

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

**DOUGLAS V. LINK, et al.,
Plaintiffs-Appellees,**

v.

**THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY, et al.,
Defendants-Appellants,**

**ON APPEAL FROM THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY COURT OF APPEALS
EIGHTH APPELLATE DISTRICT
CASE NO. CA-14-101286**

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF JURISDICTION OF
DEFENDANTS-APPELLANTS,
THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY AND
FIRSTENERGY SERVICE COMPANY**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. EXPLANATION OF WHY THIS CASE IS OF PUBLIC OR GREAT GENERAL INTEREST.....	1
II. STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS.....	3
III. ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSITIONS OF LAW.....	4
Proposition of Law No. I: The statutory permission granted to utilities by R.C. 4931.03 to maintain poles in the unincorporated area of an Ohio township satisfies the “any necessary permission” requirement of <i>Turner</i> absent legislative action by a governing public authority to revoke or cancel the statutory permission.....	4
Proposition of Law No. II: In order to be entitled to a recovery of punitive damages, a plaintiff must prove that the defendant was conscious of the near certainty that substantial harm will be caused by its conduct. Mere awareness that actions had a great probability of causing substantial harm is insufficient.....	9
IV. CONCLUSION.....	9

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

	<u>Appx. Page</u>
Journal Entry and Opinion of the Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals (journalized December 11, 2014).....	1
Judgment Entry of the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas (April 18, 2014).....	32

**I. EXPLANATION OF WHY THIS CASE IS OF PUBLIC OR
GREAT GENERAL INTEREST**

This appeal concerns at least six separate issues of public and great general interest, each of which, by itself, warrants the Court exercising jurisdiction.

1. When this Court sets a rule of law, the people and corporate citizens of the State of Ohio expect that the rule of law will be followed by the courts of appeals. Here, the Eighth District disregarded the rule of law that this Court pronounced in *Turner v. Ohio Bell Telephone Co.*, 118 Ohio St.3d 215, 2008-Ohio-2010, 887 N.E.2d 1158, concerning the placement of utility poles along a roadway, creating legal uncertainty everywhere in the State. This Court should accept jurisdiction of this appeal to ensure that the Eighth District conforms its decisions to those of this Court so that the citizens of not only Cuyahoga County but elsewhere will know with which legal standards they must comply.¹

2. The Eighth District's decision vests local elected officials with the power to effectively repeal, by a letter without the force of law and without due process, the validly enacted laws of the State of Ohio.

3. The Eighth District's opinion, if upheld and enforced, will impose an extraordinary, and perhaps insurmountable, burden and expense on all utilities in Ohio as they scramble to determine whether it is possible to comply with the Court of Appeals' ruling and if so, how to do so. In some cases, the decision could leave a utility unable to comply with the Eighth District's opinion while still maintaining its poles and service to the community. Utilities with poles and other items installed next to roadways in Ohio's unincorporated townships — all of which had been installed pursuant to Ohio Revised Code ("R.C.") § 4931.03 and in place for

¹ The Eighth District's refusal to apply *Turner* will also encourage plaintiffs' forum shopping in Cuyahoga County — effectively a "no-*Turner* zone" after *Link* — with respect to accidents involving poles otherwise lawfully placed and maintained in other counties.

decades — would be forced to conduct extensive audits to determine whether permission outside of the statute exists, and if not, the utility would have to either request additional permission or move the poles. In such cases, if the unincorporated township in which the poles are located refuses to give permission, utilities would be forced to move the poles, which in some cases would require utilities to procure easements from private landowners or obtain the right to use the land through eminent domain pursuant to Chapter 163 of the Ohio Revised Code. If the private landowners refuse to grant an easement, the utility would not be able to maintain its poles anywhere alongside the roadway and it would have to either terminate service to the surrounding community or drag potentially thousands of Ohio citizens into court to respond to the utility's attempts to invoke eminent domain following individual negotiations between utility companies and landowners. The impact of the Eighth District's ruling will impact not only utility companies, but also other entities with objects legally installed next to roadways and many Ohio citizens.

4. The administrative burden on unincorporated townships, which have limited governmental resources, will be substantially increased by the Eighth District's decision to disregard the plain language of R.C. § 4931.03(A). Those townships will now each have to resolve requests from utilities, and others who place objects near a roadway, for permission that the Ohio legislature automatically granted by statute.

5. No one, be they individuals or corporations, should face liability through retroactive judicial changes to statutory law. The Eighth District removed the protections afforded to utilities pursuant to R.C. § 4931.03(A) and imposed liability even though Defendant-Appellant The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company complied with all applicable

requirements, rules, and regulations that contained the the force of law when it decided to place and maintain the subject utility pole.

6. The Eighth District’s decision will subject litigants in courts within Cuyahoga County to a standard for awarding punitive damages that is different from the standard applicable in Ohio’s other 87 counties. Additionally, the Cuyahoga County courts will be inundated with lawsuits from plaintiffs’ attorneys outside of the county who see an opportunity to extract higher settlements based on a relaxed punitive damages standard, even if the conduct, as in this case, did not occur in Cuyahoga County.

Each of the reasons set forth above, standing alone, warrants this Court’s acceptance of jurisdiction. Together, they provide a compelling basis for this Court to hear Appellants’ appeal on the merits and ultimately to reverse the decision of the *Link* court.

II. STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS

This appeal results from an Eighth District panel disregarding the plain language of the Ohio Legislature in R.C. § 4931.03(A). As a result, it held that the protections established by the Ohio Supreme Court under *Turner*, 118 Ohio St.3d 215, 2008-Ohio-2010, 887 N.E.2d 1158, for utilities placing and maintaining poles, by holding that they did not apply to limit the liability of Defendants-Appellants, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company (“CEI”) and FirstEnergy Service Company (“FESC”) (together, “Appellants”), in the underlying case.

Plaintiffs-Appellees, Douglas V. Link and Diane Link (together, the “Links” or “Appellees”), sued Appellants after Mr. Link was struck by a deer while driving his motorcycle in Geauga County (while intoxicated at a level more than double the legal limit). He lost control of his motorcycle, left the roadway, and his motorcycle struck a pole that was located farther from the roadway than the pole at issue in *Turner*. At the close of evidence, the trial court

directed a verdict in favor of Appellants on Appellees' claim for punitive damages. The jury rejected Appellees' negligence claim but found in Appellees' favor on their claims for qualified nuisance and loss of consortium.²

The Eighth District Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's decision to direct a verdict in favor of Appellants with respect to Appellees' claim for punitive damages³ and affirmed the jury's award in favor of Appellees on their claim for qualified nuisance and loss of consortium. Rather than apply the plain language of R.C. § 4931.03(A)(1) and follow *Turner*, the Eighth District instead held that CEI did not have permission to leave the subject pole in its then-present (and long-standing) location. In so holding, the Eighth District relied not on any legislative action but on letters written by the County Engineer's office commenting on the location of the poles.⁴ This Memorandum is being timely filed to correct the Court of Appeals' error, which otherwise would have far reaching effects on utilities and other citizens of the State of Ohio.

III. ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSITIONS OF LAW

Proposition of Law No. I: The statutory permission granted to utilities by R.C. 4931.03 to maintain poles in the unincorporated area of an Ohio township satisfies the "any necessary permission" requirement of *Turner* absent legislative action by a governing public authority to revoke or cancel the statutory permission.

In sections 4931.03(A)(1) and 4933.14(A) of the Ohio Revised Code, the General Assembly expressly granted Ohio utilities permission to construct and erect poles upon and along the public roads and highways within the unincorporated area of Ohio townships. *See* R.C. §§ 4931.03(A)(1), 4933.14(A). That express permission is, by statute, conditioned on only two

² A copy of the trial court's *nunc pro tunc* judgment entry is attached to this Memorandum at page 32 of the Appendix.

