

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FULL-TEXT PUBLICATION

File Name: 12a0721n.06

Case No. 11-5794

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

FILED  
Jul 03, 2012  
LEONARD GREEN, Clerk

JOYCE BROWN, Dr., )

Plaintiff-Appellant, )

v. )

ALAN NABOURS, *et al.*, )

Defendants-Appellees. )

ON APPEAL FROM THE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT  
COURT FOR THE MIDDLE  
DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

BEFORE: **BATCHELDER, Chief Judge; GRIFFIN, Circuit Judge; and COHN, District Judge.\***

**ALICE M. BATCHELDER, Chief Judge.** On February 18, 2009, Smyrna, Tennessee, police officers responded to the scene of minor car accident involving appellant Joyce Brown. Although Brown was not at fault for the accident, based on her appearance and odd behavior, the officers suspected that she might be intoxicated. Brown consented to a field sobriety test, which provided further indication that Brown was likely intoxicated. The officers determined that they had probable cause to arrest her for DUI. An officer placed Brown under arrest and took her to a nearby hospital for a blood test, to which she had also consented. Several weeks later, the results of the blood test came back negative and the local prosecutor dismissed the charges.

Brown sued the involved police officers (defendants Alan Nabours, John Liehr, Kevin Krieb, Marcy Gossett, John Doe #1, and John Doe #2) in their official and individual capacities, claiming a violation of her constitutional rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments, malicious

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\*The Honorable Avern Cohn, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, sitting by designation.

prosecution and false arrest, abuse of process, intentional infliction of emotional distress, tortious interference with business relationships, and civil conspiracy. Following discovery, the defendants moved for summary judgment and Brown dismissed her official-capacity claims. The district court determined that there were no material issues of disputed fact and concluded that the defendants were entitled to judgment in their favor as a matter of law as to all claims.

After carefully reviewing the record, the law, and the arguments on appeal, we conclude that the district court's Memorandum Opinion and accompanying Order correctly set out the applicable law and correctly apply that law to the facts in the record. The issuance of a full written opinion by this court would serve no useful purpose. Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the district court's Opinion and Order, we **AFFIRM**.