

damages for allegedly unconstitutional conviction or imprisonment, or for other harm caused by actions whose unlawfulness would render a conviction or sentence invalid,” a prisoner must show 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.” *See also Robinson v. Jones*, 142 F.3d 905, 907 (6th Cir. 1998) (the holding in *Heck* “applies equally” to actions brought against federal officials under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971)). The plaintiff’s allegations in this case call into question the validity of his imprisonment on pending federal charges and are therefore barred under *Heck* unless or until the charges are invalidated in one of the ways stated in *Heck*.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, this action is dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915A. The Court further certifies, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915(a)(3), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Dan Aaron Polster 7/29/2016
DAN AARON POLSTER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE