

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
BEAUMONT DIVISION

PAUL OHAEGBU §  
VS. § CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:10cv790  
JODY UPTON §

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Petitioner Paul Ohaegbu, formerly an inmate confined within the Bureau of Prisons, Georgia, proceeding *pro se*, filed this petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

Discussion

The current petition challenges a prison disciplinary conviction. As a result of the disciplinary conviction, petitioner lost 40 days of previously earned good conduct time credits. Based on documents filed by the respondent, and the website operated by the Bureau of Prisons, petitioner was released from prison on May 27, 2011.

Although an action "is not moot simply because a § 2241 petitioner is no longer in custody," it is rendered moot "when the court cannot grant the relief requested by the moving party." *Salgado v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 220 Fed.Appx. 256, 257 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. Feb. 22, 2007) (citing *Brown v. Resor*, 407 F.3d 282, 283 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1969) and *Bailey v. Southerland*, 821 f.3d 277, 278 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987)). The issue of whether a case is moot presents a jurisdictional matter because it implicates the Article III requirement that an actual controversy exist at all states of federal court proceedings. *Bailey*, 821 F.2d at 278. A moot case

"presents no Article III case of controversy, and a court has no constitutional jurisdiction to resolve the issue it presents." *Adair v. Dretke*, 150 Fed.Appx. 329, 331 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. Oct. 6, 2005) (citation omitted).

As petitioner is subject to a term of supervised release, his release from actual confinement alone does not make this action moot. The possibility that a district court may alter a period of supervised release "if it determines that [the defendant] has served excess prison time" may keep a petition from becoming moot. *Johnson v. Pettiford*, 442 F.3d 917, 918 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006). However, the determination as to whether a petitioner has served excessive prison time is to be made by the sentencing court unless a transfer of jurisdiction over supervised release has been made. See 18 U.S.C. § 3583.

Petitioner was convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida and jurisdiction over his supervised release has not been transferred to this court. This court is therefore without jurisdiction to shorten petitioner's term of supervised release by determining he served excess prison time. See *Lawson v. Berkebile*, 308 Fed.Appx. 750 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. Jan. 26, 2009) (distinguishing *Pettiford* based on the fact that the district court considering the Section 2241 petition did not have jurisdiction to determine whether the petitioner served excessive prison time because it was not the original sentencing court). As a result, a finding in petitioner's favor would not result in "specific relief through a decree of a conclusive

character" with regard to modification of the sentence. *North Carolina v. Rice*, 404 U.S. 244, 246 (1971) (citation and internal quotation marks ommitted). And, as "federal courts may only hear cases of controversies under Article III, it is unconstitutional for the court to issue mere advisory opinions." *Carpenter v. Whichita Falls Indep. School District*, 44 F.3d 362, 368 n.5 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995). As this court cannot grant the relief requested by petitioner, this petition is moot.

Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, this petition for writ of habeas corpus will be dismissed as moot. An appropriate final judgment shall be entered.

**SIGNED** this the **8** day of **July, 2011**.



Thad Heartfield  
United States District Judge