



# Court of Claims of Ohio

The Ohio Judicial Center  
65 South Front Street, Third Floor  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614.387.9800 or 1.800.824.8263  
[www.cco.state.oh.us](http://www.cco.state.oh.us)

MARGARET L. JONES

Plaintiff

v.

MALABAR FARM STATE PARK

Defendant

Case No. 2011-02999-AD

Deputy Clerk Daniel R. Borchert

## MEMORANDUM DECISION

{¶1} On February 3, 2011, plaintiff, Margaret Jones, suffered property damage when ice fell from a building owned by defendant, Malabar Farm State Park, and struck the parked car plaintiff had been driving. Specifically, the hood, fenders, and windshield, were damaged by ice and snow falling from the roof of defendant's visitor's center where plaintiff was working. Plaintiff contended her car was damaged as a proximate result of negligence on the part of defendant in maintaining a dangerous condition on state park premises. Consequently, plaintiff filed this complaint seeking to recover \$1,236.45 the cost for repairs to the vehicle and reimbursement of the filing fee. The \$25.00 filing fee was paid.

{¶2} Defendant denied any liability in this matter. Defendant suggested plaintiff was aware of the "open and obvious condition of ice sliding off the overhanging eaves of the visitor center and could have taken precaution to protect against the potential dangers of this known condition." Therefore, the state park was not charged to protect plaintiff from hazards that were open and obvious.

{¶3} An owner of land generally owes a duty to individuals such as plaintiff to

maintain the premises in a reasonably safe condition. *Paschal v. Rite Aid Pharmacy, Inc.* (1985), 18 Ohio St. 3d 203, 18 OBR 267, 480 N.E. 2d 474. However, a land owner ordinarily owes no duty to business invitee plaintiffs to remove natural accumulations of ice and snow on the premises or to warn the invitees of dangers associated with these natural accumulations. *Brinkman v. Ross*, 68 Ohio St. 3d 82, 1993-Ohio-72, 623 N.E. 2d 1175. Everyone is assumed to appreciate the risks presented by such snow and ice accumulations and consequently, everyone is expected to bear responsibility for protecting himself from such risks presented by natural accumulations of ice and snow. *Brinkman*.

{¶4} Conversely, liability may result if the premises owner permits an unnatural accumulation of ice or snow to exist. See *Lopatkovich v. City of Tiffin* (1986), 28 Ohio St. 3d 204, 207, 28 OBR 290, 503 N.E. 2d 154; *Tyrrell v. Investment Associates, Inc.* (1984), 16 Ohio App. 3d 47, 16 OBR 50, 474 N.E. 2d 621. In *Porter v. Miller* (1983), 13 Ohio App. 3d 93, 13 OBR 110, 468 N.E. 2d 134, the court clarified the distinction between an unnatural and natural snow accumulation stating: “‘Unnatural’ accumulation must refer to causes and factors other than the inclement weather conditions of low temperatures, strong winds and drifting snow, i.e., to causes other than meteorological forces of nature. By definition, then, the ‘unnatural’ is the man-made, the man-caused; extremely severe snow storms or bitterly cold temperatures do not constitute ‘unnatural’ phenomena.” at page 95.

{¶5} In *Myers v. Forest City Enterprises, Inc.* (1993), 92 Ohio App. 3d 351, 635 N.E. 2d 1268 appeal dismissed, 69 Ohio St. 2d 1213, 1994-Ohio-408, 633 N.E. 2d 1136, the court further addressed the state of unnatural accumulations, noting: “In cases involving an unnatural accumulation of ice and snow, a plaintiff must show that the defendant created or aggravated the hazard, that the defendant knew or should have known of the hazard, and that the hazardous condition was substantially more dangerous than it would have been in the natural state (citations omitted). Melting snow that refreezes into ice is natural, not an unnatural accumulation of ice.” at page 353-354.

{¶6} Based on the evidence in the instant claim, the court concludes the ice and snow that damaged plaintiff’s car was a natural accumulation. Ordinarily, defendant would be relieved from legal liability for injury resulting from this natural occurrence. However, there are exceptions to this general rule. If the landowner is

shown to have had notice, actual or implied, that a natural accumulation of snow and ice on the premises has created a condition substantially more dangerous than an invitee should have anticipated by reason of the knowledge of conditions prevailing generally in the area, negligence may be shown. *Paschal; Gober v. Thomas & King, Inc.* (June 27, 1997), Montgomery App. No. 16248. Ohio's freeze and thaw cycles, which commonly cause icy conditions, are natural accumulations absent a showing of negligence on the part of the landowner. *Hoenigman v. McDonald's Corp.* (Jan. 11, 1990), Cuyahoga App. No. 56010. For liability to attach the landowner must have some superior knowledge of the condition. *LaCourse v. Fleitz* (1986), 28 Ohio St. 3d 209, 28 OBR 294, 503 N.E. 2d 159. Despite the agreements asserted in plaintiffs' response, insufficient evidence supporting this proposition has been presented. In a reply to plaintiff's response filed by defendant, the defendant asserts it breached no duty of care owed to plaintiff pursuant to the holding in *Thomas v. Ohio University*, Ct. of Cl. No. 2010-07776-AD, 2011-Ohio-1946. Plaintiff, in the present claim, has failed to establish defendant owed her a duty to remove natural accumulations of snow and ice from the roof of the visitor's center. Therefore, absent a duty, negligence cannot be proven.



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## ENTRY OF ADMINISTRATIVE DETERMINATION

Having considered all the evidence in the claim file and, for the reasons set forth in the memorandum decision filed concurrently herewith, judgment is rendered in favor of defendant. Court costs are assessed against plaintiff.

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DANIEL R. BORCHERT  
Deputy Clerk

Entry cc:

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