

[DO NOT PUBLISH]

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 15-14051
Non-Argument Calendar

D.C. Docket No. 1:14-cv-00354-RWS

JENNIFER POWELL,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

versus

THEODORE JACKSON,
JOHN DOE I,
JOHN DOE II,
JOHN DOE III,

Defendants - Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Georgia

(March 18, 2016)

Before HULL, MARCUS and DUBINA, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

This is an appeal from the district court's grant of summary judgment in favor of defendant, Sheriff Theodore Jackson, in an action brought by plaintiff, Jennifer Powell, under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for an alleged violation of Powell's constitutional rights. Specifically, Powell asserted that she was wrongfully arrested and detained and that her rights were violated under Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. She also asserted claims for negligence, wrongful arrest, and false imprisonment under Georgia state law. The district court ruled against Powell and granted summary judgment to Sheriff Jackson.

We review a district court's grant of summary judgment *de novo*. See *Cofield v. Goldkist, Inc.*, 267 F.3d 1264, 1267 (11th Cir. 2001).

After reviewing the record and reading the parties' briefs, we agree with the district court's disposition of this case because Sheriff Jackson is entitled to qualified immunity, Eleventh Amendment immunity, state law sovereign immunity, and state law official immunity. Furthermore, we agree with the district court that Sheriff Jackson cannot be held liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for supervisory liability.

Lastly, we agree with the district court's grant of summary judgment regarding Powell's state law claims of negligence, wrongful arrest, and false arrest

because Sheriff Jackson was acting within his discretionary authority with respect to the conduct alleged by Powell and Sheriff Jackson would be entitled to official immunity from Powell's claims because the record is devoid of any evidence of actual malice or intent to cause injury.

In addition to the above-stated reasons, we also affirm the order granting summary judgment in favor of Jackson based on the district court's well-reasoned order filed on August 8, 2015.

AFFIRMED.