



The Supreme Court of South Carolina

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January 15, 2020

The Honorable Jeanette W. McBride
Clerk of Court, Richland County
PO Box 2766
Columbia SC 29202-2766

REMITTITUR

Re: Winrose Homeowners v. Devery A. Hale
Lower Court Case No. 2014-CP-40-00847
Appellate Case No. 2018-001238

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,

CLERK

cc:

Brian L. Boger, Esquire

Eric Christopher Hale, Esquire

Stephanie Carol Trotter, Esquire

Kathleen Chewning Barnes, Esquire

Stephen Elias Fain, Esquire

Robert P. Wood, Esquire

Joshua Robert Hinson, Esquire

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

Winrose Homeowners' Association, Inc. and Regime
Solutions LLC, Respondents,

v.

Devery A. Hale and Tina T. Hale, Petitioners.

Appellate Case No. 2018-001238

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF APPEALS

Appeal From Richland County
Joseph M. Strickland, Master-in-Equity

Opinion No. 27934
Heard September 24, 2019 – Filed December 18, 2019

REVERSED AND REMANDED

Kathleen C. Barnes, of Barnes Law Firm, LLC, of
Hampton; and Brian L. Boger, of Columbia, for
Petitioners.

Eric C. Hale and Elias Fain, both of Clarkson & Hale,
LLC, of Columbia, and Stephanie C. Trotter, of McCabe,
Trotter & Beverly, PC, of Columbia, for Respondents.

JUSTICE KITTREDGE: Homeowners Devery and Tina Hale purchased their home (the Property) twenty-one years ago and have made timely mortgage

payments ever since, accruing over \$60,000 in equity in the Property, which has a fair market value of \$128,000. However, after failing to pay \$250 in homeowners' association dues to Winrose Homeowners' Association, Inc. (the HOA), the HOA foreclosed on the Property, and a third-party purchaser, Regime Solutions, LLC (Regime), bought it for a pittance. The Hales now challenge the judicial sale, arguing the winning bid price of approximately \$3,000 was grossly inadequate compared to the value of the Property.

There are two methods used to determine whether a winning bid at a foreclosure is grossly inadequate. One method assumes the foreclosure purchaser will become responsible for the mortgage on the property and thus adds the value of the outstanding mortgage to the winning bid, whereas the other method does not. While we do not draw a bright-line rule requiring the use of one method over the other, here, Regime has taken no affirmative steps to assume the Hales' mortgage. As a result, in determining whether the purchase price was grossly inadequate, we find it would be wholly inappropriate to add the value of the mortgage to Regime's winning bid. When the value of the mortgage is not added to Regime's winning bid, the bid shocks the conscience of the court. We therefore reverse the judicial sale and remand to the master-in-equity (the Master).

I.

In April 1998, the Hales bought the Property for \$104,250 and assumed the obligation to pay HOA dues. The HOA's covenants and restrictions provided:

If the [HOA dues] assessment is not paid within thirty (30) days after the delinquency date, the assessment shall bear interest from the date of delinquency at the rate of eight percent per annum, and the [HOA] may bring legal action against the owner personally obligated to pay the same or may enforce or foreclose the lien against the lot or lots; and in the event judgment is obtained, such judgment shall include interest on the assessment as provided and a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court, together with costs of the action.

Petitioners fell behind paying their dues in January 2011. As a result, in April 2011, the HOA filed a lien against the Property in connection with the unpaid dues. The HOA subsequently filed a foreclosure complaint seeking the sale of the Property in exchange for satisfaction of \$566.41 in principal and interest. Petitioners failed to answer or otherwise respond to the complaint, so the HOA submitted an affidavit of default. Following the affidavit of default, the Hales received no further notice of any proceedings or orders, including the judgment of

foreclosure or the foreclosure sale. *See* Rule 71(a), SCRCP ("Only parties who have appeared and filed pleadings in the [foreclosure] action shall be entitled to the usual notice of hearings and other proceedings . . ."); Rule 77(d), SCRCP ("Immediately upon the entry of an order or judgment the clerk shall serve a notice of the entry by first class mail upon every party affected thereby who is not in default for failure to appear . . .").

Nonetheless, at some point after the HOA filed its complaint but before the Master entered a default judgment against the Hales, the HOA sent the Hales a bill for \$250 in connection with their past due regime fees. The Hales promptly paid the bill, thinking the payment resolved the matter. In fact, the law firm representing the HOA sent the Hales a notice that the lien had been satisfied. The HOA, however, did not withdraw its suit.

Three months after the HOA filed the affidavit of default, the Master entered a default Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale against the Hales, calculating the amount due to the HOA as \$2,898.67, which was comprised of: (1) \$250 in principal due;¹ (2) \$80.87 in interest; (3) \$542.80 in litigation costs, such as service and filing fees; and (4) \$2,025 in attorney's fees. As a result, the Master authorized a judicial sale of the Property at public auction, noting the sale would be subject to senior encumbrances, including a mortgage. As noted above, the Hales were not served with this order. *See* Rule 77(d), SCRCP.

Two weeks later, the Property was sold at public auction, again without notice to the Hales. Regime was the highest bidder with a bid of \$3,036.² Regime then sought a rule to show cause seeking to evict the Hales from the Property.

Having at last received notice of the proceedings via Regime's efforts to evict them, the Hales filed a motion to vacate the foreclosure sale, arguing the winning bid of \$3,036 was so grossly inadequate as to shock the conscience of the court compared to the Property's fair market value of \$128,000. Through an affidavit, Tina Hale explained the reason for the Hales' default:

¹ Specifically, the Master listed \$500 in principal due, but credited the Hales for their \$250 payment made after the HOA filed its complaint but before the order was filed.

² By that time, the amount due to the HOA had increased to \$3,011.58. Therefore, Regime's bid resulted in a surplus of \$24.42.

When we were served with the lawsuit to take away our home, I put the papers in a drawer and forgot about them. Some time after that, we received a bill from the HOA asking for the \$250.00. I paid that without a problem. In November, we received a letter from the law firm of [the HOA] telling us that the Lien had been Satisfied. . . . I thought that everything was OK after that. The next thing I know, someone is knocking on my door telling me that they bought my home and that me and my family were being evicted.

At the subsequent rule to show cause hearing, the primary issue was whether and how to account for the senior mortgage in evaluating Regime's winning bid as a percentage of the Property's value. The Master apparently did not consider the fact that the Hales continued to make their monthly mortgage payment, and Regime had made no effort to assume responsibility for the senior mortgage. Ultimately, the Master denied the Hales' motion to vacate the sale, relying on this Court's plurality opinion in *Arrow Bonding Co. v. Warren*³ and adopted the fiction that Regime had paid an "effective sales price" of \$69,040, consisting of the successful bid (\$3,036) plus the outstanding balance on the mortgage (\$66,004). The Master reasoned this method of calculation of debt was appropriate because Regime was theoretically required to assume the mortgage in order to re-sell the Property.⁴ As a result, the Master found the effective sale price (\$69,040) was approximately 54% of the Property's fair market value (\$128,000), and therefore it did not shock the conscience of the court.

On appeal, a majority of the court of appeals' panel affirmed. *Winrose Homeowners' Ass'n, Inc. v. Hale*, 423 S.C. 220, 813 S.E.2d 894 (Ct. App. 2018).

³ 399 S.C. 603, 732 S.E.2d 622 (2012) (plurality opinion).

⁴ In fact, the Hales demonstrated that Regime's business model is *not* to assume the senior mortgage, instead either (1) allowing the senior lienor to (re)foreclose on the purchased property, *or* (2) quitclaiming the foreclosed property back to the original homeowners in exchange for a hefty fee. *See* Pet'r's Br. at 12 n.4 ("An updated search of the Richland County public records shows that between November 4, 2013 and October 11, 2016: (1) Regime [] purchased 38 properties as to which a bank later foreclosed, meaning Regime [] did not pay off the [senior] mortgage; (2) Regime [] purchased 15 properties that it quitclaimed back to the owners for a profit between \$2,911 and \$13,984 per property; and (3) Regime [] purchased 6 properties of which it is still the owner of record and there is still an open mortgage."). Regime has not disputed or otherwise responded to these allegations.

Chief Judge Lockemy dissented, finding it was nonsensical to credit Regime for the balance of the outstanding mortgage because Regime had not actually assumed or made any attempt to assume the mortgage on the Property:

A buyer at a judicial sale in which a senior lienholder is not a party takes the property subject to that lien, but the buyer is not responsible for its payment. The evidence in this case shows [the Hales] have continued to pay the mortgage for a home for which they have no title because they will suffer the severe consequences of default if they do not. The buyer [(Regime)] has paid nothing. I do not believe it proper to give a judicial sale buyer credit for assuming a debt which it is not legally required to pay.

Id. at 222–23, 813 S.E.2d at 900 (Lockemy, C.J., dissenting). We granted the Hales' petition for a writ of certiorari to review the court of appeals' decision.

II.

A judicial sale will not be set aside due to an inadequate sale price unless: (1) the price was so grossly inadequate as to shock the conscience of the court; or (2) an inadequate—but not grossly inadequate—price at the sale is accompanied by other circumstances from which the court may infer fraud has been committed. *Singleton v. Mullins Lumber Co.*, 234 S.C. 330, 351, 108 S.E.2d 414, 424 (1959); *see also BFP v. Resolution Tr. Corp.*, 511 U.S. 531, 542 (1994) ("[I]t is 'black letter' law that mere inadequacy of the foreclosure sale price is no basis for setting the sale aside, though it may be set aside [] under state foreclosure law . . . if the price is so low as to shock the conscience or raise a presumption of fraud or unfairness." (emphasis omitted) (some internal quotation marks omitted)); *In re Krohn*, 52 P.3d 774, 781 (Ariz. 2002) (en banc) (distinguishing between an inadequate price and a grossly inadequate price, and explaining a mere inadequate price must be accompanied by "some element of fraud, unfairness, or oppression," whereas a grossly inadequate price, standing alone, is prima facie proof of unfairness (emphasis omitted) (citing Restatement (Third) of Prop.: Mortgages § 8.3));⁵ Restatement (Third) of Prop.: Mortgages § 8.3(a) (October 2019 Update) ("A foreclosure sale price obtained pursuant to a foreclosure proceeding that is

⁵ Our court of appeals has made a similar distinction. *See E. Sav. Bank, FSB v. Sanders*, 373 S.C. 349, 358, 644 S.E.2d 802, 807 (Ct. App. 2007).

otherwise regularly conducted in compliance with applicable law does not render the foreclosure defective unless the price is grossly inadequate.").

South Carolina courts have not established a bright-line rule for what percentage of the sale price must be met with respect to the actual value of the property in order to shock the conscience of the court. However, as the court of appeals recently noted in an unrelated case, "a search of South Carolina jurisprudence reveals only when judicial sales are for less than [10%] of a property's actual value[] have our courts consistently held the discrepancy to shock the conscience of the court." *Bloody Point Prop. Owners Ass'n, Inc. v. Ashton*, 410 S.C. 62, 70, 762 S.E.2d 729, 734 (Ct. App. 2014) (citation omitted). Because the parties have not argued for us to either formally adopt this threshold or choose a different threshold (as other states have done), we will analyze the sale of the Property using the 10% threshold as the measure of whether the sale shocked the conscience. *But see* Restatement (Third) of Prop.: Mortgages § 8.3 cmt. b ("Generally, [] a court is warranted in invalidating a sale where the sale price is less than 20[%] of fair market value and, absent other foreclosure defects, is usually not warranted in invalidating a sale that yields in excess of that amount."); *id.* at Reporter's Note cmt. b (collecting cases from other jurisdictions that use different thresholds, ranging from 10% to 40% of the value of the foreclosed property).⁶

III.

As alluded to above, there are two methods used to calculate whether a bid price is so grossly inadequate as to shock the conscience. The first method is known as the Debt Method, as it focuses on the amount of debt a foreclosure purchaser must incur before gaining a free-and-clear title to the foreclosed property. Under the Debt Method, the outstanding mortgage is considered a "debt" that must be assumed by the foreclosure purchaser before receiving a free-and-clear title, thereby freeing the purchaser to resell the foreclosed property to a third-party.

⁶ It is worth noting that our appellate courts have never had the opportunity to consider a case in which the winning bid amounted to between 10% and 30% of the actual value of the property, and thus have not had an opportunity to set a different threshold. *But see Poole v. Jefferson Std. Life Ins. Co.*, 174 S.C. 150, 159–60, 177 S.E. 24, 28 (1934) (discussing with approval a case in which the Court affirmed the circuit court's decision to set aside a foreclosure sale with a winning bid of approximately 26% of the actual value of the property, although the Court did not use the "shock the conscience" language (citing *In re Ragland*, 172 S.C. 544, 174 S.E. 592 (1934))).

Thus, the Debt Method is a ratio comparing the foreclosure purchaser's total debt related to the property (i.e., the winning bid plus the amount of the outstanding mortgage) to the fair market value of the property. Here, using this method of calculation, a court would acknowledge Regime had paid (or will have to pay in the future) approximately 53.9% of the Property's value.⁷

In contrast, the second method of calculation is known as the Equity Method, as it focuses on the amount of equity the foreclosure purchaser stands to gain through the foreclosure sale. Under the Equity Method, the outstanding mortgage is considered a liability that devalues the purchased property, meaning the outstanding mortgage is subtracted from the fair market value of the property rather than added to the winning bid price. Thus, the Equity Method is a ratio comparing the winning bid price to the amount of equity (i.e. the fair market value minus the amount of the outstanding mortgage) in the foreclosed property. Here, using this alternative method of calculation, Regime has only paid approximately 4.9% of the Property's value—a percentage that falls below the 10% necessary to shock the conscience of the court, which would require us to overturn the sale.⁸

No appellate court in South Carolina has ever held courts must apply one method of calculation over the other. *See, e.g., Arrow Bonding*, 399 S.C. at 606 & n.5, 732 S.E.2d at 624 & n.5 (applying the Debt Method, but specifically noting the parties had not challenged the propriety of this method of calculation on appeal, and the Court therefore would not consider alternative ways of calculating the percentage of the foreclosure sale, such as the Equity Method); *see also Winrose Homeowners' Ass'n*, 423 S.C. at 227, 813 S.E.2d at 898 ("*Arrow Bonding* does not conclusively establish whether the Debt or Equity Method is the law in South Carolina."). Nonetheless, in most circumstances, a foreclosure purchaser will assume any obligation to pay outstanding senior liens in order to obtain free-and-clear title to the property. In those cases, it follows the Debt Method should be used.

⁷ Specifically, supposing Regime assumed the Hales' mortgage, its total debt incurred to obtain the Property would be \$69,040 (the \$3,036 winning bid plus the \$66,004 outstanding mortgage), which is 53.9% of the Property's fair market value of \$128,000.

⁸ Specifically, Regime's \$3,036 winning bid price is 4.9% of the \$61,996 of equity in the Property (the \$128,000 fair market value minus the \$66,004 outstanding mortgage).

However, we reject the notion of a categorical, blind application of the Debt Method in all instances for exactly the circumstances presented in this case. Here, despite the foreclosure sale, the Hales have continued paying their mortgage and, thus, have continued to substantially reduce the amount of the outstanding senior lien. Just as Chief Judge Lockemy observed, it would be absurd under these circumstances to apply the Debt Method and give *Regime* credit for assuming the amount of the outstanding mortgage—it has taken no affirmative steps to legally obligate itself to take on the debt. Accordingly, the facts of this case demonstrate why, under certain circumstances, applying the Equity Method is the only logical option.

Under the Equity Method, Regime's bid accounted for approximately 4.9% of the value of the Property, which was far less than the 10% threshold we have looked to in the past. As a result, under the circumstances presented in this case, Regime's winning bid was so grossly inadequate as to shock the conscience of the court. We therefore set aside the foreclosure sale and remand to the Master for further proceedings, including accounting for the fact that the Hales have continued to pay the mortgage on the Property. Regardless of their previous default, we order the Master and the parties to give notice of any further proceedings to the Hales to ensure they are given an opportunity to participate.⁹

IV.

We note our concern about this foreclosure proceeding. A foreclosure proceeding is a solemn judicial proceeding. While the HOA had the legal right to pursue collection of the debt owed, including foreclosure of the Property to satisfy that debt, this foreclosure action quickly morphed into a proxy to capitalize on a small debt. We are especially troubled by Regime's participation in a foreclosure proceeding to accommodate its business model of leveraging a nominal debt to secure an exorbitant return from homeowners who fear the prospect of eviction.¹⁰

⁹ The issue of failing to give notice to the Hales of the foreclosure proceedings and sale is one of potential concern to the Court, despite the Hales' failure to respond to the initial summons and complaint. However, the absence of notice was not raised by the parties as an issue in this case, and we therefore do not address it. In any event, our reversal of the judicial sale renders the notice issue moot.

¹⁰ Once they were aware the Property had been sold at a foreclosure sale, the Hales offered \$9,000 to Regime to settle the approximately \$3,000 debt. In response, Regime offered to let the Hales keep their home in exchange for a payment of \$35,000. We acknowledge that settlement negotiations may not be considered "to

Regime's manipulation of the foreclosure proceeding is perhaps best illustrated by its practice of not following the typical foreclosure course and assuming responsibility for the senior mortgage.

However, Regime would not have had an opportunity to engage in its questionable business practices had the HOA and its attorney not chosen to pursue foreclosure in the first place. The Hales were minimally in arrears on their HOA dues, yet the HOA foreclosed on a \$128,000 home in its eagerness to collect the outstanding \$250—an overdue amount less than 0.2% of the fair market value of the home, notwithstanding the amount of the outstanding mortgage. The true nature of this foreclosure action is illustrated by the service and filing fees (which are more than double the amount of the principal due) and attorney's fees (which were *eight times* the amount of the principal due).

Similarly, at the initial hearing on Regime's rule to show cause, the circuit court commented the HOA's attorney's law firm "ha[d] become a pioneer in that whole effort [to treat defaulted regime fees as ruthlessly and quickly as defaulted mortgages] and ha[d] yet to convince anybody . . . that there's anything wrong with what [it was] doing." In response, the HOA's attorney brazenly bragged her firm had already received seven judgments in favor of various HOA clients in their first two to three years of business.

A foreclosure proceeding is a last resort, not a business model to be swiftly invoked for the purpose of exploiting property owners. We do not countenance the improper use of foreclosure proceedings by the HOA, its attorney, *or* Regime. It is the utilization of the Equity Method (in terms of determining the effective sale price of the Property) that restores an objective measure of reasonableness to the facts presented and achieves a proper resolution of this matter.

V.

Our decision today should not be read as a shift toward providing relief to homeowners despite their own poor choices, in particular here, falling behind on a minimal amount of HOA dues and subsequently failing to respond to the summons and complaint. Rather, there are serious consequences to default, and had the HOA and Regime pursued foreclosure in the normal course and made affirmative

prove liability for or invalidity of the claim or its amount." Rule 408, SCRE. Here, the settlement negotiations are referenced as evidence of Regime's manipulation of a foreclosure procedure to engage in strong-arm tactics.

efforts to assume the Hales' mortgage, this case could have turned out very differently.

However, under the unique facts of this case, the Hales have demonstrated Regime's winning bid price at the foreclosure sale—standing alone, as the outstanding mortgage cannot logically be added to it—is so grossly inadequate that it shocks the conscience of the court and cannot be sustained. For the foregoing reasons, we vacate the judicial sale of the Property and reverse and remand to the Master for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

HEARN, FEW and JAMES, JJ., concur. BEATTY, C.J., concurring in a separate opinion.

CHIEF JUSTICE BEATTY: I concur in the conclusion that the bid in this case is grossly inadequate and shocks the conscience. I would go a step further and adopt the Equity Method of determining an adequate sale price for residential property in a foreclosure action. Additionally, I would require that a homeowner, who is in default, receive notice of the date and time of the foreclosure sale.

Homeownership is the quintessential American dream. Purchasing a home is the largest investment that most South Carolinians will make. To allow the hard-earned equity to be confiscated by a bidder's minimal investment is unconscionable. This is especially troubling when the foreclosure sale is the result of an HOA lien.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals

Winrose Homeowners' Association, Inc. and Regime
Solutions LLC, Respondents,

v.

Devery A. Hale and Tina T. Hale, Appellants.

Appellate Case No. 2015-001807

Appeal From Richland County
Joseph M. Strickland, Master-in-Equity

Opinion No. 5549
Heard May 3, 2017 – Filed April 4, 2018

AFFIRMED

Phillip Anthony Curiale and Brian L. Boger, both of The
Law Office of Brian L. Boger, of Columbia; for
Appellants.

Stephanie Carol Trotter, of McCabe, Trotter & Beverly,
P.C., of Columbia, for Respondent Winrose
Homeowners' Association, Inc.; Eric Christopher Hale,
of Clarkson Law Firm, LLC, of Columbia, for
Respondent Regime Solutions, LLC.

THOMAS, J.: Appellants Devery A. Hale and Tina T. Hale filed this appeal following the denial of their motion to set aside a foreclosure sale. Appellants

claim the successful bid at the foreclosure sale shocked the conscience and violated equitable principles. We affirm.

FACTS/PROCEDURAL HISTORY

In February 2014, Respondent Winrose Homeowners' Association, Inc. (Winrose) filed a foreclosure action alleging Appellants failed to pay their association dues. In July 2014, the master filed a judgment of foreclosure ordering the property sold to satisfy the debt. The judgment of foreclosure stated the sale "shall be subject to . . . senior encumbrances" and specifically subject to a senior mortgage but did not disclose the outstanding balance of the mortgage. Regime Solutions, LLC (Regime) was the successful bidder at the foreclosure sale, which took place in August 2014. Regime's successful bid was for \$3,036.

In November 2014, Appellants filed a motion to vacate the foreclosure sale. Appellants claimed the property's fair market value as of October 31, 2014, was \$128,000 and the mortgage balance for the property was \$66,004. During the hearing on Appellants' motion to vacate, Appellants claimed the master should compare Regime's successful bid of \$3,036 to the amount of equity Appellants had in the property, which they calculated to be \$61,996. Comparing the successful bid to their equity, Appellants concluded the bid was for less than 10% of the fair market value and, thus, shocked the conscience. Appellants also asserted the master had "the ability in [his] gavel to do equity where perhaps equity should be done." Appellants went on to contend they were "hard working people" and "deserve[d]" the property. Appellants failed, however, to argue any irregularities with the foreclosure sale process. They failed to participate in any of the proceedings until filing the motion to set aside the sale despite admittedly receiving notices of the proceedings. They simply "put the papers in a drawer and forgot about them."

In response, Respondents argued the outstanding mortgage balance must be added to the successful bid to calculate an effective bid price for consideration under the "shocks-the-conscience" standard. Regime concurred with Appellants' assertion the property's fair market value was \$128,000. The master issued his ruling in April 2015. The master noted Regime purchased the property subject to the mortgage balance of \$66,004. The master agreed with Respondents that the appropriate calculation was to combine the successful bid amount with the mortgage balance to create an "effective sale price." Under this calculation, the master concluded Regime effectively bid \$69,040 for the property, which

constituted 54% of the fair market value. The master determined a bid of 54% of the fair market value did not shock the conscience, and he denied Appellants' motion to vacate the foreclosure sale. The master further explained "the practice of homeowners' association foreclosures would effectively be eradicated if [Appellants]' position came to bear." This appeal followed.

ISSUES ON APPEAL

1. Whether the master erred by denying Appellants' motion to vacate the foreclosure sale because the successful bid shocked the conscience.
2. Whether the master erred by denying Appellants' motion to vacate the foreclosure sale because equitable circumstances of the foreclosure demanded the sale be vacated.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

A foreclosure action is an equitable action. *Wachovia Bank, Nat'l Ass'n v. Blackburn*, 407 S.C. 321, 328, 755 S.E.2d 437, 440–41 (2014). Thus, our standard of review is de novo. *Stoney v. Stoney*, 421 S.C. 528, 530, 809 S.E.2d 59, 59 (2017); see S.C. Const. art. V, § 5 (stating in equity cases, the supreme court "shall review the findings of fact as well as the law, except in cases where the facts are settled by a jury and the verdict not set aside"). Under de novo review, we may consider two principles long recognized by our courts "(1) a trial [court] is in a superior position to assess witness credibility, and (2) an appellant has the burden of showing the appellate court that the preponderance of the evidence is against the finding of the trial [court]." *Stoney*, 421 S.C. at 530, 809 S.E.2d at 59. De novo review allows us to take our own view of the evidence and make our own findings of fact. *Id.*

WHETHER THE SALE SHOCKED THE CONSCIENCE

Appellants argue the master erred by employing an improper calculation when deciding whether Regime's successful bid shocked the conscience. Appellants advocate for the Equity Method, which involves comparing the successful bid to the amount of equity in the property. The Equity Method consists of subtracting the amount of the senior encumbrance from the property's fair market value. The resulting number is the amount of equity in the property. The equity is then compared to the successful bid. According to Appellants, the successful bid must

be greater than 10% of the equity or South Carolina courts should set aside the judicial sale because such a sale would shock the conscience. In this case, under the Equity Method, the successful bid was 4.89% of the equity. Appellants claim the Equity Method is proper because, although the property remained subject to the mortgage, Regime was not required to personally assume the mortgage.

Respondents argue the master correctly analyzed whether Regime's successful bid shocked the conscience because senior mortgages must be included with the bid. Respondents note Regime must satisfy the mortgage in full to obtain clear title to the property. Finally, Respondents assert following Appellants' method of comparing the successful bid to the equity would create a chilling effect at foreclosure sales. Respondents claim potential bidders would be unable to determine the amount of equity in a property because there "are a host of statutes prohibiting" disclosure of a mortgagee's balance information. Respondents argue the Debt Method, which the master applied, is the proper method. The Debt Method consists of combining the amount of the successful bid with the amount of the senior encumbrance, which creates an effective bid price. The effective bid price is then compared to the fair market value. Respondents claim as long as the effective bid price is greater than 10% of the fair market value our courts should uphold the judicial sale. In this case, under the Debt Method, the effective bid price was 53.94% of the fair market value. We agree with Respondents that the Debt Method is the proper method for considering a senior encumbrance.

This Court will not set aside a judicial sale "except for cogent reasons." *E. Sav. Bank, FSB v. Sanders*, 373 S.C. 349, 355, 644 S.E.2d 802, 805 (Ct. App. 2007). Our policy is to uphold judicial sales "when regularly made, and when it can be done without violating principle or doing injustice." *Id.* We "zealously insure judicial sales be openly and freely conducted and nothing be allowed to chill the bidding." *Id.* at 355, 644 S.E.2d at 805–06.

When "unfair means have not been employed to prevent competition at a judicial sale, mere inadequacy of price is no ground for setting the sale aside." *Id.* at 356, 644 S.E.2d at 806 (brackets removed). However, our courts have set aside judicial sales under certain circumstances. "A judicial sale will be set aside when either: (1) the sale price 'is so gross as to shock the conscience[;]' or (2) the sale 'is accompanied by other circumstances warranting the interference of the court.'" *Bloody Point Prop. Owners Ass'n, Inc. v. Ashton*, 410 S.C. 62, 70, 762 S.E.2d 729, 733 (Ct. App. 2014) (quoting *Wells Fargo Bank, NA v. Turner*, 378 S.C. 147, 150, 662 S.E.2d 424, 425 (Ct. App. 2008)).

Determining whether a judicial sale shocks the conscience involves comparing the successful bid during the sale to the property's fair market value at the time of the foreclosure sale. *Id.* at 70, 762 S.E.2d at 734. Our courts have "not established a bright line rule for what percentage the sale value must be with respect to the [fair market] value in order to shock the conscience of the court." *Id.* "However, a search of South Carolina jurisprudence reveals only when judicial sales are for less than ten percent of a property's [fair market] value, have our courts consistently held the discrepancy to shock the conscience of the court." *Id.* (quoting *Sanders*, 373 S.C. at 359, 644 S.E.2d at 807).

We found no South Carolina case, and the parties point to none, expressly weighing the Equity and Debt Methods and declaring the preferred method when accounting for a senior encumbrance. However, in *Arrow Bonding*, our supreme court considered whether to set aside a judicial sale based on the shock the conscience standard when a senior encumbrance remained on the property. *Arrow Bonding Co. v. Warren*, 399 S.C. 603, 606–08, 732 S.E.2d 622, 623–24 (2012).¹ The successful bid during the judicial sale was \$2,500, and the property had senior encumbrances totaling \$100,000. *Id.* at 605–06, 732 S.E.2d at 623–24. The master utilized the Debt Method and determined the effective bid price was \$102,500. *Id.* at 606, 732 S.E.2d at 624. The master then determined the effective bid price constituted 39% of the fair market value and upheld the judicial sale. *Id.* Our supreme court explained the distinction between a judicial sale to foreclose a mortgage, which leaves the property unencumbered, and a different type of judicial sale, which may leave the property still encumbered after the sale. *Id.* at 607, 732 S.E.2d at 624. The court noted the master "properly considered the amount of the [senior encumbrances] in determining the true value of the properties to the buyer" at a judicial sale. *Id.* However, the court expressly noted the parties had not questioned the propriety of using the Debt Method calculation. *Id.* at 606 n.5, 732 S.E.2d at 624 n.5. The court ultimately found the appellant failed to meet his burden of showing the master erred because he failed to provide sufficient evidence of the property's true fair market value. *Id.* at 607–08, 732 S.E.2d at 624.

¹ The primary opinion in *Arrow Bonding* was a plurality opinion with two justices concurring, one justice concurring in result only, and two justices dissenting. 399 S.C. at 609, 732 S.E.2d at 625. The dissent was based not on the Debt or Equity Method but on an unrelated point of law. *Id.* at 609–10, 732 S.E.2d at 625.

The take away from *Arrow Bonding*, as it relates to this case, is that we should consider the senior mortgage on this property when determining whether Regime's bid shocked the conscience. However, *Arrow Bonding* does not conclusively establish whether the Debt or Equity Method is the law in South Carolina. *Id.* at 606 n.5, 732 S.E.2d at 624 n.5.

Prior to *Arrow Bonding*, this Court considered a similar factual situation. In *Brooks*, the holder of a second mortgage foreclosed on a property, and the successful bid during the judicial sale was \$875. *Fed. Nat'l Mortgage Ass'n v. Brooks*, 304 S.C. 506, 508, 405 S.E.2d 604, 605 (Ct. App. 1991) (per curiam). The property remained subject to a senior mortgage with a balance of \$24,720, and the special referee found the property's fair market value was \$52,500. *Id.* at 508, 509 n.1, 405 S.E.2d at 605, 606 n.1. On appeal, the successful bidder argued for application of the Debt Method. *Id.* at 509, 405 S.E.2d at 605–06. However, without any discussion regarding the competing methods, this Court appeared to utilize the Equity Method and declared, "It cannot be gainsaid that the payment by [the successful bidder] of \$875 for equity of over \$27,000 was adequate, albeit, it [was] not so grossly inadequate as to shock the conscience of the court." *Id.* at 510, 405 S.E.2d at 606. Thus, the *Brooks* court appears to have applied the Equity Method for deciding whether the successful bid shocked the conscience. We also note the *Brooks* court found the successful bid of \$875 for equity of over \$27,000 did not shock the conscience even though the bid represented only 3.15% of the equity. *Id.* The *Brooks* court went on to invalidate the judicial sale based on other circumstances surrounding the sale. *Id.* at 511–12, 405 S.E.2d at 607.

In this case, we find the Debt Method is the more reasonable method for determining whether a successful bid shocks the conscience because the successful bidder is required to satisfy the senior encumbrance dollar for dollar prior to obtaining clear title to the property. Also, it is reasonable to assume any bidder at a foreclosure sale is aware of the existence of a senior encumbrance and adjusts their bid accordingly. *See Cypress on Sunland Homeowners Ass'n v. Orlandini*, 257 P.3d 1168, 1181 n.8 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2011) (explaining the purchaser at a junior lien foreclosure sale must satisfy the senior lien to avoid foreclosure by the senior lienholder and "[t]herefore, the land becomes the primary fund for the senior debt, and the purchaser is presumed to have deducted the amount of the senior liens from the amount he bids for the land"). Because the successful bidder must satisfy the senior encumbrance dollar for dollar in order to obtain clear title, it is reasonable to give the successful bidder credit for satisfying the senior encumbrance as if satisfaction of the encumbrance were a part of the bid.

Further, application of the Debt Method is consistent with our general policy of upholding properly conducted judicial sales because the Debt Method will result in fewer set asides. *See Sanders*, 373 S.C. at 355, 644 S.E.2d at 805 (noting our general policy of upholding judicial sales when there are no irregularities with the sale process). Moreover, to the extent Appellants argue the Equity Method is preferable because Regime is obtaining equity without having to assume personal liability for the senior encumbrance, we disagree. Regime cannot truly access the equity in the property without satisfying the senior encumbrance because any future sale of the property would be subject to the senior encumbrance. Moreover, there is no evidence in the record to dispute or contradict Regime's assertion to the master that it would satisfy the senior encumbrance once the foreclosure sale was finalized. Accordingly, we find the Debt Method is the proper method for taking into account a senior encumbrance when deciding whether a successful bid shocks the conscience.² Thus, we affirm the master's application of the Debt Method.

Additionally, we agree with the master that Regime's bid did not shock the conscience under the Debt Method analysis. Combining the successful bid of \$3,036 with the senior mortgage balance of \$66,004 rendered an effective bid of \$69,040. Comparing the effective bid with the fair market value of \$128,000, the master correctly concluded the effective bid was approximately 54% of the property's fair market value. We believe the master properly determined an effective bid constituting 54% of the fair market value did not shock the conscience.

Next, we address a concern from the dissent. The dissent suggests applying the Debt Method could lead judicial sale buyers to purchase properties and rent them for income without ever satisfying the senior encumbrance. First, we believe this is a solution in search of a problem because Appellants presented no evidence or arguments to the master to suggest Regime, or any other entity, was engaging in this kind of scheme. Thus, it is unclear whether the dissent's concern has ever materialized. Second, we question whether such a scheme would be profitable considering the timelines involved with purchasing a property at a judicial sale, evicting the prior owner, and finding a tenant versus the senior mortgage holder foreclosing the property and cutting off the flow of rental income. However, we

² We are not bound by *Brooks*'s application of the Equity Method because the issue of the competing methods was not before the *Brooks* court and, as noted by the dissent, was dicta.

acknowledge this is largely speculation because Appellants presented no evidence or arguments to the master regarding this hypothesis. Third, this concern is overestimated because the circumstances surrounding this type of sale are rare. Appellants willingly failed to participate in any proceedings until filing this motion to set aside the sale despite receiving notices of the proceedings and having the financial ability to timely satisfy the association dues or bid at the sale. *See Eldridge v. Eldridge*, 398 S.C. 113, 121, 728 S.E.2d 24, 28 (2012) ("Equity aids the vigilant, not those who slumber on their rights."). We believe it is rare for a homeowner to forego satisfying a "de minimis" junior encumbrance for several years, despite having the ability to pay, while continuing to pay the monthly mortgage payment. Finally, with regard to the idea that the law should redress the alleged injustice that may result from judicial sale buyers employing this rental scheme, we believe the legislature is better suited to address the concern.³

Finally, to the extent Appellants argue the master should have set aside the sale because other circumstances warranted the court's interference, the argument is unpreserved. *See Bloody Point*, 410 S.C. at 70, 762 S.E.2d at 733 (noting the court may set aside a judicial sale if the sale "is accompanied by other circumstances warranting the interference of the court"). The master's order included a ruling only on whether to apply the Debt or Equity Method and whether the resulting percentage shocked the conscience. The master never ruled on whether other circumstances warranted the court's interference, and Appellants did not file a Rule 59(e) motion to alter or amend. As a result, this argument is unpreserved. *See Wilder Corp. v. Wilke*, 330 S.C. 71, 76, 497 S.E.2d 731, 733 (1998) ("It is axiomatic that an issue cannot be raised for the first time on appeal, but must have

³ Whether we apply the Debt or Equity Method under these circumstances, the underlying issue of judicial sales taking place to satisfy junior encumbrances while leaving the property burdened by senior encumbrances will continue. The legislature may wish to consider remedying this issue by treating judicial sales to satisfy junior encumbrances similarly to tax sales, which extinguish mortgages and other liens provided the lienholders receive notice prior to the sale. *See Fed. Fin. Co. v. Hartley*, 380 S.C. 65, 70, 668 S.E.2d 410, 413 (2008) (recognizing a tax sale extinguishes a mortgage on real property); S.C. Code Ann. § 12-49-1180(A) (2014) (explaining the rights of a mortgagee, as long as the mortgagee complies with certain conditions, "are not affected by a tax sale and a deed of conveyance, unless" the tax collector provides the mortgagee with notice pursuant to section 12-49-1120 of the South Carolina Code (2014)).

been raised to and ruled upon by the trial [court] to be preserved for appellate review."). Thus, we affirm the master's ruling that Regime's bid did not shock the conscience.

WHETHER EQUITY DEMANDED THE MASTER SET ASIDE THE SALE

Appellants argue the master erred by failing to weigh the equitable maxims and principles that were essential to ruling on their motion to vacate the foreclosure sale. Specifically, Appellants assert they made an equitable argument during the hearing but "there [was] no record of an equitable consideration by the [master] or mention of the principles that the court considered in the [o]rder." Appellants further claim "there is no evidence" the master considered their equitable argument.

