

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
ILLINOIS, PEORIA DIVISION

Michael Hendricks v. Livingston County et al.

Hendricks · No. 1:26-cv-01138-SEM · Decided June 3, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois granted Michael Hendricks leave to file an amended complaint and conducted screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. The court allowed Fourteenth Amendment medical-care claims to proceed against several jail and medical defendants, allowed a Monell claim against Turn Key Medical, retained Livingston County for indemnification purposes, and terminated Sheriff Ryan Bohm as a defendant.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois, Peoria Division
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Sue E. Myerscough
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois, Peoria Division
DECIDED	June 3, 2026
DOCKET	1:26-cv-01138-SEM
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff moved for leave to file an amended complaint. The district court granted leave and conducted a merits screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, permitting specified constitutional and Monell claims to proceed and terminating Ryan Bohm as a defendant.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the court screens a prisoner or detainee complaint and dismisses claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim, or seek monetary relief from an immune defendant. At screening, factual allegations are accepted as true and liberally construed in the plaintiff's favor, but conclusory statements and labels are insufficient.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown
PARTIES	Michael Hendricks v. Livingston County, Ryan Bohm, Lisa Draper, Scott Harmon, Hughes Lochard, Jailayia Frazier, Susanna Legner,

TOPICS

section 1983 municipal liability due process prisoners rights civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

civil rights prisoner civil rights constitutional law health law civil procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the amended complaint plausibly stated a Fourteenth Amendment claim for objectively unreasonable medical care against the identified jail and medical defendants.
2. Whether the amended complaint plausibly stated a Monell claim against Turn Key Medical based on an alleged policy prohibiting glucose tablets.
3. Whether Livingston County should remain a party for indemnification purposes.
4. Whether the complaint stated a claim against Sheriff Ryan Bohm merely by naming him as a defendant.

HOLDINGS

1. Leave to file the amended complaint was granted, and the amended pleading was accepted for screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.
2. The complaint stated a Fourteenth Amendment claim for objectively unreasonable medical care against Lisa Draper, Jailayia Frazier, Scott Harmon, Susanna Legner, and Hughes Lochard.
3. The complaint stated a Monell claim against Turn Key Medical based on the alleged policy prohibiting Hendricks from receiving glucose tablets.
4. Livingston County remained a party for indemnification purposes only.
5. The complaint failed to state a claim against Ryan Bohm because it merely named him without alleging facts establishing or permitting an inference that he violated Hendricks's constitutional rights.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Despite naming Defendant Bohm, Plaintiff does not provide any facts that establish or permit the inference that Bohm violated Plaintiff’s constitutional rights.” (Analysis, section III)

“Plaintiff’s account is sufficient to state a Fourteenth Amendment claim for objectively unreasonable medical care against Defendants Draper, Frazier, Harmon, Legner, and Lochard.” (Analysis, section III)

“Plaintiff’s claim that Defendants Frazier and Legner informed him that Defendant Turn Key had implemented a new policy that prohibited Plaintiff from receiving glucose tablets is sufficient to state a Monell claim.” (Analysis, section III)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Before Turn Key Medical became the contracted medical provider at the Livingston County Jail in September 2025, Hendricks received long-acting insulin twice daily and fast-acting insulin after each meal. After the change in provider, Physician Hughes Lochard changed the timing and amount of insulin, and Hendricks alleges that his glucose level fell below sixty on fifteen occasions between December 2025 and April 2026. He requested glucose tablets, but nurses told him that Turn Key policy prohibited the medication; he also alleges that more than twenty grievances went unanswered by jail officials.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Michael Hendricks, a detainee at the Livingston County Jail, filed a civil-rights action and moved for leave to file an amended complaint. The court granted the motion, screened the amended pleading under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, found sufficient facts to state a Fourteenth Amendment medical-care claim against several defendants and a Monell claim against Turn Key Medical, retained Livingston County for indemnification purposes, and directed service.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Monell v. N.Y. City Dep't of Soc. Servs., 436 U.S. 658 (1978)
- Turley v. Rednour, 729 F.3d 645, 649 (7th Cir. 2013)
- Alexander v. United States, 721 F.3d 418, 422 (7th Cir. 2013)
- Miranda v. County of Lake, 900 F.3d 335, 353 (7th Cir. 2018)
- McCann v. Ogle County, 909 F.3d 881, 886 (7th Cir. 2018)
- Pittman by and through Hamilton v. Madison Cnty., Illinois, 108 F.4th 561, 570 (7th Cir. 2024)
- Olson v. Champaign County, Ill., 784 F.3d 1093, 1104 (7th Cir. 2015)
- Thomas v. Cook Cty. Sheriff's Dept., 604 F.3d 293, 303 (7th Cir. 2010)
- Woodward v. Corr. Med. Servs. of Ill., Inc., 368 F.3d 917, 927-28 (7th Cir. 2004)
- Collins v. Kibort, 143 F.3d 331, 334 (7th Cir. 1998)
- Bravo v. Midland Credit Mgmt., 812 F.3d 599, 601-02 (7th Cir. 2016)
- Charleston v. Bd. of Trs. of the Univ. of Ill. at Chi., 741 F.3d 769, 772 (7th Cir. 2013)
- Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)

OPINION

Hendricks
PER CURIAM.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
PEORIA DIVISION

MICHAEL HENDRICKS,)

Plaintiff,)) v.) Case No. 1:26-cv-01138-SEM) LIVINGSTON COUNTY et al.,) Defendants.)

