

TO: Professor Andrea Armstrong; Professor Nishi Kumar
FROM: Emily Torrey
RE: “Better Know a Jail” Memorandum
DATE: November 29, 2022

Introduction

This memorandum will focus on St. Landry Parish Jail. St. Landry Parish is in the Southwest Central Region of Louisiana, spans across 939 square miles, and is home to over 82,000 residents.¹ This larger parish has two cities, Eunice and Opelousas, and comprises a handful of towns, a few villages, and numerous unincorporated communities.² There are two adult jail facilities in St. Landry Parish, St. Landry Parish Jail located in Opelousas; and Eunice LA City Jail located in Eunice.³ Opelousas is a small city within the Parish, but the larger of the parish’s two cities in terms of population (15,000 residents to 10,000 residents). Eunice LA City Jail is privately run and considered a “short-term” temporary holding facility for anyone arrested in and around the city awaiting trial or sentencing and many are held there less than a year.⁴ St. Landry Parish Jail was opened in 1984 as a medium-security correctional detention facility.⁵ The facility is operated under the leadership of the St. Landry Parish Sheriff’s Office. Sheriff Bobby J. Guidroz is the presiding Sheriff and the Warden of the jail is James ‘Angola’ Doucet.

Contextualizing Power: Sheriffs in Louisiana

In contemporary American culture the word “sheriff” is immediately illustrative of a brazen and authoritative law enforcement officer. Sheriffs are some of the most, if not the most, powerful law enforcement officers in the nation.⁶ They occupy an ideology distinct from police forces and are meant (allegedly) to serve as the public protector of rights, and as a defense for their citizenry.⁷ Generally, the notion of policing and where the sheriff fits into this banded blue cloth is murky and homogenous.⁸ Sheriffs as chief carceral figures who are responsible for running jails and thus have sole power over the supply and demand of their local jailing.⁹ They are therefore not only the conditions in local jails, but also the number of and size and shape of those jails.¹⁰

The brutal legacy of the American sheriff began before the colonization of the United States.¹¹ The sheriff and his office is an ancient one, born in ninth century England and known as the “shire-reeve,” or the “protector of the shire (county).”¹² Early British colonizers in the American South did not create towns (and constables), so as colonies formed the primary ruling officer in this geographic region was always the sheriff, who did not share power with any other

¹ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/stlandryparishlouisiana>.

² <https://www.louisiana.gov/local-louisiana/st-landry-parish>.

³ <https://doc.louisiana.gov/location/st-landry-parish/>.

⁴ <https://templeton1.org/louisiana/city-jail/eunice-city-jail/>.

⁵ <https://oxfordvillagepolice.org/louisiana/county-jail/st-landry-parish-jail/>.

⁶ Sheriff Accountability Project, <https://www.sheriffaccountabilityproject.com/about> (last visited July 26, 2021).

⁷ Tom Aswell, Louisiana’s Rogue Sheriffs: A Culture of Corruption xiii (2019).

⁸ James Tomberlin, Note, “Don’t Elect Me”: *Sheriffs and the Need for Reform In County L. Enf’t.*, 104 Va. L. Rev. 113, 116 (2018).

⁹ See generally Aaron Littman, *Jails, Sheriffs, and Carceral Policymaking*, 74 Vand. L. Rev. 861, 864 (2021).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Tomberlin, *supra* note 7, at 117.

¹² *Id.*

government actor (unlike the American North, where sheriffs shared power with constables).¹³ The colonial sheriff in the American South, since inception, has enjoyed sole importance as a law enforcement chief who would “serve[ing] process papers, maintain[ing] law and order, collect[ing] taxes, and maintain[ing] jails.”¹⁴ The driving difference between the English and American sheriff was the reliability of compensation; in America, the sheriff could charge a premium on all revenues he collected and charge fees for writs, arrests, recaptured runaway slaves, criminals he imprisoned, witnesses summoned, and juries gathered.¹⁵ This fee system was the beginning of American capitalization for “criminal” activity, and gave incentive for sheriffs to perpetuate mass incarceration and solidify a judicial system based more in human greed and corruption than justice.¹⁶ Contemporary American sheriffs in official capacity are confoundingly diverse but similarly broad across geographic regions.¹⁷ Differences between them depend on the region, state, and individual county or parish in which they are operating.¹⁸ The sheriffs’ job within a local government comes inherent to the fact they are elected officials who have legal jurisdiction over their entire county (or parish) and are not appointed and restricted to municipal constraints like police chiefs are.¹⁹

