

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
NASHVILLE DIVISION

SHAUN PATRICK LEWIS	]	
Plaintiff,	]	
	]	
v.	]	No.3:13-1353
	]	Judge Sharp
DICKSON COUNTY JAIL	]	
Defendant.	]	

M E M O R A N D U M

The plaintiff, proceeding *pro se*, is an inmate at the Dickson County Jail in Charlotte, Tennessee. He brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the Dickson County Jail, seeking injunctive relief and damages.

The plaintiff claims that he has been wrongly denied medication for his psychiatric problems.

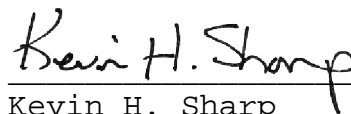
To establish a claim for § 1983 relief, the plaintiff must plead and prove that a person or persons, while acting under color of state law, deprived him of some right guaranteed by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Parratt v. Taylor, 451 U.S. 527, 535 (1981).

A county jail or workhouse is not a person that can be sued under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Rhodes v. McDannel, 945 F.2d 117, 120 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991); see also Petty v. County of Franklin, Ohio, 478 F.3d 341, 347 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007)(a county sheriff's department is also not

a "person" subject to liability under § 1983). Of course, giving this *pro se* pleading a liberal construction, the Court could construe the complaint as an attempt to state a claim against Dickson County, the entity responsible for the operation of the Jail. However, for Dickson County to be liable, the plaintiff would have to allege and prove that his constitutional rights were violated pursuant to a "policy statement, ordinance, regulation or decision officially adopted and promulgated" by the county. Monell v. Department of Social Services, 436 U.S. 658, 689-690 (1978). No such allegation appears in the complaint. Therefore, the plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

Under such circumstances, the Court is obliged to dismiss the complaint *sua sponte*. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

An appropriate order will be entered.



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Kevin H. Sharp  
United States District Judge