

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA  
TERRE HAUTE DIVISION**

MONWELL DOUGLAS,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Case No: 2:13-cv-63-JMS-DKL
	)	
SUPERINTENDENT,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

**Entry and Order Dismissing Action**

**I.**

**A.**

A state prisoner seeking a writ of habeas corpus bears the burden of demonstrating that he "is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. ' 2254(a). A viable habeas claim pursuant to § 2254(a) necessarily precludes a claim which is not based on alleged noncompliance with federal law. *Wilson v. Corcoran*, 131 S. Ct. 13, 16 (2010); *Perruquet v. Briley*, 390 F.3d 505, 511 (7th Cir. 2004)("To say that a petitioner's claim is not cognizable on habeas review is thus another way of saying that his claim 'presents no federal issue at all.'")(quoting *Bates v. McCaughtry*, 934 F.2d 99, 101 (7th Cir. 1991)).

When the challenged custody results from a prison disciplinary proceeding, due process requires that certain procedural safeguards be observed and that the decision be supported by a minimum quantity of evidence.

Due process requires that prisoners in disciplinary proceedings be given: "(1) advance (at least 24 hours before hearing) written notice of the claimed violation; (2) the opportunity to be heard before an impartial decision maker; (3) the opportunity to call witnesses and present documentary evidence (when consistent

with institutional safety); and (4) a written statement by the fact-finder of the evidence relied on and the reasons for the disciplinary action.” *Rasheed-Bey v. Duckworth*, 969 F.2d 357, 361 (7th Cir. 1992); *see also Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539, 94 S. Ct. 2963, 41 L.Ed.2d 935 (1974).

*Scruggs v. Jordan*, 485 F.3d 934, 939 (7th Cir. 2007). In addition, there is a substantive component to the issue, which requires that the decision of a conduct board be supported by "some evidence." *Superintendent v. Hill*, 472 U.S. 445 (1985). A viable habeas claim pursuant to § 2254(a) necessarily precludes a claim which is not based on alleged noncompliance with federal law. *Wilson v. Corcoran*, 131 S. Ct. 13, 16 (2010); *Perruquet v. Briley*, 390 F.3d 505, 511 (7th Cir. 2004) (“To say that a petitioner's claim is not cognizable on habeas review is thus another way of saying that his claim ‘presents no federal issue at all.’”)(quoting *Bates v. McCaughtry*, 934 F.2d 99, 101 (7th Cir. 1991)).

## **B.**

On September 25, 2012, a report of conduct was written in case number WVD 12-09-0076 charging Monwell Douglas with violating prison rules by committing battery inflicting serious bodily injury. Douglas was found guilty of that misconduct and sanctioned. He now seeks a writ of habeas corpus with respect to that proceeding, contending that it is tainted with constitutional error.

The evidence favorable to the decision which is challenged is that during the morning of September 19, 2012, Douglas assaulted another offender by striking him in the head and hit and kicked the other offender after he fell to the floor.

Using the protections recognized in *Wolff* as an analytical template, Douglas received all the process to which he was entitled. That is, the charge was clear, adequate notice was given, and the evidence was sufficient. In addition, (1) Douglas was given the opportunity to appear before the hearing officer and make a statement concerning the charge, (2) the hearing officer issued a sufficient statement of his findings, and (3) the hearing officer issued a written reason

for the decisions and for the sanctions which were imposed. Douglas' contentions otherwise are either irrelevant to the charge involved in this case or refuted by the expanded record. He is not entitled to relief based on them.

**C.**

The touchstone of due process is protection of the individual against arbitrary action of the government." *Wolff*, 418 U.S. at 558. There was no arbitrary action in any aspect of the charge, disciplinary proceeding, or sanctions involved in the events identified in this action, and there was no constitutional infirmity in the proceeding which entitles Douglas to the relief he seeks. His arguments that he was denied the protections afforded by *Wolff* and *Hill* are refuted by the expanded record. Accordingly, his petition for a writ of habeas corpus must be **denied** and the action dismissed. Finally the Court notes that Douglas' complaints as to garnishment orders are not viable in a habeas proceeding.

**II.**

Judgment consistent with this Entry shall now issue.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: 01/14/2014



Hon. Jane Magnus-Stinson, Judge  
United States District Court  
Southern District of Indiana

Distribution:

Monwell Douglas  
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