



# Ohio Legislative Service Commission

## Bill Analysis

Amanda M. Ferguson

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(As Passed by the Senate)

**Sens.** Hughes, Patton, Bacon, Coley, Eklund, Faber, Kearney, Schaffer, Schiavoni, Seitz

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## BILL SUMMARY

### Title to vehicles towed from a private tow-away zone

- Authorizes the owner of a towing service or storage facility in possession of a vehicle to obtain title to it if:
  - The vehicle was towed from a private tow-away zone;
  - The vehicle has a value of less than \$3,500;
  - The owner of the towing service or storage facility complies with certain notice requirements;
  - The vehicle has been left unclaimed for 60 days after initial notice is provided; and
  - The owner of the towing service or storage facility submits a properly executed affidavit to the clerk of courts.
- Generally defines "value" for purposes of the take-title provisions as the wholesale value for that make and model of motor vehicle in good condition.
- Specifies that notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, must be given to the motor vehicle owner and lienholder within five business days of towing the motor vehicle from a private tow-away zone, and establishes requirements for additional notice after the initial notice.
- Establishes the requirements for what must be included in an affidavit submitted to a clerk of courts in order for a towing service or storage facility to obtain title to a motor vehicle.

- Establishes requirements for a towing service or storage facility to obtain title to certain motor vehicles towed from a private tow-away zone prior to the bill's effective date (see **COMMENT**).

### **Title to vehicles left at a repair garage or place of storage**

- Specifies that the owner of a repair garage or place of storage may obtain the title to a motor vehicle under specified circumstances if the vehicle has a value of less than \$3,500 rather than a value of less than \$2,500 as under current law.
- Establishes requirements for a repair garage or place of storage to obtain title to certain motor vehicles left at the repair garage or place of storage prior to the bill's effective date (see **COMMENT**).

### **Removal of vehicles from private property not designated as a private tow-away zone**

- Makes the following three changes regarding vehicles towed from private property not designated as a private tow-away zone:
  - A towing service must deliver the towed motor vehicle to the designated storage location within two hours of removal.
  - The owner of a motor vehicle may retrieve any personal items under specified circumstances.
  - A lienholder may recover a motor vehicle towed upon presentation of proof of ownership.

### **Removal of vehicles from a private tow-away zone**

- Modifies the requirements governing the signs designating a private tow-away zone.
- Requires a towing service to take photographs indicating a violation of a private tow-away zone and establishes requirements governing the taking of photographs.
- Establishes expanded requirements governing notice to owners and lienholders of vehicles towed from a private tow-away zone.
- Requires a storage facility to allow a person to retrieve personal items from a vehicle without charge and under specified circumstances.

## **Civil action**

- Authorizes a vehicle owner to bring a civil action against a towing service or storage facility that violates the laws governing the removal of vehicles from private property or a private tow-away zone.

## **Law enforcement related tows**

- Requires law enforcement to allow the operator of a commercial motor vehicle to arrange for the removal of the vehicle by a towing service unless the vehicle cannot be removed within a specified period.
- Requires vehicles ordered towed by law enforcement to be delivered to a place of storage not more than two hours after removal.
- Allows vehicle owners to retrieve personal items upon presentation of proof of ownership without retrieving the motor vehicle and without paying a fee unless the vehicle is the subject of a criminal investigation.

## **Other towing provisions**

- Prohibits the operation of a towing vehicle unless the towing service that owns the vehicle holds a valid certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) and the certificate number and business telephone number are visibly displayed on both front doors of the vehicle.
- Prohibits a towing service from failing to make its current certificate of public convenience and necessity available for public inspection during normal business hours, and from failing to include its certificate number on all advertising, written estimates, contracts, and invoices.
- Generally prohibits a towing service from providing an estimate to a repair facility or garage when a vehicle is removed from an accident scene and brought to the repair facility or garage and requires, instead, that the estimate be provided to the person who was operating the vehicle at the time of the accident.
- Establishes requirements governing hours of operation and the posting of appropriate telephone contact numbers that are applicable to facilities that store vehicles towed from private property, private tow-away zones, and towed by order of law enforcement.
- Alters the requirements and procedures governing the removal of a motor vehicle from an accident scene, including requirements governing the removal of



commercial vehicles and the liability of a towing service for injury, death, or loss resulting from such removal.