Law enforcement is a sheriff’s constitutional duty in Louisiana, and thus they are legally obligated to uphold all mandated functions in the law.²⁰ This law in the Louisiana Constitution is enumerated under the judicial branch of government by LSA-Const. Art. 5, § 27 which says that in each parish a sheriff will be elected for a term of four years, and

He shall be the chief law enforcement officer in the parish, except as otherwise provided by this constitution, and shall execute court orders and process. He shall be the collector of state and parish ad valorem taxes and such other taxes and license fees as provided by law. This Section shall not apply to Orleans Parish.²¹

Interestingly, Louisiana Parish sheriffs’ offices are not considered legal entities capable of being sued as an whole; they are, by law, public offices operated by the sheriff, a public official, and whose deputies are considered state employees despite being under his authority.²² For example, in a Louisiana tort suit seeking to hold the sheriff vicariously liable under *respondeat superior* for the tort of his deputy, and not for his own negligence, the sheriff can be sued in his official capacity, but the office cannot because it is not a legal entity.²³ Furthermore, the sheriff can only be liable in a personal capacity for his negligent acts committed while within the performance of his official duties, but again this liability is not attachable to his office and cannot pass from one sheriff to the next elected one.²⁴

Jail Characteristics

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *See generally id.*

¹⁷ *Id.* at 122.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ E. Ann Carson, *Prisoners in 2013*, U.S. Dept. of Just. Bureau of Just. Stat. (Sept. 30, 2014), <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf>.

²⁰ La. Op. Atty. Gen. No. 16-0159 (La. A.G.) 2016 WL 7757544.

²¹ La. Const. Art. V, § 27.

²² *Jenkins v. Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office*, 385 So.2d 578 (La. 1981).

²³ *Burge v. Parish of St. Tammany*, 187 F.3d 452 (La. 1997).

²⁴ *Liberty Mut. Ins. Co. v. Grant Parish Sheriff's Dept.*, App. 3 Cir. 1977, 350 So.2d 236.

St. Landry Parish Jail detention center is a medium-security facility located at 108 S Market Street, Opelousas, LA. This jail is in a small urban area and is a parish-wide facility with the exception of one other smaller carceral facility located about 20 miles away in Eunice, LA. St. Landry Parish Jail has a maximum capacity of 242 incarcerated people and houses both men and women.²⁵ The facility houses people who are detained pre-trial and those who have been convicted and are post-trial status.²⁶ As of 11/20/2022, there were 226 people incarcerated at the facility.²⁷ Of those 226, 16 were female and 110 were male.²⁸ Of the female incarcerated people, 8 were Black (50%) and 8 were white (50%).²⁹ Of the male incarcerated people, 61 were white (55%) and 49 were Black (45 %). These racial demographics closely mirror the racial composition of St. Landry Parish, which is 55.7% white and 42% Black.³⁰ The statistics from St. Landry Parish Jail are notably different from local jail racial compositions across Louisiana, which note a 64.5% Black and 35.1% white population of incarcerated people.³¹

The St. Landry Parish Jail facility does not have a website itself that lists its characteristics of any kind. In terms of information about the facility available online, there is a St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office online Jail roster at <http://stlandry.lavns.org/roster.aspx> that was last updated about a week ago on 11/20/2022 at 3:31:20 AM Central Time. This roster contains the names, dates of birth, race, and gender of everyone housed there.³² There is also a website for the St. Landry Parish Sheriff, accessible at <https://www.slpsheriff.com/>, where there is a tab for "Corrections." Under the corrections tab a paragraph about the facility appears and says the facility is for the "people of St. Landry Parish" who are "convicted of crimes and those awaiting trial."³³ This also says they provide "structured programming designed to support inmate accountability and successful community reintegration, and by providing effective supervision for those offenders conditionally released from prison."³⁴ The other tabs on the sheriff's website under corrections are: visitation; offender handheld tablets; incoming & outgoing mail; eMail; commissary; offender funds; offender packages; telephone access; inmates; contact info.

Jail Leadership

As the chief law enforcement officer, under Article V, Section 27 of the Louisiana Constitution, Sheriff Bobby J. Guidroz is responsible for the oversight and management of St. Landry Parish Jail. His warden at St. Landry Parish Prison is James 'Angola' Doucet.³⁵ Doucet is a former Deputy Chief at the jail and seems to have been promoted, based off of Facebook posts, sometime after 2019. As a Sheriff Guidroz supervises over 200 deputies, and specifically at St.

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<https://www.dailyworld.com/story/news/local/2022/10/24/st-landry-parish-jail-inmates-housed-elsewhere-costs-thousands/69578767007/>.

²⁶ <https://www.slpsheriff.com/corrections>.

²⁷ <http://stlandry.lavns.org/roster.aspx>.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/stlandryparishlouisiana>.

³¹ Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections Fact Sheet, June 30, 2020.

³² <http://stlandry.lavns.org/roster.aspx>.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ <https://www.lsa.org/st--landry-parish>.

Landry Parish Prison he has 40 “amendment delegates,” 5 Sergeants, and 1 Lieutenant.³⁶ Police leadership in the Guidroz administration are:

- Chief Criminal Deputy, Hilman Popillion
- Chief Civil Deputy, Richard Williams
- Director of Training Services, Deputy Chief Eddie Thibodeaux
- Director of Law Enforcement Services, Deputy Chief Bruce Stansbury
- Director of Correctional Services, Deputy Chief Glenn Mayer

Sheriff Guidroz was elected and assumed office in 2006 and has been running the jail for 16 years since.³⁷ Guidroz is a long-time carceral figure, with over 40 years of experience in law enforcement.³⁸ He attended Louisiana State University-Eunice and his law enforcement training is credited to a few institutions: Louisiana Sheriffs’ Institute; Louisiana State Police Academy; FBI National Academy; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and University of Virginia.³⁹ Uniquely, he is a registered Democrat, one of only a handful across sheriffs in Louisiana.⁴⁰ Despite his registered political party, Guidroz has been a staunch pro “tough on crime” policing advocate. In 2016, a Crime Stoppers video of one of his deputies, Lt. Clay Higgins, went viral after Jimmy Fallon mocked it on his show, Late Night with Jimmy Fallon.⁴¹ The 3-minute video shows Lt. Higgins in full combat police gear holding an automatic rifle, and when photos with names of wanted members of a local street gang, who are notably all Black men and women, he calls them “animals” and heathens” and says to the wanted members “you will be hunted, you will be trapped, and if you raise your weapon to a man like me we will return fire with superior fire.”⁴² Sheriff Guidroz was asked to comment on the video and while he noted that he thought “the initial message was good” but that it had merely “gotten away from the initial message of Crime Stoppers.”⁴³ Even the local police union publicly stated that it was “inappropriate and incorrect” for Higgins to say what he said.⁴⁴ Guidroz said he had a conversation with Higgins about the video and that he did not formally reprimand the Higgins, but rather had a “healthy discussion about the video” and ultimately said this was because Higgins “does a wonderful job as public information officer and he will continue to do a great job.”⁴⁵

In early 2022, there was public news coverage around staffing issues at St. Landry Parish Prison.⁴⁶ Sheriff Guidroz reported that this was an ongoing problem forcing him to increase overtime wages paid and also moving employees around departments where shortages were most acute.⁴⁷ Notably, Guidroz said that “we need someone to monitor the cameras in the jail at all times. Right now we have the control room staffed with persons who are working 12 hour

³⁶ <https://oxfordvillagepolice.org/louisiana/county-jail/st-landry-parish-jail/>.

