

## **APPENDIX**

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APPENDIX A

In The

United States Court of Appeals

for the Seventh Circuit

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No. 21-2406

TONY LOVE,

*Petitioner-Appellant,*

*v.*

FRANK VANIHEL, Warden,

*Respondent-Appellee.*

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Indiana,  
Terre Haute Division  
No. 2:20-cv-00281 – **James R. Sweeney, II, Judge.**

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ARGUED APRIL 19, 2023 – DECIDED JULY 7, 2023

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Before HAMILTON, BRENNAN, and KIRSCH, *Circuit Judges.*

BRENNAN, *Circuit Judge.* Tony Love assaulted an Indiana correctional officer while serving a 55-year prison term for murder. Indiana pursued criminal

charges against Love, resulting in convictions for felony battery. The Indiana Department of Correction also instituted its own prison disciplinary proceedings, found Love guilty of violating prison rules, and imposed sanctions including revocation of 5,700 days of his accrued good time credit. As it stands, the Department's decision extended Love's release date from prison by more than 15 years. Love unsuccessfully challenged those sanctions through prison appeals, and the district court denied his 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition. Because Love procedurally defaulted his constitutional claims and forfeited the same by failing to present them in the district court, we affirm that denial.

## I

Love is serving nearly 60 years of consecutive prison sentences for murder and felony battery. Under Indiana law, individuals who committed an offense before July 1, 2014, can earn up to one day of good time credit for each day imprisoned. IND. CODE § 35-50-6-3(a)–(b). The amount of credit an inmate is eligible to earn depends on which “credit time class” he is assigned, and the Department is authorized to promote or demote inmates to different credit time classes. *See* IND. CODE § 35-50-6-4. The Department is also authorized to revoke and restore earned good time credit. IND. CODE § 35-50-6-5(a)(1), (c). Love entered state custody in 2002, and between then and 2018 he earned thousands of days of good time credit.

The Department revoked all of Love's good time credit after conducting a hearing and finding him guilty of battering a correctional officer. The fight took place in August 2018 when another inmate, Antwan Webb, started an argument with correctional officer

Sgt. Hubbard. Prison surveillance cameras recorded video of the brawl. Hubbard pepper-sprayed Webb to restrain him, but the encounter turned violent. Nearby inmates, including Love, Sanchez Williams, and Matthew Schrock, Jr., attacked Hubbard and other responding officers. Amidst the fighting, Love struck Hubbard in the head several times with a closed fist, causing severe injuries. Schrock also stole Hubbard's pepper spray during the fight and used it against correctional officers.

Two Indiana government entities punished Love for his conduct. State prosecutors charged him with three counts of felony battery, culminating in convictions in 2019, which resulted in an additional, consecutive<sup>1</sup> prison term of four years and six months. Exercising its authority under Indiana law, the Department also instituted internal disciplinary proceedings, which form the basis of this appeal. The Disciplinary Code for Adult Offenders governs how and when inmates are sanctioned for misconduct. Per the Code, an inmate can lose a maximum of one year of good time credit for a single offense: “[o]ffenders found guilty of ... egregious offenses ... shall be subject to a loss of up to 12 months of Earned Credit Time with justification from the Hearing Officer.” But a different policy was in effect at the time of Love’s offense. The Department of Correction Commissioner issued Executive Directive #17-09 in February 2017,

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<sup>1</sup> Indiana law mandates that sentences imposed for criminal acts committed in prison be served consecutively to any pre-existing criminal sentences. IND. CODE § 35-50-1-2(e) (“If, after being arrested for (1) crime, a person commits another crime: (1) before the date the person is discharged from ... a term of imprisonment imposed for the first crime ... the terms of imprisonment for the crimes shall be served consecutively ... .”).

which partially superseded the Disciplinary Code and imposed harsher sanctions for certain conduct. In relevant part, the Directive states:

Any adult offender found guilty of a violation of offense code A102, “Assault/Battery[]” ... and the offensive acts committed by the offender involved a Battery upon any Department staff member ... and resulted in bodily injury or serious bodily injury being caused to the staff member ... shall receive, in addition to the other sanctions for the offense listed in ... “The Disciplinary Code for Adult Offenders,” a loss of the entire balance of the offender’s accumulated earned credit time.

The parties agree Directive #17-09 was in effect from February 2017 to March 2020. As such, it applied at the time of the fight and during Love’s prison disciplinary proceedings.

After a formal disciplinary hearing in 2018, a Department hearing officer found Love guilty of an A102 violation for battering Hubbard. Prior to Directive #17-09, that determination would have made Love eligible to lose up to one year of good time credit. But, as indicated, Directive #17-09 enhanced the sanctions for A102 violations. The hearing officer applied the Directive and vacated 5,700 days of good time credit in addition to imposing other sanctions.<sup>2</sup>

In 2020, though, an appeal review officer vacated the 2018 sanctions and designated the case for

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<sup>2</sup> The hearing officer also demoted Love two good time credit classes, issued a written reprimand, limited his phone and commissary access for 45 days, ordered monetary restitution, and imposed disciplinary restrictive housing for one year.

rehearing. A hearing officer again found Love guilty of an A102 violation and imposed largely identical sanctions, including revocation of 5,700 days of Love's good time credit. Love's appeal of that decision was denied. With the administrative procedures available to Love exhausted, he filed a pro se § 2254 petition. *See McAtee v. Cowan*, 250 F.3d 506, 508 (7th Cir. 2001) (per curiam) ("Indiana inmates may immediately petition for a writ of habeas corpus in federal court after exhausting their internal administrative remedies.") (citation omitted). The district court denied relief, finding that the grounds Love advanced either lacked merit or implicated questions of state law not cognizable on federal habeas.

Love appealed<sup>3</sup> and, after reviewing the briefs and appellate record, we appointed counsel and asked them to "address whether the State may, consistent with the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, deprive petitioner of so much earned time by using the due process requirements of *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539 (1974), and *Superintendent v. Hill*, 472 U.S. 445 (1985)." After re-briefing, Love offers two primary arguments. His first concerns the mandatory nature of Executive Directive #17-09. Per the Directive, the Department must revoke all accrued good time credit from inmates found guilty of qualifying offenses. There is no additional sanctions

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<sup>3</sup> Love can appeal without a certificate of appealability because Indiana law does not allow state court review of prison discipline decisions. *See Walker v. O'Brien*, 216 F.3d 626, 637–38 (7th Cir. 2000) (concluding there is "no statutory authorization for imposing the [certificate of appeal] requirement on appeals in which the complained of detention does not arise from process issued by a state court").

hearing, and the inmate is not provided an opportunity to argue why revocation of less time is appropriate. Love contends this procedure is constitutionally inadequate. He argues the Department cannot, consistent with due process, predetermine how it will use its discretionary power over sanctions without first considering arguments in mitigation.

Love also argues that Executive Directive #17-09 is facially arbitrary. He contends it ties punishment to the amount of good time credit an inmate has rather than the severity of misconduct. He also asserts the Department arbitrarily applies the Directive. On that point, Love offers two examples where other inmates presumably should have been punished in accordance with the Directive but were allegedly shown leniency instead. For Love, the selective application of Directive #17-09 means the Department's "decision to revoke all of [his] good time credits was so arbitrary and irrational that it was unconstitutional."

The State responds that Love's two constitutional arguments are not properly before this court. According to the State, Love procedurally defaulted his constitutional claims by failing to raise them in the prison administrative proceedings and forfeited them on appeal by failing to bring them in the district court. The State also contends that Love's arguments fail on their merits because the Constitution does not require the procedure Love requests and the revocation of Love's good time credit was not arbitrary.

We review de novo the district court's denial of Love's § 2254 petition. *Campbell v. Smith*, 770 F.3d 540, 546 (7th Cir. 2014) (citing *Ford v. Wilson*, 747

F.3d 944, 949 (7th Cir. 2014)). We do not defer to the Department’s administrative adjudication of Love’s claims. Deference is owed when a state court adjudicates a claim on its merits, § 2254(d), but “a prison disciplinary board is not a ‘court.’” *Scruggs v. Jordan*, 485 F.3d 934, 938 (7th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Pannell v. McBride*, 306 F.3d 499, 502 (7th Cir. 2002) (per curiam)).

## II

We begin with procedural default and forfeiture. Love’s petition fails unless he overcomes those procedural hurdles. To do so, he must show that the Department’s Directive violated his constitutional rights. If the Directive is constitutional, then no constitutional error infected Love’s sanctions, and Love can neither demonstrate prejudice to overcome procedural default nor show an effect on substantial rights warranting forgiveness of forfeiture. So, the second half of our analysis examines Love’s arguments that the Department, through its use of the Directive, violated his constitutional rights.

### A

We start with procedural default. “State prisoners challenging the deprivation of good-time credits by way of a habeas corpus petition must exhaust adequate and available state remedies before proceeding to federal court.” *McAtee*, 250 F.3d at 508 (citation omitted); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A), (c). To properly exhaust a claim and “avoid procedural default, a habeas petitioner must ‘fairly present’ a claim to each level of the state courts.” *McDowell v. Lemke*, 737 F.3d 476, 482 (7th Cir. 2013) (quoting *Anderson v. Benik*, 471 F.3d 811, 814 (7th Cir. 2006));

*see also Moffat v. Broyles*, 288 F.3d 978, 982 (7th Cir. 2002). Indiana “has no judicial procedure for reviewing prison disciplinary hearings,” *McAtee*, 250 F.3d at 508, “so the exhaustion requirement in 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b) is satisfied by pursuing all administrative remedies,” *Moffat*, 288 F.3d at 981, and presenting legal contentions “to each administrative level.” *Id.* at 982. Procedural default here thus turns on which claims Love raised when appealing within the Department.

After the Department’s 2020 disciplinary decision, Love internally appealed his sanctions as far as he could. At those proceedings, Love claimed the hearing officer improperly “copied the sanctions” from his original hearing and thereby judged him “guilty before the hearing” in violation of due process. Love also claimed the hearing officer revoked more good time credit than the Disciplinary Code for Adult Offenders allowed. The State views those claims as distinct from the constitutional claims Love now asserts and urges us to resolve this appeal on default. Love offers little resistance on the question of whether he defaulted his constitutional claims, focusing instead on why we should excuse default.

We agree with the State that Love procedurally defaulted the two constitutional claims he brings on appeal. While we do not require a prisoner to “articulate legal arguments with the precision of a lawyer,” during state proceedings, the claims Love raised in his administrative appeals bear no resemblance to the constitutional claims he now brings. *Moffat*, 288 F.3d at 982. This means we will only review Love’s constitutional claims if he establishes an excuse for the procedural default.

A petitioner seeking review of defaulted claims has two options. He can show “cause and prejudice for the default” or he can demonstrate that failure to consider the defaulted claims will result in a “miscarriage of justice.” *Promotor v. Pollard*, 628 F.3d 878, 885 (7th Cir. 2010) (citation omitted). Love relies exclusively on the first option, arguing the Department caused any procedural default and that he has suffered prejudice. We examine each prong of the cause and prejudice inquiry.

*Cause.* “[T]he existence of cause for a procedural default must ordinarily turn on whether the prisoner can show that some objective factor external to the defense impeded” compliance with the procedural rule. *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 488 (1986). This normally means petitioner must “show[] that the factual or legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available,” or “that ‘some interference by officials[]’ ... made compliance impracticable.” *Id.* (quoting *Brown v. Allen*, 344 U.S. 443, 486 (1953)); *see also Garcia v. Cromwell*, 28 F.4th 764, 775 (7th Cir. 2022) (quoting *Thompkins v. Pfister*, 698 F.3d 976, 987 (7th Cir. 2012)) (“Cause requires a showing of ‘some type of external impediment’ that prevented [petitioner] from presenting his claims.”).

Love argues the Department caused his procedural default by misleading him as to which policies applied to his disciplinary rehearing and what potential penalties he faced. Before Love’s rehearing, the Department provided him with a Notice of Disciplinary Hearing Screening Report, which should have apprised Love of the applicable policies. But that document does not mention Executive Directive #17-09. Instead, the Notice states “a finding of guilt may

result in the imposition of sanctions in accordance with the sanctioning guidelines in Policy 02-04-101, "The Disciplinary Code for Adult Offenders." That Executive Directive #17-09 is not mentioned on the Notice poses a problem, as there are significant differences between the Disciplinary Code for Adult Offenders and the Executive Directive. Recall that for an A102 violation, the Disciplinary Code caps loss of good time credit at one year, but the Directive requires revoking all credit. So, the Notice of Disciplinary Hearing contained incomplete information about which policies governed Love's hearing and what sanctions the Department would impose if it found him guilty.

This issue was not corrected during Love's administrative appeals, either. Though Love argued to prison officials that his sanctions exceeded those authorized in the Disciplinary Code, neither appeals decision informed Love that he was sanctioned under the Directive. When denying the first appeal, the facility head wrote, "I find no procedural errors and the sanctions are well within the allowed guidelines." The final reviewing authority's decision was similar: "The procedure and due process of this case appear to be true and accurate ... The sanctions are within the guidelines of the Disciplinary Code for Adult Offenders."

Love argues this misinformation caused his procedural default. He contends he could not have challenged the directive because the Department did not provide it to him—rather, he was told a different policy would apply. We agree. The Department's incomplete information about which policy applied constitutes cause for Love failing to bring his

constitutional claims in the prison proceedings. Without knowledge that the Department was applying Executive Directive #17-09 to his case, Love could not feasibly have brought the constitutional claims he now offers.

Love's claims on appeal bear this out. He contends his sanctions are unconstitutional because the Department used its discretion to predetermine what his punishment would be if he was found guilty. Without knowing that the Directive mandated loss of all good time credit, Love would not have reason to bring this claim. The Department told Love that the Disciplinary Code controlled, and the Code did not require loss of all good time credit. Rather, it left that decision in the hearing officer's discretion and set an upper limit of one year. Love also claims his sanctions are arbitrary because the Directive ties punishment to available good time credit and because the Department applied the Directive to him but not to similarly situated inmates. This arbitrariness claim, too, necessarily requires knowledge of the Directive. The Department's misinformation is therefore "some interference" making presentment of Love's constitutional claims in administrative proceedings impracticable. *Murray*, 477 U.S. at 488.

*Prejudice.* The parties disagree on what it means to show prejudice for procedural default. The State quotes *Johnson v. Foster*, 786 F.3d 501, 505 (7th Cir. 2015): "[P]rejudice exists where the error 'so infected the entire trial that the resulting conviction violates due process.'" Love offers a slightly different definition of prejudice, quoting *Richardson v. Briley*, 401 F.3d 794, 801 (7th Cir. 2005): "[T]here is a reasonable

probability that the result ... would have been different' but for the constitutional error."<sup>4</sup>

The precise definition of prejudice ultimately is not dispositive here. We conclude that the Directive is constitutional, so Love is unable to demonstrate prejudice under either his definition or the State's. Still, we think the Supreme Court's recent definition of prejudice in *Shinn v. Ramirez*, a case addressing the cause and prejudice excuse for procedural default, is best. 142 S. Ct. 1718, 1733 (2022). In *Shinn*, the Court explained, "to establish prejudice, the prisoner must show not merely a substantial federal claim, such that the errors at trial created a *possibility* of prejudice, but rather that the constitutional violation worked to his *actual* and substantial disadvantage. *Id.* (cleaned up). Though we need not resolve this issue conclusively, we rely on the *Shinn* definition.

Trying to show prejudice, Love argues there is a reasonable probability that his sanctions would have been different if he had been afforded due process. His attempt to show prejudice falls short, though, for two reasons. First, the Directive, which required that Love lose all good time credit once found guilty, is constitutional. As we will explain in detail, the Constitution does not require the procedure Love suggests, and the Department's sanction decision was not arbitrary. So, even if the Department caused Love

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<sup>4</sup> 4 The "reasonable probability that ... the result of the proceeding would have been different" formulation applies to other constitutional claims, such as the prejudice prong of a *Strickland* analysis, *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 694 (1984), and the materiality prong of a *Brady* analysis, *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667, 682 (1985). But the parties identify no case where the Supreme Court defined prejudice in exactly that manner for procedural default.

to procedurally default his constitutional claims, he suffered no prejudice. The Department's imposition of sanctions did not violate Love's constitutional rights at all, let alone in a way that worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage.

Second, Love does not connect his constitutional arguments to the prejudice inquiry. He argues the Department should have afforded him a chance to present mitigating arguments, but he fails to identify what arguments he would have presented. Love also argues that his sanctions are unconstitutionally arbitrary, but he makes no effort to connect that claim to the question of prejudice. Given this, even if the Directive were unconstitutional, we seriously question Love's ability to show prejudice. We return to the Directive's constitutionality after examining forfeiture.

## B

Procedural default concerns which claims Love raised during his prison administrative proceedings. Forfeiture centers on which arguments Love raised in the district court. Arguments inadvertently not raised in the district court are forfeited<sup>5</sup> and, in the civil

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<sup>5</sup> Love's arguments may well be waived instead of forfeited. *See Santiago v. Streeval*, 36 F.4th 700, 710 (7th Cir. 2022) ("An argument not raised in the habeas petition or in briefing before the district court is waived on appeal.") (citation omitted); *see also Ben-Yisrayl v. Neal*, 857 F.3d 745, 747 (7th Cir. 2017). Still, given this case's unique facts, I think it best to consider Love's arguments forfeited. Circuit precedent tends to apply forfeiture rather than waiver when failure to raise an argument is inadvertent, *see United States v. Flores*, 929 F.3d 443, 447–48 (7th Cir. 2019); *Henry*, 969 F.3d at 786. Love was pro se in the district court and unaware of the Directive until the State's response to his petition.

context, ordinarily unreviewable on appeal, because we review forfeited claims only in exceptional cases. *See Henry v. Hulett*, 969 F.3d 769, 785–86 (7th Cir. 2020) (en banc). The State argues Love forfeited his constitutional arguments by failing to present them in his original habeas petition. Love offers three responses.

First, he asserts he preserved his constitutional challenges to the Department’s sanctions, especially when his pro se district court filings are liberally construed. Even liberally construing Love’s district court filings, though, he never raised an argument resembling those he now offers. The closest Love came in his petition was arguing his sanctions were “excessive.” That assertion, made in reference to the Department’s policies and not the Constitution, did not preserve Love’s constitutional arguments.

Second, Love argues he could not have raised his due process challenges in his habeas petition because the state’s “misdirection” made him unaware of the Directive. This may explain why Love failed to raise his constitutional arguments in his original petition, but it does not permit him to evade forfeiture. After

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The line between waiver and forfeiture is not always clear, especially in the civil context. *Compare Frazier v. Varga*, 843 F.3d 258, 262 (7th Cir. 2016) (“Regardless of whether a habeas claim was fairly presented or defaulted in the state courts, if an argument was not presented to the federal district court, it is forfeited in this court.”) (citation omitted), *with McGhee v. Watson*, 900 F.3d 849, 853 (7th Cir. 2018) (applying waiver where petitioner failed to present claims in the district court). But even if the choice between waiver and forfeiture is a close call, it does not change the outcome: Love’s arguments fail under the more lenient forfeiture rules, so he is not entitled to relief under either standard.

Love filed his original habeas petition, the State identified Executive Directive #17-09 as the basis for Love's sanctions. At that time, Love should have raised his constitutional arguments concerning the Directive. He should have alerted the district court—through his reply brief, a motion to amend his petition, or otherwise—that he was only just learning of the Directive and wished to offer additional arguments concerning its validity. *See Federated Mut. Ins. Co. v. Coyle Mech. Supply, Inc.*, 983 F.3d 307, 315 (7th Cir. 2020). But Love failed to raise his constitutional arguments in the district court, even after he became aware of the Directive. He therefore forfeited those arguments.

Third, even if Love did forfeit his constitutional arguments, he contends that forfeiture should be excused. For him, “it would be unjust to hold that [he] forfeited his due process challenges by not reacting to the state’s revelation” in the short time between the State’s response to his petition and the deadline for his reply. We rarely review forfeited claims, and then only for plain error: “[I]n civil cases, ‘we typically will not entertain an argument raised for the first time on appeal, even for the limited purpose of ascertaining whether a plain error occurred.’” *Henry*, 969 F.3d at 786 (quoting *CNH Indus. Am. LLC v. Jones Lang LaSalle Ams. Inc.*, 882 F.3d 692, 705 (7th Cir. 2018)). To reach plain error review, Love must “demonstrate that: ‘(1) exceptional circumstances exist; (2) substantial rights are affected; and (3) a miscarriage of justice will occur if plain error review is not applied.’” *Id.* (quoting *Thorncreek Apartments III, LLC v. Mick*, 886 F.3d 626, 636 (7th Cir. 2018)). We have discretion to decide which “circumstances fit these criteria.” *Id.* (citation omitted)

At this point, we streamline our discussion of procedural default and forfeiture into the single inquiry of whether the Executive Directive is constitutional. If it is, then Love cannot show prejudice to overcome procedural default because he cannot demonstrate that a constitutional violation worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage. *Shinn*, 142 S. Ct. at 1733. Likewise, in that case Love cannot justify setting aside forfeiture and reaching plain error review. If the Department acted lawfully, then Love's case is not exceptional, substantial rights are not affected, and no miscarriage of justice will occur if plain error review is not applied. *Henry*, 969 F.3d at 786.

The bottom line is that Love identifies no constitutional flaw with the Directive. It does not deprive him of procedural due process, and it is not arbitrary on its face or as applied. So, we hold that Love cannot overcome procedural default or forfeiture and is not entitled to habeas relief.

With that, we turn to Love's constitutional arguments concerning the Directive.

### III

#### A

Love contends he was denied due process by the Department "predetermining" that it would revoke all his good time credit without giving him a hearing to argue for a lesser sanction. In so arguing, Love is not asserting that determinate punishments are generally unconstitutional—nor would that assertion be correct. The Supreme Court has made clear that "[d]eterminate sentences were found in this country's penal codes from its inception," *Chapman v. United*

*States*, 500 U.S. 453, 467 (1991), and “sentencing scheme[s] providing for ‘individualized sentences rest[] not on constitutional commands, but on public policy enacted into statutes.’” *Id.* (quoting *Lockett v. Ohio*, 438 U.S. 586, 604–05 (1978)). Love recognizes this. He concedes the Indiana Legislature could have decided to set a specific credit revocation for prison rules infractions. Love also does not claim that the Department violated his due process rights when determining his guilt on the A102 violation. This case is about an additional hearing for determining his sanctions.

Namely, Love targets the intersection between the Department’s discretion over sanctions and its choice to mandate a particular punishment for certain offenses. As indicated, Indiana law grants to the Department the authority to deprive inmates of good time credit for violating Department rules. IND. CODE § 35-50-6-5(a)(1). It gives the Department discretion over whether and how much loss of good time credit is an appropriate sanction for rule violations. *Id.* The Department exercised that discretionary power when it decided—through Executive Directive #17-09—that certain violations would be punished with an automatic determinate sanction. It is that exercise of discretion that Love contends is unconstitutional.

Contrary to Love’s position, neither the Supreme Court nor our court have held that due process requires prison administrators to hear mitigating arguments before determining whether to revoke good time credit, and if so, how much to revoke. In *Wolff*, 418 U.S. at 557, 560, the Court recognized that inmates have a liberty interest in their good time credit but held that procedural due process operates

differently in the prison context. Given those considerations, the Court in *Wolff* identified a discrete set of procedural protections that must apply when prison discipline proceedings result in the loss of good time credit. *Id.* at 563–67. The Court has summarized the *Wolff* procedural requirements as requiring, in addition to a hearing:

- (1) advance written notice of the disciplinary charges; (2) an opportunity, when consistent with institutional safety and correctional goals, to call witnesses and present documentary evidence in his defense; and (3) a written statement by the factfinder of the evidence relied on and the reasons for the disciplinary action.

*Hill*, 472 U.S. at 454 (citing *Wolff*, 418 U.S. at 563–67). The Court revisited the question of good time credit revocation in *Hill*, where it added the additional procedural requirement that “some evidence” support a disciplinary board’s decision to revoke good time credit. *Id.* at 455.

Since *Wolff* and *Hill*, the Supreme Court has not required prison administrators to hear mitigating arguments before determining that revocation of good time credit is an appropriate sanction or deciding how much good time credit to revoke. To be sure, the Supreme Court has held that—when a court has discretion over whether to revoke parole or probation—parolees and probationers have a right to present mitigating arguments before a decision. *Black v. Romano*, 471 U.S. 606, 614 (1985) (explaining that “where the factfinder has discretion to continue probation,” the probationer is assured “an opportunity to present mitigating evidence and to argue that

alternatives to imprisonment are appropriate”); *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 488 (1972) (holding that parolees “must have an opportunity to be heard and to show ... that circumstances in mitigation suggest that the violation does not warrant revocation”). But the Court has ruled that parole and probation revocation hearings demand more process than prison discipline proceedings and that the safeguards required in those settings do not inherently apply in prisons. *Wolff*, 418 U.S. at 561 (explaining that deprivation of good time credit is “qualitatively and quantitatively different from the revocation of parole or probation”); *id.* at 560 (“[I]t is immediately apparent that one cannot automatically apply procedural rules designed for free citizens in an open society, or for parolees or probationers under only limited restraints, to the very different situation presented by a disciplinary proceeding in a state prison.”).

Love does not argue that his prison discipline procedures lacked the safeguards mandated in *Wolff* and *Hill*. So, he can prevail only if we require prison administrators to afford inmates a new and additional procedure—the right to present mitigating arguments prior to a discretionary decision on good time credit revocation. Scarcely ever has this court added to the *Wolff* and *Hill* protections, and a recent decision probably forecloses doing so again. *Compare Chavis v. Rowe*, 643 F.2d 1281, 1286 (7th Cir. 1981) (requiring prison disciplinary officials to disclose exculpatory materials), and *Whitlock v. Johnson*, 153 F.3d 380, 388 (7th Cir. 1998) (holding that a blanket rule preventing virtually all live witness testimony violated due process), *with Crawford v. Littlejohn*, 963 F.3d 681, 683 (7th Cir. 2020) (holding procedural due

process does not prohibit prison officials from revoking good time credit in reliance on uncorroborated hearsay evidence and explaining “[w]e have been told not to add procedures to *Wolff*’s list.”); *see also Baxter v. Palmigiano*, 425 U.S. 308, 322–24 (1976) (reaffirming that the balance struck in *Wolff* between due process and prison needs is proper.); *Rowe v. DeBruyn*, 17 F.3d 1047, 1052–53 (7th Cir. 1994) (declining to recognize a right to raise self-defense as a complete defense in prison disciplinary proceedings); *Montgomery v. Anderson*, 262 F.3d 641, 646 (7th Cir. 2001) (rejecting application of *Miranda* to prison discipline).

This case law alone would stop us from recognizing additional procedural requirements. But another issue concerns us as well: The procedural protections identified in *Wolff* and *Hill* involve the determination of guilt—not the later stage when prison officials assign sanctions. Without additional guidance from the Supreme Court, we decline to mandate additional safeguards in a novel context. So, the Department was not required to hear mitigation before deciding Love’s sanctions.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> For our dissenting colleague, the amount of good time credit vacated means *Wolff* and *Hill* do not control what procedure was due. Dissent Op. at 33–35. But those cases precisely define the procedural protections for an inmate, such as Love, who faces loss of good time credit in a prison disciplinary proceeding. *Hill*, 472 U.S. at 454; *Wolff*, 418 U.S. at 563–67. Neither *Wolff* nor *Hill* state that those rules change depending on the magnitude of good time credit lost. And, as the dissent acknowledges, neither case confines itself to its facts. Given all this, *Wolff* and *Hill* establish the procedural protections the Department owed Love.

**B**

This leaves only Love's second constitutional argument, that Executive Directive #17-09 is unconstitutionally arbitrary on its face and as applied by the Department. Love appeals generally to the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantees of due process and equal protection, asserting the Constitution forbids prison officials from making arbitrary or irrational decisions "that interfere with an inmate's constitutionally protected interests."

As support for this argument, Love looks to *Turner v. Safley*, 482 U.S. 78, 90 (1987). He quotes *Turner*, in part, for the rule that "[a] prison decision that 'infringes on inmates' constitutional rights is valid only 'if it is reasonably related to legitimate penological interests.'" We question the applicability of that case and rule. The test from *Turner* is ordinarily used to evaluate prison regulations that burden predicate constitutional rights, like the right to marry, *id.* at 96–98, or First Amendment rights, *Miller v. Downey*, 915 F.3d 460, 462–64 (7th Cir. 2019). *Turner* is thus a poor fit for this case, where Love claims the Department unlawfully interfered with his constitutionally protected liberty interest in good time credit.

Even if the rule Love offers was appropriate for prison sanction policies, his argument falls short. Love states the Directive is facially arbitrary and unconstitutional because the punishment it mandates depends on how much good time credit an inmate has. Thus, it does not match the severity of an inmate's sanction with the facts of his offense. For emphasis, Love contrasts his sanctions against those Webb received for his role in the attack on Hubbard. Love

and Webb battered Hubbard, and under the Directive both men lost all their accrued good time credit. Webb had only 2,553 days of good time credit to lose, so he lost less good time credit. *See Webb v. Warden*, 19-cv-273, 2020 WL 8910953, at \*1–2 (N.D. Ind. April 21, 2020).

But the Directive is not arbitrary or irrational simply because it ties punishment to available good time credit. It is perfectly rational for the Department to conclude that good time credit—a variable benefit to prisoners—is incompatible with egregious policy violations, no matter how much or how little good time credit an inmate has accrued. The Directive will land harder on inmates with more good time credit, but that alone does not mean it is irrational.

The Directive, which mandates punishment for violent attacks, is rationally related to a collection of legitimate objectives, including deterrence, safety, and security. As the Directive itself explains, “[o]ne of the core responsibilities of the Department is to maintain the safety and security of its facilities,” which would include deterrence of inmate assaults. In fact, the Directive’s deterrent effect may be greatest for those inmates who have accumulated a large amount of good time credit, as they have more to lose by fighting. So, the Directive does not, as Love asserts, “make[] no effort to calibrate the severity of an inmate’s sanction to the facts of his offense.” The Directive applies only to certain egregious policy violations, meaning it is calibrated to offense facts and is not constitutionally arbitrary on its face.

