

Judgment rendered April 13, 2016.  
Application for rehearing may be filed  
within the delay allowed by Art. 2166,  
La. C.C.P.

NO. 50,597-CA

COURT OF APPEAL  
SECOND CIRCUIT  
STATE OF LOUISIANA

\* \* \* \* \*

RONNIE THOMAS

Plaintiff-Appellant

Versus

MOREHOUSE PARISH WASTE MANAGEMENT Defendants-Appellees  
SHERIFF MIKE TUBBS; EX-OFFICIO AS THE  
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MOREHOUSE  
PARISH WORK RELEASE; AND STATE OF  
LOUISIANA THROUGH LOUISIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND  
CORRECTIONS

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Appealed from the  
Fourth Judicial District Court for the  
Parish of Morehouse, Louisiana  
Trial Court No. 2014-263

Honorable H. Stephens Winters, Judge

\* \* \* \* \*

GRODNER & ASSOCIATES  
By: Donna U. Grodner

Counsel for Appellant

GOLD, WEEMS, BRUSHER, SUES & RUNDELL  
By: Eugene J. Sues

Counsel for Appellees,  
Morehouse Parish Waste  
Management and Morehouse  
Parish Police Jury

TIERNEY & SMILEY, L.L.C.  
By: Matthew W. Tierney  
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USRY, WEEKS & MATTHEWS, APLC  
By: Blake J. Arcuri  
Freeman R. Matthews  
Timothy R. Richardson

Counsel for Appellee,  
Mike Tubbs, Sheriff of Morehouse  
Parish, Ex-Officio Administrator of  
Morehouse Parish Work Release

\* \* \* \* \*

Before BROWN, WILLIAMS and PITMAN, JJ.

WILLIAMS, J.

The plaintiff, Ronnie Thomas, appeals a district court's summary judgment in favor of defendant, Sheriff Mike Tubbs, in his capacity as the administrator of the Morehouse Parish Work Release Program. The lower court dismissed the plaintiff's lawsuit. For the following reasons, we affirm.

#### FACTS

On July 8, 2013, the plaintiff, Ronnie Thomas, was incarcerated in the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections ("DPSC") and was housed in the Morehouse Parish jail. He was a participant in a work release program administered by the Morehouse Parish Sheriff's Office. Under the program, the plaintiff completed an application for employment with the Morehouse Parish Police Jury ("police jury"). He was subsequently hired and was assigned to the waste management department to work as a "hopper" on a garbage truck. The position required the plaintiff to ride at the rear of the garbage truck and to jump on and off the truck to collect garbage from roadside receptacles. The plaintiff suffered a work-related injury to his leg and hip when he accidentally fell, while jumping from the rear of one of the garbage trucks.

On June 9, 2014, the plaintiff filed a lawsuit seeking damages for his injuries. Named as defendants were the DPSC, the Morehouse Parish Sheriff and Ex-Officio administrator for the Morehouse Parish Work Release Program ("the sheriff") and the Morehouse Parish Police Jury's Solid Waste Department. The plaintiff alleged, *inter alia*, that defendants had breached their duty to provide him with a safe working environment.

The sheriff filed a motion for summary judgment, arguing that he “owed no duty to provide Plaintiff with a safe workplace[.]” According to the sheriff, at the time of the plaintiff’s injury, the plaintiff was employed by Morehouse Parish Solid Waste, a third-party entity. The sheriff argued that the police jury owed a duty to the plaintiff to provide a safe work environment. Similarly, the police jury moved for summary judgment, arguing that since the plaintiff was working as an employee of the police jury at the time of the accident, then his exclusive remedy was in workers’ compensation.

The plaintiff opposed the motions for summary judgment, arguing that he was not a police jury “employee” within the ordinary sense of the term. He asserted that the sheriff had assigned him to work in the garbage department, set his hours and negotiated his pay. Additionally, he argued that his wages were paid through the inmate banking system.

Following a hearing, the district court granted summary judgment in favor of the sheriff, stating:

[The] *Lee* case says the incarcerating entity [that] allows an inmate to join a work release program does not have a duty to provide the inmate with a safe working environment. Instead, the duty belongs to the employer who enjoys the immunities provided for in worker’s compensation.

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The Court does note that it does not find that there is any statute that requires that of the sheriff to give a reasonable workplace. Considering the nature of the work, the person who hires the inmate and gets the benefit of that, this Court believes the sheriff is not responsible for providing the work release inmate with a safe working environment.

The plaintiff appeals.

## DISCUSSION

The plaintiff contends the district court erred in granting summary judgment in favor of the sheriff. The plaintiff argues that since he was an inmate housed in the custody of the sheriff of Morehouse Parish, then as custodian, the sheriff owed him a duty to provide and maintain a safe work environment.

The law regarding motions for summary judgment is well settled.<sup>1</sup> LSA-R.S. 15:711 authorizes the work release program for certain inmates and specifies that it is to be administered by the sheriff of the parish where the inmate is housed. Work release inmates are not deemed to be employees of the state, but are considered the employees of their private employer and are entitled to workers' compensation benefits. *Rogers v. Louisiana Dep't of Corr.*, 43,000 (La.App. 2d Cir. 4/30/08), 982 So.2d 252, *writ denied*, 2008-1178 (La. 9/19/08), 992 So.2d 931; *Clinton v. Reigel By-Products*,

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<sup>1</sup>A motion for summary judgment is a procedural device used when there is no genuine issue of material fact for all or part of the relief prayed for by a litigant. It is reviewed on appeal *de novo*, with the appellate court using the same criteria that govern the trial court's determination of whether summary judgment is appropriate; *i.e.*, whether there is any genuine issue of material fact, and whether the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Reynolds v. Bordelon*, 2014-2371 (La. 6/30/15), 172 So.3d 607; *Samaha v. Rau*, 2007-1726 (La. 2/26/08), 977 So.2d 880.

Summary judgment shall be rendered if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, admissions and affidavits show that there is no genuine issue of material fact and that the mover is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. LSA-C.C.P. art. 966. The mover has the burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue of material fact. If the mover will not bear the burden of proof at trial on the matter, the mover is required to point out to the court the absence of factual support for one or more elements essential to the adverse party's claim or action. *Id.* A fact is material if it potentially insures or precludes recovery, affects a litigant's ultimate success or determines the outcome of the legal dispute. A genuine issue of material fact is one as to which reasonable persons could disagree; if reasonable persons could reach only one conclusion, there is no need for trial on that issue and summary judgment is appropriate. *King v. Illinois Nat. Ins. Co.*, 2008-1491 (La. 4/3/09), 9 So.3d 780; *Todd v. Angel*, 48,687 (La.App. 2d Cir. 1/15/14), 132 So.3d 453, *writ denied*, 2014-0613 (La. 5/16/14), 139 So.3d 1027.

*Inc.*, 42,497 (La.App. 2d Cir. 9/19/07), 965 So.2d 1006, *writ not cons.*, 2007-2239 (La. 2/15/08), 976 So.2d 168. See also *Becnel v. Charlet*, 446 So.2d 466 (La.App. 4th Cir. 1984); *Parker v. State*, 353 So.2d 333 (La.App. 1st Cir. 1977), *writ denied*, 354 So.2d 1375 (La. 1978).

In *Clinton, supra*, the inmate, a participant in a work release program, sustained a fatal injury while working at a chicken processing plant. The inmate's parents filed a wrongful death lawsuit against various defendants, including the Caddo Parish sheriff and the processing plant. The sheriff was dismissed from the lawsuit pursuant to a motion for summary judgment. The plaintiffs opposed the plant's motion for summary judgment, arguing that the inmate was an employee of the Department of Corrections, rather than an employee of the plant. The district court granted summary judgment in favor of the plant. This Court affirmed, stating:

As evidenced by the work release agreement, [the inmate] was considered an employee of [the plant]. [The plant] supervised him while at the job site and paid him directly. While particular conditions applied to both [the inmate] and [the plant] as part of the work release agreement, none of those requirements removed [the inmate] from the employment relationship with [the plant]. We consider, therefore, [the inmate] to be an employee of [the plant].

*Id.* at 1010.

In *Rogers, supra*, the decedent was housed in the Webster Parish Jail. He was killed while working at a pallet company as a participant in a work release program. His survivors filed a lawsuit, naming the Department of Corrections, the sheriff and the private employer as defendants. This court concluded that the private employer had proven that it was the decedent's

special employer and that workers' compensation was the plaintiffs' exclusive remedy.

In *Lee v. State ex rel. Dept. of Safety & Corr.*, 2010-1013 (La.App. 3d Cir. 3/30/2011), 60 So.3d 106, *writ not considered*, 2011-0914 (La. 6/17/11), 63 So.3d 1030, the plaintiff was an inmate participating in a work release program. He was assigned to a job at a lumber company and was injured while working. The plaintiff filed a lawsuit against the Department of Corrections, the Rapides Parish Sheriff and the Rapides Parish Police Jury. The Department of Corrections moved for summary judgment, arguing that the inmate was an employee of the lumber company, rather than an employee of the state. The court of appeal affirmed the district court's grant of summary judgment, stating:

[W]e are convinced that the principles enunciated in *Rogers* with regard to work release inmates not being employees of the State are applicable to the matter before us.

The cases cited by Plaintiff in support of his assertion that the DOC owes a duty to provide inmates with a safe place to work are distinguishable from the matter before us because the inmates in those cases were injured while working on the property of the penal institution where they were incarcerated rather than being injured while participating in a work release program.

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*Id.* at 109 (internal citations omitted).

In the instant case, the evidence of record reveals the following: the plaintiff voluntarily completed an application for employment with the Morehouse Parish Police Jury; the police jury set the plaintiff's salary at \$7.25 per hour; the plaintiff's work hours were set by the police jury; the

garbage truck, on which the plaintiff was riding when he was injured, was owned by the police jury; and the plaintiff was trained and supervised by employees of the police jury.

In response to the sheriff's motion for summary judgment, the plaintiff did not submit any evidence to show that the sheriff was responsible for maintaining a safe workplace for the plaintiff at the time of his injury. The affidavits submitted into evidence established that the plaintiff was injured while collecting garbage in the course of his employment with the police jury. He was not injured on premises owned or controlled by the sheriff and he was not being supervised by the sheriff or any employees of the sheriff's department at the time of his injury. Accordingly, we find that the district court did not err in granting summary judgment in favor of the sheriff.

#### CONCLUSION

For the reasons set for herein, we affirm the district court's grant of summary judgment in favor of defendant, Sheriff Mike Tubbs, in his capacity as the administrator of the Morehouse Parish Work Release Program. Costs of the appeal are assessed to the plaintiff, Ronnie Thomas.

AFFIRMED.