³ Appellants filed a Motion to Certify a Conflict on December 22, 2014 with the Eighth District to address this point. The Court of Appeals has not yet ruled on the Motion.

⁴ A copy of the Court of Appeals' opinion is attached to this Memorandum at page 1 of the Appendix.

things: (1) the poles must be “constructed so as not to incommode the public in the use of the roads or highways,” R.C. § 4931.03(A)(1), and (2) the utility must comply with “any other applicable law” to the extent such law exists. R.C. § 4931.03(B)(2). Remarkably, neither condition is at issue here; the Eighth District did not hold, and Appellants did not argue, that the pole “incommoded” the public, nor did it hold that Appellants had not complied with any applicable law. Instead, it held that CEI did not have permission to maintain the pole where it was, and based its decision on reasoning that has potentially monumental consequences.

This Court held in *Turner* that, in addition to placing the pole such that it does not “interfere with the usual and ordinary course of travel[,]” a utility cannot be held liable as a matter of law if the utility “obtained **any necessary permission** to install the pole . . .” when the pole was placed. *Turner*, 118 Ohio St.3d 215, 2008-Ohio-2010, 887 N.E.2d 1158, ¶ 21 (emphasis added). The “any necessary permission” language recognizes that in certain circumstances (such as in this case) no permissions other than the statutory permission under R.C. § 4931.03(A) may be required because the township enacted no ordinance requiring permission to be obtained. The General Assembly relieved both unincorporated Ohio townships and public utilities of the need for a permitting system by providing expressly that a public utility may locate its poles alongside roads within the unincorporated areas of Ohio townships as long as they do not incommode the road.

Accordingly, a utility that places a pole pursuant to R.C. § 4931.03(A) complies with the *Turner* requirement that it obtain “any necessary permission” because no other permission was necessary. If, however, the governmental entity wishes to impose a supplemental permission requirement on utilities when placing and maintaining poles, and it passes an ordinance or regulation that obligates a utility to obtain a permit or other form of permission, the permission

granted by R.C. § 4931.03(A) will not be sufficient. *See* R.C. § 4931.03(B)(2); *Toledo Edison Co. v. Bd. of Defiance County Comm'rs*, 3rd Dist. No. 4-13-04, 2013-Ohio-5374 (where county commissioners held a hearing and enacted a resolution ordering the utility to move the poles in question, the utility was obligated to comply with the resolution).

The Court of Appeals, however, did not recognize that R.C. § 4931.03(A) grants permission to utilities to install and maintain poles in the unincorporated area of Ohio townships. *See Link* at ¶ 24. Instead, the Court of Appeals held that letters from the County Engineer (who testified that he could not require CEI to move its poles) expressing concerns about the location of the pole constituted “disapproval” that required the pole to be moved. *See id.* at ¶¶ 20-23. Thus, under the Eighth District’s ruling, a letter of complaint from any elected official can effectively undermine the will of the General Assembly and vitiate permissions expressly granted by the General Assembly. The Court of Appeals offered no cogent rationale for such a result, which is foreign to Ohio law. Mere “disapproval” by a public official does not carry the force of law as did, for example, the resolution passed in *Toledo Edison* which expressly required that the utility move its poles. *See Toledo Edison* at ¶ 51.

There is no requirement anywhere in the Ohio Revised Code, or elsewhere under Ohio law, that utilities must affirmatively obtain separate permission to install utility poles in the unincorporated area of Ohio townships, and neither Appellees nor the Court of Appeals ever cited to any such applicable requirement. Bainbridge Township never passed an ordinance or resolution requiring CEI to move the subject pole or obtain some additional permission for its location. The Court of Appeals cites two statutes for the proposition that road projects are supervised by county engineers. *See Link* at ¶ 19 (citing R.C. §§ 5543.09(A) and 5571.05). However, the broad supervisory power conferred by those statutes is a far cry from a formal

enactment by a public official requiring approval of or permission for utility pole placement and maintenance, and the County Engineer's mere expression of "disapproval" does not carry with it the force of law that would have required CEI to move its pole in any event.

The Court of Appeals' decision turns Ohio's system of government on its head, by vesting local officials with the power, through letters of protest with no force of law, to abrogate acts of the General Assembly. Under the Eighth District's ruling, whatever certainty and predictability that Ohio's statutes afford the public (be they utilities, other entities, or individuals) are gone. In this case, the resulting uncertainty means utilities will never know whether they can rely on the permission granted in R.C. § 4931.03(A) if it can be vitiated by the stroke of a non-legislative pen. When applied to other commercial permissions or individual privileges granted by the General Assembly, the impact on Ohio would be devastating. Utilities should not be compelled (as they surely would be under the Eighth District's opinion) to undertake a costly and burdensome audit of the items that are in the areas surrounding the public roadways in unincorporated townships in order to determine whether permission exists beyond R.C. § 4931.03(A) to maintain those items in the location in which they were placed, which in some cases, was done decades ago. This is especially true since whatever such an audit discovered could be rendered worthless at the whim of a local elected official. Allowing such a forfeiture in such a manner of a permission granted by the General Assembly is tantamount to a deprivation of due process of law.

If the utility conducted such an audit and is unable to determine whether permission exists, the item in the area surrounding the public roadway may need to be relocated to be further from the roadway, which in many cases will require the utility to procure easements from private landowners or obtain the right to use the land through eminent domain pursuant to Chapter 163

of the Ohio Revised Code. However, if the utility is not able to obtain an easement from a private landowner, the utility will be faced with the impossible choice of removing its pole entirely (and terminating service to the public), leaving the pole in its present location and opening itself up to liability under the Court of Appeals' decision in *Link*, or dragging thousands of Ohio's citizens into court to respond to the utility's attempts to invoke eminent domain.

This Court and the people of Ohio have an interest in having Courts of Appeals refrain from disregarding, or rewriting, statutes to suit their wishes, or to impose burdens not required by the statutes. *See, e.g., Hubbell v. City of Xenia*, 115 Ohio St.3d 77, 873 N.E.2d 878, 2007-Ohio-4839 (reversing the Court of Appeals' interpretation of a section of the Ohio Revised Code); *Christe v. GMS Management Co., Inc.*, 88 Ohio St.3d 376, 726 N.E.2d 497, 2000-Ohio-351 (same). The rationale for the Court to intervene here is embodied in the proposition that “[a] [n]ovel question[] of law or procedure appeal[s] not only to the legal profession but also to this court's collective interest in jurisprudence.” *Noble v. Cowell*, 44 Ohio St. 3d 92, 94, 540 N.E.2d 1381 (1989). For these reasons, the Court should review the issue of the permissions granted by R.C. § 4931.03 because this application of R.C. 4931.03 has not been previously decided by any court.

Moreover, citizens in Ohio should be able to rely on the rulings of this Court both in litigation and when determining what course of action to take outside of litigation. To that end, “[t]he citizens of Ohio must have the ability to rely upon the holdings of this Court.” *Cole*, 76 Ohio St.3d at 226, 667 N.E.2d 353, 1996-Ohio-105. This Court should accordingly accept jurisdiction to remedy the legal confusion created by the Eighth District's refusal to correctly apply *Turner* in its *Link* opinion.

Proposition of Law No. II: In order to be entitled to a recovery of punitive damages, a plaintiff must prove that the defendant was conscious of the near certainty that substantial harm will be caused by its conduct. Mere awareness that actions had a great probability of causing substantial harm is insufficient.

In reversing the Trial Court's directed verdict on the Appellees' claim for punitive damages, the Eighth District held that the evidence at trial, when coupled with evidence of a single prior accident involving a different pole out of the approximately 700,000 vehicles that travelled on the roadway since it had reopened,⁵ allowed "reasonable minds [to] conclude that CEI and FESC *were aware* that their acts had a great probability of causing substantial harm." *Link* at ¶¶ 52-53 (emphasis added).

This decision contradicted the long history of case law in Ohio, including cases from this Court, requiring a finding of "*consciousness of the near certainty* (or otherwise stated 'great probability') that substantial harm *will be caused* by the tortious behavior" in order to justify an award of punitive damages. *Motorists Mut. Ins. Co. v. Said*, 63 Ohio St.3d 690, 698, 590 N.E.2d 1228 (1992) (emphasis added). This Court should accept jurisdiction to address the Court of Appeals' decision to lower the standard required to award punitive damages, as that standard differs dramatically from the standard previously set forth by this Court and followed by other courts in Ohio.

IV. CONCLUSION

This case involves matters of great general and public interest. Utilities in Ohio, the Ohio motoring public, and the citizens of Ohio generally "must have the ability to rely upon the holding of this Court," *Cole*, 76 Ohio St.3d at 226, particularly the holding in *Turner* as it applies to this appeal. Because there was no applicable township requirement to obtain permission for

⁵ Indeed, approximately 2,200 vehicles per day traveled on the road at issue and passed by the subject pole without incident until the accident involving Mr. Link, unlike the pole in *Turner*, which had been struck at least six times before the accident in that case.

the placement of utility poles, this Court should apply the plain language of R.C. § 4931.03(A) in affirming the prior permission to CEI in this case and reverse the Eighth District's incorrect interpretation of R.C. § 4931.03(A) and failure to apply *Turner*. Additionally, the Court should accept jurisdiction to correct the Court of Appeals' erroneous decision to dilute the high standard required to award punitive damages. Appellants therefore respectfully request that this Court accept jurisdiction in this case so that the important issues presented by this appeal will be reviewed on the merits.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

DEC 11 2014

Court of Appeals of Ohio

EIGHTH APPELLATE DISTRICT
COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA

JOURNAL ENTRY AND OPINION
No. 101286

DOUGLAS LINK, ET AL.

PLAINTIFFS-APPELLEES/
CROSS-APPELLANTS

vs.

FIRSTENERGY CORP., ET AL.

DEFENDANTS-APPELLANTS
CROSS-APPELLEES

JUDGMENT:
AFFIRMED IN PART, REVERSED AND
REMANDED IN PART

Civil Appeal from the
Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas
Case No. CV-10-743317

BEFORE: Rocco, P.J., E.A. Gallagher, J., and Stewart, J.

RELEASED AND JOURNALIZED: December 11, 2014

CA14101286

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FILED AND JOURNALIZED
PER APP.R. 22(C)

DEC 11 2014

CUYAHOGA COUNTY CLERK
OF THE COURT OF APPEALS
By B. Rash Deputy

NOTICE MAILED TO COUNSEL
FOR ALL PARTIES--COSTS TAXED

KENNETH A. ROCCO, P.J.:

{¶1} In this appeal following a jury trial, defendants-appellants/cross-appellees Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company (“CEI”) and FirstEnergy Service Company (“FESC”) (collectively “the Defendants”) appeal from the trial court’s final order granting a judgment in favor of plaintiffs-appellees/cross-appellants Douglas Link and Diane Link (collectively “the Links”). The Links also filed a cross-appeal. For the reasons that follow, we affirm in part and reverse and remand in part the trial court’s final judgment.

{¶2} Although many of the relevant facts appear in the analysis section where applicable, we begin with a brief background of the factual and procedural history of this case. CEI owned and operated utility poles along Savage Road in Bainbridge Township. FESC is a shared service company that supports CEI by providing services such as external affairs, economic development, accounting, and legal support. As part of this relationship, FESC makes suggestions and recommendations to CEI on a variety of matters.

{¶3} On May 8, 2006, the Bainbridge Township Board of Trustees passed a resolution to improve and widen the entire length of Savage Road in Bainbridge Township. In late 2006, the Geauga County Engineer’s Office sent the Defendants the preliminary road reconstruction plans for the Savage Road widening project. On October 30, 2008, the Defendants transmitted their

original utility pole relocation plans for Savage Road to the Geauga County Engineer's Office.

{¶4} Prior to the winter of 2008-2009, CEI relocated certain utility poles; however, it did not relocate approximately eight utility poles along the west side of Savage Road. The original plans called for the relocation of these poles. Savage Road remained closed for the winter of 2008-2009 because the utility pole relocation project was not completed, and the Defendants had made assurances that the relocation project would be finished in the first quarter of 2009 pursuant to the original plans.

{¶5} The Defendants failed to return to the project, and on March 2, 2009, the Defendants sent the Geauga County Engineer revised plans, which called for the poles that had not been relocated to remain in their current positions. On March 26, 2009, the Geauga County Engineer's Office sent the Defendants a letter concerning the Defendants' revised plans, specifically the plan not to relocate the poles. The Defendants, however, never moved the poles and the road was eventually reopened.

{¶6} On October 8, 2010, at around 10:00 p.m., Douglas Link was traveling on Savage Road in Bainbridge Township on his motorcycle. A white tail buck struck him under his left arm causing him to veer towards the right side of the road. Mr. Link struck a utility pole ("the Pole") owned by CEI causing serious and permanent injury to his right leg and pelvis.

{¶7} The Links filed a complaint in the trial court against CEI and FirstEnergy Corporation on December 10, 2010, asserting claims for, inter alia, negligence, qualified nuisance, loss of consortium, and punitive damages. On May 11, 2011, following discovery, the Defendants filed motions for summary judgment. The trial court denied the motions on October 7, 2011. The Defendants filed motions for reconsideration that the trial court also denied.

{¶8} On June 15, 2011, the Links sought leave to amend their complaint based upon newly discovered evidence that FESC was also culpable. The trial court granted the Links' request on April 12, 2012. FESC, CEI, and First Energy Corporation filed motions for summary judgment on September 14, 2012, which the trial court denied.

{¶9} The case proceeded to trial on January 23, 2013. At the close of the Links' case, the Defendants moved for directed verdicts. The trial court did direct a verdict as to FirstEnergy Corporation, because the trial court concluded that it was merely a holding company. The trial court also directed verdicts on a number of claims not relevant to the instant appeal. The trial court reserved ruling on the Links' punitive damages claim, and denied the motion for directed verdict with respect to the Links' claims against the Defendants for negligence and qualified nuisance. The Defendants renewed their motions for directed verdicts at the close of their case. The trial court granted the Defendants'

motion for a directed verdict concerning the Links' claim for punitive damages, but denied the other motions.

{¶10} On February 5, 2013, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the Links on their claims for qualified nuisance and loss of consortium, and a verdict in favor of the Defendants on the Links' negligence claim. On February 19, 2013, the Links filed a motion for prejudgment interest. On that same day, the Links filed a motion for a new trial on the issue of damages only, or in the alternative additur. The trial court denied both motions. On February 21, 2013, the Defendants filed a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict ("JNOV"). The trial court denied the motion on July 26, 2013, and the Defendants appealed to this court.

{¶11} We dismissed the initial appeal for lack of a final appealable order. The trial court corrected this issue through the entry of a nunc pro tunc order filed on April 18, 2014. This order set forth the disposition of all of the Links' claims, entered the comparative fault findings, and awarded the Links their respective damages based upon such findings. This order is the subject of the instant appeal.

{¶12} The Defendants have collectively set forth five assignments of error. CEI sets forth four assignments of error for our review:

I. The trial court erred in failing to grant summary judgment, a directed verdict, or a JNOV as to the Links' claims for qualified nuisance on the grounds that the Ohio Supreme Court's decision in

Turner v. Ohio Bell Telephone Co., 118 Ohio St.3d 215, 2008-Ohio-2010, 887 N.E.2d 1158, controls and establishes that CEI cannot be liable to the Links for Douglas Link's collision with the Pole located off the improved portion of the road because (a) CEI possessed the necessary permission to install the Pole and (b) CEI's pole did not interfere with the usual and ordinary course of travel.

