MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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117th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1995

Legislative Document

No. 1118

H.P. 801

House of Representatives, March 30, 1995

An Act to Amend the Laws Pertaining to the Duties of Skiers and Tramway Passengers by Defining Inherent Risks.

Reference to the Committee on Business and Economic Development suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative CAMERON of Rumford.
Cosponsored by Representatives: CAMPBELL of Holden, CROSS of Dover-Foxcroft,
DEXTER of Kingfield, DiPIETRO of South Portland, DONNELLY of Presque Isle, FISHER
of Brewer, KNEELAND of Easton, LEMONT of Kittery, LIBBY of Kennebunk, REED of
Dexter, ROBICHAUD of Caribou, STONE of Bangor, VIGUE of Winslow, WINGLASS of
Auburn, WINSOR of Norway, Senators: BEGLEY of Lincoln, CIANCHETTE of Somerset,
HANLEY of Oxford, HARRIMAN of Cumberland.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 26 MRSA §488, as amended by PL 1979, c. 514, §3, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§488. Skiers' and tramway passengers' responsibilities

- 8 1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
- 12 "Inherent risks of skiing" means those dangers or conditions that are an integral part of the sport of skiing, including, but not limited to: existing and changing weather 14 conditions; existing and changing snow conditions, such as 16 ice, hardpack, powder, packed powder, slush and granular, corn, crust, cut-up and machine-made snow; surface or 18 subsurface conditions, such as dirt, grass, bare spots, forest growth, rocks, stumps, trees and other natural objects and collisions with or falls resulting from such 20 natural objects; lift towers, lights, signs, posts, fences, 22 mazes or enclosures, hydrants, water or air pipes, snow-making and snow-grooming equipment, marked or lit trail maintenance vehicles and snowmobiles, and other man-made 24 structures or objects and their components, and collisions with or falls resulting from such man-made objects; 26 variations in steepness or terrain, whether natural or as a 28 result of slope design; snow-making or snow-grooming operations, including but not limited to ski jumps, roads and catwalks or other terrain modifications; the presence of 30 and collisions with other skiers; and the failure of skiers to ski safely, in control or within their own abilities. 32 The term "inherent risks of skiing" does not include the negligent operation of the ski area by the ski area 34 operator, its agents, representatives or employees.

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- B. "Skiing" means the use of a ski area for the purpose of donwhill, telemark or cross country skiing or snowboarding; for the purpose of sliding downhill on snow or ice on skis, a toboggan, sled, tube, snowboard or any other device; or for the purpose of using any of the facilities of the ski area, including but not limited to ski slopes and trails.
- C. "Skier" means any person who participates in any of the activities at a ski area described in paragraph B.

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2. Acceptance of inherent risks. Because skiing as a recreational sport, and the use of passenger tranways associated with skiing, may be hazardous to skiers or passengers, regardless of all feasible safety measures that may be taken, each person

- who participates in the sport of skiing accepts, as a matter of
 law, the risks inherent in the sport and, to that extent, may not
 maintain an action against or recover from the ski area operator,
 its agents, representatives or employees, for any losses,
 injuries, damages or death that result from the inherent risks of
 skiing.
 - 3. Duty to ski within limits of ability. A skier has the sole responsibility for knowing the range of the skier's own ability to negotiate any slope or ski trail, and it is the duty of the skier to ski within the limits of the skier's own ability, to maintain control of the rate of speed and the course at all times while skiing, to heed all posted and verbal warnings and instructions and to refrain from acting in a manner that may cause or contribute to the injury of the skier or others.

4. Responsibility for collisions. The responsibility for a collision between any skier while skiing and any person or object is solely that of the skier or skiers involved in the collision and not the responsibility of the ski area operator, its agents, representatives or employees.

5. Liability. A ski area operator, its agents, representatives or employees are not liable for any loss, injury, damage or death resulting from the design of the ski area.

6. Provision of name and current address required. A skier involved in, causing or contributing to a collision or other accident at a ski area that results in a fall or injury may not leave the vicinity of the collision or accident before giving that skier's name and current address to an employee or representative of the ski area operator or a member of the ski patrol, except for the purpose of securing aid for a person injured in the collision, in which case the person leaving the scene of the collision shall give that skier's name and current address after securing such aid. A ski area operator, or its agents, representatives or employees, is not liable for a skier's failure to provide that skier's name and address or for leaving the vicinity of an accident or collision.

- 7. Actions not prohibited. This section does not prevent the maintenance of an action against a ski area operator for:
- A. The negligent operation of the ski area; or
- B. The negligent design, construction, operation or maintenance of a passenger tramway.

STATEMENT OF FACT

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Current law provides that inherent dangers exist in the sport of skiing and that skiers are deemed to have assumed the risk of those dangers. However, existing law does not include a list of what constitutes an inherent danger.

This bill amends the law to define the inherent risks of skiing in order to assist in determining the liability of skiers and ski area operators as a matter of law prior to trial. The bill also specifies that downhill, telemark and cross country skiing, snowboarding and other methods of sliding downhill are all covered by the law. The bill also establishes the bases for recovery by skiers against ski areas for personal injuries and establishes the duties of skiers and the areas of legal responsibility for ski area operations.