We find Appellants' arguments regarding equitable maxims unpreserved because they did not properly raise them to the master and the master did not rule on them. "It is axiomatic that an issue cannot be raised for the first time on appeal, but must have been raised to and ruled upon by the trial [court] to be preserved for appellate review." *Id.* Appellants failed to properly raise their equitable arguments to the master. During the hearing, Appellants asserted the master had "the ability in [his] gavel to do equity where perhaps equity should be done." Appellants failed to state any specific equitable maxims during the hearing. Appellants merely contended they were "hard working people" and "deserve[d]" the property. Appellants' arguments during the hearing were insufficient to properly raise the equitable arguments they now raise on appeal.

Additionally, the master failed to rule on any equitable argument in his order. The order addressed only whether the master should set aside the sale due to Regime's bid shocking the conscience. The master did not rule on any equitable argument. Indeed, Appellants admit as much in their brief by arguing "there is no evidence" the master considered their equitable argument. Based on Appellants' failure to properly raise their equitable arguments and the master's failure to rule on them, we find Appellants' equitable arguments unpreserved.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, we affirm the master's ruling that the Debt Method is the proper method to account for a senior encumbrance and that Regime's bid did not shock the conscience. Finally, Appellants' equitable arguments are unpreserved.

AFFIRMED.

HUFF, J., concurs.

LOCKEMY, C.J., dissenting: I respectfully dissent. I agree with the majority that the mortgage should be taken into account when determining whether a bid at a judicial sale is so grossly inadequate it shocks the conscience. I would utilize the Equity Method as a better vehicle to determine whether a bid shocks the conscience.

As the majority concedes, this court has previously approved the use of the Equity Method to determine the adequacy of a successful bid during a judicial sale. *See Fed. Nat. Morg. Ass'n v. Brooks*, 304 S.C. 506, 510, 405 S.E.2d 604, 606 (Ct. App. 1991). While the majority correctly indicates the court in *Brooks* did not face the issue of which method to use to determine adequacy of the bid, the court based its analysis on the equity purchased at the foreclosure sale and the bid price for that equity. I believe the best course would be to continue to utilize this method, which seeks to encourage judicial sales while also being fair to property owners.

Furthermore, I believe this court's decision to analyze judicial sales utilizing the Equity Method is sound. A buyer at a judicial sale in which a senior lienholder is not a party takes the property subject to that lien, but the buyer is not responsible for its payment. The evidence in this case shows Appellants have continued to pay the mortgage for a home for which they have no title because they will suffer the severe consequences of default if they do not. The buyer has paid nothing. I do not believe it proper to give a judicial sale buyer credit for assuming a debt which it is not legally required to pay. *See Restatement (Third) of Property (Mortgages) § 8.3 cmt. b* (Am. Law Inst. 1997) ("Where the foreclosure is subject to senior liens, the amount of those liens must be subtracted from the unencumbered fair market value of the real estate in determining the fair market value of the tittle being transferred by the foreclosure sale."). Such a rule could create a perverse circumstance where a judicial sale bidder purchases a property for a *de minimis* amount simply to capitalize on rental revenue until the senior lienholder forecloses its mortgage. The majority asserts this concern is overestimated and the circumstances of this case are rare. Whether rare or the impetus to create a business of judicial buyers seeking a windfall profit, in my view, the result is unjust. The law should provide an avenue of redress for this injustice. Adopting the Equity Method at least opens up that avenue for consideration by the courts.

The majority reasons the Debt Method is consistent with this state's policy of upholding judicial sales because "the Debt Method will result in fewer set asides." I agree with the majority that fewer sales will be set aside—in fact, I suggest virtually no sales will be set aside under these circumstances. Buyers need only bid a minimal amount and if a property is encumbered by a mortgage of at least 10% of the home's value, the bid is not subject to attack for being grossly inadequate. Our supreme court has determined that judicial sales must produce bids that are not grossly inadequate. *See e.g., Arrow Bonding Co. v. Warren*, 399 S.C. 603, 607-08, 732 S.E.2d 622, 624 (2012). The Debt Method threatens to swallow this rule for the sake of upholding judicial sales.

Finally, using the Equity Method, and recognizing our de novo standard of review, I would find the price paid was so inadequate as to shock the conscience. *See Stoney v. Stoney*, 421 S.C. 528, 530, 809 S.E.2d 59, 59 (2017) (reiterating the de novo standard of review of decisions by courts sitting in equity). I recognize the *Brooks* court found the 3.15% paid for the property in that case was "not so grossly inadequate as to shock the conscience." *Brooks*, 304 S.C. at 510, 405 S.E.2d at 606. This dicta from *Brooks* must be considered with holdings from recent cases of this court which have routinely held when a property is sold at a judicial sale for less than 10% of a property's actual value, the sales price shocks the court's conscience.⁴ *See Bloody Point Prop. Owners Ass'n, Inc. v. Ashton*, 410 S.C. 62, 70, 762 S.E.2d 729, 734 (Ct. App. 2014); *E. Savings Bank, FSB v. Sanders*, 373 S.C. 349, 359, 644 S.E.2d 802, 807 (Ct. App. 2007). I believe the judicial sale buyer's winning bid, which amounts to 4.89% of the property's value, is so grossly inadequate, the judicial sale should be set aside. Therefore, I respectfully dissent.

⁴ While I applaud the majority in its attempt to uphold judicial sales, I cannot agree that any bid on a property which will remain subject to a senior encumbrance will be deemed not grossly inadequate. Under the majority's analysis, a bid for \$1, combined with a mortgage of at least 3.24% of the value of the property would not be grossly inadequate. I simply cannot agree.