

NOV 25 2014

**Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy
Courts for the District of Columbia**

Plaintiff is a prisoner at the Federal Correctional Institution in Oakdale, Louisiana. He purports to sue four individuals of unknown addresses based on vague accusations about “[m]alfeasance of [o]ffice” and the use and acceptance of false documents. Compl. at 4, 5. Plaintiff seeks equitable relief and an unspecified amount of monetary damages. *Id.* at 5.

Plaintiff has not stated any facts connecting each named defendant to the alleged wrongdoing and, thus, has failed to provide adequate notice of a claim.¹ *See, e.g., Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 676 (“Because vicarious liability is inapplicable to *Bivens* and § 1983 suits, a plaintiff must plead that each Government-official defendant, through the official's own individual actions, has violated the Constitution.”) (discussing *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971)). Hence, this case will be dismissed.

Date: November 21st, 2014


United States District Judge

¹ To the extent that plaintiff is challenging a judgment of conviction, “it is well-settled that a [person] seeking relief from his conviction or sentence may not bring [actions for injunctive and declaratory relief].” *Williams v. Hill*, 74 F.3d 1339, 1340 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (per curiam) (citations omitted). Rather, such relief must be pursued under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (state court judgments) or 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (federal court judgments) in an appropriate court designated by § 2255 or 28 U.S.C. § 2241(d).