II. The trial court erred in failing to grant summary judgment, direct a verdict, or grant JNOV as to the Links' claim for qualified nuisance on the grounds that the Links failed to identify any public right with which the Pole interfered, which is a necessary element of the claim.

III. The trial court erred in failing to grant summary judgment, direct a verdict, or grant JNOV as to the Links' claim for qualified nuisance after the jury found that neither CEI nor FESC owed a duty of care to Douglas Link.

IV. The trial court erred in failing to grant summary judgment, direct a verdict, or grant JNOV as to Diane Link's derivative claim for loss of consortium on the grounds that there was no viable substantive claim against CEI or FESC.

FESC has set forth a single assignment of error for our review:

V. The trial court erred in failing to direct a verdict or to grant JNOV on the Links' claim of qualified nuisance against FESC when the evidence demonstrated that FESC neither owned nor controlled the Pole that was struck by Douglas Link's motorcycle.

The Links filed a cross-appeal and set forth four cross-assignments of error:

I. The trial court erred in failing to grant the Links a new trial for the limited purpose of past pain and suffering.

II. The trial court erred in granting the Defendants' motion for directed verdict related to the Links' claim for punitive damages, and not permitting an instruction on punitive damages to go to the jury.

III. The trial court erred in failing to grant the Links' motion for prejudgment interest.

IV. The trial court erred in failing to grant the Links a new trial on the issue of damages.

Standards of Review

{¶13} We review de novo a trial court's order denying a motion for summary judgment. *Grafton v. Ohio Edison Co.*, 77 Ohio St.3d 102, 105, 671 N.E.2d 241 (1996). Under Civ.R. 56(C), summary judgment should be granted if (1) there is no genuine issue as to any material fact; (2) the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law; and (3) reasonable minds can come to but one conclusion, and that conclusion is adverse to the party against whom the motion for summary judgment is made, who is entitled to have the evidence construed most strongly in his favor. *Gilbert v. Summit Cty.*, 104 Ohio St.3d 660, 2004-Ohio-7108, 821 N.E.2d 564, ¶ 6.

{¶14} We also apply a de novo standard review to a trial court's order denying a motion for a directed verdict or a motion for JNOV. *Zappola v. Rock Capital Sound Corp.*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 100055, 2014-Ohio-2261, ¶ 63. In considering either motion, the trial court should construe the evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Id.* at ¶ 64, citing *Posin v. A.B.C. Motor Court Hotel, Inc.*, 45 Ohio St.2d 271, 275, 344 N.E.2d 334 (1976) The motion should be denied if there is substantial evidence to support the non-moving party's side of the case and if reasonable minds could reach different

conclusions. *Id.* In deciding the motion, the trial court shall not weigh the evidence or the credibility of the witnesses. *Id.*

{¶15} We apply the abuse of discretion standard when reviewing a trial court's ruling on a motion for a new trial. *Id.* at ¶ 65. Under Civ.R. 59(A)(6), a trial court may order a new trial if it is apparent that the verdict is not sustained by the manifest weight of the evidence. In considering a motion for a new trial, the trial court is required to

weigh the evidence and pass upon the credibility of the witnesses, not in the substantially unlimited sense that such weight and credibility are passed on originally by the jury but in the more restricted sense of whether it appears to the trial court that manifest injustice has been done and that the verdict is against the manifest weight of the evidence.

Rybak v. Main Sail, LLC, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 96899, 2012-Ohio-2298, ¶ 52, quoting *Rohde v. Farmer*, 23 Ohio St.2d 82, 262 N.E.2d 685 (1970), paragraph three of the syllabus. With these standards in mind, we turn to the assignments of error raised by the parties.

Analysis

{¶16} In the Defendants' first assignment of error, CEI argues that the qualified nuisance claim must fail under the Ohio Supreme Court's decision in *Turner v. Ohio Bell Tel. Co.*, 118 Ohio St.3d 215, 2008-Ohio-2010, 887 N.E.2d 1158. We disagree. In *Turner*, the Court held that

when a vehicle collides with a utility pole located off the improved portion of the roadway but within the right-of-way, a public utility is not liable, as a matter of law, if the utility has obtained any

necessary permission to install the pole and the pole does not interfere with the usual and ordinary course of travel.

Id. at ¶ 21. The utility pole in *Turner* was erected pursuant to a permit issued by the Ohio Department of Transportation. *Id.* at ¶ 26. Therefore, the court concluded that the utility company had obtained the necessary permission to install the pole. The court also determined that the pole did not interfere with the usual and ordinary course of travel because it was “located in the right-of-way but off the improved portion of the road and because a motorist properly using the usual and ordinary course of travel would not come into contact with the utility pole.” *Id.* at ¶ 26.

{¶17} Following *Turner*, in *Bidar v. Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 97490, 2012-Ohio-3686, we were confronted with facts that were, unfortunately, similar to the facts in the instant case. In *Bidar*, the plaintiff was also driving on Savage Road when a deer darted into the roadway. The plaintiff swerved to avoid hitting the deer and, instead, hit one of the other utility poles that the Defendants had refused to relocate. The trial court determined that under *Turner*, CEI was entitled to summary judgment. We reversed.

{¶18} We first explained that under *Turner*, “a jury determination of the reasonableness of pole placement is unnecessary if (1) permission was granted, and (2) the pole does not interfere with the usual and ordinary course of travel.” *Id.* at ¶ 16. We further determined that “[t]hese are two separate requirements, but ‘placement that complies with the requirements of the public authority that

owns the right of way is indicative that the object is not an obstacle to the traveling public.” *Id.*, quoting *Turner* at ¶ 20.

{¶19} Applying *Turner* to the facts in *Bidar*, we determined, inter alia, that no permission had been granted by any public authority in the *Bidar* case. *Id.* at ¶ 17. We explained that under R.C. 5543.09(A) and 5571.05, the project to widen Savage Road was subject to the supervision of the county engineer.¹ *Id.* at ¶ 25. The plaintiffs in *Bidar* had set forth evidence demonstrating that the county engineer found the pole’s placement unacceptable and, therefore, the county engineer had not granted permission for the pole’s placement. *Id.* We concluded that the case was distinguishable from the facts in *Turner* and that the reasonableness of the pole placement remained a jury question.

{¶20} Applying *Bidar* to the instant case leads us to the same conclusion. In this case, the plaintiffs set forth the same documentary evidence that the *Bidar* plaintiffs set forth regarding the county engineer’s concerns about the location of the utility poles on Savage Road. Originally, CEI had planned to relocate or remove all of its poles on Savage Road. But after removing some of the poles, CEI abandoned its original plan.

{¶21} On March 26, 2009, the Geauga County Engineer’s Office sent the Defendants a letter concerning CEI’s revised plans stating that the township

¹CEI argues that these statutes do not require that CEI gain the county engineer’s approval for pole placement. We already rejected that argument in *Bidar*. See *Bidar* at ¶ 17, 25.

had kept Savage Road closed since the project began to “protect not only the driving public, but also their and your tort liability.” The letter went on to state that the revised plans did not “address the clear zone of the roadway. In some cases the poles are in the ditch line and may not have enough cover, in other areas, poles are in front of the ditch and only four to six feet off the edge of the pavement.” According to the county engineer, the revised plans created a “liability the township will not allow to exist on a public road,” as well as a “liability” the engineer thought appellants would not want to absorb. The letter concluded as follows:

As Project Manager for the township road reconstruction project, I am requesting your review of this project with the hope you will agree that it is in the best interest of everyone that FESC completes the [original] plan in a timely fashion and provide a safe, clear zone for the roadway.

{¶22} The Defendants were not responsive to the concerns raised in the letter. Less than one year later, the *Bidar* accident occurred. The township wrote to the Defendants again, informing them of the *Bidar* accident and stating:

It is apparent that safety dictates the relocation of these poles to an adequate distance from the roadway and in line with the other poles on Savage Road.

We would like a resolution of this issue with CEI as soon as possible and before there are any further accidents. We look forward to your prompt notification of the schedule for relocating the poles.

The township did not receive a response for almost three months. The response stated that the Defendants had decided not to relocate the utility poles except at the township's sole cost and expense. Twenty-five days later, the Link accident occurred.

{¶23} CEI argues that the county and the township implicitly approved of the decision to leave the Pole in place by reopening Savage Road with the Pole in its original position. We disagree. The evidence set forth above establishes that the county engineer consistently communicated its disapproval to the Defendants regarding the Pole's placement. The Defendants refused to move the Pole notwithstanding this disapproval, and eventually the road was reopened. After the road was reopened and the *Bidar* accident occurred, the Defendants were again notified that the poles that had not been relocated were in an unacceptable location. The message to the Defendants was consistent and clear: the Pole needed to be relocated. CEI's argument to the contrary fails.

{¶24} We conclude, as we did in *Bidar*, that CEI did not have the requisite permission to keep the Pole in its original location after completion of the Savage Road widening project. Accordingly, CEI cannot rely on *Turner* as a shield from liability. We overrule the first assignment of error.

{¶25} In the Defendants' second assignment of error, CEI argues that the trial court erred in failing to grant summary judgment, direct a verdict, or grant JNOV as to the Links' claim for qualified nuisance on the grounds that the Links

failed to identify any public right with which the Pole interfered, which is a necessary element of the claim.

{¶26} CEI asserts that a qualified nuisance is a form of public nuisance and that a public nuisance does not exist unless there was an interference with a public right common to all members of the general public. According to CEI, the public does not have the right to drive off the roadway to a place where it might strike a stationary object off the road.

{¶27} We disagree with CEI's position. First, qualified nuisance is not a form of public nuisance. A qualified nuisance can also exist as a private nuisance. See *Hardin v. Naughton*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 98645, 2013-Ohio-1549, ¶ 19 ("A public or private nuisance may be further classified as either an 'absolute' nuisance, or nuisance per se, or a 'qualified' nuisance."). The linchpin in a qualified nuisance claim is whether "a lawful act [was] 'so negligently or carelessly done as to create a potential and unreasonable risk of harm, which in due course results in injury to another.'" *Id.* at ¶ 20.

{¶28} Second, if we were to credit CEI's position, then it would follow that no one could ever recover for a qualified nuisance when one drives off the roadway and hits a pole. But our case law makes clear that there are circumstances when one can recover for qualified nuisance for driving off a roadway and hitting a pole. In *Bidar* we reversed the trial court's grant of summary judgment on the driver's qualified nuisance claim, in part because "the

Bidars presented evidence that created a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the pole placement interfered with the usual and ordinary course of travel.” *Bidar*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 97490, 2012-Ohio-3686, at ¶ 25. In *Bidar*, as in the instant case, the pole that the driver hit was located off of the road. By reversing summary judgment in *Bidar*, we necessarily determined that there are instances where a plaintiff can recover for a qualified nuisance when he has driven off the road and hit a pole. Because CEI’s argument boils down to the contention that one can never recover under such circumstances, the assignment of error fails. The second assignment of error is overruled.

{¶29} In the Defendants’ third assignment of error, CEI argues that the trial court erred in failing to grant summary judgment, direct a verdict, or grant JNOV as to the Links’ claim for qualified nuisance after the jury found that neither CEI nor FESC owed a duty of care to Douglas Link. For the reasons that follow, we overrule the assignment of error.

{¶30} “In essence, an action for qualified nuisance is an action for the negligent maintenance of a condition that creates an unreasonable risk of harm that results in injury.” *Hardin*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 98645, 2013-Ohio-1549, at ¶ 20. A nuisance claim relies upon a finding of negligence, and so “the allegations of nuisance and negligence merge.” *Id.*, citing *Allen Freight Lines, Inc. v. Consol. Rail Corp.*, 64 Ohio St.3d 274, 276, 595 N.E.2d 855 (1992). Therefore, to prevail on a claim for qualified nuisance, a plaintiff must

demonstrate that the defendants breached an applicable duty of care and that the breach proximately caused the plaintiff's injuries. *See id.* at ¶ 22.

{¶31} The jury found that CEI was liable for qualified nuisance. But in a special interrogatory for the negligence claim, the jury determined that CEI did not owe a duty of care to Douglas Link. Because the existence of an applicable duty is one of the elements of a qualified nuisance claim, the jury's verdicts on the two claims in this case are at odds with one another. The Links point out that the special interrogatory was specific to the negligence claim and that the general verdict was specific to the qualified nuisance claim. But because the allegations of negligence and the allegations of qualified nuisance merge, we conclude that the special interrogatory in the negligence claim is relevant to the general verdict in the qualified nuisance claim. *See id.* at ¶ 20.

{¶32} However, CEI waived any error in the inconsistency by failing to object before the jury was discharged. *See Avondet v. Blankstein*, 118 Ohio App.3d 357, 368, 692 N.E.2d 1063 (8th Dist.1997). The law is clear that where the inconsistencies between a general verdict and an interrogatory are apparent before the jury is discharged, the inconsistency is waived unless a party raises an objection prior to the jury's discharge. *Id.* at 368-369.

{¶33} Under Civ.R. 49(B), a trial court has three options if the jury's answers to the interrogatories are internally inconsistent or inconsistent with the verdict: (1) it may enter judgment consistent with the answers,

notwithstanding the verdict; (2) it may return the matter to the jury for further consideration, or (3) it may order a new trial. *Proctor v. Hankinson*, 5th Dist. Licking No. 08 CA 0115, 2009-Ohio-4248, ¶ 43. The Ohio Supreme Court has determined that when an interrogatory response is inconsistent and irreconcilable with the general verdict, “the clear, best choice [is] to send the jury back for further deliberations.” *Shaffer v. Maier*, 68 Ohio St.3d 416, 421, 627 N.E.2d 986 (1994).

{¶34} If a party fails to bring the inconsistency to the court’s attention while the jury is still empaneled, and later files a motion for a new trial, that party “has effectively curtailed the court’s discretion by eliminating two of [the court’s] options under Civ.R. 49, including the option the Supreme Court found to be the clear best choice.” *Proctor* at ¶ 46.

{¶35} The waiver rule serves two important goals. First, it “promote[s] the efficiency of trials by permitting the reconciliation of inconsistencies without the need for a new presentation of evidence to a different trier of fact.” *Avondet*, 118 Ohio App.3d at 368, quoting *Greynolds v. Kurman*, 91 Ohio App.3d 389, 395, 632 N.E.2d 946 (1993). The rule also “prevent[s] jury shopping by litigants who might wait to object to an inconsistency until after the original jury is discharged.” *Id.*

{¶36} In the instant case, although the inconsistency between the general verdict and interrogatory were apparent prior to the jury’s discharge, CEI did

not object to the inconsistency until after the jury was discharged. Accordingly, CEI waived any error in the inconsistency.² Accordingly, we overrule the third assignment of error.

{¶37} In the Defendants' fifth assignment of error,³ FESC asserts that the trial court erred in failing to direct a verdict or to grant JNOV on the Links' claim of qualified nuisance against FESC when the evidence demonstrated that FESC neither owned nor controlled the Pole that was struck by Douglas Link's motorcycle. We disagree and so we overrule the assignment of error.

{¶38} FESC argues that in order for it to be held liable for qualified nuisance, the Links were required to demonstrate that FESC had possession or control over the thing that allegedly caused the nuisance: in this case, the Pole. The Links take issue with the legal standard articulated by FESC, but they argue that, even if the legal standard articulated by FESC is correct, the record demonstrates that FESC did possess or control the Pole.

{¶39} We agree with the Links. FESC is relying on the defense of "landlord out of possession and control," a common law defense applying in the landlord-tenant context. *See Ogle v. Kelly*, 90 Ohio App.3d 392, 396, 629 N.E.2d

²Although CEI does not argue plain error, we note that the inconsistency in this case does not amount to plain error. In *Avondet*, we concluded that the interrogatory was clearly inconsistent with the general verdict, but concluded that the appellant had waived the inconsistency. Implicit in this holding is the rule that such inconsistencies do not constitute plain error. It, likewise, follows that any such inconsistency in the instant case does not rise to the level of plain error.

³We address the assignments of error out of order for ease of discussion.

495 (1st Dist.1993). Under this rule, “if the landlord does not retain the right to admit or exclude persons from the leased premises, neither does the landlord reserve the possession or control necessary for imposition of liability because of the condition of the premises.” *Id.* at 396, citing *Hendrix v. Eighth & Walnut Corp.*, 1 Ohio St.3d 205, 438 N.E.2d 1149 (1982). We fail to see how this rule applies to the facts of the instant case. FESC and CEI are not landlord and tenant. Rather, FESC is a shared service company that supports electric distribution operating companies like CEI.⁴

{¶40} In order to demonstrate that FESC was liable for qualified nuisance, the Links were required to demonstrate that FESC breached an applicable duty of care and that the breach proximately caused Douglas Link’s injuries. *See Hardin*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 98645, 2013-Ohio-1549, at ¶ 22. FESC argues for the first time in its reply brief that it did not owe a duty to the Links. We will not consider this argument. “Reply briefs are to be used only to rebut arguments raised in an appellee’s brief, and an appellant may not use a reply brief to raise new issues or assignments of error.” *Capital One Bank (USA), N.A. v. Gordon*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 98953, 2013-Ohio-2095, ¶ 9. *See also* App.R. 16(C). For the aforementioned reasons, we overrule the fifth assignment of error.

⁴Furthermore, assuming *arguendo* that the Links were required to demonstrate that FESC possessed or controlled the Pole, the record provides ample evidence from which a reasonable jury could reach that conclusion.

{¶41} In the Defendants' fourth assignment of error, CEI argues that the trial court erred in failing to grant summary judgment, direct a verdict, or grant JNOV as to Diane Link's derivative claim for loss of consortium on the grounds that there was no viable substantive claim against CEI or FESC.

{¶42} The jury found that Diane Link was entitled to damages based on her loss of consortium claim. A loss of consortium claim is a derivative cause of action dependent on the viability of the primary cause of action. See *Tourlakis v. Beverage Distrib.*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 81222, 2002-Ohio-7252, ¶ 29. In this case, the primary cause of action is Douglas Link's qualified nuisance claim. Diane Link's loss of consortium claim is derivative of the qualified nuisance claim. CEI's argument in its fourth assignment of error is based on the assumption that we would sustain either its first, second, or third assignments of error, because those assignments of error challenge the viability of the qualified nuisance claim. CEI asserts that if the qualified nuisance claim fails, then the loss of consortium claim must also fail. Similarly, in its fifth assignment of error based on the qualified nuisance claim, FESC asserts that if we sustain the assignment of error, then FESC cannot be liable to Diane Link for loss of consortium.

{¶43} Because we have overruled the first, second, third, and fifth assignments of error, Douglas Link's primary cause of action for qualified nuisance survives as to both CEI and FESC. Accordingly, Diane Link's loss of

consortium claim also survives. We, therefore, overrule the fourth assignment of error.

{¶44} In their first cross-assignment of error, the Links argue that the trial court erred in failing to grant the Links a new trial for the limited purpose of past pain and suffering. We overrule the assignment of error.

{¶45} In one of the interrogatories, the jury found that Douglas Link should be compensated in the following manner: \$237,200 for past economic loss, \$180,982 for future economic loss, \$0 for past non-economic loss, and \$234,100 for future non-economic loss. The Links point out that they requested approximately \$100,000 in past economic damages related to past income loss, and \$620,718.84 for past medical expenses. The argument follows that a portion of the jury's award for past economic harm must have included Douglas Link's past medical expenses. According to the Links, because the jury awarded Douglas Link damages for medical expenses, they were required under the law to award him damages for past non-economic harm as well. We will not resolve this issue, because the Links have waived the argument.

{¶46} In essence, the Links are arguing that the jury's verdict was inconsistent. But the Links failed to object to the jury's damages award until after the jury had been dismissed. This brings us back to our analysis in CEI's third assignment of error. *See supra* at ¶ 16-24. What is good for the goose is good for the gander. The Links had an opportunity to raise any readily apparent

inconsistency in the jury's verdict while the jury was still empaneled. The Links made no such objection and so waived any alleged inconsistency. *See Avondet*, 118 Ohio App.3d at 357, 692 N.E.2d 1063. Accordingly, we overrule the first cross-assignment of error.

{¶47} In their second cross-assignment of error, the Links argue that the trial court erred in granting the Defendants' motion for a directed verdict related to the Links' claim for punitive damages and for not permitting an instruction on punitive damages to go to the jury. We agree that the trial court erred in granting the motion for a directed verdict on punitive damages and so we sustain the assignment of error.

{¶48} Punitive damages can be awarded in a civil tort action only where the defendant acted with "actual malice." *Wilburn v. Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.*, 74 Ohio App.3d 401, 411, 599 N.E.2d 301 (8th Dist.1991), citing *Preston v. Murty*, 32 Ohio St.3d 334, 512 N.E.2d 1174 (1987). The Ohio Supreme Court has explained:

Actual malice, necessary for an award of punitive damages, is (1) that state of mind under which a person's conduct is characterized by hatred, ill will or a spirit of revenge, or (2) a conscious disregard for the rights and safety of other persons that has a great probability of causing substantial harm.

Preston at syllabus. "[T]he latter category of actual malice includes 'extremely reckless behavior revealing a conscious disregard for a great and obvious harm.'"

Cabe v. Lunich, 70 Ohio St.3d 598, 601, 640 N.E.2d 159 (1994), quoting *Preston*

at 335. The purpose behind awarding punitive damages is both to punish the offending party and to deter others from similar behavior. *Id.* at 601-602.

{¶49} Before submitting the issue of punitive damages to a jury, the trial court is required to

review the evidence to determine if reasonable minds can differ as to whether the party was aware his or her act had a great probability of causing substantial harm. Furthermore, the court must determine that sufficient evidence is presented revealing that the party consciously disregarded the injured party's rights or safety.

Id. at 336.

{¶50} In the instant case, the trial court granted the Defendants' motion for a directed verdict on punitive damages because it determined that the evidence did not support a finding that there was a great probability that the Defendants' actions would harm Douglas Link. The trial court based its conclusion on the fact that there were 2,200 vehicles driving on Savage Road each day, but there had been only one prior accident on the road. According to the trial court, while there may have been a possibility of substantial harm there was not a great probability of substantial harm.

{¶51} The Links argue that the trial court erred because there was substantial evidence in the record to support a finding that CEI and FESC consciously disregarded Douglas Link's safety. We agree. CEI and FESC had

knowledge of a prior, similar collision that had recently taken place at the same set of utility poles.

