



2015) (citations omitted). A petitioner must file his § 23-110 motion in the Superior Court. *See* D.C. Code § 23-110(a). He has no recourse in this federal district court “if it appears that [he] has failed to make a motion for relief under this section or that the Superior Court has denied him relief, unless it also appears that the remedy by motion is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention.” *Id.* § 23-110(g); *see Williams v. Martinez*, 586 F.3d 995, 998 (D.C. Cir. 2009) (“Section 23-110(g)’s plain language makes clear that it only divests federal courts of jurisdiction to hear habeas petitions by prisoners who could have raised viable claims pursuant to [§] 23-110(a.)”); *Garris v. Lindsay*, 794 F.2d 722, 727 (D.C. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 479 U.S. 993 (1986). “[T]he § 23-110 remedy is not considered inadequate or ineffective simply because the requested relief has been denied.” *Pinkney v. United States*, No. 11-5239, 2012 WL 5995435, at \*1 (D.C. Cir. Feb. 10, 2012) (per curiam) (citing *Garris*, 794 F.2d at 727).

The Court will deny the petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and deny the petitioner’s motions to appoint counsel and to stay proceedings as moot. An Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

DATE: June 12, 2018

  
United States District Judge