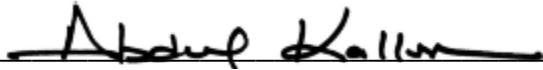


Article III of the Constitution limits the jurisdiction of federal courts to the consideration of “cases or controversies.” U.S. Const. art. III, § 2. The doctrine of mootness is derived from this limitation because “an action that is moot cannot be characterized as an active case or controversy.” *Adler v. Duval Cnty. Sch. Bd.*, 112 F.3d 1475, 1477 (11th Cir. 1997). A case is moot and must be dismissed if the court can no longer provide “meaningful relief.” *Nyaga v. Ashcroft*, 323 F.3d 906, 913 (11th Cir. 2003) (citations omitted).

This is precisely the case here, where the relief Reid seeks is release from ICE custody. Because Reid is no longer in ICE custody, his petition is moot, where, as here, neither the collateral consequences exception, *see Carafas v. LaVallee*, 391 U.S. 234, 237 (1968), nor the “capable of repetition yet evading review” exception, *see Murphy v. Hunt*, 455 U.S. 478, 482 (1982), apply. Therefore, because there is no longer any relief that the court can grant to Reid, his petition is moot.

Accordingly, the Respondents’ motion to dismiss, doc. 20, is **GRANTED**. A separate order will be entered.

DONE the 27th day of July, 2018.



ABDUL K. KALLON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE