IN THE MENTOR MUNICIPAL COURT LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

MENTOR TRAILER PARK,	INC.)	CASE NO.	79	CVG 492	2	
Plaintiff)			ı	Juk Tuk	
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vs)	OPINION	AND	ORDER	c.s	=
HELEN CLARK)))			AL COL	36 FH	ED
Defendant	.) .		,	61.7	1.1	

Defendant's Motion to Vacate is hereby overruled -no valid reason, legal or equitable, being shown to support
defendant's request. The Lobo case, 73 002d 143, relied upon by
defendant is not applicable as it concerned a situation where the
Court denied a defendant-tenant the right at trial to have time
to file a counterclaim, etc., within the Rules. The present
case had no denial of such; no request was made and trial was had.

Defendant's Motion for Relief from Judgment is overruled and Stay of Execution granted by this Court on May 16, 1979,
is hereby set aside. This Court agrees with defendant that Ohio
Revised Code Sections 3733.09 to 3733.20 are remedial and that
Plaintiff's professed policy of requiring a second owner to move
a bought trailer (mobile home) without regard to age and condition
of such is improper.

However, that is not the question in front of this

Court. The defendant would have this Court require the owner of
a trailer park to keep a non-complying tenant in after restitution
has been granted landlord merely because now the tenant wants to
insist upon having the right to sell the mobile home. It would
be trading one abuse for another. The law does prevent a landlord from moving tenant out "solely" because of the sale of a
trailer, Ohio Revised Code 3733.11(H)(2). A look at the rest of
this section clearly indicates the abuse to be remedied is that
of a landlord requiring purchase of trailers (his or others) on
terms only to his benefit. Obviously a non-complying tenant, so

adjudicated, should not now be entitled to such a benefit.

A look at our situation shows no real attempt by tenant to sell trailer before restituion granted. Further, it was 'maybe the son would buy' and one other tentative feeler had been made some two months before. Only after judgment for restitution did three different earnest prospects seek to buy trailer. It should also be noted that plaintiff-landlord could have moved defendant-tenant around May 1st but agreed to give an extension to the end of school.

CONCLUSION

A defaulting or non-complying tenant in a trailer park may not, after Restitution has been granted a landlord, insist on the right to sell the mobile home where such right had not been actively pursued prior to judgment and where notice given some three months before was merely a stated possibility of selling the trailer sometime in the future.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

cc: Charles E. Cannon Attorney for Plaintiff

> Joseph P. Ulrich Attorney for Defendant

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APPROVED: Anthony J/ Aveni Attorney for Plaintiff				7	
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