UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



ANYONINA FERMANAP	Courts for the District of Columbia
ANTHONY LEE McNAIR,)
Plaintiff,).
V.) Civil Action No. 19-3576 (UNA)
GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, et al.,)
Defendants.))

MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter is before the Court on the plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and his *pro se* complaint. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants' civil conspiracy resulted in his criminal conviction in the Pitt County, North Carolina Superior Court and imposition of a lengthy prison sentence. *See* Compl. at 1. He claims to have been "ilegally [sic] seized," *id.*, and he holds the defendants responsible for "destro[]ying [his] life, liberty and property," *id.* For these alleged constitutional violations, the plaintiff demands damages of \$4 million. *Id.*

The Supreme Court instructs:

[I]n order to recover damages for allegedly unconstitutional conviction or imprisonment, or for other harm caused by actions whose unlawfulness would render a conviction or sentence invalid. . . plaintiff must prove that the conviction or sentence has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal authorized to make such determination, or called into question by a federal court's issuance of a writ of habeas corpus.

Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477, 486-487 (1994). The plaintiff does not demonstrate that his conviction or sentence has been reversed or otherwise invalidated, and, therefore, his claim for

damages fails. See, e.g., Johnson v. Williams, 699 F. Supp. 2d 159, 171 (D.D.C. 2010), aff'd sub nom. Johnson v. Fenty, No. 10-5105, 2010 WL 4340344 (D.C. Cir. Oct. 1, 2010); Jones v. Yanta, No. 07-1172, 2008 WL 2202219 (D.D.C. May 27, 2008).

The Court will dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii), 1915A(b)(1). An Order is issued separately.

AMIT P. MEHTA

United States District Judge