



CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

{¶4} 1) The mere fact a theft occurred is insufficient to show defendant's negligence, *Williams v. Southern Ohio Correctional Facility* (1985), 83-07091-AD; *Custom v. Southern Ohio Correctional Facility* (1985), 84-02425. Plaintiff must show defendant breached a duty of ordinary or reasonable care. *Williams*, supra.

{¶5} 2) Defendant is not responsible for actions of other inmates unless an agency relationship is shown or it is shown that defendant was negligent. *Walker v. Southern Ohio Correctional Facility* (1978), 78-0217-AD.

{¶6} 3) The fact defendant supplied plaintiff with a locker box and access to a lock to secure valuables constitutes prima facie evidence of defendant discharging its duty of reasonable care. *Watson v. Department of Rehabilitation and Correction* (1987), 86-02635.

{¶7} 4) This court in *Mullett v. Department of Correction* (1976), 76-0292-AD, held that defendant does not have the liability of an insurer (i.e., is not liable without fault) with respect to inmate property, but that it does have the duty to make "reasonable attempts to protect, or recover" such property.

{¶8} 5) Plaintiff has failed to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, he suffered any loss as a result of a negligent act or omission on the part of defendant. Consequently, plaintiff's case is denied. *Fitzgerald v. Department of Rehabilitation and Correction* (1998), 97-10146-AD.

{¶9} Having considered all the evidence in the claim file and adopting the memorandum decision concurrently herewith;

{¶10} IT IS ORDERED THAT:

{¶11} 1) Plaintiff's claim is DENIED and judgment is rendered in favor of defendant;

{¶12} 2) The court shall absorb the court costs in this case in excess of the filing fee.

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DANIEL R. BORCHERT  
Deputy Clerk

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