{¶52} The evidence presented at trial revealed that Savage Road was widened and reopened in 2009, and that CEI and FESC were notified by the county engineer that the location of the poles posed a safety risk. The *Bidar* accident occurred on May 23, 2010. CEI and FESC were notified about the *Bidar* accident and chose not to relocate the poles.⁵ Douglas Link's accident occurred less than five months later on October 8, 2010. There was sufficient evidence presented from which a jury could conclude that there was a great probability of harm. Evidence was also presented that the speed limit on Savage Road was 45 miles per hour. Therefore, sufficient evidence was presented from which a jury could conclude that the harm caused could be substantial.

{¶53} We conclude that reasonable minds could differ as to whether CEI and FESC were aware that their acts had a great probability of causing substantial harm. Accordingly, the trial court erred in granting CEI and FESC's motion for a directed verdict on the issue of punitive damages.

{¶54} On remand, the trial court is directed to conduct a new trial on the issue of punitive damages with CEI and FESC as the only defendants. The parties argue as to whether, in a trial on the issue of punitive damages, the trial

⁵At oral argument, the Links' attorney cited to testimony from two CEI employees who testified that moving the eight poles would have cost a total approximately \$20,000.

court should permit the introduction of evidence concerning the *Bidar* accident. We conclude that the evidence concerning the *Bidar* accident is admissible for purposes of such new trial on punitive damages.

{¶55} Although the trial court originally granted the Defendants' motion in limine to exclude evidence of the *Bidar* accident, this motion practice was relevant to a trial on the issue of liability. The trial court could have logically determined under Evid.R. 403(A) that the probative value of that evidence was substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, of confusion of the issues, or of misleading the jury. But such concerns are not present in a trial on the issue of punitive damages. Evidence showing that CEI and FESC were aware of the *Bidar* accident is probative of whether CEI and FESC consciously disregarded Douglas Link's safety. Further, there is no danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or misleading the jury. Accordingly, the jury should be permitted to hear evidence relevant to the *Bidar* accident. The Links' second cross-assignment of error is sustained.

{¶56} In their third cross-assignment of error, the Links argue that the trial court erred in failing to grant the Links' motion for prejudgment interest. We overrule the assignment of error.

{¶57} A ruling on a motion for prejudgment interest is reviewed for an abuse of discretion. *See Damario v. Shimmel*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga Nos. 90760

and 90875, 2008-Ohio-5582, ¶ 55, citing *Scioto Mem. Hosp. Assn. v. Price Waterhouse*, 74 Ohio St.3d 474, 479, 659 N.E.2d 1268 (1996).

{¶58} R.C. 1343.03 provides that prejudgment interest may be awarded in the following instance:

If, upon motion of any party to a civil action that is based on tortious conduct, that has not been settled by agreement of the parties, and in which the court has rendered a judgment, decree, or order for the payment of money, the court determines at a hearing held subsequent to the verdict or decision in the action that the party required to pay the money failed to make a good faith effort to settle the case and that the party to whom the money is to be paid did not fail to make a good faith effort to settle the case[.]

{¶59} The rule “encourage[s] prompt settlement and * * * discourage[s] defendants from frivolously opposing and prolonging suits for legitimate claims between injury and judgment.” *Damarico* at ¶ 52, citing *Royal Elec. Constr. Corp. v. Ohio State Univ.*, 73 Ohio St.3d 110, 116, 652 N.E.2d 687 (1995).

{¶60} The party seeking prejudgment interest bears the burden of proof. *Id.* at ¶ 54. In determining whether to award a motion for prejudgment interest, the trial court must consider whether the nonmoving party: “(1) fully cooperated in discovery proceedings, (2) rationally evaluated its risks and potential liability, (3) did not unnecessarily delay the proceedings, and (4) made a good faith settlement offer or responded in good faith to an offer from the other party.” *Id.*, citing *Kalain v. Smith*, 25 Ohio St.3d 157, 159, 495 N.E.2d 572 (1986). “If a

party has a good faith, objectively reasonable belief that he has no liability, he need not make a monetary settlement offer.” *Kalain* at 159.

{¶61} The Links assert that the Defendants’ offer to settle the case for \$20,000 was not made in good faith, and that the Defendants unnecessarily delayed the proceedings by filing numerous summary judgment motions and motions for reconsideration based on a questionable application of *Turner*, 118 Ohio St.3d 215, 2008-Ohio-2010, 887 N.E.2d 1158. The Defendants argue that they had a good faith, objectively reasonable belief that *Turner* applied in this case and so they were not required to make any monetary settlement offer. If *Turner* was applicable, it would act as a complete bar to recovery.

{¶62} Although we ultimately determined that *Turner* does not apply in the instant case, the Defendants’ argument to the contrary was not frivolous. Accordingly, the Defendants were not required to make any monetary settlement offer. It follows that the Defendants’ motions for summary judgment and for reconsideration based on *Turner* did not constitute unnecessary an delay. The trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying the Links’ motion for prejudgment interest, and so we overrule the third cross-assignment of error.

{¶63} In their fourth cross-assignment of error, the Links argue that the trial court erred in failing to grant the Links’ a new trial on the issue of damages. We conclude that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying the motion for a new trial and so we overrule the assignment of error.

{¶64} We have previously explained:

The assessment of damages lies “so thoroughly within the province of the [trier of fact] that a reviewing court is not at liberty to disturb the [trier of fact’s] assessment” absent an affirmative finding of passion and prejudice or a finding that the award is manifestly excessive or inadequate. *Moskovitz v. Mt. Sinai Med. Ctr.*, 69 Ohio St.3d 638, 655, 635 N.E.2d 331 (1994). A reviewing court should not find that a verdict is inadequate unless “the inadequacy of the verdict is so gross as to shock the sense of justice and fairness, or the amount of the verdict cannot be reconciled with the undisputed evidence in the case, or it is apparent that the jury failed to include all the items of damages comprising a plaintiff’s claim.” *Pearson v. Wasell*, 131 Ohio App.3d 700, 709-710, 723 N.E.2d 609 (1998), citing *James v. Murphy*, 106 Ohio App.3d 627, 666 N.E.2d 1147 (1995).

Decapua v. Rychlik, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 91189, 2009-Ohio-2029, ¶ 22. With respect to damages, “the mere fact that testimony is uncontradicted, unimpeached, and unchallenged does not require the trier of fact to accept the evidence if the trier of fact found that the testimony was not credible.” *Id.* at ¶ 25.

{¶65} The Links first argue that the jury arrived at a quotient verdict. A quotient verdict is not legally objectionable unless the jurors entered into a prior agreement to be bound by such a figure. *Michelson v. Kravitz*, 103 Ohio App.3d 301, 305, 659 N.E.2d 359 (8th Dist.1995), citing *Lund v. Kline*, 133 Ohio St. 317, 13 N.E.2d 575 (1938). The Links do not allege that the jurors in this case entered into a prior agreement. Furthermore, the Links fail to identify specific evidence in support of their allegation that the verdict in this case constitutes a quotient verdict. Accordingly, this argument is without merit.

{¶66} The Links also argue that they are entitled to a new trial on damages because the damages award was against the manifest weight of the evidence. In the instant case, the jury awarded the Links \$798,532. The Links argued at trial that they were entitled to past medical expenses in the amount of \$620,718.84; \$186,998 in future medical expenses; \$100,000 in lost past income; \$1,051,700 in future lost income; and \$318,000 in loss of household services.

{¶67} Our review of the record does not lead us to conclude that the trial court abused its discretion. The verdict in this case does not shock the sense of justice and fairness. Further, the jury was free to disbelieve and discredit the calculations the Links' economist testified to with respect to future income loss and the value of loss of household services. For these reasons, we overrule the Links' fourth cross-assignment of error.

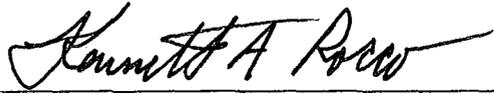
It is ordered that appellees/cross-appellants recover from appellants/cross-appellees costs herein taxed.

The court finds there were reasonable grounds for this appeal.