- Makes other changes to the law governing the towing of motor vehicles.

### **Title to motor vehicle in favor of licensed scrap metal dealer**

- Provides that a licensed scrap metal dealer is deemed to have valid title to a motor vehicle if the scrap metal dealer: (1) purchased the motor vehicle in the ordinary course of business, and (2) received an endorsed and notarized certificate of title to the motor vehicle from a seller.
- Provides that any such certificate of title cannot be canceled as having been improperly issued, including having been improperly issued due to the prior theft or conversion of the motor vehicle.
- Provides that if a certificate of title was improperly issued, unlawfully obtained, or falsified prior to the transfer of the certificate to a scrap metal dealer who is deemed to have such valid title, both of the following apply:

--Any other person with a valid certificate of title for the motor vehicle may seek legal recourse from the person who sold the motor vehicle to the scrap metal dealer; and

--The person does not have a claim for relief against, and may not recover damages in a civil action against, the scrap metal dealer.

### **Information accompanying insurance company's application for motor vehicle salvage certificate of title**

- Modifies the evidence and documents an insurance company must submit with an application for a salvage certificate of title to a damaged motor vehicle that the insurance company declared economically impractical to repair and was unable to obtain the properly endorsed certificate of title for the vehicle.

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Title to vehicles .....	5
Title to vehicles towed from a private tow-away zone .....	6
Notice .....	6
Execution of affidavit .....	7
Vehicles towed prior to the bill's effective date (see COMMENT) .....	8
Title to vehicles left at a repair garage or place of storage.....	8
Vehicles at a repair garage or in storage on the bill's effective date (see COMMENT) .....	9
Removal of vehicles from private property not designated as a private tow-away zone.....	10



Removal of vehicles from a private tow-away zone.....	10
Signage requirements .....	10
Photograph requirements.....	12
Notice of vehicle removal and delivery of the vehicle .....	12
Retrieval of personal items .....	13
Civil actions.....	13
Law enforcement related tows .....	14
Background.....	14
Changes made by the bill.....	14
Towing and certificates of public convenience .....	15
Removal of vehicles from an accident scene .....	15
Price estimates .....	15
Removal of commercial motor vehicles .....	16
Liability for removal .....	17
Storage facility requirements.....	17
Title to motor vehicle in favor of licensed scrap metal dealer.....	18
Information accompanying insurance company's application for motor vehicle salvage certificate of title.....	18

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## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### Title to vehicles

The bill alters the existing provisions of law that allow a repair garage or place of storage to obtain title to a motor vehicle left at the repair garage or place of storage. In addition, the bill establishes a new system by which a towing service or storage facility may obtain title to vehicles towed from a private tow-away zone which have been left unclaimed. For purposes of both the existing provisions and the bill's new provisions, the bill defines motor vehicle "value" to mean the wholesale value for that make and model of motor vehicle in good condition at the time the towing service submits an affidavit to the clerk of courts (see below), as provided in a vehicle valuation guide that is generally available and recognized by the motor vehicle industry, minus either of the following, as applicable:

- (1) The estimated cost of repairs to restore the motor vehicle to the wholesale value for that make and model of motor vehicle; or
- (2) The cost of any agreed-upon repairs.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> R.C. 4505.101(E)(3).



## **Title to vehicles towed from a private tow-away zone**

The bill authorizes the owner of a towing service or storage facility that is in possession of a vehicle to obtain a certificate of title to the vehicle provided that all of the following apply:

(1) The vehicle was towed from a private tow-away zone;

(2) The vehicle has a value of less than \$3,500;

(3) The vehicle has been left unclaimed for 60 days after the date the earliest notice required under the bill (see below) is received by the motor vehicle owner, as evidenced by a receipt signed by any person, or 60 days after the towing company or storage facility has been notified that delivery was not possible;

(4) The owner of the towing service or storage facility submits a properly executed affidavit to the clerk of courts (see below).<sup>2</sup>

Under the bill, "towing service or storage facility" means any for-hire motor carrier that removes a motor vehicle from a private tow-away zone and any place to which such a for-hire motor carrier delivers a motor vehicle.<sup>3</sup>

### **Notice**

As stated above, the owner of a towing service or storage facility, in order to obtain title to a motor vehicle, must comply with specified notice requirements. Under the bill, when a vehicle is removed from a private tow-away zone, the owner of the towing service or storage facility from which the vehicle may be recovered must immediately cause a search to be made of the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) to ascertain the identity of the owner and any lienholder of the motor vehicle. The owner of the towing service or storage facility then must send notice to the vehicle owner and any known lienholder as follows:

(1) Within five business days of removal of the vehicle from the private tow-away zone, if the vehicle has not yet been recovered, to the owner's and lienholder's last known address by certified or express mail with return receipt requested or by a commercial carrier service utilizing any form of delivery requiring a signed receipt;

(2) If the vehicle remains unclaimed 30 days after the first notice is sent, additional notice must be sent as provided in (1) above; and

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<sup>2</sup> R.C. 4505.101(B).

<sup>3</sup> R.C. 4505.101(E)(2).



(3) If the vehicle remains unclaimed 45 days after the first notice is sent, a second additional notice must be sent as provided in (1) above.

Sixty days after the earliest required notice is received, as evidenced by a receipt signed by any person or 60 days after the towing company or storage facility has been notified that delivery was not possible, whichever is applicable, the owner of a towing service or storage facility may initiate the process for obtaining a certificate of title to the motor vehicle.<sup>4</sup>

**Limitations on take title provisions.** Under the bill, the owner of a towing service or storage facility may not obtain title to a motor vehicle in the possession of the towing service or storage facility if the towing service or storage facility has not either received a signed receipt for any of the required notices or been informed that delivery was not possible.<sup>5</sup>

#### **Execution of affidavit**

As stated above, in order to obtain title to a vehicle, the owner of a towing service or storage facility must execute an affidavit and submit it to the clerk of courts. The affidavit must set forth an itemized statement of the value of the motor vehicle as defined under the bill (see above); that notices to remove the vehicle have been mailed to the owner and any lienholder as required under the bill; the length of time that the motor vehicle has remained unclaimed after the date the earliest notice required under the bill was received or the towing service or storage facility was notified that delivery was not possible; and that a search of the records of the BMV has been made for outstanding liens on the motor vehicle.<sup>6</sup>

Upon submission of a properly executed affidavit, the clerk of courts must issue a certificate of title to the owner of the towing service or storage facility, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances. Upon receipt of the certificate of title, the towing service or storage facility must pay the clerk of courts the value of the motor vehicle. The clerk must deposit the amount paid into the county general fund.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> R.C. 4513.601(F).

<sup>5</sup> R.C. 4513.601(F)(3).

<sup>6</sup> R.C. 4505.101(B)(4).

<sup>7</sup> R.C. 4505.101(C).



### **Vehicles towed prior to the bill's effective date (see COMMENT)**

The owner of a towing service or storage facility may obtain title to a vehicle that came into the possession of the towing service or storage facility prior to the bill's effective date if all of the following apply:

(1) The vehicle was towed from a private tow-away zone prior to the bill's effective date.

(2) The vehicle has a value of less than \$3,500 as determined under the bill.

(3) The towing service or storage facility sends an initial notice to the vehicle owner and any lienholder in accordance with the bill not later than 30 days after the bill's effective date. Each notice also must include the value of the motor vehicle and a statement that if the owner or lienholder fails to claim the vehicle, the repair garage or place of storage may obtain title to the vehicle.

(4) The towing service or storage facility complies with all other applicable requirements necessary to take title to the vehicle.<sup>8</sup>

### **Title to vehicles left at a repair garage or place of storage**

The bill increases the cap on the value of a motor vehicle for which the owner of a repair garage or place of storage may obtain a certificate of title and clarifies the process for obtaining title to such a vehicle. Under current law, a repair garage or place of storage generally may obtain title to a motor vehicle if all of the following apply:

(1) The motor vehicle has a value of less than \$2,500;

(2) The vehicle has been left unclaimed for 15 days or more following the completion of a requested repair or agreed term of storage;

(3) The owner of the repair garage or place of storage has sent notice to the owner of the vehicle via certified mail, the owner of the repair garage or place of storage has either received the signed receipt from the certified mail or has been notified that delivery was not possible, and the vehicle has remained unclaimed for an additional 15 days or more after the notice was sent;

(4) The owner of the repair garage or place of storage has conducted a search of the records of the BMV. If the records indicate any outstanding lien, the owner of the

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<sup>8</sup> Section 3.



repair garage or place of storage must notify the mortgagee or lienholder and give the mortgagee or lienholder 15 days from the mailing of the notice to claim the vehicle.

(5) The owner of the repair garage or place of storage has filed an affidavit that contains the information discussed above with regard to a towing service or storage facility, including an itemized statement of the value of the motor vehicle (the value is determined in accordance with rules adopted by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles).<sup>9</sup>

The bill allows the owner of a repair garage or place of storage to take title to a vehicle with a value of up to \$3,500 and clarifies that the owner of the repair garage or place of storage must send notice to the owner of the vehicle after a vehicle has remained unclaimed for 15 days or more.<sup>10</sup>

The bill clarifies that "repair garage or place of storage" means any business with which a person entered into an agreement for the repair of a motor vehicle or any business with which a person entered into an agreement for the storage of a motor vehicle.<sup>11</sup>

**Vehicles at a repair garage or in storage on the bill's effective date (see COMMENT)**

The owner of a repair garage or place of storage may obtain title to a motor vehicle with a value of at least \$2,500 but less than \$3,500 that came into the possession of the repair garage or place of storage prior to the bill's effective date if all of the following apply:

(1) The motor vehicle has been left unclaimed for 15 days or more following completion of the requested repair or the agreed term of storage.

(2) The repair garage or place of storage sends the notice to the vehicle owner and any lienholder in accordance with the bill not later than 30 days after the bill's effective date. The notice also must include the value of the vehicle and a statement that if the owner or lienholder fails to claim the vehicle the repair garage or place of storage may obtain title to the vehicle.

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<sup>9</sup> R.C. 4505.101(A) and (C).

<sup>10</sup> R.C. 4505.101(A)(1).

<sup>11</sup> R.C. 4505.101(E)(1).



(3) The repair garage or place of storage otherwise complies with all other applicable requirements necessary to take title to the vehicle.<sup>12</sup>

## **Removal of vehicles from private property not designated as a private tow-away zone**

The bill makes three changes to the law governing the removal of a vehicle from private property not designated as a private tow-away zone and the process by which the owner or lienholder may recover such a vehicle. Those changes are as follows:

(1) A towing service must deliver the motor vehicle to the designated storage location within two hours of removal.<sup>13</sup>

(2) The owner of a motor vehicle may retrieve any personal item from the motor vehicle without retrieving the motor vehicle and without paying any fee, upon presentation of proof of ownership, so long as the personal item has not been determined by the sheriff or chief of police to be necessary to a criminal investigation.<sup>14</sup>

(3) A lienholder may recover a motor vehicle upon presentation of proof of ownership.<sup>15</sup>

## **Removal of vehicles from a private tow-away zone**

### **Signage requirements**

The bill modifies the required contents of a warning sign at the location of a private tow-away zone. Under the bill, the sign must include all of the following:

(1) A statement that the property is a tow-away zone;

(2) A description of persons authorized to park on the property;

(3) If the private tow-away zone is not enforceable at all times, the times during which the parking restrictions are enforced;

(4) The telephone number and the address of the place from which a towed vehicle may be recovered at any time during the day or night; and

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<sup>12</sup> Section 3.

<sup>13</sup> R.C. 4513.60(A)(2).

<sup>14</sup> R.C. 4513.60(D)(2).

<sup>15</sup> R.C. 4513.60(D)(1).



(5) A statement that the failure to recover a towed vehicle may result in the loss of title to the vehicle.<sup>16</sup>

With regard to the description of persons authorized to park on the property, the bill specifies that if the property is a residential property, the owner of the private property may include on the sign a statement that only tenants and guests may park in the private tow-away zone, subject to the terms of the property owner. Additionally, if the property is a commercial property, the owner of the private property may include on the sign a statement that only customers may park in the private tow-away zone. However, in all cases, if it is not apparent which persons may park in the private tow-away zone, the owner must include on the sign the address of the property on which the private tow-away zone is located or the name of the business which is located on the property designated as a private tow-away zone.<sup>17</sup>

The bill provides that the owner of property that was established as a private tow-away zone under the Towing Law as it existed prior to the effective date of the bill may retain existing private tow-away zone signs that comply with the requirements of that law for one year after the effective date of the bill. However, at any time, in order to comply with the signage requirements, a property owner may modify existing private tow-away zone signs by affixing stickers or an addendum to the existing sign in lieu of replacing the sign.<sup>18</sup>

Under current law, the owner of private property may establish a private tow-away zone if the owner posts a sign that is visible from all entrances to the property, is at least 18 x 24 inches, and contains all of the following:

(1) Notice that the property is a private tow-away zone and that vehicles not authorized to park on the property will be towed;

(2) The telephone number of the person from whom a towed vehicle can be recovered, the address of the place to which the vehicle will be taken, and the place from which it may be recovered; and

(3) A statement that the vehicle may be recovered at any time during the day or night upon the submission of proof of ownership, and payment of a towing charge of not more than \$90 and a storage charge of not more than \$12 per 24-hour period. (The

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<sup>16</sup> R.C. 4513.601(A)(1).

<sup>17</sup> R.C. 4513.601(A)(1)(b).

<sup>18</sup> R.C. 4513.601(A). The signage requirements in current law, which are revised and recodified by the bill, are in R.C. 4513.60(B).

sign also must state that if the vehicle has a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 10,000 pounds and is a truck, bus, or a combination of a commercial tractor and trailer or semitrailer, then the towing charge may be up to \$150 and the storage charge may be up to \$20 per 24-hour period.)<sup>19</sup>

### **Photograph requirements**

The bill requires that prior to towing a vehicle from a private tow-away zone, a towing service must make all reasonable efforts to take as many photographs as necessary to evidence that the vehicle is clearly parked on private property in violation of the private tow-away zone and record the time and date of all photographs. The towing service must retain the photographs and the record for at least 30 days after the date the vehicle is recovered, or at least two years after the date the vehicle is towed, whichever is earlier.<sup>20</sup>

A towing service or storage facility in possession of a vehicle that is removed from a private tow-away zone must show the vehicle owner, operator, or lienholder who contests the removal of the vehicle all photographs taken under the bill. Upon request, the towing service or storage facility must provide copies of all photographs in the medium in which the photographs are stored, whether paper, electronic, or otherwise.<sup>21</sup>

### **Notice of vehicle removal and delivery of the vehicle**

The bill imposes a timeframe within which a towing service must notify law enforcement that a vehicle has been removed from a private tow-away zone. Under current law, the owner of private property or the agent of the owner that causes the removal of a vehicle from a private tow-away zone must promptly notify the police department of the municipal corporation, township, or township or joint police district in which the property is located of all of the following: (1) the removal, (2) the vehicle's license number, make, model, and color, (3) the location from which the vehicle was removed, (4) the date and time of removal, (5) the telephone number of the person from whom the vehicle may be recovered, and (6) the address of the place to which the vehicle has been taken and from which it may be recovered.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> R.C. 4513.60(B)(1)(a).

<sup>20</sup> R.C. 4513.601(D)(1).

<sup>21</sup> R.C. 4513.601(G)(2).

<sup>22</sup> R.C. 4513.60(D)(1).



