Lightning liability?

that provide relevant and helpful information in the event that a golfer fails to heed nature's warnings and is caught during a lightning storm.

Additionally, if possible, lightning-proof shelters should be supplied at a central area on a golf course. Obviously, lightning shelters cannot be provided on every hole, nor will they be located in such a way that every golfer can reach them easily. However, they should be available where possible. But, it is more dangerous to provide shelters which are not lightning-proof which give patrons a false sense of security.

Examination of the pre-trial proceedings reveals that lawyers for both sides began a rather rigorous discovery process immediately after Mrs. Fisher filed suit. The sworn testimony of a variety of witnesses was preserved for trial.

The plaintiff retained Edward Wankel, a parks and recreation director from Long Island, N.Y., to testify that it was the golf course industry standard to provide some warnings and/or actions to protect golfers in the event of an imminent thunder and lightning storm. The city of South Portland retained a local PGA professional, Bryce Roberts, of Prouts Neck Country Club in Scarborough, Maine, who testified there was no industry standard

concerning lightning protection and many golf courses did different things about lightning protection. In fact, most did nothing.

There was no question the municipal course had not undertaken any lightning "precautions." It did not have a United States Golf Association (USGA) or Golf magazine poster concerning the dangers of lightning. There was no evacuation procedure in the event of a lightning storm. The course did not sound horns or sirens to warn patrons of imminent lightning storms. It did not undertake

The sounding of horns or sirens relies upon the judgment of the pro shop staff or other personnel. If that judgment is not correct, would a golf course operator become liable in a situation where he ordinarily would not be?

any programs to educate its patrons of the dangers of lightning or of the procedures to be taken in event of a lightning storm.

South Portland had no specific lightning-proof storm shelters on the golf course, although the clubhouse and a maintenance shed were within 1,000 yards of the area where Mr. Fisher was killed. The recreation director for the city and the golf course superintendent testified that either of those buildings would have been protection for Mr. Fisher and his group. At no time prior to Mr. Fisher's death had anyone requested lightning shelters on



South Portland Municipal Golf Course.

The city brought a motion before the court to have Mrs. Fisher's claim dismissed prior to trial. The city argued there

was no legal basis for her claim that there was a duty to warn adults of the dangers of lightning or that they had to leave a golf course during a thunder and lightning storm. The court denied the motion, allowing the matter to proceed to trial.

At trial Mr. Wankel again testified and stated that 50 percent of all lightning deaths occur on golf courses. He testified it was well known within the golfing industry, in 1990, that lightning was dangerous to golfers and that golfers should be warned, in some fashion, of the dangers of lightning storms and what to do in the event of a lightning storm.

Mr. Wankel did admit, on cross-examination, that Mr. Fisher would have been exposed, in national golf magazines, to a variety of lightning safety tips. He also admitted that Mr. Fisher, an avid golfer who played 35 to 40 times a year, more likely than not would have been exposed to a USGA poster at some golf course other than South Portland Muni.

The most powerful witness in this matter was Mr. Rosengren. He testified that he and Mr. Fisher were aware of thunder and lightning in the area and decided to "wait it out." Mrs. Fisher admitted, upon cross-examination, that her husband was aware of the "awesome power" of lightning and had, in fact, comforted his daughters during thunder and lightning storms.

Others actions routinely taken by golf courses would seem to add, not detract, from their liability. For instance, the sounding of horns or sirens relies upon the judgment of the pro shop staff or

If that judgment is not correct, would a golf course operator become liable in a situation where he ordinarily would not be? It certainly was a question that was raised throughout the Fisher trial. Also, dispatching attendants on the golf course in anything other than automobiles asks employees to risk their lives in situations where golfers might well be failing to heed nature's warnings

In the end, one hopes that golfers will continue to rely upon their own common sense to leave a golf course when thunder and lightning threatens. Nature provides the best warnings for an impending thunder storm. Those warnings include thunder, lightning and/or heavy precipitation and wind. Although some golfers may never heed nature's warnings, hopefully common sense and personal responsibility will prevent another tragedy like Tom Fisher's.

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