

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

DUOP DOOR,)	CASE NO. 8:11CV428
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	MEMORANDUM
)	AND ORDER
DOUGLAS COUNTY CORRECTIONS)	
OFFICER STROM,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

Plaintiff filed his Complaint in this matter on December 13, 2011. (Filing No. [1](#).) Plaintiff has previously been given leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and paid the initial partial filing fee on December 23, 2011. (Filing No. [6](#).) The court now conducts an initial review of the Complaint to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate under [28 U.S.C. §§ 1915\(e\)](#) and [1915A](#).

I. SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

Plaintiff filed his Complaint against one Defendant, Douglas County Corrections Officer Strom. (Filing No. [1](#) at CM/ECF p. 2.) Condensed and summarized, Plaintiff alleges that he is an inmate at the Douglas County Jail. (*Id.*) On October 27, 2011, Defendant met Plaintiff in the hall and stated that he would like “to talk to [Plaintiff] privately in [Plaintiff’s] room and that [Plaintiff wasn’t in any trouble.” (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 5.) After Plaintiff and Defendant were alone in Plaintiff’s “room,” Defendant “fondled [Plaintiff’s] penis.” (*Id.*) Plaintiff “told him to stop,” and Defendant left Plaintiff’s room. (*Id.*) Plaintiff seeks damages in the amount of five million dollars for “mental anguish, emotional distress, fear of safety, [and] trauma.” (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 7.)

II. APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS ON INITIAL REVIEW

The court is required to review prisoner and in forma pauperis complaints seeking relief against a governmental entity or an officer or employee of a governmental entity to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate. See [28 U.S.C. §§ 1915\(e\)](#) and [1915A](#). The court must dismiss a complaint or any portion thereof that states a frivolous or malicious claim, that fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)\(2\)\(B\)](#); [28 U.S.C. § 1915A](#).

A pro se plaintiff must set forth enough factual allegations to “nudge[] their claims across the line from conceivable to plausible,” or “their complaint must be dismissed” for failing to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. [Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 569-70 \(2007\)](#); see also [Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1950 \(2009\)](#), (“A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”). Regardless of whether a plaintiff is represented or is appearing pro se, the plaintiff’s complaint must allege specific facts sufficient to state a claim. See [Martin v. Sargent, 780 F.2d 1334, 1337 \(8th Cir. 1985\)](#). However, a pro se plaintiff’s allegations must be construed liberally. [Burke v. North Dakota Dep’t of Corr. & Rehab., 294 F.3d 1043, 1043-44 \(8th Cir. 2002\)](#), (citations omitted).

III. DISCUSSION OF CLAIMS

Plaintiff names one Defendant, Douglas County Corrections Officer Strom. (Filing No. [1](#).) Regarding this Defendant, the court notes that, where a plaintiff fails to “expressly

and unambiguously” state that a public official is sued in his or her individual capacity, the court “assume[s] that the defendant is sued only in his or her official capacity.” [Johnson v. Outboard Marine Corp.](#), 172 F.3d 531, 535 (8th Cir. 1999). As set forth by the Eighth Circuit:

Because section 1983 liability exposes public servants to civil liability and damages, we have held that only an express statement that they are being sued in their individual capacity will suffice to give proper notice to the defendants. Absent such an express statement, the suit is construed as being against the defendants in their official capacity.

Id. These rules have been consistently applied to municipal defendants. See, e.g., [Baker v. Chisom](#), 501 F.3d 920, 924 (8th Cir. 2007), (affirming dismissal of claims based on assumption of official capacity only where the plaintiff failed to clearly state the capacity in which he intended to sue several county defendants); [Johnson](#), 172 F.3d at 535 (assuming official capacity only claims and affirming grant of summary judgment in favor of county sheriffs). Further, “[a] suit against a public employee in his or her official capacity is merely a suit against the public employer.” [Johnson](#), 172 F.3d at 535. Here, Plaintiff did not specify the capacity in which the sole, individual Defendant is sued. (Filing No. 1.) Therefore, as set forth above, the court assumes that Defendant Strom is sued in his official capacity only. Further, the claims against Defendant Strom, in his official capacity, are actually claims against his employer, Douglas County, Nebraska.

A county may only be liable under section 1983 if its “policy” or “custom” caused a violation of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights. [Doe By and Through Doe v. Washington County](#), 150 F.3d 920, 922 (8th Cir. 1998), (citing [Monell v. Department of Soc. Servs.](#), 436 U.S. 658, 694 (1978)). An “official policy” involves a deliberate choice to follow a course

of action made from among various alternatives by an official who has the final authority to establish governmental policy. *Jane Doe A By and Through Jane Doe B v. Special School Dist. of St. Louis County*, 901 F.2d 642, 645 (8th Cir.1990), (citing *Pembaur v. City of Cincinnati*, 475 U.S. 469, 483 (1986)).

To establish the existence of a governmental custom, a plaintiff must prove:

- 1) The existence of a continuing, widespread, persistent pattern of unconstitutional misconduct by the governmental entity's employees;
- 2) Deliberate indifference to or tacit authorization of such conduct by the governmental entity's policymaking officials after notice to the officials of that misconduct; and
- 3) That plaintiff was injured by acts pursuant to the governmental entity's custom, i.e., that the custom was the moving force behind the constitutional violation.

Jane Doe, 901 F.2d at 646.

Here, Plaintiff does not allege that there is a continuing, widespread, persistent pattern of unconstitutional misconduct by Douglas County or its employees, or that Douglas County's policymaking officials were deliberately indifferent to or tacitly authorized any unconstitutional conduct on the part of Defendant Strom. In addition, Plaintiff does not allege that an unconstitutional custom was the moving force behind his injuries. Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to allege sufficient facts to "nudge" his claims against Douglas County across the line from conceivable to plausible under the *Jane Doe* standard.

However, on its own motion, the court will permit Plaintiff 30 days in which to amend his Complaint to sufficiently allege a claim against Douglas County in accordance with the *Jane Doe* standard. Any amended complaint shall restate the allegations of Plaintiff's prior

Complaint (Filing No. 1), and any new allegations. Failure to consolidate all claims into one document will result in the abandonment of claims. If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint in accordance with this Memorandum and Order, this matter will be dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiff shall have until **March 14, 2012**, to amend his Complaint and clearly state a claim upon which relief may be granted against Douglas County, Nebraska, in accordance with this Memorandum and Order. If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint, Plaintiff's Complaint will be dismissed without further notice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted;
2. In the event that Plaintiff files an amended complaint, Plaintiff shall restate the allegations of the current Complaint (Filing No. 1), and any new allegations. Failure to consolidate all claims into one document may result in the abandonment of claims;
3. The Clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: Check for amended complaint on **March 14, 2012**, and dismiss if none filed; and
4. Plaintiff shall keep the court informed of his current address at all times while this case is pending. **Failure to do so may result in dismissal without further notice.**

DATED this 13th day of February, 2012.

BY THE COURT:

s/Laurie Smith Camp
Chief United States District Judge

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