³⁷ <https://www.lsa.org/st--landry-parish>.

³⁸ <https://www.slpsheriff.com/sheriffs-bio>.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ <https://www.dailyworld.com/story/news/local/2016/02/23/sheriff-responds-crime-stoppers-video/80803470/>

⁴² https://m.facebook.com/katctv3/videos/captain-higgins-targets-suspected-gang-members/10153341045891969/?_rdr.

⁴³ <https://www.dailyworld.com/story/news/local/2016/02/23/sheriff-responds-crime-stoppers-video/80803470/>.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶

<https://www.dailyworld.com/story/news/local/2022/02/08/st-landry-parish-sheriff-has-trouble-hiring-staffing-department/6703390001/>.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

shifts.”⁴⁸ Guidroz noted that the staffing issues were mostly due to COVID-19 related issues, and also that there were not enough qualified people to fill the vacancies.⁴⁹ He noted in the article that he was placing off-duty patrolmen as deputies in the jail.⁵⁰ All in all, this type of staffing issue poses a great threat to the safety and security of those incarcerated there. With staff working overtime, deputies not trained to work in jails now taking over as correctional officers, and lack of oversight for general operations, we have seen how incarcerated people can face elevated levels of risk to their lives.

Financing Oversight: Overcrowding and High Fiduciary Cost to the Public

The finances of the St. Landry Parish Jail are central to their very public management issues. The annual budget for the jail is around \$4.39 million.⁵¹ The main source of financing for the jail comes from a property tax that generates around \$700,000/year for the jail specifically.⁵² A \$10 million parish property tax for jail maintenance was rejected in November of 2019 by voters but was approved in 2020.⁵³ As of 2022, other sources of revenue for the jail come from the American Rescue Plan Act, passed for local government support in the wake of COVID-19 by Congress, which the city council voted to dedicate at least \$2 million per year to housing inmates in other parishes due to overcrowding at St. Landry Parish Jail.⁵⁴ The issue with this source of funding is that it runs out in 2024 and there is no current solution to replacing it.⁵⁵ A City Council Meeting August 31, 2022 said the administration had already exceeded the annual jail budget by \$45,000.⁵⁶ The parish jail maintenance fund reviewed and approved by council members also reflected a over \$500,000 deficit and nearly half of the deficit came from the annual jail maintenance tax which provides around \$700,000 annually.⁵⁷ The budget showed a \$200,957 capital outlay expenditure as part of the jail maintenance budget and a \$69,218 natural disaster expense budget line item.⁵⁸ Furthermore, the parish paid almost \$50,000 for medical support of incarcerated people in 2022 alone; this cost is for jail-based nursing staff alone.⁵⁹

Financial strain on the jail has been reported about and the center of a tax amendment provision since 2019. Most of the strain comes from the fact that the jail is overcrowded (past its maximum capacity at times) and that the parish is paying to house incarcerated people at facilities in other parishes because of it.⁶⁰ In August 2022, it was reported that there were 245 inmates at St. Landry Parish Jail (3 over capacity) and that this roster does not include the 103 inmates the parish government is paying to be housed in other parishes.⁶¹ Parish President Jessie

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.*

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<https://www.dailyworld.com/story/news/2020/01/25/expected-increases-jail-expenses-threaten-st-landry-parish-budget-year/4574828002/>.

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴

<https://www.dailyworld.com/story/news/local/2022/10/24/st-landry-parish-jail-inmates-housed-elsewhere-costs-thousands/69578767007/>.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ <https://www.klfy.com/local/st-landry-parish/st-landry-parish-jail-is-currently-over-max-capacity/>.

⁶¹ *Id.*

Bellard told News 10 in the article that the parish was paying roughly \$2,700 per day (\$27/person) to house the 103 other inmates in other parishes without taking into account medication and medical expenses for incarcerated people.⁶² The total for that cost was around \$90,000 a month or \$1 million for the year that Bellard said the parish “didn’t have.”⁶³ Bellard noted in an earlier news article on the subject, in May 2022, that the jail had spent \$2 million alone on out-of-parish inmate housing alone, and that the jail costed an additional \$500,000 for feeding plus \$600,000 to maintain the facility per year.⁶⁴

As of late October 2022, it seems that the Parish is looking to expand their jail facilities instead of continuing to pay for out-of-parish housing for incarcerated people.⁶⁵ The Parish Council has given the Bellard administration approval to start renovations on a former commercial building across the street from the current facility.⁶⁶ Bellard noted that they had drawn up architectural plans and were awaiting completion of them before they moved approximately 60 trustees into the dormitory-style building.⁶⁷ Bellard did not note the cost of converting the facility, but said that the plan would ultimately save the parish money on the cost burden over out-of-parish housing.⁶⁸ Looking at the August 12, 2021 Special Budget Meeting minutes, the American Rescue Act funds were given in the highest percentage to incarceration.⁶⁹ The revised budget designated \$2,755,985 to “jail expansion and trustee dorm purchase” and \$667,526 for “parish prisoners.”⁷⁰ No other entity received so much of the money, and the only one that came close was for sewer improvements which received a little over \$1 million.⁷¹ Both of the jail budget expenses were categorized as “Category 1” which was meant, under the ARA, to be used to “respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality.”⁷² It seems hard to find how jail expansion and jail housing fit into such a category and at such a high percentage of the overall annual budget, but nonetheless the City Council approved this budget unanimously.⁷³

Furthermore, new St. Landry Parish District Attorney Chad Pitre, who took office in 2021, noted that his prosecutorial staff was working to decrease the strain of overcrowding on the jail.⁷⁴ He inherited a docket of at least 4,000 cases awaiting removal or trial, some of which dated back to 2019, and said that “there’s a lot of crime here for a parish this size.”⁷⁵ The parish leadership does not seem to be taking the approach of slowing down on policing and prosecution,

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ *Id.*

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<https://www.klfy.com/local/st-landry-parish/how-is-st-landry-parish-going-to-fix-the-issue-of-overcrowding-at-the-jail/>.

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<https://www.dailyworld.com/story/news/local/2022/10/24/st-landry-parish-jail-inmates-housed-elsewhere-costs-thousands/69578767007/>.

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ St. Landry Parish Council Special meeting, Thursday August 12, 2021, Meeting Minutes.

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Id.*

but rather to expand their jails, and move cases through the DA's office quicker to solve the issue of overcrowding and financial burden.

Evidence of Transparency

Inmate Locator, Visitation, Electronic Communications

The St. Landry Parish Jail inmate locator is active to a certain degree. When accessed on November, 28, 2022 it was about 8 days old. This tracker notably does not list when someone was arrested and what their holding status might be. In terms of visitation, phone calls, and electronic communications, the jail is somewhat high-tech for a small city facility.

Visitation is highly restricted for the facility being medium security. It is deemed a "privilege" on the sheriff website, which notes that it may be restricted if rule violations occur or safety concerns exist.⁷⁶ Visitation is held twice a month, every other weekend and no one from 13-17 years old will be allowed to visit unless accompanied by an adult.⁷⁷ All visits are a maximum of only 20 minutes and are non-contact.⁷⁸ Only 3 people are permitted to visit at one time and all must have a valid form of government I.D. with them.⁷⁹

In terms of mail, the Sheriff maintains that all offenders are "encouraged to maintain ties with their families which will aid in their rehabilitation process."⁸⁰ Thus, there are no imposed mail restrictions except where such restriction can be shown to further an important and substantial government interest unrelated to the suppression of expression.⁸¹ The website lists that there must be no magazines, newspapers, torn papers, photography with nudity or depicting weapons, drugs, gangs, violence or unlawful activities, amongst a long list of other things.⁸² Electronic mail (eMail) is subject to the same policy and procedures of regular mail and administrative staff thus also reviews non-privileged emails containing flagged content and it is noted they may review incoming and outgoing non-privileged mail and eMail "for security purposes."⁸³