It is ordered that a special mandate be sent to said court to carry this judgment into execution.

A certified copy of this entry shall constitute the mandate pursuant to

Rule 27 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kenneth A. Rocco". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

KENNETH A. ROCCO, PRESIDING JUDGE

EILEEN A. GALLAGHER, J., and
MELODY J. STEWART, J., CONCUR

The State of Ohio, }
Cuyahoga County. } ss.

I, ANDREA F. ROCCO, Clerk of the Court of

Appeals within and for said County, and in whose custody the files, Journals and records of said Court are required by the laws of the State of Ohio, to be, kept, hereby certify that the foregoing is taken and copied

from the Journal entry dated on 12-11-14 CA 101286

of the proceedings of the Court of Appeals within and for said Cuyahoga County, and that the said foregoing

copy has been compared by me with the original entry on said Journal entry dated on 12-11-14

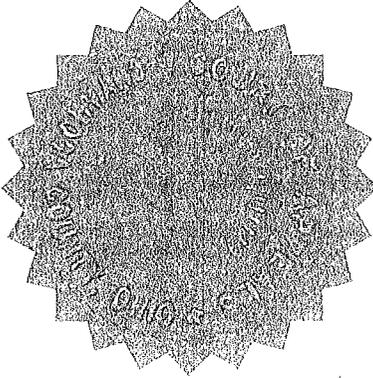
CA 101286 and that the same is correct transcript thereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I do hereunto subscribe my name officially, and affix the seal of said court, at the Court House in the City of Cleveland, in said County, this 11th

day of December A.D. 20 14

ANDREA F. ROCCO, Clerk of Courts

By George Kasler Deputy Clerk





83910723

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

DOUGLAS V. LINK, ET AL
Plaintiff

Case No: CV-10-743317

Judge: LANCE T MASON

FIRSTENERGY CORP., ET AL
Defendant

JOURNAL ENTRY

THIS MATTER IS BEFORE THE COURT ON PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR A NUNC PRO TUNC ORDER FILED APRIL 7, 2014. FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, SUCH MOTION IS GRANTED. THE TRIAL COURT'S ORDER DATED FEBRUARY 7, 2013, IS HEREBY AMENDED, NUNC PRO TUNC, TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

ON JANUARY 23, 2013, THE JURY TRIAL COMMENCED IN THIS MATTER. AT THE CLOSE OF PLAINTIFF'S CASE, PLAINTIFF DISMISSED THEIR CLAIM FOR NEGLIGENCE PER SE (COUNT TWO), AND DEFENDANTS MOVED FOR A DIRECTED VERDICT ON ALL OTHER COUNTS. AFTER CONSIDERATION, ON JANUARY 31, 2013, THIS COURT GRANTED FIRSTENERGY CORPORATION A DIRECTED VERDICT ON ALL OTHER COUNTS FINDING THAT FIRST ENERGY CORP. WAS MERELY A HOLDING COMPANY, AND THEREFORE THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE LINKING FIRSTENERGY CORP. TO THE ACTIONS TAKEN IN THIS CASE. THIS COURT ALSO DIRECTED A VERDICT WITH RESPECT TO PLAINTIFFS' ABSOLUTE NUISANCE CLAIM (COUNT THREE) FINDING THAT MAINTAINING A POLE WAS NOT AN ABNORMALLY DANGEROUS CONDITION OR ACTIVITY THAT CANNOT BE MAINTAINED WITHOUT INJURY REGARDLESS OF CARE. THE COURT RESERVED RULING WITH RESPECT TO PLAINTIFFS' PUNITIVE DAMAGES CLAIM, AND DENIED DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR DIRECTED VERDICT ON PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS FOR QUALIFIED NUISANCE AND NEGLIGENCE WITH RESPECT TO THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY ("CEI") AND FIRST ENERGY SERVICE COMPANY ("FESC"). DEFENDANTS RENEWED THEIR MOTIONS FOR DIRECTED VERDICT AT THE CLOSE OF THEIR CASE. THIS COURT AGAIN DENIED DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS RELATED TO PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS FOR NEGLIGENCE AND QUALIFIED NUISANCE AS AGAINST CEI AND FESC; HOWEVER, GRANTED DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR DIRECTED VERDICT CONCERNING PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM FOR PUNITIVE DAMAGES (COUNT FIVE).

ON FEBRUARY 5, 2013, AFTER DELIBERATING, THE JURY RETURNED A VERDICT IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFFS AS TO THEIR CLAIM FOR QUALIFIED NUISANCE AGAINST CEI AND FESC, AND A VERDICT IN FAVOR OF DEFENDANTS AS TO THE NEGLIGENCE COUNT. THE JURY ALSO RETURNED A VERDICT IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFF DIANE LINE ON HER LOSS OF CONSORTIUM CLAIM.

BASED UPON THE INTERROGATORIES COMPLETED BY THE JURY, THE JURY ATTRIBUTED THE PERCENTAGE OF TORTIOUS CONDUCT TO PLAINTIFF'S INJURY RESULTING FROM A QUALIFIED NUISANCE AS INDICATED:

DOUGLAS LINK	17%
THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY	27%
FIRSTENERGY SERVICE COMPANY	19%
DIANE LINK	0%
THE GEAUGA COUNTY ENGINEER'S OFFICE	22%
BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	15%
BURNWOOD TAVERN	0%

ADDITIONALLY, BASED UPON THE INTERROGATORIES BY THE JURY, THE JURY AWARDED THE PLAINTIFFS THE FOLLOWING COMPENSATION:

PLAINTIFF DOUGLAS LINK WAS AWARDED \$237,200 FOR PAST ECONOMIC LOSS AND \$180,982 FOR FUTURE

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ECONOMIC LOSS FOR A TOTAL OF \$418,182. PLAINTIFF DOUGLAS LINK WAS ALSO AWARDED \$234,100 FOR FUTURE NON-ECONOMIC LOSS, BUT WAS NOT AWARDED ANYTHING FOR PAST NON-ECONOMIC LOSS FOR A TOTAL OF \$234,100. PLAINTIFF DIANE LINK WAS AWARDED \$146,250 FOR HER LOSS OF CONSORTIUM CLAIM.

THEREFORE, BASED UPON THE INTERROGATORIES COMPLETED BY THE JURY, PLAINTIFF, DOUGLAS V. LINK IS HEREBY GRANTED A JUDGMENT AGAINST CEI FOR THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS:

- \$64,044 FOR PAST ECONOMIC LOSS.
- \$48,865.14 FOR FUTURE ECONOMIC LOSS.
- \$0 FOR PAST NON-ECONOMIC LOSS.
- \$63,207 FOR FUTURE NON-ECONOMIC LOSS.

PLAINTIFF DOUGLAS V. LINK IS HEREBY GRANTED A JUDGMENT AGAINST FESC FOR THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS:

- \$45,068 FOR PAST ECONOMIC LOSS.
- \$34,386.58 FOR FUTURE ECONOMIC LOSS.
- \$0 FOR PAST NON-ECONOMIC LOSS.
- \$44,479 FOR FUTURE NON-ECONOMIC LOSS.

PLAINTIFF DIANE LINK IS HEREBY GRANTED A JUDGMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$39,487.50 AGAINST CEI AND \$27,787.50 AGAINST FESC ON HER LOSS OF CONSORTIUM CLAIM.

IT IS SO ORDERED. FINAL.

Judge Signature

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

A copy of the foregoing, *Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction of Defendants-Appellants The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company and FirstEnergy Service Company*, was served via first class United States Mail, postage prepaid, on this 26th day of January 2015, upon the following:

Joseph J. Triscaro, Esq.
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/s/ Thomas I. Michals

One of the Attorneys for Defendants-Appellants, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company and FirstEnergy Service Company