

JUN 28 2012

Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy
Courts for the District of ColumbiaUNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BERNARD A. WALKER,

Plaintiff,

v.

ERIC HOLDER,

U.S. Attorney General,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.

12 1066

MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter is before the Court on the plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and his *pro se* complaint. The Court will grant the application and dismiss the complaint.

It appears that the plaintiff is serving a term of imprisonment imposed by the United States District for the Eastern District of Tennessee upon his conviction for possession with intent to distribute crack cocaine. *See* Compl. at 4. He claims that the statute under which he was prosecuted and sentenced "was never passed by Congress," *id.* at 5, rendering the "Federal Indictment . . . invalid," *id.* at 8, and causing him to be falsely imprisoned. *Id.* The plaintiff brings a claim against the Attorney General under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971),¹ and asks the Court to declare the statutes invalid and to order his immediate release. Compl. at 43-44.

The Court construes the complaint as a challenge to the legality of the plaintiff's criminal sentence. He must present such a claim to the sentencing court in a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. *Taylor v. U.S. Bd. of Parole*, 194 F.2d 882, 883 (D.C. Cir. 1952) (stating that a motion


¹ *Bivens* recognized a cause of action for damages against federal officials acting under color of their authority who violate a claimant's constitutional rights.

under Section 2255 is the proper vehicle for challenging the constitutionality of a statute under which a defendant is convicted). Section 2255 provides specifically that:

[a] prisoner in custody under sentence of a court established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.

28 U.S.C. § 2255(a) (emphasis added).

Accordingly, the Court will dismiss the complaint. An Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.


United States District Judge

DATE: 6/21/12