

[DO NOT PUBLISH]

In the
United States Court of Appeals
For the Eleventh Circuit

No. 22-13457

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

HELMER ROBERTO JARAMILLO, JR.,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Middle District of Florida
D.C. Docket No. 8:18-cr-00226-WFJ-TGW-1

Before NEWSOM, GRANT, and ANDERSON, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Helmer Jaramillo, Jr. appeals his 24-month imprisonment sentence imposed upon revocation of his supervised release, challenging the procedural and substantive reasonableness of his sentence. However, Jaramillo was released from custody on January 18, 2024, and is not presently serving an additional term of supervised release. Therefore, because Jaramillo’s federal sentence has been discharged and no continuing collateral consequences of his sentence can be demonstrated, his appeal no longer presents a live controversy that would “likely . . . be redressed by a favorable judicial decision.” *Spencer v. Kemna*, 523 U.S. 1, 7-16 (1998) (quotation marks omitted) (holding that a court will not presume collateral consequences exist where a judgment revokes parole and noting that assertions that a parole violation could be used in determining future eligibility for parole or could be used to increase future criminal sentences were not sufficient showings to overcome mootness); *United States v. Juvenile Male*, 564 U.S. 932, 936-39 (2011) (holding that the Ninth Circuit lacked jurisdiction to consider the case on the merits where, at the time of its decision, the defendant’s juvenile suspension had expired, he was no longer required to register as a sex offender, and no other mootness exception applied).

Accordingly, this appeal is **DISMISSED**, *sua sponte*, as moot. No petition for rehearing may be filed unless it complies with the

22-13457

Order of the Court

3

timing and other requirements of 11th Cir. R. 40-3 and all other applicable rules.