



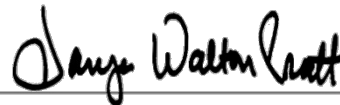
a case becomes moot when the issues presented are no longer live or the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome.” *Id.* (citation and quotation marks omitted). A federal court may issue a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 only if it finds the applicant “is *in custody* in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a) (emphasis added). Therefore, a habeas action becomes moot if the Court can no longer “affect the duration of [the petitioner’s] custody.” *White v. Ind. Parole Bd.*, 266 F.3d 759, 763 (7th Cir. 2001).

Here, the petitioner’s conviction and sanctions were vacated and thus can no longer affect the duration of his custody. Accordingly, the petitioner’s habeas action is moot. *See id.* An action which is moot must be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. *See Diaz v. Duckworth*, 143 F.3d 345, 347 (7th Cir. 1998).

Judgment consistent with this Entry shall now issue.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Date: 9/20/2017



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TANYA WALTON PRATT, JUDGE  
United States District Court  
Southern District of Indiana

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