Notably, the St. Landry Parish Jail has partners with Brother's Commissary and offers incarcerated people tablet devices that were exclusively created for corrections and allow them multimedia communications, education, and entertainment.⁸⁴ Family and friends of incarcerated people can register an account to be able to communicate via messaging and they must pay a 'messaging subscription' that is billed in \$5.00 credit increments.⁸⁵

Public Records Request and Inmate Mortality

There is no section on the St. Landry Parish Jail that allows someone to easily access the process for submitting a Public Records Request. The only way that I was able to submit a PRA was by using the contact information for the jail and calling to ask who I could direct the letter to. Initially, after being bounced around to different offices within the jail and sheriff office, I was told initially by someone at the front desk at the Jail that it needed to be sent to a Captain

⁷⁶ <https://www.slpsheriff.com/visitation>.

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ *Id.*

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ <https://www.slpsheriff.com/incoming-outgoing-mail>.

⁸¹ *Id.*

⁸² *Id.*

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ <https://www.slpsheriff.com/offender-handheld-tablets>.

⁸⁵ <https://www.slpsheriff.com/offender-handheld-tablets>.

Morgan but was never given his contact information. After this call, I called back and then was told by the same front desk administrator I could send it to Sgt. Josie Lazare who they noted was the Booking and Intake Bonds and Warrants overseer at jlazare@slps.com. When I sent the PRA via email to this address, I received a bounce back email that said it could not be delivered. I tried sending it alternatively from my Loyola email, but it similarly would not go through. I sent a request to the facility via post at 108 South Market St. in Opelousas, LA in August as well. When I called over the next few months, I was told that they were waiting for the letter and was similarly faced with issues being passed around to different people. There was no direct contact listed for Sheriff Guidroz so I was unable to contact him directly. In November I was able to finally get someone on the phone who gave me the address for the general email which was intake@slpssheriff.com. I thus sent another PRA to this email address on November 22, 2022 and within the business day received a reply from Captain Morgan. Captain Morgan's initial email responding to the PRA noted that he had received the request and that "per our operating procedure, I will begin collecting the documents for our legal counsel to review and determine which documents are applicable under the Public Records Act that you have cited." He also noted that "this process, in addition to the fact it is being made so close to the holidays, may result in it taking in excess of the (5) days you indicate in your request. But I we will try to get them to you as expeditiously as possible." He further noted that he would be unable to provide CJ-9 forms for 2022 until the beginning of 2023 because they have to compile records for the Bureau of Justice and that they have to approve the submission as being full and complete. He then followed up when he was back in the office on the morning of Tuesday November 29 and said that he reached out to BJS for copies of submitted documents and that they advised him as follows "BJS ceased collection of the Mortality in Correctional Institutions collection after calendar year 2019. Curing that year, your jail provided an annual summary form (CJ-9a) that indicated there were no deaths in 2019 (so no CJ-9 death records were submitted). I followed up today with an email requesting data from the original PRA (2014-2019) and asked if they had deaths on the forms from 2014-2018 that he could share. I have not yet heard back at the time I am submitting this memorandum. One additional note is that Captain Morgan cc'd a "Marshall Moreau" at marshall@splssheriff.com on all correspondence over email with me. A quick google search shows he is an administrator at the St. Landry Parish Jail via his LinkedIn page.⁸⁶

On the Incarceration Transparency website, there is one death noted from 2015. This death is for Joseph "Roland" Brown and his cause of death was listed as "medical" and he was a Black man. This death is not from any PRA requests, but rather from a case against the St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Department in 2018 for alleged inadequate medical care.⁸⁷

Cases Involving St. Landry Parish Jail

I found eight cases against the St. Landry Parish Jail between 1995 and 2022. Notable cases include: one for sexual harassment claim against a deputy who is now the warden of the jail, one is a wrongful death suit, and two others are for failure to provide adequate medical care. Out of all of these cases, only three survived summary judgement phase of litigation and of those three, one the Plaintiff failed to state a claim on appeal and the other two settled:

- *Savoy v. St. Landry Parish Council, et al.*, 2008 WL 4822269

⁸⁶ <https://www.linkedin.com/in/marshall-moreau-b17b93b9>.

⁸⁷

<https://www.incarcerationtransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2015-St.-Landry-Parish-Jail-St.-Landry-Cas e.pdf>.

- o Plaintiff filed this lawsuit that was a civil rights complaint alleging, among other things, that he was the victim of excessive force and that he was denied prompt and appropriate medical care while detained in Eunice City Jail and named St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Department as one of the defendants.
- *Davis v. St. Landry Parish, et al.*, 2016 WL 3040116
 - o Lawsuit wherein a Plaintiff who was incarcerated at St. Landry Parish Jail at the time alleged he was "touched on the butt five or more times" and asked to "perform sexual acts of oral sex" in August of 2015 by St. Landry Parish Jail Deputy James Brain Doucet (deputy who would later be made warden of the prison)
- *White v. Ross, et al.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20425 (W.D. La., Feb. 7, 2018).
 - o Plaintiff filed this case *pro se* while an inmate at Franklin Parish Detention Center in August of 2018 claiming that St. Landry Parish Sheriff Bobby Guidroz transferred him to Claiborne Parish away from St. Landry to keep him from "doing anything" on his case. He complained that conditions at FPDC were "so nasty it smells of urine, mold, and mildew." He brought claims under the 8th Amendment of cruel and unusual punishment.
- *Bradley v. Sheriff's Dep't St. Landry Parish*, 958 F.3d 387, 2020
 - o Plaintiff, formerly detained at St. Landry Parish Jail, sued St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Department alleged wrongful arrest, wrongful detention, and malicious prosecution under Sec. 1983 and Louisiana state law in 2020. The judge rendered a judgement in favor of the plaintiffs (appellees) on all federal law claims and affirmed the dismissal of all state law claims.
- *Badeaux v. St. Landry Parish Sheriffs Dept., et al.*, 47 F.3d 425, (W.D. La.1995).
 - o Plaintiff, a former state prisoner incarcerated in the St. Landry Parish Jail, sued the St. Landry Parish Sheriffs Department under a Sec. 1983 civil rights action against under the 8th Amendment (deliberate indifference that results in substantial harm) wardens and prison officials contending they were deliberately indifferent to his serious medical need. He alleged that the wardens were personally involved in an alleged delay in providing treatment following Plaintiffs first request for medical treatment and during the period he was examined and treated by the prison nurse, brought to two different hospitals where he was given medication for pain, and his knee was treated by a physician. The Appellate Judge affirmed the lower court's decision to dismiss for failure to state a valid claim in 1995.
- *Brown v. St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Dept, et al.*, 298 F. Supp. 3d 879 (W.D. La. 2018).
 - o Wife and children of prisoner who died while an inmate at St. Landry Parish Jail brought a action under the 8th and 14th

Amendment and under Louisiana state law against the sheriff department, sheriff, and assistant warden, arising out of alleged denial of adequate medical care for the prisoner. The judge held that there was a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the prisoner voluntarily terminated medication that precluded summary judgement and there was a genuine issue of material fact as to what warden knew regarding the prisoner's health and the warden's subsequent response precluded summary judgement and the department was a jurisdictional "person" capable of being sued. Thus defendants motion for summary judgement was denied in part and granted in part.

- *Tyler v. Unknown Defendants*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 201619*.
 - Lawsuit where Plaintiff who was incarcerated in State Prison and brought numerous civil claims under Sec. 1983 of the Civil Rights Act against St. Landry Parish Sheriff Bobby Guidroz and St. Landry Parish Sheriff's Office and other entities.