Supreme Court of the United States Washington, D. C. 20543 CHAMBERS OF JUSTICE WM. J. BRENNAN, JR. May 2, 1978 Re: No. 75-1914, Monell v. Department of Social Services Dear Lewis, Thank you for your memo on this case. As you know, my clerks have been meeting informally with the clerks from a number of chambers (including your own) to hammer out rough spots in the second draft of my opinion for the Court. I think that this process has produced new language which meets all but two of the points raised in your memorandum, although in some cases the language adopted is slightly different from that you have suggested. The two remaining points are footnote 57 and Estelle. As Byron's recent memorandum indicated, I have agreed to delete note 57. And, although I must say that I am quite reluctant to drop the Estelle point, in the interest of avoiding a flurry of opinions I will drop the last part of note 55 as well as any attempt to resurrect the point in note 60. I have also gone through Part II with care to remove the word "fault" whenever it might, by negative implication, indicate that we are creating a negligence cause of action under § 1983. To accomodate the dropping of Estelle and references to municipal fault, I will recast the last paragraph of Part II as follows (replacing what is now the carry-over paragraph on pp. 33-34): unjung inflicted solely lo "We conclude, therefore, that a local government may not be sued for the tort purely of its employees or agents. Instead, it is when execution of a government's policy or custom, whether made by its lawmakers or by those whose edicts or acts may fairly be said to represent official policy, inflicts the injury that the government as an entity is responsible under § 1983. Since this case unquestionably involves official policy as the moving force of the constitutional violation found by the District Court, see pp. 1-2 and n. 2, supra, we must reverse the judgment below. In so doing, we have no occasion to