MCCARTER v. BUTTS Doc. 25

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

JOHNNY F. MCCARTER,)
Petitioner,)
vs.) Case No. 1:17-cv-0600-TWP-MJD
KEITH BUTTS,)
Respondent.)

Entry and Order Dismissing Action

Johnny F. McCarter seeks a writ of habeas corpus with respect to a prison disciplinary proceeding identified as No. NCF 16-12-109. In the course of this action, the Indiana Department of Correction reviewed the disciplinary case and decided to vacate the disciplinary hearing board's guilty verdict and rescinded the sanctions including the earned credit time loss and demotion in credit class. The respondent argues that because the conviction and sanctions challenged in this case have been vacated and completely dismissed this action is now moot and must be dismissed. McCarter has not opposed or otherwise responded to the motion to dismiss.

A case becomes moot, and the federal courts lose subject matter jurisdiction, when a justiciable controversy ceases to exist between the parties. *See Church of Scientology of Cal. v. United States*, 506 U.S. 9, 12 (1992) ("if an event occurs while a case is pending . . . that makes it impossible for the court to grant 'any effectual relief whatever' to a prevailing party, the [case] must be dismissed.")(quoting *Mills v. Green*, 159 U.S. 651, 653 (1895)); *Honig v. Doe*, 484 U.S. 305, 317 (1988) (grounding mootness doctrine in the Constitution's Article III requirement that courts adjudicate only "actual, ongoing cases or controversies"). "A case is moot when issues presented are no longer 'live' or the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome." *Erie*

v. Pap's A.M., 529 U.S. 277, 287 (2000) (internal citations omitted). The development described

above, being that the finding of misconduct was vacated and the sanctions rescinded, renders the

action moot.

A case which is moot must be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. Board of Educ. of Downers

Grove Grade School Dist. No. 58 v. Steven L., 89 F.3d 464, 467 (7th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 117

S. Ct. 1556 (1997). When it is determined that a court lacks jurisdiction, its only course of action

is to announce that fact and dismiss the case. Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment, 523

U.S. 83, 94 (1998)("'Jurisdiction is power to declare the law, and when it ceases to exist, the only

function remaining to the court is that of announcing the fact and dismissing the cause."")(quoting

Ex parte McCardle, 7 Wall, 506, 514, 19 L.Ed. 264 (1868)).

The respondent's motion to dismiss, dkt. [24], is **granted**. Judgment consistent with this

Entry shall now issue.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: 12/14/2017

TANYA WALTON PRATT, JUDGE

aux Walton Craft

United States District Court Southern District of Indiana

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