appeals ultimately concluded this case aligned more with *Carodale* than with *Wilson* because SCDOT's decision to close the Intersection was independent, and not incidental, to its eminent domain power. *Powell*, 415 S.C. at 310, 781 S.E.2d at 731. Finding that South Carolina Code Section 28-2-370 (2007) permits the consideration of any diminution in the value when determining just compensation for a taking, we now reverse for a jury to determine the amount of damages Powell is entitled to receive from SCDOT.

### STANDARD OF REVIEW

An appellate court reviews a motion for summary judgment under the same lens employed by the circuit court whereby all facts are viewed in favor of the nonmoving party. *Carolina Chloride, Inc. v. S.C. Dep't of Transp.*, 391 S.C. 429, 434, 706 S.E.2d 501, 504 (2011). Summary judgment should not be granted if further development of the facts would assist in the application of the law. *Mosteller v. Cty. of Lexington*, 336 S.C. 360, 362, 520 S.E.2d 620, 621 (1999). The interpretation of a statute is a question of law reviewed de novo. *Town of Summerville v. City of N. Charleston*, 378 S.C. 107, 110, 662 S.E.2d 40, 41 (2008).

### ANALYSIS

We begin our analysis with the South Carolina Constitution, which states, "[P]rivate property shall not be taken for private use without the consent of the owner, nor for public use without just compensation being first made for the property." S.C. Const. art. I, § 13. Prior to the adoption of our state constitution, the State exercised the power of eminent domain by taking private property without compensating its owner. *S.C. State Highway Dep't v. Miller*, 237 S.C. 386, 390, 117 S.E.2d 561, 562 (1960). In Section 28-2-370 of the South Carolina Code (2007), the General Assembly established how just compensation should be ascertained in an eminent domain proceeding: "In determining just compensation, only the value of the property to be taken, any diminution in the value of the landowner's remaining property, and any benefits as provided in Section 28-2-360 may be considered." Powell asserts the court of appeals erred in upholding the circuit court's order for summary judgment because under the plain language of this statute, he is entitled to any diminution in value to the remaining property as a result of the taking. Powell's

argument is that because SCDOT acquired a portion of his property through condemnation—admittedly a taking—our analysis is different than that employed in determining *whether* a taking has occurred. *See Hilton Head Auto., LLC v. S.C. Dep't of Transp.*, 394 S.C. 27, 33, 714 S.E.2d 308, 311 (2011) ("[W]e find no taking has occurred, and therefore, we do not reach the issue of damages. *Wilson* does not apply."). Because our focus should be only on the damages that arise from the taking, Powell argues that section 28-2-370 allows him to present to the jury evidence of the diminution in value of the remainder of his property.

SCDOT, on the other hand, urges a more restrictive interpretation of the just compensation statute whereby only damages resulting from the actual taking of the 0.183 acres are recoverable. To support its reading of section 28-2-370, SCDOT points to this Court's construction of a prior statute<sup>3</sup> governing compensation for takings. *S.C. State Highway Dep't v. Bolt*, 242 S.C. 411, 417, 131 S.E.2d 264, 267 (1963) ("[Damages to the remainder] which are the direct and proximate consequence of the acquisition of the right of way [are compensable]. In other words, as a general rule, special damages include all injuries or damages which cause a diminution in the value of the remaining property."). Essentially, SCDOT contends the analysis of whether a taking has occurred must be conducted with respect to *each action* that produces a diminution of value in the remaining property. Under SCDOT's theory, there are two distinct actions here: (1) the physical appropriation of 0.183 acres, and (2) the closure of the Intersection and the creation of the cul-de-sac. According to SCDOT, while the first act constitutes a taking, the second does not, and therefore, the statute governing compensation applies only to the first action.

Finally, SCDOT argues that under this Court's jurisprudence, whether a property owner is entitled to compensation for loss of indirect access depends on whether the condemnor exercises its police powers—where no compensation is due—versus its eminent domain powers—where compensation is required. SCDOT relies on *Carodale* and *Hardin* to support its assertion that Powell is not entitled to compensation for the closure of a nearby intersection, which is simply an exercise of the State's police powers.

We disagree with SCDOT that inverse condemnation cases, which are concerned with the threshold question of whether a taking has occurred, preclude

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<sup>3</sup> Section 33-135 of the 1962 Code states: "In assessing compensation and damages for rights of way, only the actual value of the land to be taken therefor and any special damages resulting therefrom shall be considered."

recovery to Powell. Here, a taking has indisputably occurred and the jury should determine whether the closure of the Intersection proximately caused a diminution in the value to the remainder of Powell's property. Thus, as the court of appeals properly held, the principles enunciated in *Hardin* are not applicable.

Here, there is no question that a taking has occurred—SCDOT acquired 0.183 acres of Powell's property as part of its overall road improvement project. Accordingly, rather than the jurisprudence governing whether a change in roadway access constitutes a taking, section 28-2-370 controls, and the lone question is the amount of compensation which may be awarded to Powell. That statute explicitly authorizes compensation for "any diminution in value to the remaining property," and we see no reason why a jury should not decide the extent of Powell's damages.

We believe *Wilson* supports our view that whether Powell is entitled to recover damages related to the closure of the Intersection and the installation of the cul-de-sac is a jury question. There, the Court upheld a jury verdict in favor of a landowner over the Highway Department's objection to evidence of a diminution in property value caused by the installation of a median which prevented left turns onto a highway abutting Wilson's property. *Wilson*, 254 S.C. at 368, 175 S.E.2d at 396. As part of that project, the Highway Department acquired a small portion of Wilson's property and relocated a county road over the property, thus resulting in a direct taking. *Id.* at 364, 175 S.E.2d at 393. In addition to the county road, another highway abutted his property, which had previously allowed Wilson to turn left from his property onto the highway. *Id.* However, as part of the plan to reconfigure the county road, the Highway Department constructed a median on the highway, thereby preventing Wilson from accessing the highway except from the relocated county road. *Id.* An expert testified Wilson's remaining property value was significantly impaired as a result of this loss of access, and the Highway Department objected, contending only the actual acquisition of his property for the county road was compensable. *Id.* at 365, 175 S.E.2d at 394. Additionally, the Highway Department requested the jury be instructed that evidence related to the construction of the median could not be considered in awarding compensation for the diminution in value to the remainder of his property. *Id.* However, in affirming the trial court's decision to reject the charge, this Court focused on the fact that but for the acquisition of the landowner's property used for the reconfiguration of the county road, the Highway Department would not have installed a median. *Id.* at 369, 175 S.E.2d at 396. The Court acknowledged,

While the construction of a median, with nothing more, may very well be an exercise of the police power with no resulting compensable damage to an abutting property owner, in the instant case the proposed

median is only an incidental part of the overall Department plans and contemplated construction. There is no suggestion of the need for, or the contemplated construction of, a median except as an incidental part of the major relocation and construction plans of the Department. But for such overall construction and relocation, and condemnation under the power of eminent domain for such purposes, there would have been no median and, of course, no damage to the abutting landowner. It logically follows, we think that any damage attributable to the planned median is an incidental result of the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

*Id.* at 368–69, 175 S.E.2d at 396. Thus, because the direct taking of the landowner's property occurred under the Highway Department's power of eminent domain—requiring compensation to the property owner—the Court held the closure of the median was an incidental result and therefore, the landowner could recover compensation as part of the remaining property's fair market value despite the general rule that the mere closure of a road or lane does not constitute an inverse condemnation. *Id.*

However, SCDOT argues that *Carodale* supports its position that Powell is not entitled to recover for the diminution in value of his property because of the loss of easy access to the Bypass. In *Carodale*, a portion of land was acquired to construct an exit ramp off I-77 and the reconfiguration of U.S. Highway 1, which fronted the landowner's property. *Carodale*, 268 S.C. at 560, 235 S.E.2d at 128. SCDOT objected to testimony about the loss of frontage on U.S. Highway 1, arguing that it was irrelevant because only the property taken to build the exit ramp was compensable. *Id.* While the Court agreed with SCDOT, it recognized, "[T]he restriction of ingress or egress to and from one's property is the right which must be compensated if infringed when a highway is closed by condemnation." *Id.* at 561, 235 S.E.2d at 129.

Although the court of appeals held *Carodale* limited Powell's right to compensation, that case addressed damages stemming from *loss of traffic flow*, rather than those flowing from loss of access as involved in *Wilson*. We find Powell's case more analogous to *Wilson* because he claims the closure of the Intersection and the termination of the frontage road into a cul-de-sac impaired his *access* to the Bypass which, according to SCDOT's own appraiser, resulted in a fifty percent

reduction in value to his nearly \$1 million piece of property.<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, *Wilson* recognized that SCDOT cannot escape its constitutional and statutory obligations to tender just compensation for acquiring Powell's property under the power of eminent domain, and any acts carried out under its police power which are incidental to its eminent domain authority are compensable.

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<sup>4</sup> We find the dissent's narrow interpretation of *Wilson* misses a critical principle—that is, when determining just compensation, the inquiry extends not just to the value of the land taken, but also to "how much has the particular public improvement decreased the fair market value of the property, *taking into consideration the use for which the land was taken and all the reasonably probable effects of its devotion to that use.*" *Wilson*, 254 S.C. at 369, 175 S.E.2d at 396 (quoting *S.C. State Highway Dep't v. Bolt*, 242 S.C. 411, 131 S.E.2d 264 (1963) (emphasis added)). Thus, *Wilson* requires that a court look at the consequential diminution in value to the landowner's property caused by the public improvement and the reasonably probable effects of its use. See *S.C. State Highway Dept. v. Touchberry*, 248 S.C. 1, 7, 148 S.E.2d 747, 749 (1966) (explaining "the different elements of damage to remaining land recoverable when part of a tract is taken are as numerous as the possible forms of injury"). Our disagreement with the dissent is furthered by our differing views of the scope of section 28-2-370, which by its plain language entitles a landowner to compensation for *any* diminution in value to the remaining property as a result of the taking. Our holding does not change the threshold question of what constitutes a taking; however, once it is established that a taking has occurred, the unambiguous words of the statute allow a jury to consider whether and to what extent the property's value has been diminished. Effects which may not amount to a taking standing alone may nevertheless be considered when determining just compensation, provided they are a direct and proximate cause of the taking. See *id.* at 5, 148 S.E.2d at 748–49 ("In other words, he is entitled to full compensation for the taking of his land and all its consequences; and the right to recover for the damage to his remaining land is not based upon the theory that damage to such land constitutes a taking of it, [n]or is there any requirement that the damage be . . . such as would be actionable at common law; it is enough that it is a consequence of the taking.") (quoting 18 Am. Jur. 905, Section 265). Applying *Wilson's* logic to the facts at hand, there is evidence in the record Powell's land was taken in conjunction with closing the Intersection and the installation of the cul-de-sac. Accordingly, he is entitled to have a jury decide the extent of the reasonably probable effects of the taking and the resulting diminution in value.

The record plainly shows each time SCDOT furnished construction plans to Powell—including the initial condemnation notice—the closure of the Intersection and the 0.183 acre acquisition were indicated on the same sketch. Additionally, when SCDOT changed the plans to terminate the frontage road into a cul-de-sac, it was indicated on the overall project plans. Moreover, SCDOT's counsel's request for a continuance on the eve of trial to permit a new appraisal accounting for the revised construction plans lends support to Powell's contention that there was a clear connection between the taking of his property and the closure of the Intersection and construction of the cul-de-sac. Consistent with *Wilson*, the closure of the Intersection, by itself, would likely result in no compensation to Powell because it would not constitute a taking under *Hardin* and its progeny; however, in this case, SCDOT acquired Powell's property as part of the overall project, as noted by the condemnation notice. Despite this, the court of appeals ruled as a matter of law that SCDOT could have closed the road without taking Powell's property. This was error because what is important to our analysis is what SCDOT actually did in this case, not what it *could* have done. The record contains evidence the condemnation of Powell's property, the closure of the intersection, and the curving of the frontage road over the condemned parcel were all integrally connected components of the project, creating a material issue of fact as to which of these acts is a direct and proximate cause of the taking, thus rendering summary judgment improper. Employing the clear language of our just compensation statute, we hold that a jury should be permitted to hear evidence on the diminution in value to the remaining property.

## CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we hold the court of appeals erred in upholding partial summary judgment in favor of SCDOT. Accordingly, we **REVERSE** and **REMAND** to the circuit court for a jury trial to determine the just compensation to be awarded to Powell.

**Acting Justices Doyet A. Early, III and Alison Renee Lee, concur. JAMES, J., dissenting in a separate opinion in which KITTREDGE, J., concurs.**

**JUSTICE JAMES:** I respectfully dissent. Under the facts of this case, Powell is not entitled to remainder damages arising from the closure of the intersection of Emory Road and the Highway 17 Bypass and is not entitled to remainder damages arising from the creation of the Old Socastee Highway cul-de-sac. The majority has fundamentally altered the law of eminent domain in South Carolina in concluding such damages are recoverable under the facts of this case. As held by the court of appeals, our decision in *South Carolina State Highway Department v. Carodale Associates*<sup>5</sup> is controlling. Our holding in *South Carolina State Highway Department v. Wilson*,<sup>6</sup> relied upon by the majority, is easily distinguished from the facts of this case. While I agree with the result reached by the court of appeals, I would modify it slightly to affirm the circuit court solely pursuant to *Carodale* and other authorities cited herein.<sup>7</sup>

## I. Facts

An understanding of the facts of this case is crucial to the correct application of our statutory and case law. For ease of reference, I have attached a copy of the Horry County Tax Map depicting the layout of Powell's property and surrounding roadways prior to the undertaking of the project. The Tax Map shows Emory Road where it formerly intersected with the Highway 17 Bypass several hundred feet away from Powell's property. That intersection was closed as part of the highway improvement project at issue in this case. The .183 acre sliver taken from Powell's 2.5 acre parcel was at the corner where Emory Road meets Old Socastee Highway, as shown on the Tax Map.

I have also attached a Google Map<sup>8</sup> showing that the result of the taking of the .183 acres was the creation of a slight curve at the formerly angled intersection of Emory Road and Old Socastee Highway. The Google Map also shows where Old Socastee Highway now terminates into a cul-de-sac.

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<sup>5</sup> 268 S.C. 556, 235 S.E.2d 127 (1977).

<sup>6</sup> 254 S.C. 360, 175 S.E.2d 391 (1970).

<sup>7</sup> I agree with the majority and the court of appeals that *Hardin v. South Carolina Department of Transportation*, 371 S.C. 598, 641 S.E.2d 437 (2007), does not apply to the facts of this case.

<sup>8</sup> Google Maps, <http://maps.google.com> (search "Emory Road and Powell Lane, Myrtle Beach, SC 29577").

There is no question that SCDOT physically took .183 acres of Powell's property. There is no question that the Emory Road–Highway 17 Bypass intersection was closed. Before this project was undertaken, Powell's property *did not* abut that intersection and *did not* abut the Highway 17 Bypass; the significance of these two facts is discussed below. Several hundred feet from Powell's property, Old Socastee Highway has been terminated into a cul-de-sac. Before this project was undertaken, Powell's property *did not* abut the portion of Old Socastee Highway that no longer exists. Access to Powell's property to and from the Highway 17 Bypass is indirect, just as it was before the project was undertaken. It now takes longer to get to and from the Bypass. Powell's property still abuts Emory Road and Old Socastee Highway exactly as it did before the project was undertaken.

## **II. The Haskell Appraisals**

I will first address the five appraisals submitted by Corbin Haskell, SCDOT's expert real estate appraiser. In reaching his various conclusions, Haskell considered section 28-2-370 of the South Carolina Code (2007), which provides that in condemnation cases of this kind, "In determining just compensation, only the value of the property to be taken, any diminution in the value of the landowner's remaining property, and any benefits as provided in § 28-2-360 may be considered."

From April 2010 through June 2011, Haskell authored three separate appraisal reports detailing his opinion of Powell's loss arising from the taking of the .183 acres; these three valuations of loss ranged from \$68,000 to \$71,000 and were confined solely to the physical taking of .183 acres. In other words, none of these appraisals included any damage to the remainder of Powell's property.

When Haskell completed these first three appraisals (again, none of which included damage to the remainder), he was aware that SCDOT's plans reflected the closure of the intersection of Emory Road and the Highway 17 Bypass. After the parties completed discovery, engaged in mediation, and prepared for trial, SCDOT realized it had not provided Powell's counsel with plans showing that Old Socastee Highway would be terminated into the aforementioned cul-de-sac several hundred feet from Powell's property. Haskell prepared yet another appraisal, his fourth overall and the first of two appraisals dated March 14, 2013.

In this fourth appraisal, Haskell included a loss from the physical taking totaling \$72,000 and also included, for the first time, damage to the remainder totaling \$445,000, for a total loss of \$517,000. Haskell based his opinion of damage to the remainder upon what he termed "reduced access" to the Highway 17 Bypass arising from the closure of the Emory Road–Highway 17 Bypass intersection and

from the creation of the cul-de-sac. This appraisal is at the center of the dispute between the parties on appeal.

SCDOT's counsel disclosed Haskell's fourth appraisal to Powell. SCDOT's counsel also notified Haskell that remainder damages for the closure of the intersection and the creation of the cul-de-sac were not recoverable under South Carolina law. As I will discuss below, this is a correct application of the law under the facts of this case. Haskell then submitted his second March 14, 2013 appraisal (overall, his fifth and final appraisal), in which he removed the remainder damages and opined that the sole damage Powell sustained was in the amount of \$72,000, that being solely for the physical take of the .183 acres.

The majority attaches much significance to Haskell's inclusion of remainder damages in his fourth appraisal. However, Haskell's inclusion of a category of perceived damages in this appraisal does not make those perceived damages recoverable under our law. A real estate appraiser, even one retained by the condemning authority, does not dictate what particulars of damage are recoverable in a condemnation action. The law dictates what particulars of damage are recoverable. Under the facts of this case, the law does not permit Powell to recover damage to the remainder as opined by Haskell in his fourth appraisal.

### **III. Applicable Law and Analysis**

The majority's analysis of applicable South Carolina case law and its relationship to our condemnation statute and the facts of this case is flawed. I agree with the court of appeals that *Carodale* controls our answer to the question of whether Powell is entitled to recover remainder damages for the closing of the intersection and the creation of the cul-de-sac.

Section 28-2-370 of the South Carolina Code (2007) provides:

In determining just compensation, only the value of the property to be taken, any diminution in the value of the landowner's remaining property, and any benefits as provided in § 28-2-360 may be considered.

Powell claims the increased remoteness of his property and the increased complexity of access to his property resulting from the road project are appropriate for the jury's consideration in the determination of just compensation. In particular, Powell claims that since his property is zoned "highway commercial," the question of ease of access to his property is proper for consideration. He claims that pursuant to section 28-2-370, we must permit the introduction of *all* evidence of damage he might have

sustained as a result of the road project. Powell argues that had the General Assembly intended to prevent consideration of this "access evidence" as part of the quest in determining damage to his remaining property, it could have included language in the Eminent Domain Procedure Act<sup>9</sup> limiting the consideration of damage to the remainder to the extent urged by SCDOT and held by the court of appeals. Powell is simply incorrect, at least under the facts of this case.

We have long-recognized the distinction between a governmental entity's valid exercise of police powers and its exercise of eminent domain. As we noted in *Wilson*, "just compensation is required in the case of the exercise of eminent domain but not for the loss by the property owner which results from the constitutional exercise of the police power." 254 S.C. at 365, 175 S.E.2d at 394 (citing *Richards v. City of Columbia*, 227 S.C. 538, 88 S.E.2d 683 (1955); *Edens v. City of Columbia*, 228 S.C. 563, 91 S.E.2d 280 (1956)).

There is no dispute that redesigning highways and redirecting traffic are valid exercises of police power. SCDOT claims that any diminution in value to the remainder of Powell's property after the closure of the Emory Road–Highway 17 Bypass intersection and the creation of the cul-de-sac on Old Socastee Highway (both several hundred feet away from Powell's property) is a result of its exercise of this police power, not a result of the taking of the .183 acres, and is thus not compensable. SCDOT is correct.

I will now review our holdings in *Carodale* and *Wilson* and explain their application, or lack thereof, to the instant case. The majority holds *Wilson* guides our analysis of compensability under section 28-2-370. I disagree. Once the distinguishing facts in these two cases are understood, it becomes clear that our holding in *Carodale* should control our analysis in the instant case.

#### A. *Carodale*

In *Carodale*, the highway department acquired .47 acres from the landowner for the construction of an exit ramp off Interstate 77 in Richland County. 268 S.C. at 560, 235 S.E.2d at 128. The landowner's property abutted U.S. Highway 1, but Highway 1 was relocated as part of the overall project. *Id.* The landowner's property regained its connection to Highway 1 by the construction of a new street connecting the property to Highway 1. *Id.* The landowner received a jury verdict for the physical taking of the .47 acres *and* for damage to the remainder of its land attributable to the diversion of traffic that previously passed its property on Highway

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<sup>9</sup> S.C. Code Ann. §§ 28-2-10 to -510 (2007 & Supp. 2017).

1. We reversed the award of damages to the remainder. *Id.* at 564, 235 S.E.2d at 130. We held:

The landowner has no property right in the continuation or maintenance of the flow of traffic past its property. Traffic on the highway, to which they have access, is subject to the same police power regulations as every other member of the traveling public. Re-routing and diversion of traffic are police power regulations.

*Id.* at 561, 235 S.E.2d at 129. Here, Powell attempts to present essentially the same remainder damage claim we rejected in *Carodale*. The evidence clearly establishes Powell's property continues to abut both Emory Road and Old Socastee Highway exactly as it did before the taking of .183 acres of his property. *Carodale* simply does not permit the recovery of remainder damages flowing from the closing of the Highway 17 Bypass–Emory Road intersection and the creation of the cul-de-sac.

The closing of the Highway 17 Bypass–Emory Road intersection and the creation of the cul-de-sac on Old Socastee Highway will cause a diversion in traffic for Powell, both to and from the Highway 17 Bypass. However, as we noted in *Carodale*:

*Closing a street inherently produces a diversion of traffic and loss of frontage on a viable traffic artery. However, these repercussions are not compensable elements of damage. Succinctly, the restriction of ingress and egress to and from one's property is the right which must be compensated if infringed when a highway is closed by condemnation.*

268 S.C. at 561, 235 S.E.2d at 129 (emphasis added) (citing *S.C. State Highway Dep't v. Wilson*, 254 S.C. 360, 175 S.E.2d 391 (1970)) (other citations omitted). Even though the closure of the Emory Road–Highway 17 Bypass intersection and the creation of the cul-de-sac on Old Socastee Highway will cause a diversion of traffic, *Carodale* requires us to hold this repercussion is not compensable, as Powell has the exact same access to and from his property by way of the same roads his property abutted before the project began.

## B. *Wilson*

The majority accepts Powell's argument that *Wilson* is controlling. I respectfully submit this is error, as *Wilson* is fundamentally distinguishable from *Carodale* and from the instant case. In *Wilson*, the highway department took a piece of Wilson's property in order to align a Lee County road running alongside Wilson's property and connecting with U.S. Highway 15. 254 S.C. at 363, 175 S.E.2d at 393. Wilson's property abutted Highway 15. *Id.* During the project, the highway department also constructed a median in the center of Highway 15 running the length of Wilson's property, thereby eliminating Wilson's ability to make left turns from her property onto Highway 15. *Id.* at 363-64, 175 S.E.2d at 393. The highway department objected to evidence offered by Wilson to this effect, arguing that only the actual physical taking of Wilson's property was compensable. *Id.* at 365, 175 S.E.2d at 394. We disagreed, noting that "[w]hile the construction of a median, with nothing more, may very well be an exercise of the police power with no resulting compensable damage to an *abutting property owner*," the proposed median was a part of the highway department's overall plans and contemplated construction. *Id.* at 368, 175 S.E.2d at 396 (emphasis added). We further held:

But for such overall construction and relocation, and condemnation under the power of eminent domain for such purposes, there would have been no median and, of course, no damage to the *abutting landowner*. It logically follows, we think that any damage attributable to the planned median is an incidental result of the exercise of the power of eminent domain . . . .

*Id.* at 369, 175 S.E.2d at 396 (emphasis added). In *Wilson*, one key to our analysis was that prior to condemnation, the landowner's tract abutted Highway 15 for a distance of 670 feet, and that as a result of the condemnation, this frontage was reduced to 330 feet. *Id.* at 368, 175 S.E.2d at 395. We also emphasized that the overall project severed the landowner's property into two tracts and that with respect to the smaller southern tract, there was no longer any access to either the northbound or southbound lanes of Highway 15 except via the county road; we further noted there was no access from the northern tract to the northbound lanes of Highway 15 except via the county road. *Id.* at 368, 175 S.E.2d at 395-96. The deprivation and diminution of access to Highway 15 directly to and from Wilson's property, coupled with the physical taking of a portion of Wilson's property, held the key to this deprivation and diminution of access being compensable.

In *Wilson*, we cited *South Carolina State Highway Department v. Allison*<sup>10</sup> in support of our conclusion. In *Allison*, we held:

[A]n abutting property owner has a *right of access over a street adjacent to his property*, as an appurtenance thereto. And, that *an obstruction that materially injures or deprives the abutting property owner of ingress or egress to and from his property is a 'taking'* of the property, for which recovery may be had. The fact that other means of access to the property are available affects merely the amount of damages, and not the right of recovery.

246 S.C. at 393, 143 S.E.2d at 802 (emphasis added). Our reliance upon *Allison* demonstrates that our holding of compensability in *Wilson* was based upon (1) the physical taking of property and (2) the creation of an obstruction (the median directly in front of the remainder of Wilson's property) that materially diminished or deprived Wilson of ingress to and from the road adjacent to her property. Here, Powell has the same ingress to and from his property that he did before the project was undertaken. His "right of access over [the streets] adjacent to his property" has not been diminished.

Even more evidence that our holding in *Wilson* applies only to abutting property owners is found in our rejection of "considerable authority from other jurisdictions to the effect that, even though there be other taking or damaging of the property of an *abutting* landowner, under the power of eminent domain, the landowner is still not entitled to recover any damage resulting from the concomitant construction of a median or other traffic control device." *Wilson*, 254 S.C. at 366, 175 S.E.2d at 394 (emphasis added) (citing *Barnes v. N.C. State Highway Comm'n*, 126 S.E.2d 732 (N.C. 1962); C.C. Marvel, Annotation, *Power to Restrict or Interfere with Access of Abutter by Traffic Regulations*, 73 A.L.R.2d 689 (1960)). The key to our rejection of this "considerable authority" was our recognition that property owners who suffer a physical taking and who suffer significant restriction of access to roads which their property abuts should be permitted to recover damages resulting from such restriction. *Wilson* fell into this category of landowner. Powell does not.

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<sup>10</sup> 246 S.C. 389, 143 S.E.2d 800 (1965).

The majority finds "Powell's case more analogous to *Wilson* because [Powell] claims the closure of the Intersection and the termination of the frontage road into a cul-de-sac impaired his *access* to the Bypass which, according to SCDOT's own appraiser, resulted in a fifty percent reduction in value to [the remainder of Powell's property]."<sup>11</sup> I disagree. Impairment of access to a road upon which Powell's property does not abut is not compensable under *Wilson*. Regardless of how Powell and the majority attempt to frame the issue, this case is not a case of deprivation of ingress and egress to and from a road which Powell's property formerly abutted. To repeat, *Wilson* is limited to instances in which a landowner's access to a road *abutting* his property has been diminished. As noted, Powell's property is several hundred feet away from the Bypass and the now-closed intersection and has never abutted either. Powell has exactly the same access to his abutting roads that he did before the taking of his .183 acres. Thus, no part of the *Wilson* analysis applies to the facts of this case.

Continuing with its insistence that *Wilson* applies, the majority writes:

Consistent with *Wilson*, the closure of the [Highway 17 Bypass–Emory Road] Intersection, by itself, would likely result in no compensation to Powell because it would not constitute a taking under *Hardin* and its progeny; however, in this case, SCDOT acquired Powell's property as part of the overall project, as noted by the condemnation notice. Despite this, the court of appeals ruled as a matter of law that SCDOT could have closed the road without taking Powell's property. This was error because what is important to our analysis is what SCDOT actually did in this case, not what it *could* have done. The record contains evidence the condemnation of Powell's property, the closure of the intersection, and the curving of the frontage road over the condemned parcel were all integrally connected components of the project . . . .

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<sup>11</sup> Note again the majority's preoccupation with the SCDOT appraiser's inclusion of remainder damage. As noted above, the appraiser's misunderstanding of the law pertaining to recoverable damages is of no benefit to Powell.

This reasoning elevates form over substance and ignores our holding in *Carodale*, decided seven years after *Wilson*. If the majority's rationale is carried to its logical conclusion, SCDOT could have concocted a noncompensable scenario in which the same .183 acres was physically taken, the same gentle curve was routed, the same intersection was closed, and the same cul-de-sac was created. Pursuant to the majority's logic, Powell could not recover as long as SCDOT creatively (but inefficiently) planned and constructed the very same improvements piecemeal instead of in a fashion that efficiently deployed what the majority correctly terms "integrally connected components" of one project. Such an approach to highway development projects would reward inefficiency, and such an approach would invite confusion in the application of the majority's holding in this very case.

The majority emphasizes that every time "SCDOT furnished construction plans to Powell—including the initial condemnation notice—the closure of the Intersection and the .183 acre acquisition were indicated on the same sketch. Additionally, when SCDOT changed the plans to terminate the frontage road into a cul-de-sac, it was indicated on the overall project plans." It matters not to a proper analysis of compensability that SCDOT was diligent in preparing and amending construction plans that depicted the project as a whole. It would hardly be practical for SCDOT to design a highway project and prepare construction plans on separate sketches and distribute them separately, unless the overall plans had to be changed for unanticipated reasons. The majority's reasoning would allow SCDOT to do just that to thwart the prospect of compensability.

The majority also contends SCDOT's counsel's "request for a continuance on the eve of trial to permit a new appraisal accounting for the revised construction plans lends support to Powell's contention that there was a clear connection between the taking of his property and the closure of the [Highway 17 Bypass–Emory Road] Intersection and construction of the cul-de-sac." I disagree. A lawyer's motivation for requesting a continuance has no bearing upon either a legal or a factual analysis of compensability.

The majority has significantly broadened the scope of recoverable damages in a condemnation case in which (1) property has been physically taken (here, .183 acres) and (2) roads upon which the landowner's property does not abut have been altered or closed. The majority has neutered our holding in *Carodale*, dramatically expanded the scope of compensability, and added an inverse condemnation flavor to section 28-2-370 that our case law—until now—has refused to allow. In addition, this decision significantly blurs the distinction between a noncompensable exercise of police power and a compensable exercise of eminent domain.

#### **IV. Powell's Remaining Issues**

Powell also argues the circuit court and the court of appeals reached conclusions of fact for which no evidence has been adduced. First, he claims there is no evidence in the record allowing the conclusion that his property was taken for the purpose of rounding the intersection of Old Socastee Highway and Emory Road. I disagree. There is no other reasonable conclusion to draw from the evidence. There is no reasonable inference to be derived from the evidence in the record that Powell's property was taken for the purpose of closing the Emory Road-Highway 17 Bypass intersection. Likewise, there is no evidence that would tend to establish that Powell's property was taken for the purpose of creating the cul-de-sac on Old Socastee Highway.

Finally, Powell argues the circuit court never allowed him the opportunity to question appraiser Haskell's qualifications, analysis, or opinions. The record indicates Powell deposed Haskell and had the opportunity to vet his qualifications. In addition, I find it curious that Powell would want to challenge Haskell's qualifications, especially since Powell's primary argument in this appeal necessarily relies upon the supposed validity of Haskell's fourth appraisal, which included a significant sum of damage to the remainder of Powell's property. This argument has no merit.

#### **V. Conclusion**

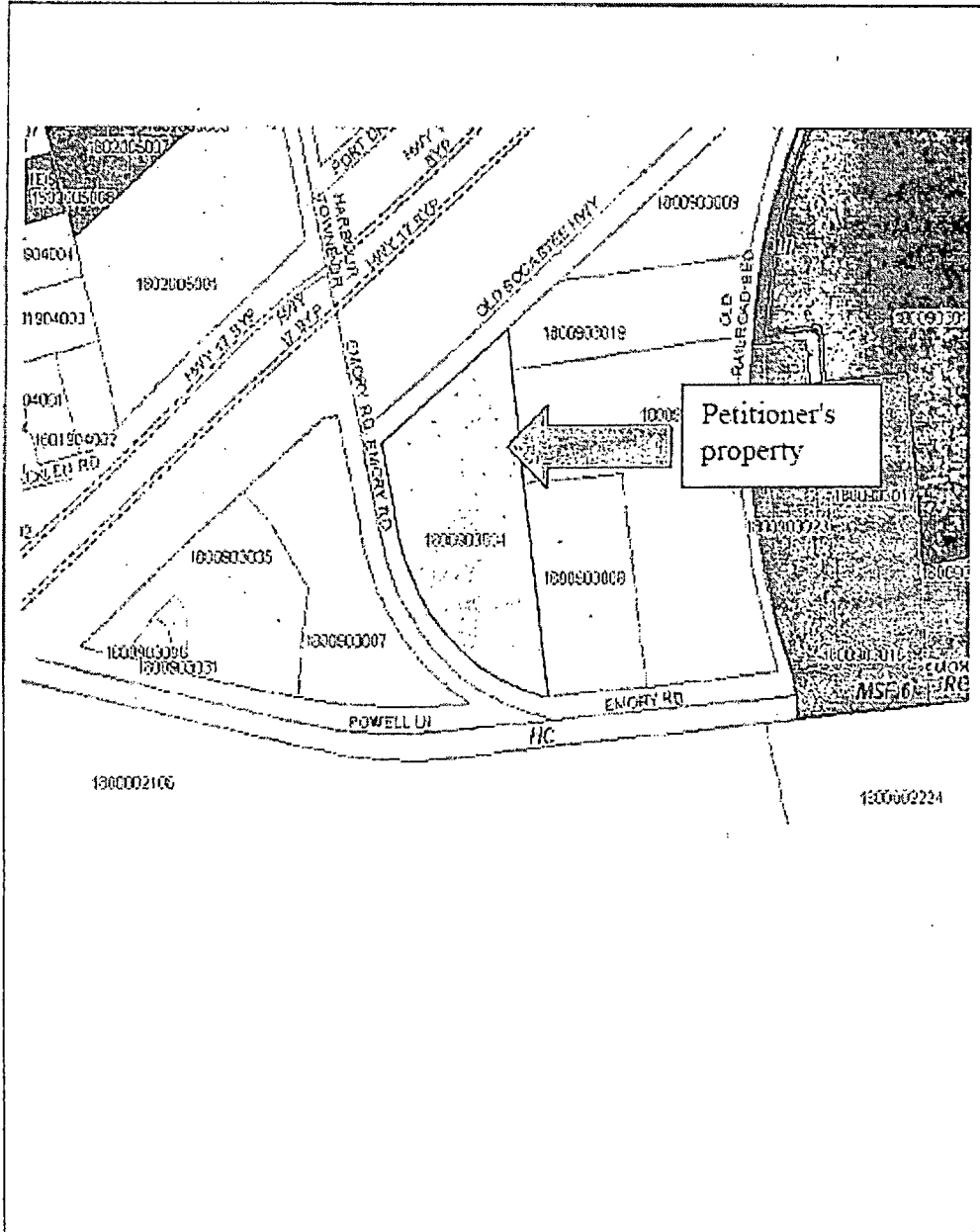
The court of appeals' decision should be affirmed. I would modify the court of appeals' opinion to note that the circuit court's grant of partial summary judgment should be affirmed solely pursuant to *Carodale* and other authorities cited herein.

