

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JAYCE PIRTLE,  
Petitioner,  
v.  
F.C.I. VICTORVILLE-II,  
Respondent.

Case No. 5:25-CV-1919-ODW-RAO  
  
ORDER DISMISSING PETITION

On July 24, 2025, Petitioner Jayce Pirtle (“Petitioner”)—a then-federal inmate in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) at the Federal Correctional Institution (“FCI”) in Victorville, California, and proceeding *pro se*—filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus by a person in federal custody pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (“Petition”). Dkt. No. 1 (“Pet.”). The Petition claims that the BOP is improperly withholding Second Chance Act and First Step Act (“FSA”) credits Pet. at 3. The Petition asks the Court to order the BOP to release Petitioner to home confinement. *Id.* at 4.

On September 3, 2025, Respondent filed a Motion to Dismiss the Petition (“Motion”), along with a declaration of a BOP legal assistant and supporting exhibits. Dkt. No. 6, 6-1, 6-2. The Motion contends that the Petition should be dismissed for failure to exhaust administrative remedies regarding Petitioner’s request for FSA

1 earned time credits. Dkt. No. 6 at 3–6. Petitioner filed his response in opposition to  
2 Respondent’s Motion on October 10, 2025. Dkt. No. 8.

3 The Court independently conducted a public records check of BOP’s inmate  
4 locator which indicates that Petitioner was released from BOP custody on December  
5 29, 2025. *See Find an Inmate*, Fed. Bureau of Prisons, <https://www.bop.gov/inmateloc>  
6 (last visited Dec. 31, 2025). For the following reasons, the Court dismisses the  
7 Petition as moot.

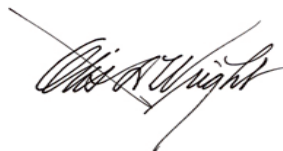
8 A federal court’s jurisdiction is limited to actual cases or live controversies.  
9 *United States v. Yopez*, 108 F.4th 1093, 1099 (9th Cir. 2024) (citing *Lewis v. Cont’l*  
10 *Bank Corp.*, 494 U.S. 472, 477 (1990)). This constitutional limitation to cases or  
11 controversies necessarily requires that parties to the litigation have a personal stake  
12 in the outcome at all stages of judicial proceedings. *Genesis Healthcare Corp. v.*  
13 *Symczyk*, 569 U.S. 66, 71–72 (2013). Because federal courts are prohibited from  
14 adjudicating matters that do not affect the rights of present litigants, a suit is rendered  
15 moot when there exists no live issue for the court to grant relief upon. *Chafin v.*  
16 *Chafin*, 568 U.S. 165, 172 (2013) (highlighting that Article III of the U.S.  
17 Constitution forbids the issuance of advisory opinions where no live case or  
18 controversy exists). When a litigant seeks action from an administrative agency,  
19 performance by the agency of the relief sought is sufficient to render the claim moot  
20 and absolve the federal court of jurisdiction to adjudicate the suit. *Rosemere*  
21 *Neighborhood Ass’n v. EPA*, 581 F.3d 1169, 1173 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Pub. Util.*  
22 *Comm’n v. FERC*, 100 F.3d 1451, 1458 (9th Cir. 1996)).

23 In bringing this action, Petitioner sought release to home confinement, and  
24 since the filing of the Petition, he has been released. Because Petitioner has obtained  
25 the relief he sought by initiating this action—namely, release from BOP custody—  
26 the matter no longer involves a “live controversy.” *Peneueta v. Ricolcol*, No. 2:23-  
27 cv-6361, 2024 WL 2884218, at \*5 (C.D. Cal. May 21, 2024) (citing *Burnett v.*  
28 *Lampert*, 432 F.3d 996, 1000–01 (9th Cir. 2005)). Because Petitioner was released

1 from BOP custody, his Petition is now moot.

2 For the foregoing reasons, the Petition is dismissed without prejudice. All  
3 pending motions are denied as moot.

4  
5 DATED: December 31, 2025



---

6 OTIS D. WRIGHT II  
7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28