ORDER

SUE E. MYERSCOUGH, United States District Judge: Plaintiff Michael Handricks, a detainee at the Livingston County Jail (“Jail”), has filed a Motion for Leave to File an Amended Complaint (Doc. 10), which is before the Court for screening. Plaintiff’s motion is granted. The Court concludes that the alleged facts Plaintiff provides in his amended pleading are sufficient to state a Fourteenth Amendment claim for objectively unreasonable medical care and an unconstitutional policy claim as outlined in the Supreme Court’s decision in *Monell v. N.Y. City Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

I. SCREENING STANDARD

The court must “screen” the complaint and dismiss any legally insufficient claim or the entire action if warranted. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. A claim is legally insufficient if it “(1) is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (2) seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” *Id.* In reviewing the complaint, the court accepts the factual allegations as true, liberally construing them in the plaintiff’s favor. *Turley v. Rednour*, 729 F.3d 645, 649 (7th Cir. 2013). However, conclusory statements and labels are insufficient. Enough facts must be provided to “state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.” *Alexander v. United States*, 721 F.3d 418, 422 (7th Cir. 2013) (citation omitted).

II. FACTS

Plaintiff names Sheriff Ryan Bohm, Jail Superintendent Lisa Draper, Lieutenant Scott Harmon, Physician Hughes Lochard, Nurses Jailayia Frazier and Susanna Legner, Turn Key Medical (“Turn Key”), and Livingston County (“County”) as Defendants. Plaintiff asserts that before Defendant Turn Key became the contracted provider of medical care at the Jail in September 2025, he had been receiving fifty “units” of long-acting insulin twice daily and a dose of “fast-acting” insulin after every meal. (Pl. Amend. Compl., Doc. 10-1 at 2:10.) Thereafter, Defendant Lochard changed Plaintiff’s insulin intake to twice daily at 5:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Plaintiff asserts that he has had diabetes for twenty years and has always received a dose of insulin after every meal. From December 2025 to April 2026, Plaintiff’s glucose level fell to under sixty on fifteen occasions, noting that the normal glucose level is 120 milligrams per deciliter. Plaintiff requested glucose tablets to self-administer, but Defendants Legner and Frazier told Plaintiff that Turn Key policy would not permit the requested medication. Plaintiff claims that he wrote over twenty grievances requesting assistance, which were unanswered by Defendants Draper and Harmon.

III. ANALYSIS

Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to File an Amended Complaint (Doc. 10) is granted. Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), a complaint need only contain a “short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). “This requirement is satisfied if the complaint (1) describes the claim in sufficient detail to give the defendant fair

notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests and (2) plausibly suggests that the plaintiff has a right to relief above a speculative level.” *Bravo v. Midland Credit Mgmt.*, 812 F.3d 599, 601–02 (7th Cir. 2016); see also *Charleston v. Bd. of Trs. of the Univ. of Ill. at Chi.*, 741 F.3d 769, 772 (7th Cir. 2013) (“Instead, a plausible claim must include ‘factual content’ sufficient to allow the court ‘to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.’”) (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)). Despite naming Defendant Bohm, Plaintiff does not provide any facts that establish or permit the inference that Bohm violated Plaintiff’s constitutional rights. See *Collins v. Kibort*, 143 F.3d 331, 334 (7th Cir. 1998) (“A plaintiff cannot state a claim against a defendant by including the defendant’s name in the caption.”). In *Miranda v. County of Lake*, 900 F.3d 335 (7th Cir. 2018), the Seventh Circuit held that “the controlling inquiry for assessing a due process challenge to a pretrial detainee’s medical care proceeds in two steps.” *McCann v. Ogle County*, 909 F.3d 881, 886 (7th Cir. 2018). “The first step, which focuses on the intentionality of the individual defendant’s conduct, remains unchanged and ‘asks whether the medical defendants acted purposefully, knowingly, or perhaps even recklessly when they considered the consequences of their handling of [plaintiff’s] case.’” *Id.* (quoting *Miranda*, 900 F.3d at 353); see also *Pittman by and through Hamilton v. Madison Cnty., Illinois*, 108 F.4th 561, 570 (7th Cir. 2024) (“This framing asks strictly whether the defendant intended to commit the physical act that caused the alleged injury.”). “At the second step, . . . [courts] ask whether the challenged conduct was objectively reasonable.” *Id.* “This standard requires courts to focus on the totality of facts and circumstances faced by the individual alleged to have provided inadequate medical care and to gauge objectively—without regard to any subjective belief held by the individual—whether the response was reasonable.” *Id.*; see also *Pittman*, 108 F.4th at 570 (“[T]he proper inquiry turns on whether a reasonable officer in the defendant’s shoes would have recognized that the plaintiff was seriously ill or injured and thus needed medical care.”). Plaintiff’s account is sufficient to state a Fourteenth Amendment claim for objectively unreasonable medical care against Defendants Draper, Frazier, Harmon, Legner, and Lochard. Thus, the County will remain as a Defendant for indemnification purposes. See *Olson v. Champaign County, Ill.*, 784 F.3d 1093, 1104 (7th Cir. 2015) (noting that because Illinois law requires the county to indemnify Sheriffs and their deputies for damages for torts committed in the scope of their employment, the County is a necessary party to a suit against a Sheriff under federal law) (citing 745 Ill. Comp. Stat. 10/9–102)). Defendant Turn Key can be held liable under § 1983 if an unconstitutional act is caused by: “(1) an official policy adopted and promulgated by its officers; (2) a governmental practice or custom that, although not officially authorized, is widespread and well settled; or (3) an official with final policy-making authority.” *Thomas v. Cook Cty. Sheriff’s Dept.*, 604 F.3d 293, 303 (7th Cir. 2010); see also *Woodward v. Corr. Med. Servs. of Ill., Inc.*, 368 F.3d 917, 927–28 (7th Cir. 2004) (stating that the standard for municipal liability under *Monell* applies to corporations as well). Plaintiff’s claim that Defendants Frazier and Legner informed him that Defendant Turn Key had implemented a new policy that prohibited

Plaintiff from receiving glucose tablets is sufficient to state a Monell claim. IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED: 1) Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File an Amended Complaint (Doc. 10) is granted. 2) The Clerk of the Court is DIRECTED to docket Plaintiff's amended pleading (Doc. 10-1). 3) According to the Court's merit review of Plaintiff's complaint [1] under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, Plaintiff has alleged enough facts to proceed with a Fourteenth Amendment claim for objectively unreasonable medical care against Defendants Draper, Frazier, Harmon, Legner, and Lochard. Any additional claims shall not be included in the case, except at the Court's discretion on motion by a party for good cause shown or under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15. Plaintiff also states a Monell claim against Turn Key Medical. Livingston County shall remain as a party for indemnification purposes only. 4) The Clerk of the Court is DIRECTED to terminate Ryan Bohm as a party. 5) This case is now in the process of service. The Court advises Plaintiff to wait until counsel has appeared for Defendants before filing any motions to give Defendants notice and an opportunity to respond to those motions. Motions filed before Defendants' counsel has filed an appearance will be denied as premature. Plaintiff need not submit any evidence to the Court at this time unless otherwise directed by the Court. 1) The Court will attempt service on Defendants by mailing a waiver of service. Defendants have sixty days from service to file an Answer. If Defendants have not filed Answers or appeared through counsel within ninety days of the entry of this order, Plaintiff may file a motion requesting the status of service. After Defendants have been served, the Court will enter an order setting discovery and dispositive motion deadlines. 2) If a Defendant no longer works at the address provided by Plaintiff, the entity where that Defendant worked while at that address shall submit to the Clerk said Defendant's current work address, or, if not known, said Defendant's forwarding address. This information shall be used only for effectuating service. Documentation of forwarding addresses shall be retained only by the Clerk and shall not be maintained in the public docket nor disclosed by the Clerk. 3) Defendants shall file their respective Answers within sixty days of the date the Clerk sends the waiver. A motion to dismiss is not an answer. The answer should include all defenses appropriate under the Federal Rules. The answer and subsequent pleadings shall be to the issues and claims stated in this order. In general, an answer sets forth Defendant's positions. The Court does not rule on the merits of those positions unless and until Defendants file a motion. Therefore, no response to the answer is necessary or will be considered. 4) This District uses electronic filing, which means that after Defendants' counsel has filed an appearance, Defendants' counsel will automatically receive electronic notice of any motion or other paper filed by Plaintiff with the Clerk. Plaintiff does not need to mail copies of motions and other documents that Plaintiff has filed with the Clerk to Defendants' counsel. However, this does not apply to discovery requests and responses. Discovery requests and responses are not filed with the Clerk of the Court. Plaintiff must mail his discovery requests and responses directly to Defendants' counsel. Discovery requests or responses sent to the Clerk will be returned unfiled unless they are attached to and the subject of a motion to compel. Discovery does not begin until Defendants' counsel files an appearance and the Court enters a

scheduling order, which will explain the discovery process in more detail. 5) The Court grants Defendants' counsel leave to depose Plaintiff at his place of confinement. Defendants' counsel shall arrange the time for the deposition. 6) Plaintiff shall immediately notify the Court, in writing, of any change in his mailing address and telephone number. Plaintiff's failure to inform the Court of a change in mailing address or phone number will result in dismissal of this lawsuit with prejudice. 7) If a Defendant fails to sign and return a waiver of service to the Clerk within thirty days after the waiver is sent, the Court will take appropriate steps to effect formal service through the U.S. Marshals Service on that Defendant and will require that Defendant to pay the full costs of formal service under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(d)(2). 8) The Court directs the Clerk to enter the standard qualified protective order under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. 9) The Court directs the Clerk to attempt service on Defendant under the standard procedures. ENTERED June 3, 2026. s/ Sue E. Myerscough

SUE E. MYERSCOUGH
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE