

# Court of Appeals of Ohio

EIGHTH APPELLATE DISTRICT  
COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA

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JOURNAL ENTRY AND OPINION  
**No. 90461**

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**CLARESHIRE COURT CONDO. UNIT OWNERS**

PLAINTIFF-APPELLEE

vs.

**JULIE M. MONTILLA, ET AL.**

DEFENDANTS-APPELLANTS

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**JUDGMENT:  
REVERSED AND REMANDED**

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Civil Appeal from the  
Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas  
Case No. CV-544136

**BEFORE:** Dyke, J., Rocco, P.J., and McMonagle, J.

**RELEASED:** August 21, 2008

**JOURNALIZED:**

[Cite as *Clareshire Court Condo. Unit Owners v. Montilla*, 2008-Ohio-4242.]

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N.B. This entry is an announcement of the court's decision. See App.R. 22(B), 22(D) and 26(A); Loc.App.R. 22. This decision will be journalized and will become the judgment and order of the court pursuant to App.R. 22(E) unless a motion for reconsideration with supporting brief, per App.R. 26(A), is filed within ten (10) days of the announcement of the court's decision. The time period for review by the Supreme Court of Ohio shall begin to run upon the journalization of this court's announcement of decision by the clerk per App.R. 22(E). See, also, S.Ct. Prac.R. II, Section 2(A)(1).

[Cite as *Claeshire Court Condo. Unit Owners v. Montilla*, 2008-Ohio-4242.]  
ANN DYKE, J.:

{¶ 1} The estate of Julie M. Montilla appeals from the order of the trial court that granted summary judgment to Claeshire Court Condominium Owners' Association ("Claeshire Court") in Claeshire's action for foreclosure upon a certificate of lien for unpaid association fees. For the reasons set forth below, we reverse and remand for further proceedings.

{¶ 2} On September 29, 2004, Claeshire Court filed a complaint against Montilla (and naming Third Federal Savings and Loan as mortgage holder) for foreclosure and marshaling of liens. In relevant part, Claeshire Court alleged that it had filed three liens against Montilla's parcel from 2001-2003, totaling approximately \$1,500. Copies of each of the three certificates of lien were appended to the complaint.

{¶ 3} In an amended complaint, Claeshire Court asserted that Montilla had failed to pay \$3,424.77 as her reasonable share of common expenses. Claeshire Court sought this amount plus 8% interest per annum and the current monthly maintenance fee of \$193.78 from the date of the lien forward, and that on August 2005, it filed a certificate of lien in this amount.

{¶ 4} Montilla filed an answer in which she asserted that Claeshire Court had relied on erroneous accounting information and erroneous ledger tabulations and had failed to provide her with documentation. Montilla also asserted a counterclaim for \$8,890.62 in overpayments, \$7,000 for various accounting and bookkeeping

services, "financial," and punitive damages, and other sums, in addition to claims for violation of voting rights and intentional infliction of emotional distress. Montilla died during the pendency of this litigation and her estate was substituted as the defendant herein.

{¶ 5} Clareshire Court moved for summary judgment and argued that Montilla did not suffer serious emotional distress in this matter. It also provided an affidavit from Raymond Ritter, President of Clareshire Court, who averred that a lien in the amount of \$3,424.77 was filed in connection with Montilla's unpaid common expenses. Clareshire Court also argued that Montilla's allegations were insufficient to establish intentional infliction of emotional distress and that she did not suffer serious emotional distress in this matter. The motion did not specifically address Montilla's claim that the claimed debt was the result of erroneous accounting information and erroneous ledger tabulations.

{¶ 6} Montilla subsequently died and her estate was substituted as a party. The estate filed a brief in opposition on December 22, 2006 in which it complained that Clareshire Court had not provided discovery, that the affidavit describing the certificate of lien was insufficient to establish the substance and validity of the alleged debt, and that the lien was "bogus and improper." The estate also asserted that "the conduct of kicking a person out of their own home upon a spurious lien constitutes extreme and outrageous conduct for purposes of the emotional distress

claim.” Finally, the estate complained that the motion did not address remaining components of her counterclaim, including documented overpayments.

{¶ 7} Thereafter, on March 19, 2007, the court noted that “there are no discovery issues” and that “the magistrate will rule on Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment no later than March 23, 2007.” One month later, the magistrate hearing the matter recommended that the trial court enter summary judgment for Claeshire Court. The estate filed objections in which it asserted that the affidavit describing the certificate of lien was insufficient to establish the debt, and that Montilla had forwarded to Claeshire Court checks in the amount of \$575 and \$200 in June and July of 2002, which were never credited to her account. She further asserted that she was current in her account so the subsequent late fees and nonpayment fees were improperly charged to her and the matter should not proceed to foreclosure. To the contrary, according to the estate, Montilla had overpaid her association dues. The trial court overruled the estate’s objections and entered judgment for Claeshire Court in the amount of \$3,424.77.<sup>1</sup> The estate now appeals and assigns three errors for our review.

{¶ 8} The estate’s first assignment of error states:

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<sup>1</sup> The judgment entry misidentified the defendant as Julia Montilla rather than her estate which had been substituted.

{¶ 9} “The trial court erred to the prejudice of Appellants by failing to dismiss Appellee’s causes of action due to failure to respond to discovery requests for well over one (1) year.”

{¶ 10} We review a trial court's order granting discovery sanctions under the abuse of discretion standard. *United Holy Church of Am., Inc. v. Kingdom Life Ministries*, 165 Ohio App.3d 782, 2006-Ohio-708, 848 N.E.2d 866, \*\*\*.

{¶ 11} Civ.R. 37(B)(2) states in part:

{¶ 12} "If any party \*\*\* fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, \*\*\* the court in which the action is pending may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just, and among others \*\*\* an order \*\*\* dismissing the action or proceeding or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party."

{¶ 13} As noted in *United Holy Church of Am., Inc. v. Kingdom Life Ministries*, supra:

{¶ 14} “\*\*\*dismissal on the merits is a harsh remedy, which should only be imposed when the actions of the defaulting party create a presumption of willfulness or bad faith. \*\*\* Alternative sanctions available should be considered first. Id., citing *Furcello v. Klammer* (1980), 67 Ohio App.2d 156, 159, 426 N.E.2d 187; accord *Coleman v. Cleveland Sch. Dist.*, Cuyahoga App. Nos. 81674 & 81811, 2003-Ohio-880, quoting *Sazima v. Chalko*, 86 Ohio St.3d at 155, 1999-Ohio-92, 712 N.E.2d 729

([a] dismissal on the merits is a harsh remedy requiring the due process guarantee of prior notice. “The purpose of notice is to give the party who is in jeopardy of having his or her action or claim dismissed one last chance to comply with the order or to explain the default.”).”

{¶ 15} The record in this case demonstrates that in June 2005, the attorney for Claeshire Court sent Montilla an itemized statement from MultiVest Management, Inc. which detailed Montilla’s accumulated charges for the period from July 1, 2003 to June 2005. Claeshire Court also sent Montilla an itemized statement from Render Management Group which itemized charges from June 1, 2001 to June 2003. On September 21, 2005, Montilla filed a motion for discovery and production of documents in which she sought a “full and complete itemized breakdown of all debt \* \* \* pertaining to ALL current and previously filed liens.”

{¶ 16} In a Magistrate’s Order dated August 1, 2006, Montilla’s Motion for Discovery and Production of Documents was granted. Claeshire Court was given 30 days to respond to Montilla’s request and also ordered to provide courtesy copies to the magistrate. On August 31, 2006, Claeshire Court filed a motion requiring Montilla to refile and reserve the discovery requests because Claeshire Court could not locate the original requests. The trial court granted this request and, on December 6, 2006, subsequently ordered that all discovery was to be complete by February 28, 2007, and all dispositive motions were to be filed by March 9, 2007.

On December 22, 2006, the estate filed a motion to dismiss in which it complained that it had not received discovery from Claeshire Court, but later, on March 19, 2007, the court noted that “there are no discovery issues” and that “the magistrate will rule on Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment no later than March 23, 2007.”

{¶ 17} On this record it is clear that, although it took an extremely long time for Claeshire Court to provide discovery, the trial court’s March 19, 2007 journal entry noted that “there are no discovery issues” and that “the magistrate will rule on Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment no later than March 23, 2007.” We are therefore unable to conclude that Claeshire Court disobeyed an order of the trial court and we find no abuse of discretion in connection with the trial court’s refusal to dismiss this action pursuant to Civ.R. 37.

{¶ 18} This assignment of error is without merit.

{¶ 19} The estate’s second and third assignments of error are interrelated and state:

{¶ 20} “The trial court erred to the prejudice of Appellants by granting Appellee’s Motion for Summary Judgment on all counts and claims.”

{¶ 21} “The trial court erred to the prejudice of Appellants by affirming the Magistrate’s Decision.”

{¶ 22} Within these assignments of error, the estate asserts that Claeshire Court was not entitled to summary judgment because the certificates of lien were



“bogus, improper and unenforceable,” and the affidavit describing the certificate of lien did not properly establish the amount due. The estate also asserts that there is a genuine issue of material fact as to the intentional infliction of emotional distress claim. The estate finally asserts that the magistrate made only a cursory review of the matter and ignored the pleadings and the estate’s objections.

{¶ 23} We review the grant of summary judgment de novo using the same standards as the trial court. *Nationwide Mut. Fire Ins. Co. v. Guman Bros. Farm* (1995), 73 Ohio St.3d 107, 108, 652 N.E.2d 684.

{¶ 24} A trial court may not grant a motion for summary judgment unless the evidence before the court demonstrates that: (1) no genuine issue as to any material fact remains to be litigated; (2) the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law; and (3) it appears from the evidence that reasonable minds can come to but one conclusion, and viewing such evidence most strongly in favor of the nonmoving party, that conclusion is adverse to the party against whom the motion for summary judgment is made. See, e.g., *Vahila v. Hall* (1997), 77 Ohio St.3d 421, 429-30, 674 N.E.2d 1164, 1171.

{¶ 25} The burden of showing that no genuine issue exists as to any material fact falls upon the moving party in requesting a summary judgment. *Id.*, citing *Harless v. Willis Day Warehousing Co.* (1978), 54 Ohio St.2d 64, 66, 375 N.E.2d 46, 47. The party moving for summary judgment bears the initial burden of informing the

trial court of the basis for its motion and identifying those portions of the record that demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact. *Vahila v. Hall*, supra.

{¶ 26} In responding to a motion for summary judgment, the nonmoving party may not rest on "unsupported allegations in the pleadings." Civ.R. 56(E); *Harless v. Willis Day Warehousing Co.*, supra. Rather, Civ.R. 56 requires the nonmoving party to respond with competent evidence that demonstrates the existence of a genuine issue of material fact for trial. *Vahila v. Hall*, supra. Summary judgment, if appropriate, shall be entered against the nonmoving party. *Jackson v. Alert Fire & Safety Equip., Inc.* (1991), 58 Ohio St.3d 48, 52, 567 N.E.2d 1027, 1031.

{¶ 27} In this matter, a representative of Claeshire Court averred that the certificates of lien in the amount of \$3,424.77 were filed.

{¶ 28} Certificates of lien are governed by R.C. 5311.18, which provides in relevant part as follows:

{¶ 29} "(A) (1) Unless otherwise provided by the declaration or the bylaws, the unit owners association has a lien upon the estate or interest of the owner in any unit and the appurtenant undivided interest in the common elements for the payment of any of the following expenses that are chargeable against the unit and that remain unpaid for ten days after any portion has become due and payable:

{¶ 30} "(a) The portion of the common expenses chargeable against the unit;

{¶ 31} “(b) Interest, administrative late fees, enforcement assessments, and collection costs, attorney's fees, and paralegal fees the association incurs if authorized by the declaration, the bylaws, or the rules of the unit owners association and if chargeable against the unit.

{¶ 32} “(2) Unless otherwise provided by the declaration, the bylaws, or the rules of the unit owners association, the association shall credit payments made by a unit owner for the expenses described in divisions (A)(1)(a) and (b) of this section in the following order of priority:

{¶ 33} “(a) First, to interest owed to the association;

{¶ 34} “(b) Second, to administrative late fees owed to the association;

{¶ 35} “(c) Third, to collection costs, attorney's fees, and paralegal fees incurred by the association;

{¶ 36} “(d) Fourth, to the principal amounts the unit owner owes to the association for the common expenses or penalty assessments chargeable against the unit.

{¶ 37} “(3) The lien described in division (A)(1) of this section is effective on the date that a certificate of lien in the form described in division (A)(3) of this section is filed for record in the office of the recorder of the county or counties in which the condominium property is situated pursuant to an authorization given by the board of directors of the unit owners association. \*\*\*

{¶ 38} “\*\*\*

{¶ 39} “(C) A unit owner who believes that the portion of the common expenses chargeable to the unit, for which the unit owners association files a certificate of lien pursuant to division (A) of this section, has been improperly charged may commence an action for the discharge of the lien in the court of common pleas of the county in which all or a part of the condominium property is situated. In the action, if it is finally determined that the portion of the common expenses was improperly charged to the unit owner or the unit, the court shall enter an order that it determines to be just, which may provide for a discharge of record of all or a portion of the lien.”

{¶ 40} In this matter, Claeshire Court presented evidence that it filed a lien in the amount of \$3,424.77 pursuant to R.C. 5311.18 for Montilla's unpaid common expenses. Claeshire Court also averred that Montilla did not suffer serious emotional distress in this matter. Montilla's estate did not commence a separate action to discharge the lien, pursuant to R.C. 5311.18(C), but the estate clearly raised the issue of the propriety of the charges and the lien in the present case. In its brief in opposition to the motion for summary judgment, the estate disputed the amount of the lien, and also asserted a counterclaim seeking recovery for overpayment . The estate also asserted that “the conduct of kicking a person out of their own home upon a spurious lien constitutes extreme and outrageous conduct for purposes of the emotional distress claim.” While there was no evidence to

demonstrate that Montilla suffered serious emotional distress in this matter, and this claim must therefore fail, cf. *Pyle v. Pyle* (1983), 11 Ohio App.3d 31, 34, 463 N.E.2d 98, the record does contain genuine issues of material fact as to the amount of the lien and the overpayment claims. Finally, the estate complained that the motion did not address remaining components of her counterclaim, including documented overpayments. On this record, we find genuine issues of material fact as to the amounts which may be owed by Montilla and/or Claeshire Court in this matter. These genuine issues of fact were not resolved by the evidentiary materials submitted by Claeshire Court.

{¶ 41} We therefore conclude that the trial court erred in entering summary judgment for Claeshire Court.

{¶ 42} The second and third assignments of error are well-taken.

{¶ 43} This cause is reversed and remanded to the lower court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

It is, therefore, considered that said appellants recover of said appellee their costs herein.

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.

ANN DYKE, JUDGE

KENNETH A. ROCCO, P.J., CONCURS.

CHRISTINE T. MCMONAGLE, J., DISSENTS. (SEE ATTACHED  
DISSENTING OPINION).

[Cite as *Claeshire Court Condo. Unit Owners v. Montilla*, 2008-Ohio-4242.]

CHRISTINE T. McMONAGLE, J., DISSENTING:

{¶ 44} Respectfully, I dissent.

{¶ 45} The complaint for foreclosure and marshaling of liens was filed by Claeshire on September 29, 2004, alleging unpaid association fees. After failed certified and ordinary mail upon Montilla, personal service was finally made on May 13, 2005. Service by certified mail upon defendant Third Federal Savings and Loan (the mortgage holder) was made on October 13, 2004.

{¶ 46} Montilla filed an answer and counterclaim, and Third Federal filed an answer and cross-claim demanding payment of their note secured by a mortgage on the property. These pleadings were all amended several times; the final amended complaint, answers, counterclaim and cross-claim were all filed by the end of 2005.

{¶ 47} On October 1, 2006, Montilla's attorney filed a suggestion of death, notifying the parties that Montilla had passed away on July 6, 2006. Counsel dutifully filed a motion pursuant to Civ.R. 25(A) to substitute the Estate of Julie M. Montilla for Julie M. Montilla, and this motion was granted by the court on January 16, 2007.

{¶ 48} This matter was then heard by a foreclosure magistrate who awarded Claeshire the sum of \$3,424.77 against *Julie Montilla*. The magistrate did not resolve any of Third Federal's claims for its mortgage, nor the Estate's counterclaim. Both the Estate and Third Federal filed objections to the Magistrate's report. The objections were overruled and the court ordered judgment against Julie Montilla in the amount of \$3,424.77 plus 10% interest from August 15, 2005, and \$193.78 per month

from the date of the lien forward. The court also ordered a decree of foreclosure in favor of Claeshire. While this entry contains the incantation “the court finds there is no just cause for delay,” since no claims whatsoever were resolved by the trial court, there is no final appealable order for us to review.

{¶ 49} Julie Montilla is not a party to this action; she was “substituted out” on January 16, 2007. The court’s judgment entry did not resolve Claeshire’s claim against the Estate, it did not resolve Third Federal’s claim against the Estate, nor did it resolve the Estate’s claim against Claeshire. Those being the only claims made in this lawsuit, I would hold that there is no final appealable order of any claim against any party, and this appeal should be dismissed.



[Cite as *Claeshire Court Condo. Unit Owners v. Montilla*, 2008-Ohio-4242.]