**KITTREDGE, J., concurs.**

File #: 26.036774A    PIN #: 36774    Project #: HORR    Tract #: 13

### ZONING MAP

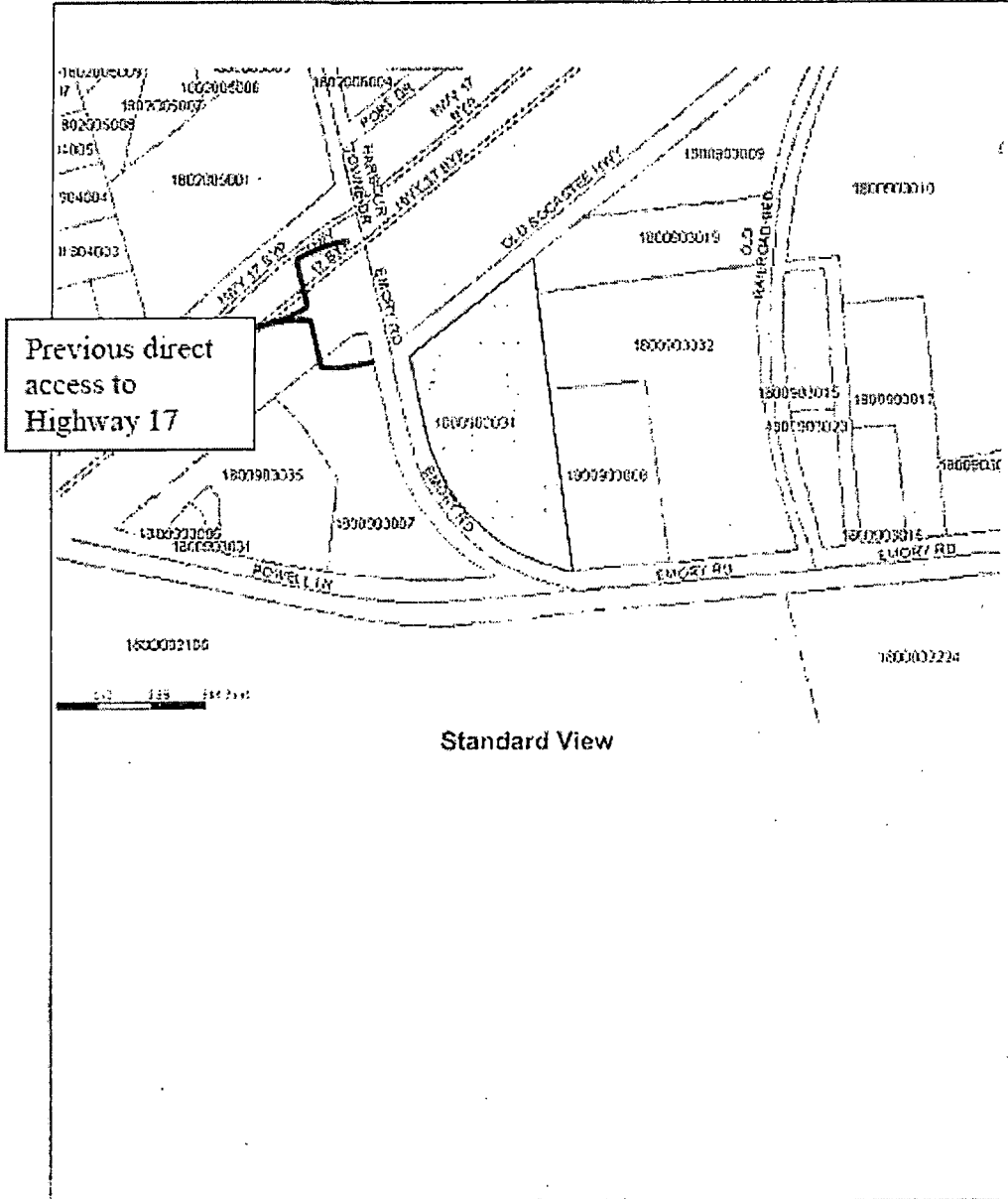
Zoning Classification: H-C, Highway Commercial



File #: 26.036774A PIN #: 38774 Project #: HORR Tract #: 13

### TAX MAP

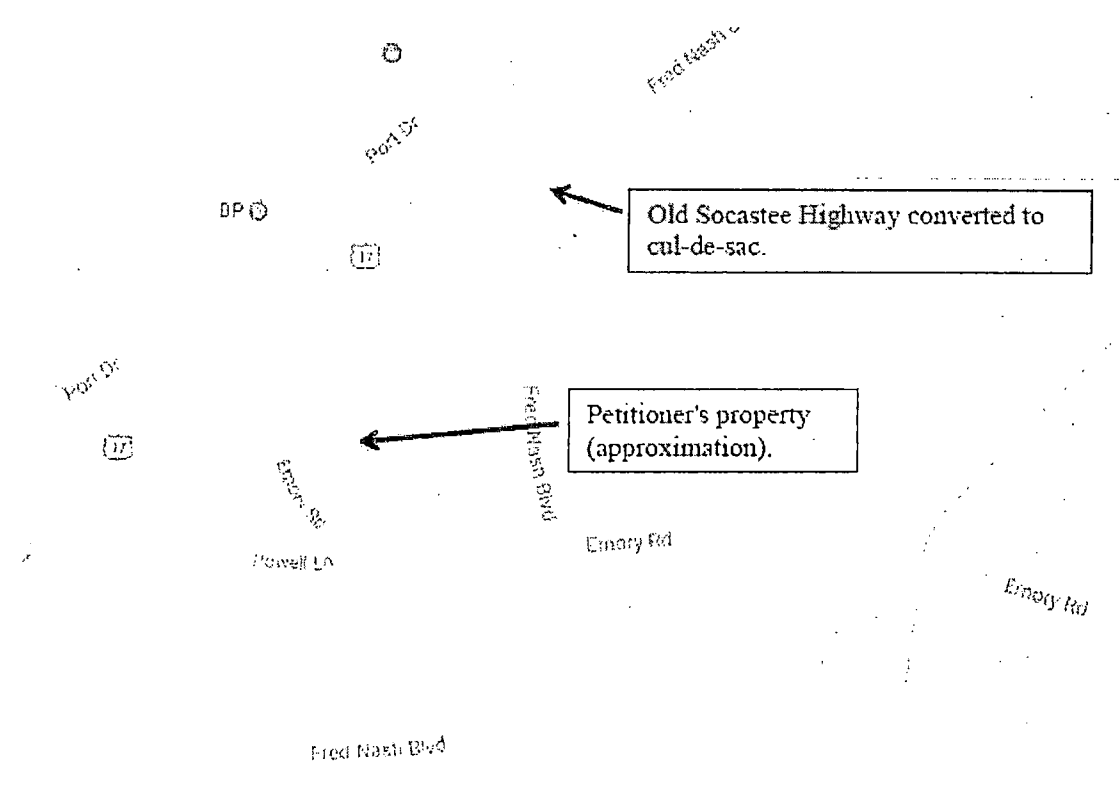
Tax Map Number: 180-09-03-034



Right of Way Section

ROA-152  
152

SCDOT



Old Socastee Highway converted to cul-de-sac.

Petitioner's property (approximation).

Google

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Court of Appeals**

South Carolina Department of Transportation,  
Respondent,

v.

David Franklin Powell, Appellant.

Appellate Case No. 2013-001759

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Appeal From Horry County  
Edward B. Cottingham, Circuit Court Judge

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Opinion No. 5368  
Heard December 10, 2014 – Filed December 9, 2015

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**AFFIRMED**

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Howell V. Bellamy, Jr. and Robert S. Shelton, both of  
Bellamy, Rutenberg, Copeland, Epps, Gravely &  
Bowers, P.A., of Myrtle Beach, for Appellant.

John B. McCutcheon, Jr., of Thompson & Henry, P.A.,  
of Conway; and Beacham O. Brooker, Jr., of the South  
Carolina Department of Transportation, of Columbia, for  
Respondent.

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**LOCKEMY, J.:** In this appeal from a condemnation action, David Powell argues the circuit court erred in granting the South Carolina Department of Transportation's (SCDOT) motion for partial summary judgment. We affirm.

## **FACTS/PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

On August 27, 2010, SCDOT filed a notice of condemnation acquiring 0.183 acres of a 2.51 acre tract of unimproved land owned by Powell at the northeast corner of Old Socastee Highway and Emory Road in Horry County. The acquisition occurred in conjunction with a highway improvement project involving nearby Highway 17. SCDOT offered Powell \$72,000 for the condemned property. Powell rejected SCDOT's offer and requested a jury trial to determine just compensation.

Prior to the condemnation, Powell's property was accessible from Highway 17 via Emory Road. As a result of SCDOT's highway improvement project, the intersection of Emory Road and Highway 17 was closed and Powell's property was accessible only from Highway 17 via an entrance one mile north of his property on to Old Socastee Highway. Powell's property was taken for the purpose of converting the corner of Emory Road and Old Socastee to a curve. Prior to the start of trial, SCDOT changed its road plan. As a result of the change, Old Socastee Highway would no longer extend to the entrance to Highway 17, but would dead-end into a cul-de-sac just north of Powell's property. In order to access Powell's property from Highway 17 after the road change motorists would have to travel a longer distance (roughly 2 miles).

On March 14, 2013, SCDOT submitted the revised appraisal report of its real estate valuation expert, Corbin Haskell, outlining his opinion of just compensation under SCDOT's changed road plan. Whereas Haskell had assessed no damages to Powell's remaining property in any of his three prior reports, in his fourth report Haskell determined Powell's remaining property had been damaged fifty percent as a result of the taking, and he was entitled to compensation in the amount of \$517,000.

One week later, SCDOT submitted a fifth appraisal report from Haskell. As he did in his first three reports, Haskell determined there were no damages to the remainder of Powell's property. On the cover of his report, Haskell included the following disclaimer: "I have been requested to revise my appraisal since legal counsel advises that the reconfiguration of the roadways does not constitute damages to the remainder in this case. Therefore, there are no damages to the subject as the property will have full ingress/egress via an adjoining road 'after' the acquisition."

On March 25, 2013, SCDOT filed a motion in limine to exclude any evidence of diminution in the value of Powell's remaining property caused by the loss of access to Highway 17. SCDOT asserted Powell's property did not abut Highway 17 and he had no private property right with respect to that road. SCDOT maintained Powell's easements with respect to the public roads his property abutted had not been disturbed by the project. Additionally, SCDOT requested the court exclude damages to the remainder of Powell's property caused by loss of visibility from Highway 17. At the hearing on SCDOT's motion, Powell's counsel requested SCDOT convert its motion to one of partial summary judgment to accommodate an appeal. SCDOT agreed to do so. In a May 14, 2013 order, the circuit court granted SCDOT's motion for partial summary judgment. Citing *Hardin v. South Carolina Department of Transportation*, 371 S.C. 598, 641 S.E.2d 437 (2007), the court found Powell's loss of access was not compensable and excluded any evidence regarding change in access from the trial. The court declined to rule on the issue of loss of visibility. Powell's subsequent Rule 59(e), SCRCPP, motion to alter or amend was denied. This appeal followed.

## STANDARD OF REVIEW

When reviewing the grant of a summary judgment motion, this court applies the same standard that governs the trial court under Rule 56(c), SCRCPP; summary judgment is proper when there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Fleming v. Rose*, 350 S.C. 488, 493, 567 S.E.2d 857, 860 (2002). In determining whether a genuine issue of fact exists, the evidence and all reasonable inferences drawn from it must be viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Sauner v. Pub. Serv. Auth. of S.C.*, 354 S.C. 397, 404, 581 S.E.2d 161, 165 (2003).

## LAW/ANALYSIS

### I. *Hardin*

Powell argues the circuit court erred in finding our supreme court's holding in *Hardin v. South Carolina Department of Transportation*, 371 S.C. 598, 641 S.E.2d 437 (2007), an inverse condemnation case, prevents the consideration of access damages to remaining property in direct condemnation actions.

Under South Carolina's Constitution, "private property shall not be taken for public use . . . without 'just compensation' being first made for the property." S.C. Const. art. I, § 13(A). "In determining just compensation, only the value of the property

to be taken, any diminution in the value of the landowner's remaining property, and any benefits as provided in § 28-2-360 may be considered." S.C. Code Ann. § 28-2-370 (2007).

In order for the landowner to be compensated fully, the government must "put the owners in as good position pecuniarily as if the use of their property had not been taken. They are entitled to have the full equivalent of the value of such use at the time of the taking paid contemporaneously with the taking."

*S.C. Dep't of Transp. v. Faulkenberry*, 337 S.C. 140, 148, 522 S.E.2d 822, 826 (Ct. App. 1999) (quoting *Phelps v. United States*, 274 U.S. 341, 344, 47 S.Ct. 611 (1927)).

In *Hardin*, the plaintiffs filed an inverse condemnation action against SCDOT alleging the closure of a break in the median of an abutting highway deprived the traffic leaving their properties of the ability to cross the highway and constituted a taking. 371 S.C. at 603, 641 S.E.2d at 440. The trial court ruled the plaintiffs suffered a compensable taking, and the court of appeals affirmed. *Id.* at 603, 641 S.E.2d at 440. The supreme court reversed the court of appeals and found there was no taking. *Id.* at 610, 641 S.E.2d at 444.

Prior to *Hardin*, "a landowner's ability to recover damages as a result of a re-configuration of road access depended on the location of his land with reference to the road vacated and the effect of the vacation on his rights as an abutting landowner." *Carolina Chloride, Inc. v. S.C. Dep't of Transp.*, 391 S.C. 429, 433, 706 S.E.2d 501, 503 (2011) (citing *City of Rock Hill v. Cothran*, 209 S.C. 357, 40 S.E.2d 239 (1946)). "The *Cothran* [c]ourt held a landowner is not entitled to recover damages unless he has sustained a 'special injury,' which is an injury different in kind and not merely in degree from that suffered by the public at large." *Id.* (citing *Cothran*, 209 S.C. at 368-69, 40 S.E.2d at 243-44). "In *Hardin*, the [c]ourt abandoned the 'special injury' analysis which previously existed in this state's jurisprudence, and specified that the focus in these cases should be how any road re-configuration affects a property owner's easements." *Id.* (citing *Hardin*, 371 S.C. at 609, 641 S.E.2d at 443).

Pursuant to *Hardin*, "a property owner in South Carolina has an easement for access to and from any public road that abuts his property, regardless of whether he has access to and from an additional public road." 371 S.C. at 606, 641 S.E.2d at

442. A property owner "also has an easement for access to and from the public road system." *Id.* The *Hardin* court held

[a]s long as the owner has access to and from the remainder of the road that continues to abut his property, his easement with respect to that road remains intact. Further, as long as a landowner still has access to the public road system, this easement is unaffected. This reasoning is in line with the notion that a landowner has no right to access abutting roads in more than one direction.

*Id.* at 607, 641 S.E.2d at 442 (footnote omitted). The *Hardin* court found the plaintiffs continued to have a means of ingress and egress from the highway and the public road system, and therefore, their property rights had not been disturbed. 371 S.C. at 610, 641 S.E.2d at 444.

Here, Powell argues the issue of admissibility of evidence relating to the increased remoteness and complexity of access to his property resulting from the SCDOT road project is essential to the determination of just compensation. He asserts that because his property is zoned "highway commercial," the ease of access to his property affects its value. Powell contends the route to his property is no longer visible to northbound travelers on Highway 17 and is only accessible indirectly.

Powell further maintains that had the legislature intended to prevent consideration of any particular evidence of diminution in value to remaining property, it could have inserted limitation language into the Eminent Domain Procedure Act. Instead, Powell notes, section 28-2-370 provides *any* diminution in value of a landowner's remaining property is to be considered in determining just compensation. *See* S.C. Code Ann. § 28-2-370 (2007) ("In determining just compensation, only the value of the property to be taken, any diminution in the value of the landowner's remaining property, and any benefits as provided in § 28-2-360 may be considered.").

Powell argues the circuit court's reliance on *Hardin* is improper. In *Hardin*, our supreme court held the first step in determining if a taking occurred is to look at the property right the plaintiff held prior to the government action for which the plaintiff complained. 371 S.C. at 609, 641 S.E.2d at 443. Next, the court must determine whether the government action materially injured the property right such that the plaintiff "no longer enjoyed the reasonable means of access to which it was

entitled." *Hilton Head Auto., LLC v. S.C. Dep't of Transp.*, 394 S.C. 27, 31, 714 S.E.2d 308, 310 (2011). Powell contends the *Hardin* analysis is unnecessary in direct condemnation cases, like the present case, where a taking has already been established. He asserts that pursuant to section 28-2-370, the court must consider *all* evidence of damage to the landowner.

Conversely, SCDOT argues redesigning highways and redirecting traffic are police power regulations. SCDOT asserts any diminution in the value of Powell's remaining property after the closure of the intersection of Emory Road and Highway 17 is an incidental result of a police power of the State, not one of eminent domain, and is not compensable. SCDOT contends the closure of the intersection was not a taking that deprived Powell of any pre-existing property right. Additionally, SCDOT contends Powell's property still has full access to each of the roads it abuts (Emory Road and Old Socastee Highway) and to the general system of roads by traveling south on Emory Road. SCDOT argues the added distance is not unreasonable and neither of the easements described in *Hardin* have been taken.

We find *Hardin* is not applicable to the present case. *Hardin* is an inverse condemnation case which does not involve the physical appropriation of private property. Here, the relevant question to consider is whether Powell is entitled to compensation for access damages to his remaining property where there was physical appropriation of land by SCDOT.

The factual scenario presented here is similar to that in *South Carolina State Highway Department v. Carodale Associates*, 268 S.C. 556, 235 S.E.2d 127 (1977). In *Carodale*, the highway department acquired 0.47 acres of land from the landowner for the construction of an exit ramp off Interstate 77 in Richland County. 268 S.C. at 560, 235 S.E.2d at 128. Part of the project also involved the relocation of part of Highway 1 upon which the landowner's property abutted. *Id.* The property was afforded access to the relocated Highway 1 by the construction of a connecting street. *Id.* The supreme court reversed the award of damages to the landowner's remaining land attributable to the diversion of traffic previously passing its property. *Id.* at 564, 235 S.E.2d at 130. The court declared the State is under no duty to maintain a minimum level of traffic flow. *Id.* at 561, 235 S.E.2d at 128. Further, the *Carodale* court held

[c]losing a street inherently produces a diversion of traffic and loss of frontage on a viable traffic artery. However, these repercussions are not compensable

elements of damage. Succinctly, the restriction of ingress or egress to and from one's property is the right which must be compensated if infringed when a highway is closed by condemnation.

*Id.* at 561, 235 S.E.2d at 129.

Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Powell, we hold the circuit court did not err in finding any diminution in value of Powell's property as a result of the change in road access is not compensable. While the circuit court's reliance on *Hardin* was error, pursuant to *Carodale*, a landowner has no vested rights in the continuance of a public highway and in the continuation of maintenance of traffic flow past his property. Therefore, any damage to the remainder of Powell's property as a result of the closure of the intersection of Emory Road and Highway 17 is not compensable. Moreover, we note Powell has not lost his right of ingress or egress to and from his property. Powell had access to Old Socastee Highway and Emory Road prior to the road project and will continue to have access to Old Socastee Highway and Emory Road following the completion of road project.

## II. *Wilson*

The circuit court found Powell's property was taken for the purpose of rounding the intersection of Emory Road and Old Socastee Highway, and SCDOT could have eliminated the intersection of Emory Road and Highway 17 without taking Powell's property. On appeal, Powell asserts this finding is not supported by any evidence in the record. Powell argues this finding by the court created an inference that could erroneously distinguish the closure of the intersection and the creation of the Old Socastee Highway cul-de-sac from the highway project for which the present action was filed. Relying on *South Carolina State Highway Department v. Wilson*, 254 S.C. 360, 175 S.E.2d 391 (1970), Powell asserts SCDOT's condemnation of a portion of his property was part of its overall road project and he is entitled to recover access damages to his remaining property.

In *Wilson*, the highway department took a portion of Wilson's property in order to align a county road running alongside her property with U.S. 15 which her property abutted. 254 S.C. at 363, 175 S.E.2d at 393. Concurrently, the department constructed a raised concrete median in the center of U.S. 15 eliminating her ability to make left turns onto U.S. 15 from her property. *Id.* at 363-64. The supreme court found that "[w]hile the construction of a median, with nothing more, may very well be an exercise of the police power with no resulting

compensable damage to an abutting property owner, in the instant case the proposed median is only an incidental part of the overall Department plans and contemplated construction." *Id.* at 368, 175 S.E.2d at 396. The court held

[b]ut for such overall construction and relocation, and condemnation under the power of eminent domain for such purposes, there would have been no median and, of course, no damage to the abutting landowner. It logically follows, we think that any damage attributable to the planned median is an incidental result of the exercise of the power of eminent domain . . . .

*Id.* at 369, 175 S.E.2d at 396.

SCDOT argues *Wilson* represents a close factual case between acts of eminent domain and police power actions for which no compensation is due. It contends the federal courts have formalized a three part rule to distinguish damages resulting from a taking and damages resulting from concurrent police power acts in the same project. The "*Campbell* rule," SCDOT asserts, is contained in three cases: *Campbell v. United States*, 266 U.S. 368 (1924); *West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. v. United States*, 200 F.2d 100 (4th Cir. 1952); and *United States v. Pope & Talbot, Inc.*, 293 F.2d 822 (9th Cir. 1961).

In *Campbell*, the United States condemned 1.81 acres of Campbell's land along with 1,300 acres owned by other landowners to construct a nitrate plant. 266 U.S. at 369. Campbell appealed the refusal of the district court to award him any damages for diminution in value to his remaining land. *Id.* at 369-70. The government did not propose to use Campbell's land for industrial purposes. Rather, the plant would be physically located on land taken from the other landowners. The Supreme Court held that the proposed use of land by the government taken from others did not constitute a taking of Campbell's property. 266 U.S. at 371. It noted that, if the neighboring landowners had put their land to the identical use that the government proposed, Campbell would have no right to prevent it. *Id.* at 371-72. In summary, the court stated,

[t]he rule supported by better reason and the weight of authority is that the just compensation assured by the Fifth Amendment to an owner, a part of whose land is taken for public use, does not include the diminution in

value of the remainder caused by the acquisition and use of adjoining lands of others for the same undertaking.

*Id.* at 372.

The Fourth Circuit in *West Virginia Pulp & Paper* distinguished *Campbell* and awarded compensation for damages to the remainder of the condemnee's property for the diminution in value to two other contiguous tracts owned by the condemnee. 200 F.2d at 103. The court noted that just compensation "includes not only the market value of that part of the tract appropriated, but the damage to the remainder resulting from that taking, embracing, of course, injury due to the use to which the part appropriated is to be devoted." *Id.* at 102 (quoting *United States v. Grizzard*, 219 U.S. 180, 183 (1911)).

The Ninth Circuit in *Pope & Talbot*, established a corollary rule to *Campbell*. There, the United States had taken part of Pope & Talbot's land and the land of other owners for a dam project. 293 F.2d at 823. The land taken from Pope & Talbot was flooded along with the other lands. *Id.* In addition, the remaining Pope & Talbot land suffered a loss of accessibility due to having to drive around the lake instead of straight across its bed. *Id.* at 823-24. The Court held three elements are necessary to negate the application of *Campbell*: indispensability, substantiality, and inseparability. *Id.* at 825. The Court found (1) the land taken from the condemnee landowner was indispensable to the dam project; (2) the land taken constituted a substantial part of the tract devoted to the project; and (3) the damages resulting to the land not taken from the use of the land taken were inseparable from the damages to the land not taken flowing from the condemnor government's use of its adjoining land in the dam project. *Id.*

We agree with SCDOT that it could have eliminated the intersection without taking part of Powell's property. Powell's property was taken for the purpose of rounding the intersection of Emory Road and Old Socastee Highway, not for the Highway 17 intersection closure. While the intersection closure and the taking of Powell's property were part of the same SCDOT highway improvement project, the relevant question to consider is whether the taking of Powell's property was necessary for the intersection closure. In light of the cases discussed above, we find the taking of Powell's property was only an incidental result of the closure and was not indispensable to and inseparable from the overall project. We further hold the taking of Powell's property was not a substantial part of the overall road project.

## **CONCLUSION**

We affirm the trial court's grant of SCDOT's motion for partial summary judgment.

**FEW, C.J., and THOMAS, J., concur.**