

[Cite as *Fields v. Ohio Dept. of Transp.*, 2005-Ohio-5398.]

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS OF OHIO

CARL FIELDS :
Plaintiff :
v. : CASE NO. 2005-07739-AD
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF : MEMORANDUM DECISION
TRANSPORTATION :
Defendant :
: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

FINDINGS OF FACT

{¶ 1} On May 16, 2005, plaintiff, Carl Fields, was traveling north on Interstate 75 about "100 ft in front of Sharonville Exit," when his vehicle struck an uprooted road reflector laying on the traveled portion of the roadway. Plaintiff stated the tire and passenger side quarter panel of his vehicle were damaged as a result of striking the reflector.

{¶ 2} Plaintiff filed this complaint seeking to recover \$500.00, his expense incurred for repairing his vehicle. Plaintiff asserted he incurred these damages as a proximate cause of negligence on the part of defendant, Department of Transportation, in maintaining the roadway. Plaintiff paid the filing fee and requests that amount as damages.

{¶ 3} Defendant has denied liability based on the fact it had no knowledge the defective condition existed prior to plaintiff's incident.

{¶ 4} Plaintiff has not submitted any evidence to indicate the length of time the loosened road reflector was on the roadway surface prior to the May 16, 2005, property damage occurrence.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

{¶ 5} Defendant has the duty to keep the roads in a safe, drivable condition. *Amica Mutual v. Dept. of Transportation* (1982), 81-02289-AD.

{¶ 6} Defendant must exercise due care and diligence in the proper maintenance and repair of highways. *Hennessey v. State of Ohio Highway Department* (1985), 85-02071-AD.

{¶ 7} In order to recover on a claim of this type, plaintiff must prove either: 1) defendant had actual or constructive notice of the defect (reflector) and failed to respond in a reasonable time or responded in a negligent manner, or 2) that defendant, in a general sense, maintains its highways negligently. *Denis v. Department of Transportation* (1976), 75-0287-AD.

{¶ 8} There is no evidence defendant had actual notice of the damage-causing reflector.

{¶ 9} The trier of fact is precluded from making an inference of defendant's constructive notice, unless evidence is presented in respect to the time the defective condition (reflector) appeared on the roadway. *Spires v. Highway Department* (1988), 61 Ohio Misc. 2d 262.

{¶ 10} In order for there to be constructive notice, plaintiff must show sufficient time has elapsed after the dangerous condition (loosened reflector) appears, so that under the circumstances, defendant should have acquired knowledge of its existence. *Guiher v. Jackson* (1978), 78-0126-AD.

{¶ 11} No evidence has shown defendant had constructive notice of the damage-causing reflector.

{¶ 12} Plaintiff has not submitted any evidence to prove the roadway was negligently maintained.

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MEMORANDUM DECISION

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