Under the bill, the towing service that removes the vehicle must provide that notice to the appropriate law enforcement agency within two hours of vehicle removal. In addition, the bill clarifies that notice also may be given to the county sheriff when it is appropriate.<sup>23</sup> Lastly, the towing service or storage facility also must immediately cause a search to be made of the records of the BMV to ascertain the identity of the owner and any lienholder of the motor vehicle and send notice to the owner and any lienholder within five business days of the removal. If the towing service or storage facility seeks to obtain title to the motor vehicle, the towing service or storage facility must comply with additional notice requirements as discussed above (see "**Title to vehicles towed from a private tow-away zone**").

The bill also specifies that the towing service must deliver the vehicle to the location from which it may be recovered not more than two hours after it is removed from the private tow-away zone.<sup>24</sup>

### **Retrieval of personal items**

Upon presentation of proof of ownership, which may be evidenced by a certificate of title to the vehicle, the owner of a vehicle that is removed from a private tow-away zone may retrieve any personal items from the vehicle without retrieving the vehicle and without paying any fee. For purposes of the bill, "personal items" do not include any items attached to the vehicle.<sup>25</sup>

### **Civil actions**

Under the bill, a vehicle owner may bring a civil action against a towing service or storage facility that violates the laws governing the removal of vehicles from private property or a private tow-away zone. If a court determines that the towing service or storage facility committed the violation, the court must award the vehicle owner the following:

(1) If it is a first violation, \$1,000;

(2) If it is a second violation, \$2,500;

(3) If it is a third or subsequent violation, \$2,500. In addition, the court must order the Public Utilities Commission to revoke the towing service's or storage facility's

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<sup>23</sup> R.C. 4513.601(E)(1).

<sup>24</sup> R.C. 4513.60(D)(2).

<sup>25</sup> R.C. 4513.601(G)(3).



certificate of public convenience and necessity. The Commission is required to comply with the order.

## **Law enforcement related tows**

### **Background**

Under current law, if a vehicle comes into the possession of a sheriff, chief of police, or state highway patrol trooper as a result of the performance of that law enforcement officer's duties, the law enforcement officer may order the vehicle into storage. Additionally, such a law enforcement officer may order a vehicle into storage if the vehicle has been left on a public street or other property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel, or upon or within the right-of-way of any road or highway for 48 hours or longer without notification to the sheriff or chief of police. In either case, if the vehicle is ordered to be removed, the applicable law enforcement officer must designate the place of storage.<sup>26</sup>

### **Changes made by the bill**

The bill clarifies that a law enforcement officer may not order a vehicle into storage under the above provisions if the vehicle was involved in an accident (see "**Removal of vehicles from accident scenes**," below). Further, the bill specifies that a law enforcement officer may not order a commercial vehicle into storage under the above provisions unless the law enforcement officer allows the owner or operator of the commercial vehicle the opportunity to arrange for the removal of the motor vehicle within a period of time specified by the law enforcement officer. If the law enforcement officer determines that the vehicle cannot be removed within the specified period of time, the law enforcement officer then must order the removal of the vehicle.

The bill provides that if the law enforcement officer orders the removal of a motor vehicle by a towing service, the towing service must deliver the motor vehicle to the location designated by the law enforcement officer not more than two hours after the time it is removed. Further, upon presentation of proof of ownership, the owner of the motor vehicle may retrieve any personal items from the vehicle without retrieving the vehicle and without paying any fee. However, the owner may not retrieve any personal item that has been determined by the law enforcement officer to be necessary to a criminal investigation. For purposes of the bill, "personal items" do not include any items that are attached to the vehicle.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> R.C. 4513.61.

<sup>27</sup> R.C. 4513.61.



## **Towing and certificates of public convenience**

Under the bill, no person may operate a towing vehicle for a towing service and no person who owns a towing vehicle used by a towing service or has supervisory responsibility over a towing vehicle used by a towing service, may permit the operation of a towing vehicle used by a towing service, unless both of the following apply:

- (1) The towing service holds a valid certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO); and
- (2) The certificate number and business telephone number is visibly displayed on both the left and right front doors of the towing vehicle.

The bill also provides that no towing service may do either of the following:

- (1) Fail to make its current certificate of public convenience and necessity available for public inspection during normal business hours; and
- (2) Fail to include its certificate number on all advertising, written estimates, contracts, and invoices.

For purposes of these prohibitions, a "towing service" means any for-hire motor carrier that is engaged on an intrastate basis anywhere in Ohio in the business of towing a motor vehicle over any public highway in Ohio.<sup>28</sup>

## **Removal of vehicles from an accident scene**

### **Price estimates**

Under the bill, prior to removing a motor vehicle from an accident scene on any street or highway or any other property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking, a towing service must provide an estimate of the price for the removal to the person who was operating the motor vehicle at the time of the accident. However, the towing service does not have to provide the estimate if the person is incapacitated, seriously injured, or otherwise unavailable. Additionally, the towing service is prohibited from submitting such an estimate to the repair facility or storage facility to which the motor vehicle is transported unless the person who was operating the motor vehicle at the time of the accident was incapacitated, seriously injured, or otherwise unavailable.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> R.C. 4511.67(A).

<sup>29</sup> R.C. 4513.68(A).



The towing service must ensure that any estimate includes the fees, services to be rendered, and destination of the vehicle.<sup>30</sup>

The bill's provisions regarding towing from an accident scene do not apply if all of the following are applicable:

- (1) The towing service removes a motor vehicle from an accident scene;
- (2) The removal is conducted pursuant to a contract between the towing service and the issuer of a policy of motor vehicle insurance covering the motor vehicle; and
- (3) The contract requires the towing service to be paid directly by the issuer of the policy.<sup>31</sup>

If a towing service fails to provide an estimate at an accident scene as required under the bill, the towing service is not permitted to charge fees for the towing and storage of the motor vehicle removed from the accident scene that exceed 25% of the fees authorized for a motor vehicle removed from a private tow-away zone. Further, any storage facility that accepts vehicles towed from accident scenes must conspicuously post a notice at the entrance to the storage facility that states that limitation on fees.<sup>32</sup>

### **Removal of commercial motor vehicles**

The bill alters the requirements governing the removal of motor vehicles from accident scenes. In general, under current law, if a motor vehicle accident occurs on a street or highway, specified public safety officials may remove the motor vehicle (if unoccupied), any cargo, or personal property from the street or highway.

The bill specifies that if the motor vehicle being removed is a commercial motor vehicle, the public safety official may allow the owner or operator of the vehicle the opportunity to arrange for the removal of the motor vehicle within a period of time specified by the public safety official. If the public safety official determines that the motor vehicle cannot be removed within the specified period of time, the public safety official must remove or order the removal of the motor vehicle.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> R.C. 4513.68(B).

<sup>31</sup> R.C. 4513.68(C).

<sup>32</sup> R.C. 4513.68(D) and (E).

<sup>33</sup> R.C. 4513.66(A)(2).

## **Liability for removal**

The bill alters the exceptions to the provisions of law that limit the liability of a towing service. Under the bill, the limitation of liability provisions do not apply to:

(1) A private towing service that was authorized, employed, or arranged by a public safety official to perform the removal of the motor vehicle, cargo, or personal property but the towing service performed the removal in a negligent manner; or

(2) A private towing service that was authorized, employed, or arranged by a public safety official to perform the removal of the motor vehicle, cargo, or personal property because the motor vehicle, cargo, or personal property was endangering public safety, and the private towing service performed the removal in a reckless manner.<sup>34</sup>

## **Storage facility requirements**

The bill requires the owner of a storage facility to ensure that the facility remains open during both of the following periods of time to allow a vehicle owner or lienholder to retrieve a vehicle in the possession of the storage facility:

(1) Any time during which a towing service is towing a vehicle pursuant to the various towing statutes (tows from private property and private tow-away zones, and law enforcement ordered tows) and the vehicle will be held by the storage facility;

(2) Between nine o'clock in the morning and noon on the day after any day during which the storage facility accepted for storage a vehicle towed under the towing statutes (tows from private property and private tow-away zones, and law enforcement ordered tows).

The bill requires the owner of a storage facility that accepts towed vehicles under the bill's provisions to ensure that a notice is conspicuously posted at the entrance to the storage facility that states the telephone number at which the owner or lienholder of a vehicle may contact the owner or a representative of the storage facility for the purpose of retrieving a vehicle when the storage facility is closed. The owner of the storage facility also must provide that telephone number to the sheriff of a county or chief of police of a municipal corporation, township, or township joint police district. The owner of the storage facility must ensure that a process is in place for purposes of answering calls at all times of day or night.

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<sup>34</sup> R.C. 4513.66(B)(2).



Upon receiving a call from the owner or lienholder of a vehicle who seeks to recover the vehicle, the owner of the storage facility must ensure that, within three hours of the phone call, a representative of the storage facility is available to release the vehicle upon being presented with proof of ownership of the vehicle and payment of an after-hours retrieval fee established by rule of the Public Utilities Commission and all other applicable fees.<sup>35</sup>

### **Title to motor vehicle in favor of licensed scrap metal dealer**

Under the bill, a licensed scrap metal dealer is deemed to have valid title to a motor vehicle if both of the following apply:

(1) The scrap metal dealer purchased the motor vehicle in the ordinary course of business; and

(2) The scrap metal dealer received an endorsed and notarized certificate of title to the motor vehicle from a seller regardless of whether the certificate of title was issued under any provision of the Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title Law.<sup>36</sup> Any such certificate of title to a motor vehicle cannot be canceled as having been improperly issued, including having been improperly issued due to the prior theft or conversion of the motor vehicle.<sup>37</sup>

The bill also provides that if a certificate of title to a motor vehicle was improperly issued, unlawfully obtained, or falsified prior to the transfer of the certificate of title to a scrap metal dealer who is deemed to have valid title pursuant to the bill, any other person with a valid certificate of title for the motor vehicle may seek legal recourse from the person who sold the motor vehicle to the scrap metal dealer. Such a person does not have a claim for relief against, and may not recover damages in a civil action against, the scrap metal dealer.<sup>38</sup>

### **Information accompanying insurance company's application for motor vehicle salvage certificate of title**

The bill requires that when an insurance company applies to a clerk of a court of common pleas for a salvage certificate of title for a damaged motor vehicle that it declared economically impractical to repair and, after having obtained the vehicle from

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<sup>35</sup> R.C. 4513.69 and 4921.251.

<sup>36</sup> R.C. 4505.191(A)(1) and (2).

<sup>37</sup> R.C. 4505.02 and 4505.17(A).

<sup>38</sup> R.C. 4505.191(B).

its insured after settling the claim relative to the vehicle, was unable to obtain the properly endorsed certificate of title for the vehicle in a timely manner, the application must be accompanied by:

- (1) Evidence that the insurance company paid a total loss claim on the vehicle;
- (2) A copy of the written request for the certificate of title from the insurance company or its designee; and
- (3) Proof that the request was delivered by a nationally recognized courier service to the last known address of the vehicle owner and any known lienholder.

Current law also requires the application to be accompanied by evidence that the insurance company paid a total loss claim on the vehicle. However, it then requires the application to be accompanied by: (1) a copy of the written request for the certificate of title on the insurance company's letterhead, and (2) the original certified mail, return receipt notice, addressed to the last known owner of the vehicle and any known lienholder.<sup>39</sup>

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## COMMENT

It is unclear if the bill's provisions related to obtaining title to vehicles that were towed prior to the effective date of the bill, or left unclaimed at a repair garage or place of storage prior to the effective date of the bill, are unconstitutionally retroactive under Article II, Section 28 of the Ohio Constitution. See *Van Fossen v. Babcock & Wilcox Co.*, 36 Ohio St.3d 100 (1988).

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## HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	02-11-14
Reported, S. State Gov't Oversight & Reform	12-04-14
Passed Senate (32-0)	12-04-14

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<sup>39</sup> R.C. 4505.11(C)(1)(b).

