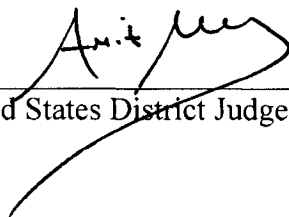


Mandamus relief is not appropriate when another adequate remedy is available. *LoBue v. Christopher*, 82 F.3d 1081, 1082-84 (D.C. Cir. 1996); see *Chatman-Bey v. Thornburgh*, 864 F.2d 804, 806 (D.C. Cir. 1988) (where “habeas is an available and potentially efficacious remedy, it is clear beyond reasonable dispute that mandamus will not appropriately lie.”).

Because petitioner’s legal standing rests on his conviction in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of Illinois, see generally *United States v. O’Malley*, 739 F.3d 1001 (7th Cir. 2014), he cannot obtain mandamus relief. See *Williams v. Hill*, 74 F.3d 1339, 1340 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (per curiam) (“[I]t is well-settled that a prisoner seeking relief from his conviction or sentence may not bring [an action for injunctive and declaratory relief.]”) (citations omitted). Petitioner’s remedy lies exclusively in the sentencing court by motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. See *Taylor v. United States Board of Parole*, 194 F.2d 882, 883 (D.C. Cir. 1952) (attack on the constitutionality of the statute under which defendant was convicted and sentenced is properly pursued by motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255); *Ojo v. Immigration & Naturalization Service*, 106 F.3d 680, 683 (5th Cir. 1997) (the sentencing court is the only court with jurisdiction to hear defendant’s complaint regarding errors that occurred before or during sentencing). Consequently, this mandamus action will be dismissed with prejudice. A separate order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: August 31, 2015


United States District Judge