Love also challenges the Department’s application of Directive #17-09 as unequal and unconstitutional. He points to inmates who, despite committing

violations within the Directive's coverage, presumably did not lose all their good time credit. Rodney Perry committed an A100 violation by striking and pepper-spraying a correctional officer. Directive #17-09 was in effect at the time, and Perry originally lost 4,500 days of good time credit. But the Department eventually modified his conviction to an A102 violation and lowered his sanction to 180 days of lost good time credit. *See Perry v. Zatecky*, 20-cv02916, 2021 WL 5113985, at \*1 (S.D. Ind. Nov. 2, 2021). Another inmate, Matthew Schrock, Jr., participated in the same altercation as Love and was found guilty of two A102 violations. Schrock lost 365 days of good time credit for each offense, totaling 730 days of good time credit lost for his role in the fight. *See Schrock v. Warden*, No. 19-cv-121, 2020 WL 6455058, at \*1 (N.D. Ind. Nov. 2, 2020). Love contends the Department's decision to apply the Directive in his case—but possibly not in Perry's or Schrock's—is arbitrary and unconstitutional. As best we can understand, this argument sounds in equal protection and resembles a "class of one" claim. *See FKFJ, Inc. v. Vill. of Worth*, 11 F.4th 574, 588 (7th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Engquist v. Oregon Dep't of Agric.*, 553 U.S. 591, 602 (2008)) ("The Equal Protection Clause requires a 'rational reason' for disparate treatment of those who are similarly situated."); *Williams v. Lane*, 851 F.2d 867, 881 (7th Cir. 1988) ("Unequal treatment among inmates ... is justified if it bears a rational relation to legitimate penal interest.").<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> At oral argument, we asked counsel to identify the basis of Love's arbitrariness arguments. Counsel clarified they are rooted in "the general background concept in equal protection law that you can't ... treat similarly situated people differently for reasons

This attempt to show a constitutional violation also fails. Love does not substantiate his assertion that the Department “treated [him] more harshly than similarly situated … inmates” by applying the Directive in his case. A plaintiff alleging arbitrary treatment must typically present a similarly situated comparator who the State dealt with differently—someone who is “identical or directly comparable” to [him] “in all material respects.” *Miller v. City of Monona*, 784 F.3d 1113, 1120 (7th Cir. 2015) (quoting *LaBella Winnetka, Inc. v. Vill. of Winnetka*, 628 F.3d 937, 942 (7th Cir. 2010)). Love identifies comparators but fails to show how they are similarly situated in material respects. Love never presented this argument or any supporting evidence to the district court. So, the record does not describe the exact circumstances surrounding other inmates’ policy violations or their balances of good time credit at the time of their respective offenses.

For example, Love emphasizes that the Department lowered Perry’s punishment from 4,500 to 180 days. But we have no information on why the Department made that decision or why it changed his violation code from A100 to A102. Remember, the Department retains discretion to restore revoked good time credit. IND. CODE § 35-50-6-5(c). From our review of Perry’s docket sheet, it appears the Department decreased Perry’s good time credit loss from 4,500 days to 180 days in December 2020, after the Executive Directive’s enforcement period ended. Schrock’s circumstances are similarly unclear. Schrock lost 730 days of good time credit, but we do

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that are wholly arbitrary or irrational.” See Oral Arg. at 1:50–2:05.

not know whether he had more than that to lose. So, it is possible that the Department applied the Directive in Schrock's case.<sup>8</sup>

Even if the Department applied the Directive to Love and declined to do so for similar inmates, there would still be no constitutional violation. The imposition of sanctions is an inherently discretionary act, and the use of discretion in such contexts does not raise equal protection arbitrariness concerns. *See Engquist*, 553 U.S. at 603 (explaining that there are “some forms of state action … which by their nature involve discretionary decisionmaking based on a vast array of subjective, individualized assessments,” and different treatment of similarly situated individuals in those situations “is an accepted consequence of the discretion granted”). Though the Directive purported to make certain sanctions mandatory, it did not remove the Department’s discretion—in fact, the application of the Directive itself *was* a discretionary choice. Throughout Executive Directive #17-09’s enforcement period, the Department retained statutory discretion, notwithstanding its own internal policies, to revoke and reinstate good time credit. IND. CODE § 35-50-6-5(a)(1), (c). Any choice by the Department to inconsistently apply its sanctioning policies was within the zone of its exercise of discretion.

To be sure, prison officials are not licensed to arbitrarily impose punishment. They must give inmates a list of rational reasons for disciplinary

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<sup>8</sup> 8 To the extent Love views Antwan Webb as a comparator for disparate treatment, his argument fails at the outset. The Department applied the Directive to Webb’s case, so Webb and Love were treated the same. *Webb*, 2020 WL 8910953, at \*2.

action taken against them. *Wolff*, 418 U.S. at 563–64. But neither we nor the Supreme Court have required prison officials to explain why one inmate’s sanctions differ from another’s. What matters is why the Department chose to sanction Love in the manner it did. *Id.* The Department provided Love with a clear statement of reasons why he lost all his good time credit, including the “[s]eriousness” of the offense and the “[l]ikelihood of sanction having a corrective effect on offender’s future behavior.” Given those reasons, Love’s loss of good time credit is not arbitrary, even if the Department chose not to use the Directive in other cases.

Neither the Directive nor Love’s sanctions are unconstitutionally arbitrary. Love has no constitutional right to the same sanctions as similar inmates, and his appeal to equal protection fails independently.

#### IV

Love identifies no constitutional violation in his prison discipline proceedings. Given this, he cannot show prejudice to excuse procedural default. He therefore also cannot demonstrate “exceptional circumstances” or an impact on “substantial rights” to set aside his forfeiture. So, Love’s constitutional arguments are procedurally defaulted and forfeited. For these reasons, we AFFIRM the district court’s denial of habeas relief.

KIRSCH, *Circuit Judge*, concurring in the judgment. Tony Love advances arguments on appeal that bear no resemblance to those he made in the district court. Because Love waived his constitutional arguments by failing to raise them below, I concur only in the judgment affirming the district court's denial of Love's petition.

On appeal, Love contends that the warden violated his Fourteenth Amendment rights by: (1) failing to provide him with an opportunity to argue for a lesser sanction, and (2) imposing an arbitrary sanction. The district court heard different arguments. Love argued that his sanction was excessive and that his good time credits should be restored because the prison misapplied Executive Directive #17-09 in his case. The district court correctly concluded that Love's theory—based on an alleged error of state law—provided no basis for federal habeas corpus relief. See *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 67–68 (1991). Absent from Love's district court filings was any suggestion that the prison's policy or his sanction violated the Constitution.

Love's failure to make those arguments in his habeas petition or in his briefing before the district court waived them for the purposes of appeal. See *Santiago v. Streeval*, 36 F.4th 700, 710 (7th Cir. 2022). A petitioner's decisions about what legal claims and theories to present to the district court are both intentional and strategic, so arguments that didn't make the cut below cannot find new life on appeal—they are waived. See *Alioto v. Town of Lisbon*, 651 F.3d 715, 721 (7th Cir. 2011) (“Longstanding under our case law is the rule that a person waives an argument by failing to make it before the district

court.”); see also *Douglas v. Reeves*, 964 F.3d 643, 649 (7th Cir. 2020) (pro se litigants subject to the same waiver rules as counseled litigants). Love says he adequately preserved his constitutional arguments by asserting that his sanctions were “excessive.” Although we construe pro se filings liberally, see *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007), there is no reasonable basis to derive the due process and equal protection arguments Love now offers from his filings below. Moreover, even if Love’s assertion of excessiveness had put the court on notice of some constitutional problem in the abstract, such an underdeveloped argument would still be waived on appeal. See *Puffer v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 675 F.3d 709, 718 (7th Cir. 2012).

The dissent says that calling the sanction “excessive” should have put the district court on notice of “the real due process problem here.” But what the dissent sees as the real problem—that *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539 (1974), and *Superintendent v. Hill*, 472 U.S. 445 (1985), provide insufficient procedural protections when more than eighteen months of good time credit are at stake—differs from the issues Love raised in the district court. True, the district court generously interpreted Love’s arguments regarding duplicative conduct reports and immaterial missing witness statements before concluding that Love had not identified a due process violation. When it came to Love’s argument that his sanction was excessive under the prison’s policy, however, the district court addressed the only argument before it—about the application of the policy—and concluded that state law errors could not lead to federal habeas relief. Nothing in Love’s filings put the district court on notice that Love was seeking

greater procedural due process protections than required by *Wolff* or *Hill* based on the severity of his sanction.

Further still, the dissent acknowledges that, despite our invitation, Love and his counsel chose not to make this argument on appeal. *Post*, at 43 n.3. To reach the issue the dissent would like us to decide—one that no party has raised at any stage of the litigation—we would not simply be ignoring Love's waiver below. We'd also be dramatically departing from the principle of party presentation upon which our adversarial system of adjudication rests. See *United States v. Sineneng-Smith*, 140 S. Ct. 1575, 1578–79 (2020).

In sum, Love's constitutional arguments are not properly before us because he never presented them to the district court. Because Love's waiver precludes review of the merits and renders issues of procedural default moot, see *Frazier v. Varga*, 843 F.3d 258, 262 (7th Cir. 2016), I would reach neither and concur in the judgment alone.

HAMILTON, *Circuit Judge*, dissenting. Petitioner Tony Love was serving a long term in an Indiana prison when he committed a serious new crime, participating in an assault that injured two guards. Love was prosecuted for that assault in a state court. He was convicted and sentenced to an additional four and a half years in prison, consecutive to the sentence he was already serving. That prosecution and sentence, using the extensive procedural protections that apply in ordinary criminal prosecutions in civilian courts, were an entirely proper and constitutional response to Love's new crime.

The constitutional problem here arose with the additional punishment imposed on Love by prison officials, who have attempted here an unprecedented extension of Supreme Court jurisprudence on prison disciplinary procedures. A prison disciplinary board added *more than fifteen years* back onto Love's original sentence. Imposing such severe punishment through those minimal and informal procedures is, as best we can tell, literally unprecedented by a factor of ten.

Love's punishment went far beyond the limits implicit in the Supreme Court's leading decisions on due process in prison discipline, *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539 (1974), and *Superintendent v. Hill*, 472 U.S. 445 (1985). This severe punishment violated Love's right not to be further deprived of liberty without due process of law.

Also, in my view, Love has done a sufficient job of presenting his claim to allow us to reach the merits and reverse. Love was a pro se prisoner up against a State government that acted without precedent to prolong his imprisonment by more than fifteen years

outside of court processes. Facing that legal peril, Love had no access to counsel and could not confront witnesses against him. He had no access to state courts for protection of his rights. Under these circumstances, Tony Love should no more be held to strict adherence to procedural requirements for asserting his constitutional rights here than Clarence Earl Gideon, who was sentenced to (only) five years after having to defend himself without counsel in his trial. *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963).

I respectfully dissent. I begin with the due-process merits and then address the procedural obstacles that my colleagues rely upon to avoid the merits.

#### I. *The Merits: The Limits of Wolff and Hill*

The merits of Love's due process claim are straightforward. The State's unprecedented attempt to expand its disciplinary powers requires a fresh and close look at the foundations of the due process jurisprudence on prison discipline. Start with Love's liberty interest. Love was serving a 55-year sentence for murder imposed under state law that allowed him to earn "one-for-one good time." One day of good behavior in prison earned one day of credit, reducing Love's sentence by one day. See Ind. Code § 35-50-6-3 (setting rules for persons convicted of committing offenses before July 1, 2014). Having been in prison for such a long time, Love had earned more than 5,700 days of good-time credit, more than fifteen years, off his original sentence.

Earned good-time credits under Indiana law create liberty interests protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. E.g., *Cochran v. Buss*, 381 F.3d 637, 639 (7th Cir. 2004); *McPherson v. McBride*, 188 F.3d 784, 785 (7th Cir. 1999); *Meeks*

*v. McBride*, 81 F.3d 717, 719 (7th Cir. 1996). Love could not be deprived of those credits without due process of law.

But how much process is due? The Supreme Court established the minimum due process requirements for depriving a prisoner of liberty interests provided by good-time credits in *Wolff v. McDonnell* in 1974. The Court's opinion in *Wolff* is a candid exercise in balancing competing interests: institutional needs v. a prisoner's liberty interests. The balance reflects the three-step structure adopted soon after *Wolff* in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 334–35 (1976), weighing the private interest at stake, the public interest at stake, and the potential value of additional procedures.

*Wolff* recognized a prisoner's liberty interest in good-time credits, but it also gave substantial weight to the institutional needs of prison officials to punish misconduct much more swiftly than could be imposed through civilian courts, and without undue risks to institutional safety, including the safety of witnesses. 418 U.S. at 554–63. *Wolff* held that a prisoner facing deprivation of good-time credits is entitled to the following minimal procedural protections: (1) advance written notice of the charges (but 24 hours before a hearing was deemed sufficient); (2) a hearing before a decision-maker who was not involved in the underlying incident; (3) an opportunity to call witnesses and present documents, but only if consistent with institutional safety and correctional goals; and (4) a written statement by the decision-maker of the evidence relied upon and the reasons for the disciplinary action. *Id.* at 563–67.

At the same time, *Wolff* rejected further requirements closer to those in criminal prosecutions. The prisoner has no right to confront and cross-examine witnesses. The prisoner has no right to retained counsel, let alone appointed counsel. And the prisoner has no right to a decision-maker who is a judge or otherwise independent of the prison administration. 418 U.S. at 567–72. The rules of evidence do not apply in prison discipline hearings. E.g., *Walker v. O'Brien*, 216 F.3d 626, 637 (7th Cir. 2000).

As for the standard of proof, the requirement of proof beyond a reasonable doubt is fundamental to due process of law in American criminal cases. E.g., *Jackson v. Virginia*, 443 U.S. 307, 315–18 (1979); *In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358, 361–64 (1970). In *Superintendent v. Hill*, however, the Court held that a prison disciplinary decision depriving a prisoner of liberty needs to be supported only by “some evidence.” 472 U.S. at 454. This standard may be the least demanding in American law for any purposes, let alone for depriving a person of his liberty.

The results of these minimal procedural and substantive demands are evident in our court’s jurisprudence, particularly in the numerous cases brought by Indiana prisoners directly to federal court. (Indiana has chosen not to provide state-court judicial review of nearly all prison disciplinary decisions. *McAtee v. Cowan*, 250 F.3d 506, 508 (7th Cir. 2001); *Walker*, 216 F.3d at 637–38.)

Under *Wolff* and *Hill*, for example, a prisoner may lose good-time credits if a prison official decides to believe a second-hand tip from another prisoner. The loss of liberty may be imposed without the accused

knowing the identity of his accuser, let alone having any opportunity to confront or question the accuser or any other adverse witness, and perhaps without the opportunity to call any witnesses or offer any documentary evidence of his own. The accused, for example, may be denied access to video evidence of an incident on the theory that disclosure of the recording would disclose confidential information about the capabilities of the monitoring system. See, e.g., *Crawford v. Littlejohn*, 963 F.3d 681, 682–83 (7th Cir. 2020) (reversing grant of habeas corpus; uncorroborated hearsay may provide “some evidence”); *Scruggs v. Jordan*, 485 F.3d 934, 940–41 (7th Cir. 2007) (no right to call live witnesses or view surveillance video); *Piggie v. Cotton*, 342 F.3d 660, 666 (7th Cir. 2003) (“prison disciplinary committees may deny witness requests that threaten institutional goals or are irrelevant, repetitive, or unnecessary”); *Gaither v. Anderson*, 236 F.3d 817, 820 (7th Cir. 2001) (affirming denial of access to video evidence for security reasons), overruled in part on other grounds, *White v. Indiana Parole Bd.*, 266 F.3d 759, 765–66 (7th Cir. 2001).

Making matters more challenging, whatever defense the accused prisoner hopes to offer might have to be assembled in as little as 24 hours, and without any help from a lawyer. See *Westefer v. Neal*, 682 F.3d 679, 684–86 (7th Cir. 2012) (vacating injunction requiring more than 24 hours’ notice); *Jackson v. Carlson*, 707 F.2d 943, 948–49 (7th Cir. 1983) (rejecting claim of “[in]adequate staff representation” because “[n]o court has recognized any sort of right to counsel in prison discipline cases”).

To be clear, my point is not to disagree with or criticize *Wolff* or *Hill*. They have been settled law for decades. My points are instead (a) to emphasize how different these rules are from an ordinary criminal prosecution and (b) to prevent their unprecedented extension to impose punishments far more severe than the Court considered in *Wolff* and *Hill*. A closer look at the due process analysis in those cases shows that neither *Wolff* nor *Hill* offers any support for the result in this case: use of the minimal procedures they accepted to deprive a person of liberty for more than fifteen years. In *Wolff*, the state's disciplinary sanctions could extend a sentence by no more than a year and a half. 418 U.S. at 585 (Marshall, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part). In *Hill*, the most severe punishment at issue was 100 days of good time. 472 U.S. at 448.

Petitioner Love's loss of liberty in this case is more than ten times greater than the maximum loss considered in *Wolff* and more than fifty times greater than the maximum loss in *Hill*. These order-of-magnitude differences change the due process balance, and do so dramatically. In terms of *Wolff* and *Mathews v. Eldridge*, the private interest at stake here dwarfs the private interests at stake in *Wolff* and *Hill*.

Such a dramatic difference should change the balance to require much more robust procedural and substantive protections, like the full set of rights that applied to Love when he was prosecuted for the same assault in a civilian court. Those additional procedural protections are intended to reduce the risk of errors that the Supreme Court deemed tolerable in *Wolff* and *Hill*, where the stakes were so much lower,

without indicating that errors with much more serious consequences would be tolerable.

To be sure, the Supreme Court's opinions in *Wolff* and *Hill* did not identify any cap on the punishment that could be imposed through the minimal procedures they approved. But neither did they expressly authorize sanctions more severe than those suffered by the prisoners before them. Our court's job is to understand the Court's reasoning in those cases, including limits that were implicit in that reasoning. The Court's decisions expressly balanced private interests against public interests. See *Hill*, 472 U.S. at 454 ("requirements of due process are flexible and depend on a balancing of interests affected by the relevant government action"); *Wolff*, 418 U.S. at 560–63 (identifying public and private interests to be balanced). A ten- to fifty-fold increase in the private interest at stake calls for a different outcome.<sup>1</sup>

As best I can tell, no other State has tried to use the minimal procedures of prison discipline to impose punishments remotely close to the fifteen-plus years of prison Indiana has imposed on petitioner Love. Nor has any court approved of such severe punishment imposed through these minimal procedures. Because

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<sup>1</sup> The Court's 1974 opinion in *Wolff* included the unusual comment that its holdings were not "graven in stone." 418 U.S. at 572. Emphasizing the balancing test, the Court said its procedural requirements "represent a reasonable accommodation between the interests of the inmates and the needs of the institution," *id.*, but explained further: "As the nature of the prison disciplinary process changes in future years, circumstances may then exist which will require further consideration and reflection of this Court." *Id.* The radical change in the balance of interests in this case calls for a new look at the applicable rules and the limits of *Wolff* and *Hill*.

the due process balance weighs so heavily in favor of petitioner, we should enforce the Due Process Clause here by granting a writ of habeas corpus setting aside the punishment imposed on petitioner through these minimal processes.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> According to our research, the most significant deprivations of goodtime or earned credit considered by the circuits generally do not exceed two years. E.g., *Wall v. Kiser*, 21 F.4th 266, 268–69 (4th Cir. 2021) (270 days: declining to apply retroactively procedural right to access surveillance evidence in prison disciplinary proceedings); *Lerma v. Estelle*, 585 F.2d 1297, 1297–99 (5th Cir. 1978) (360 days: petition denied for failure to exhaust administrative remedies); *Hensley v. Wilson*, 850 F.2d 269, 272, 276, 283 (6th Cir. 1988) (two years: holding that prison disciplinary committees must assess confidential informant reliability and produce contemporaneous, non-public, written records to allow judicial review but granting defendants qualified immunity); *Offet v. Solem*, 823 F.2d 1256, 1257, 1261 (8th Cir. 1987) (270 days: ordering stay of prisoner’s action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 until state remedies exhausted); *Clardy v. Levi*, 545 F.2d 1241, 1243, 1246 (9th Cir. 1976) (212 days: dismissing appeal under Administrative Procedure Act for want of jurisdiction); *Magar v. Parker*, 490 F.3d 816, 817 (10th Cir. 2007) (one year: petition procedurally barred). Most cases involve much less. Only a few have ever dealt with deprivations exceeding two years. See *Hudson v. Johnson*, 242 F.3d 534, 535–37 (5th Cir. 2001) (3,530 days: assuming protected liberty interest and holding that deprivation was supported by “some evidence”); *Arsberry v. Sielaff*, 586 F.2d 37, 42–44 (7th Cir. 1978) (three to five years: five prisoners, who conceded that deprivations of good-time credits comported with *Wolff*, challenged segregation and loss of opportunity to earn good-time credit). The petitioners in *Hudson* and *Arsberry* did not challenge the deprivations as excessive or challenge the procedures used in the prison disciplinary process. Also, in neither case did the court address the question in this case: whether the State may, consistent with the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, deprive a prisoner of so much earned time by using the minimum procedures accepted in *Wolff* and *Hill*.

One theoretical solution for the due process problem here would be to adopt some sort of sliding scale for prison discipline procedures, adding procedural protections to the *Wolff/Hill* floor as the potential punishment increases. I suspect that answer would be quite difficult to apply and even more difficult to work out through case law. That answer would also run contrary to the Supreme Court's instructions to lower courts since *Wolff* and *Hill* not to add procedures to the ones adopted in those decisions where they apply. See *Crawford*, 963 F.3d at 683, citing *Baxter v. Palmigiano*, 425 U.S. 308, 321–22 (1976).

The better solution, pending further guidance from the Supreme Court, would be to stick with the maximum eighteen-month punishment accepted in *Wolff*. Such swift punishment allows prison officials to protect their institutional interests consistent with *Wolff* and *Hill* while leaving more severe punishments for prosecution and conviction in a civilian court using the full procedural protections in criminal prosecutions.

## II. *Procedural Issues*

My colleagues focus on procedural issues. Judge Brennan's opinion finds procedural default in the prison administrative hearing and forfeiture in the district court. Judge Kirsch's opinion finds waiver in the district court by this pro se prisoner facing a State government exploring untested constitutional territory. On those procedural points, I respectfully disagree.

### A. *Procedural Default in the Prison*

Petitioner Love seeks relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Prison discipline cases filed by Indiana prisoners present special issues of exhaustion of state remedies and procedural default because Indiana offers prisoners no path for judicial review of revocations of good-time credits, with only narrow exceptions. *Lauderdale-El v. Indiana Parole Bd.*, 35 F.4th 572, 580–81 (7th Cir. 2022). Section 2254(b)(1) provides that a State prisoner’s petition for a writ of habeas corpus

shall not be granted unless it appears that—

- (A) the applicant has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State; or
- (B)(i) there is an absence of available State corrective process; or
- (ii) circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant.

As applied to prison disciplinary cases from Indiana, which Indiana courts almost never see, Section 2254 has posed challenges for this court. For example, we have held that a prison disciplinary board is *not* a “State court” whose decision is entitled to deferential review under Section 2254(d). *White v. Indiana Parole Bd.*, 266 F.3d 759, 765–66 (7th Cir. 2001). On the other hand, we have held that the exhaustion requirement of Section 2254(b) phrased in terms of “the courts of the State” *does* apply to prison disciplinary boards. *Markham v. Clark*, 978 F.2d 993, 994–96 (7th Cir. 1992) (applying statutory language carried forward under AEDPA).

Judge Brennan's opinion finds that Love procedurally defaulted his due process challenge by failing to raise it before the prison disciplinary board. Relying on *Moffat v. Broyles*, 288 F.3d 978, 982 (7th Cir. 2002), which followed *Markham*, the opinion applies exhaustion and procedural default rules as if the prison board were a court and finds that a prisoner procedurally defaults unless he fairly "present[s] legal contentions" through each level of the prison's disciplinary process.

This case does not present an occasion to question broadly the fit between the statutory language and federalism policies behind Section 2254(b), particularly the statutory references to "the courts of the State," and the extension of that language to prison disciplinary boards in *Markham* and *Moffat*. Even assuming that the extension was proper, we should not find procedural default or a failure to exhaust here for reasons specific to this case.

First, and most narrowly, the State did not confront Love with Executive Directive #17-09 during the prison disciplinary process. Love thought he was facing a loss of no more than one year of good-time credit. Not until much later, when the State responded in the federal district court to his habeas petition, did the State invoke Executive Directive #17-09 to justify the more than fifteen-year loss of good time in this case. Dkt. 15 at 2. During the prison disciplinary process, Love simply had no reason to make the due process arguments addressed above.

Second, even if the State had put Love on notice earlier that he was facing a loss of more than fifteen years of goodtime credit under the Executive Directive, there would have been no point in making

a constitutional due process argument before the disciplinary board. The board could not have granted him relief from the Executive Directive by the Indiana Commissioner of Correction, the head of the entire Department of Correction. The prison disciplinary board simply did not have the authority to overrule the Commissioner's policy, let alone the familiarity with federal constitutional law to adjudicate the merits of the issue here.

Ample authority excuses failures to exhaust constitutional issues before agencies that have no expertise or authority to decide them. See generally, e.g., *Carr v. Saul*, 141 S. Ct. 1352, 1360–61 (2021) (declining to require issue exhaustion of structural constitutional challenge outside agency's expertise and power to grant relief); *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 329– 30 (1976) (excusing failure to raise before agency plaintiff's constitutional challenge to administrative procedures); *Indiana Dep't of Envt'l Mgmt. v. Twin Eagle LLC*, 798 N.E.2d 839, 844 (Ind. 2003) (exhaustion of administrative remedies not required for pure issues of law); *Sunshine Promotions, Inc. v. Ridlen*, 483 N.E.2d 761, 765 (Ind. App. 1985) (executive official lacked authority to pass on constitutionality of state statute). These authorities addressed parties represented by counsel and risking much less than the stakes for Love in the disciplinary proceeding. Their logic applies with even more force to an uncounseled prisoner facing a loss of liberty. Accordingly, we should not require Love to have raised the basic due process problem with the Executive Directive during the prison disciplinary process.

If these two reasons were not enough to allow us to reach the merits, there is more. Judge Brennan's opinion acknowledges that a prisoner is not required to "articulate legal arguments with the precision of a lawyer." Ante at 8, quoting *Moffat*, 288 F.3d at 982 ("If Moffat had expressed disgruntlement about the generic reason [given for imposing discipline], that would have been sufficient whether or not he cited *Wolff*. . ."). So even if Love might have been required to present his constitutional issue to the prison disciplinary board that could do nothing about it, he made clear all along that he was challenging his punishment as excessive. Love's assertion in the disciplinary process that the deprivation went beyond what the Disciplinary Code allowed was more than enough to alert the disciplinary authorities that Love saw a problem with how the sanctions had been calculated. See *id.* That should have been enough, especially when he was confronting without counsel a State's unprecedented effort to deprive him of liberty for more than fifteen years by stretching Supreme Court decisions beyond recognition.

Still further, the reasons for issue exhaustion in habeas cases do not apply in this case. Exhaustion "is designed to give the State *courts* a full and fair opportunity to resolve federal constitutional claims before those claims are presented to the federal courts." *O'Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 845 (1999) (emphasis added). The need for that full and fair opportunity flows from "considerations of comity, the necessity of respect for coordinate judicial systems," for "state *courts* share with federal courts an equivalent responsibility for the enforcement of federal rights." *Schlesinger v. Councilman*, 420 U.S. 738, 755–56 (1975) (emphasis added); see also *Shinn*

*v. Ramirez*, 142 S. Ct. 1718, 1732 (2022) (“Together, exhaustion and procedural default promote federal-state comity.”). In other words, the procedural requirements assume the *judicial* nature of state review. See *Magwood v. Patterson*, 561 U.S. 320, 340 (2010) (“If a petitioner does not satisfy the procedural requirements for bringing an error to the state court’s attention—whether in trial, appellate, or habeas proceedings, as state law may require—procedural default will bar federal review.”). Comity and federalism concerns do not have the same force where the State has elected to forgo state-court review of decisions made by prison authorities.

#### *B. Forfeiture or Waiver in the District Court?*

Judge Brennan’s opinion also finds that Love forfeited his due process claim because he never raised in the district court “an argument resembling those he now offers.” Ante at 13. Judge Kirsch’s opinion finds waiver. In this unusual case, we should overlook this pro se prisoner’s limited ability to respond to the State’s unprecedented effort to punish him so severely using the minimal procedures of prison discipline.

We “liberally construe prisoner complaints,” like Love’s habeas petition, “filed without the assistance of a lawyer.” *Shaw v. Kemper*, 52 F.4th 331, 334 (7th Cir. 2022). The narrowest reason to do so is very case-specific. In his habeas petition, Love called the loss of all his good-time credit “excessive.” Dkt. 1 at 4. Of course, Love believed the deprivation was “excessive” when measured against the Disciplinary Code’s one year limit. When he filed his petition, his arguments responded to what prison officials had told him. He did not even know that Executive Directive #17-09

had been applied to his case. Liberally construed, calling the deprivation “excessive” should be enough to signal the real due process problem here. In a later memorandum in the district court, Love explicitly framed his claim as “a due process violation” and cited Seventh Circuit cases—*Richards v. Buss*, 190 F. App’x 491 (7th Cir. 2006), and *Piggie v. McBride*, 277 F.3d 922 (7th Cir. 2002)—dealing with the deprivation of good-time credits without sufficient due process protections. Dkt. 15 at 3. This was not lost on the district court, which specifically addressed “whether the disciplinary proceeding ... or the sanctions assessed as a result of it ... deprived Mr. Love of his due process rights guaranteed by *Wolff* and *Hill*.” Dkt. 20 at 6. The district court liberally construed Love’s arguments, and we should too.

Love’s pro se submissions admittedly did not raise the specific due-process theory explained above. I respect the general principle of party presentation, but that principle “is supple, not ironclad.” *United States v. Sineneng-Smith*, 140 S. Ct. 1575, 1579 (2020). This is a case where it should bend. It is not reasonable to expect a pro se prisoner to develop such a theory in response to a State’s unprecedented attempt to extend Supreme Court precedents to deprive him of so much liberty with such minimal procedures. This is the kind of rare case where we should exercise our discretion to reach the merits, as we recently did for no less capable a litigant than the United States Department of Justice. See, e.g., *Bourgeois v. Watson*, 977 F.3d 620, 631–32 (7th Cir. 2020) (excusing forfeiture in district court and upholding death penalty in federal prosecution). The unprecedented severity of Love’s punishment led us to recruit counsel for Love to brief the implications for

due process where a prisoner is deprived of so much good-time credit. It would not be reasonable to expect Love to have developed himself the view I have expressed on the merits.<sup>3</sup>

In sum, the unprecedented use of the minimal procedures of *Wolff* and *Hill* to deprive Love of more than fifteen years of liberty calls for an exercise of our discretion to reach the merits and to reverse the denial of the writ. I respectfully dissent.

---

<sup>3</sup> This panel reviewed Love's pro se briefing on appeal. We decided to recruit counsel for him and ordered further briefing to address "whether the State may, consistent with the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, deprive petition of so much earned time by using the due process requirements" of *Wolff* and *Hill*. This court and the parties before us often benefit from generous and able pro bono work from many members of the bar. In this case, however, recruited counsel apparently chose not to address the issue as we tried to frame it and as I have addressed it above. They instead argued only (a) that due process required that the decision-maker have flexibility in deciding the severity of Love's punishment, and (b) that Love's punishment violated his due process and equal protection rights because it was so much more severe than that imposed on others involved in the same offense. The brief was well written, but with respect, even in criminal courts mandatory minimum sentences do not violate due process of law (apart from death sentences or, for juvenile offenders, life without parole, addressed under both the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments). The equal protection theory briefed by counsel virtually never finds any traction when co-defendants receive different individual sentences.

**APPENDIX B**

**United States Court of Appeals**  
**For the Seventh Circuit**  
**Chicago, Illinois 60604**

October 17, 2023

***Before***

DAVID F. HAMILTON, *Circuit Judge*

MICHAEL B. BRENNAN, *Circuit Judge*

THOMAS L. KIRSCH II, *Circuit Judge*

No. 21-2406

TONY LOVE, *Petitioner-Appellant*,  
v.  
RON NEAL<sup>1</sup>, Warden  
*Respondent-Appellee.*      Appeal from the United  
States District Court for  
the Southern District of  
Indiana, Terre Haute  
Division  
No. 2:20-cv-00281-JRS-MG

James R. Sweeney II,  
*Judge.*

O R D E R

---

<sup>1</sup> Previously submitted as Appellee Frank Vanihel.

On consideration of the petition for rehearing and for rehearing en banc filed by Petitioner-Appellant on August 4, 2023, no judge in active service has requested a vote on the petition for rehearing en banc<sup>2</sup>, and the judges on the original panel have voted to deny rehearing.

Accordingly, the petition for rehearing is DENIED.

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<sup>2</sup> Judge Scudder did not participate in the consideration of this petition.

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

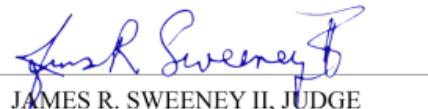
TONY LOVE, )  
 )  
Petitioner, )  
 )  
v. ) No. 2:20-cv-00281-  
 ) JRS-MG  
FRANKIE LITTLEJOHN )  
 )  
Respondent. )

**FINAL JUDGMENT**

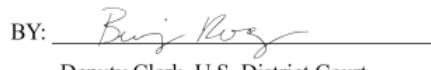
The Court now enters **FINAL JUDGMENT** in favor of the respondent and against the petitioner, Tony Love.

Tony Love's petition for a writ of habeas corpus relating to WCU 18-11-0233 is **denied** and the action is **dismissed with prejudice**.

Date: 6/15/2021

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JAMES R. SWEENEY II, JUDGE  
United States District Court  
Southern District of Indiana

Roger A.G. Sharpe, Clerk

BY:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy Clerk, U.S. District Court

Distribution:

TONY LOVE  
127260  
NEW CASTLE – CF  
NEW CASTLE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY –  
Inmate Mail/Parcels  
1000 Van Nuys Road  
NEW CASTLE, IN 47362

Monika P. Talbot  
INDIANA ATTORNEY GENERAL  
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**APPENDIX D**  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA  
TERRE HAUTE DIVISION

TONY LOVE, )  
 )  
Petitioner, )  
 )  
v. ) No. 2:20-cv-00281-  
 ) JRS-MG  
FRANKIE LITTLEJOHN )  
 )  
Respondent. )

**ENTRY DENYING PETITION FOR WRIT OF  
HABEAS CORPUS AND DIRECTING ENTRY  
OF FINAL JUDGMENT**

Tony Love's petition for a writ of habeas corpus challenges his conviction in prison disciplinary case WCU 18-11-0233. For the reasons explained in this Entry, Mr. Love's petition is **denied**.

**A. Overview**

Prisoners in Indiana custody may not be deprived of good-time credits or of credit-earning class without due process. *Ellison v. Zatecky*, 820 F.3d 271, 274 (7th Cir. 2016); *Scruggs v. Jordan*, 485 F.3d 934, 939 (7th Cir. 2007); *see also Rhoiney v. Neal*, 723 F. App'x 347, 348 (7th Cir. 2018). The due process requirement is satisfied with: 1) the issuance of at least 24 hours advance written notice of the charge; 2) a limited opportunity to call witnesses and present evidence to an impartial decision-maker; 3) a written statement

articulating the reasons for the disciplinary action and the evidence justifying it; and 4) "some evidence in the record" to support the finding of guilt. *Superintendent, Mass. Corr. Inst. v. Hill*, 472 U.S. 445, 454 (1985); *see also Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539, 563-67 (1974).

### B. Disciplinary Proceeding

Mr. Love was found guilty of violating Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) Adult Disciplinary code A-102, battery, and received sanctions of a year in restrictive housing, loss of 5700 days of good time credit, and a two-step demotion in credit earning class. Dkt. 8 at 2; dkt. 8-11. On January 21, 2020, the Appeal Review Officer Levitt designated the case for rehearing and vacated the grievous sanctions. Dkt. 8-11; dkt. 8-12.

Mr. Love received the following conduct report upon rehearing, charging him with code A-100, violation of any federal, state, or local law—Ind. Cod. § 35-42-2-1 battery, of Sgt. Hubbard.

Name of offender	DOC number of offender	Facility	Housing unit
Love, Tony	127260	PCF/IR	HCH
Date of incident (month, day, year)	Time of Incident <input type="checkbox"/> AM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PM 4:26  08/13/2018	Place of Incident  HCH 1 & 2 landing A-Block	Date report written (month, day, year)  01/23/2020

Offense	Code number
Violation of any Federal, State, or Local Law. IC 35-42-2-1 Battery (Sgt. Hubbard)	100
<p><i>DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT (if more space needed, attach additional sheets in triplicate)</i></p> <p>Sgt. Hubbard stated that he was in the A-block office doing paperwork as the chow line started to come in on B-Block. Hubbard stated that the offender Webb started to talk to him through the crossover gate on B-Block. Hubbard stated that Webb was complaining about not receiving laundry back after being sent in to be cleaned. Hubbard stated that Webb removed a piece of paper, and demanded that he sign the paper. Hubbard stated that he never looked at the paper, but told Webb that he would not sign the paper. Hubbard stated that Webb then demanded that he go search his room and provide him with a statement of theft. Hubbard stated that Webb said that if he didn't, he would refuse to be restrained and lock in his cell. Hubbard then escorted Webb to the A-Block side of HCH, Due to Webb's behavior and to reduce the risk of the other offenders becoming involved. Webb refused to be restrained so Hubbard called for assistance. Officer Richey arrived and Webb was given another order to be restrained. Webb was being passively resistant, so an application of O.C. was administered. At this</p>	

time offenders Love DOC 127260, Williams DOC
181731, and Schrock DOC 149622 left the B-Block
of HCH and approached the A-Block front door of
HCH. Hubbard turned his head to see the offender
approach the door, and was struck in the head by
offender Webb. Offenders Love, Williams, and
Schrock then entered the A-Block side of HCH and
began to strike Sgt. Hubbard. Officer Richey at-
tempted to assist Hubbard but he was attacked by
Williams and Love. Lt. Bynum arrived and at-
tempted to assist, but was attacked by offender
Schrock. Schrock then took Sgt. Hubbards O.C. and
began to
(Additional details in attached document due to
space)

Disposition of physical evidence, if any
All evidence held by I.I. Per Policy

Name of offender  Love, Tony	DOC number of offender  127260	Facility  PCF/IR	Housing unit  HCH
Date of incident <i>(month, day, year)</i>  08/13/2018	Time of Incident  4:26  <input type="checkbox"/> AM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PM	Place of Incident  HCH 1 & 2 landing A-Block	Date report written <i>(month, day, year)</i>  01/23/2020
Offense  Violation of any Federal, State, or Local Law. IC 35-42-2-1 Battery (Sgt. Hubbard)		Code number  100	
<p><i>DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT (if more space needed, attach additional sheets in triplicate)</i></p> <p>sprayed the involved staff members with the O.C.</p> <p>During this incident Offender Love entered the front door to HCH A-Block, and struck Officer Richey in what appears to be the back of the head at least 3 times. Lt. Bynum then arrives and attempts to stop Offender Love's assault of Officer Richey, but is then attacked by offender Schrock. Offender Love then began to strike Officer Richey again striking him at least 1 more time before he began to assault Lt. Bynum and Sgt. Hubbard. Offender Love can be seen striking Sgt. Hubbard in the face and head at least 8 time with a closed fist. Offender Love then strikes Lt. Bynum in the face and head twice. Of-</p>			

fender Love is then sprayed with O.C. (Oleoresin Capsicum) and flees the area.
Sgt. Hubbard injuries included but were not limited to 2 black eyes, swollen forehead with knots, swollen bridge of the nose, abrasions and swelling to the back of the head, cut to the right ear, and abrasions to the torso and arms

Disposition of physical evidence, if any  
All evidence held by I.I. Per Policy

Dkt. 8-1. Sgt. Hubbard's injuries were photographed after the incident and were submitted to the Court for *ex parte* review at docket 9. Video is also included in the record and was filed *ex parte*. Dkt. 13.

Mr. Love was notified of the charge and provided the conduct report on January 28, 2020. Dkt. 8-2. He pleaded not guilty, did not wish to call witnesses, noted he would "provide old statement from case," and did not request physical evidence. *Id.* Later, Mr. Love requested to add Lt. J. McCutcheon as a witness who would state that Sgt. Hubbard said that Love was not involved. Dkt. 8-5. A statement was collected from Lt. McCutcheon, and he stated that he had reviewed Mr. Love's picture but did not recall speaking to him on the day of the incident with Sgt. Hubbard. Dkt. 8-6.

Mr. Love's rehearing was held on February 6, 2020, and he argued that there were no witness statements added to the conduct report, he was not written up until three months after the incident, the question he asked of the witness was not answered, and his write-up went from assaulting two staff members to three. Dkt. 8-4. The disciplinary hearing officer (DHO) considered the staff reports, Mr. Love's statement, the witness evidence, and pictures of Sgt. Hubbard's injuries, and found Mr. Love guilty. *Id.* The DHO amended the charge to a code violation A-102, battery. *Id.* Mr. Love's sanctions included one-year disciplinary restrictive housing, deprivation of 5700 days of earned credit time, and a two-step credit class demotion. *Id.*

Mr. Love's administrative appeals were unsuccessful. Dkt. 8-7; dkt. 8-8. He then filed his petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

### **C. Analysis**

Mr. Love raises four grounds in his petition: (1) that the Appeal Review officer's orders were ignored; (2) that the conduct report was duplicated to extend his sanctions; (3) that he was denied witness statements; and (4) that his sanctions were excessive. Dkt. 1 at 2-4.

#### **1. Appeal Review and Restitution**

Mr. Love argues that Appeal Review Officer Levitt gave the facility orders to vacate his sanctions and to grant him a rehearing. *Id.* at 3. He claims that before the rehearing, money was taken from his trust account for restitution and he had a disciplinary segregation release date. *Id.* He claims the decision to

find him guilty was already made prior to the rehearing. *Id.*

A declaration from the director of the IDOC sentence computation and release unit indicates that the director restored Mr. Love's loss of earned credit time after his appeal was granted and the matter was set for rehearing. Dkt. 8-14 (Jennifer Farmer Declaration). The respondent argues that mathematically if the IDOC had not restored Mr. Love's credit time—and imposed it twice—his sentence would increase by 31.2 years, which does not match his current projected release date.<sup>1</sup> Dkt. 8 at 12. Moreover, the Court finds that Mr. Love's Offender Information System Conduct Summary does not indicate that his sanctions were twice imposed. Dkt. 8-12.

Further, Mr. Love's argument that funds were taken out of his trust fund account is not a cognizable claim for relief in a habeas action. Prisoners who are not seeking earlier or immediate release are not

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<sup>1</sup> "Love is currently serving a 55-year sentence for Murder, which will be followed by three separate four and one-half year sentences for three Level 5 felony battery convictions; his earliest possible release date is July 11, 2046 . . . . Love was charged with murder in 2001. Because Love committed his murder offense well before Indiana's 2014 criminal code revision, if he remained in the highest credit class, he would obtain one day of credit for each day served. Thus, if Love only had to serve his murder sentence and he remained in the highest credit class, he would be released sometime in 2028. If Love were assigned to the highest credit class because of his battery convictions, he would complete those sentences in 2030. Love's sentence would then be extended to 2046 because of his 5700-day credit time deprivation, resulting in a projected release date in 2046, which is exactly when Love's projected release date is." Dkt. 8 at 13 (internal citations omitted). The respondent contends that if the deprivation was imposed twice, Mr. Love would not be released until 2062. *Id.*

seeking habeas corpus relief. *Washington v. Smith*, 564 F.3d 1350, 1350-51 (7th Cir. 2009) (holding challenge to restitution amount does not state a cognizable claim for relief under § 2254). A restitution order is part of a sentence; it can be challenged on direct appeal, but not later. *See United States v. Sloan*, 505 F.3d 685, 697 (7th Cir. 2007).

Accordingly, Mr. Love is not entitled to the relief he seeks on this ground.

## **2. Failure to Exhaust Grounds (2) and (3)**

The respondent argues that Mr. Love failed to exhaust his administrative remedies as to grounds (2) and (3), in short that he received duplicate conduct reports and that he was denied production of witness statements. Dkt. 8 at 2. In Indiana, only the issues raised in a timely appeal to the Facility Head and then to the Final Reviewing Authority may be raised in a subsequent petition for writ of habeas corpus unless a showing of cause and prejudice or a miscarriage of justice (meaning conviction of an innocent person) has been made. *See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A); Washington v. Boughton*, 884 F.3d 692, 698 (7th Cir. 2018); *Eads v. Hanks*, 280 F.3d 728, 729 (7th Cir. 2002); *Moffat v. Broyles*, 288 F.3d 978, 981 (7th Cir. 2002).

However, the Court elects in the interest of judicial economy to address the merits of these grounds for relief. *See Brown v. Watters*, 599 F.3d 602, 609-10 (7th Cir. 2010) ("[T]he Supreme Court noted that its cases have 'suggest[ed] that the procedural-bar issue should ordinarily be considered first.' Nevertheless, added the Court, it did 'not mean to suggest that the procedural-bar issue must invariably be resolved first;

only that it ordinarily should be." (quoting *Lambrix v. Singletary*, 520 U.S. 518, 524-25 (1997)).

#### **a. Duplicative Conduct Reports**

Despite Mr. Love receiving multiple convictions stemming from a single event, this petition before the Court challenges only one disciplinary proceeding: WCU 18-11-0233. This is proper. Rule 2(e) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts mandates that "[a] petitioner who seeks relief from judgments of more than one state court must file a separate petition covering the judgment or judgments of each court." As such, the only question before this Court is whether the disciplinary proceeding conducted in WCU 18-11-0233 (or the sanctions assessed as a result of it) deprived Mr. Love of his due process rights guaranteed by *Wolff* and *Hill*. Mr. Love cannot obtain habeas relief by arguing that the two charges against him were duplicative or redundant. Simply put, "double jeopardy protections do not attach in prison disciplinary proceedings." *Portee v. Vannatta*, 105 F. App'x 855, 858 (7th Cir. 2004). Although the double jeopardy clause prohibits multiple "punishments" for the same offense, "[p]rison discipline . . . does not constitute 'punishment' . . . for double jeopardy purposes." *Singleton v. Page*, 202 F.3d 274, 1999 WL 1054594, \*2 (7th Cir. 1999) (citing *Garrity v. Fiedler*, 41 F.3d 1150, 1151-52 (7th Cir. 1994)). Mr. Love's arguments that the reports were identical, and thus, one report should be thrown out in accordance with IDOC policy is not a basis for habeas relief. Dkt. 16. Whether the multiple proceedings were duplicative or redundant is of no concern in this habeas action.

However, the conduct reports were not duplicative. The respondent notes that the DHO found Mr. Love guilty of battery under WCU 18-11-0237, but he was not deprived of credit time or demoted in credit earning class. Dkt. 8 at 5; dkt. 1-8. Moreover, this charge was for battery against a different officer during the incident, not Sgt. Hubbard.

Accordingly, Mr. Love is not entitled to habeas relief on this ground.

#### **b. Witness Statement**

Mr. Love contends that he was denied witness statements that were collected by officials investigating the incident. Specifically, the conduct report by Investigator Turney includes phrases like "Sgt. Hubbard stated" throughout the report. Dkt. 1 at 3. Mr. Love infers that Sgt. Hubbard gave a witness statement, and claims that witness statements, like Sgt. Hubbard's, were withheld from him making it impossible to challenge his conviction. *Id.* But Mr. Love only requested Lt. McCutcheon as a witness, and a witness statement was collected from Lt. McCutcheon which did not exculpate Mr. Love as he had hoped it might. Rather, Lt. McCutcheon stated he did not recall any conversation with Mr. Love related to Sgt. Hubbard saying that he was not involved in the incident. As for Sgt Hubbard, there is no indication that he prepared any statements beyond his account as summarized in the conduct report, or that any statement of his or anyone else's was withheld from Mr. Love.

Moreover, Mr. Love has not shown how any statement by Sgt. Hubbard was material or exculpatory. Evidence is exculpatory if it undermines or contradicts the finding of guilt, *see id.*, and it is material if disclosing it creates a "reasonable probability" of a

different result, *Toliver v. McCaughtry*, 539 F.3d 766, 780-81 (7th Cir. 2008). As the petitioner, it is Mr. Love's burden to establish that any evidence he was denied was material and exculpatory. *See Piggie v. Cotton*, 344 F.3d 674, 679 (noting the petitioner did not "explain how [the requested witness's] testimony would have helped him" and thus "the district court properly denied relief" on the petitioner's claim that he was wrongfully denied a witness). Mr. Love made no further request for witnesses. He has not met the burden of proof. It is reasonable to conclude that if Sgt. Hubbard had made a statement, it would serve as only inculpatory evidence.

### **3. Excessive Sanctions**

Finally, Mr. Love argues that his sanction of a loss of 5700 days of earned credit time, nearly sixteen years, is excessive and not consistent with IDOC guidelines. Dkt. 1 at 4. However, this allegation involves the prison's compliance with IDOC policies, which do not provide support for habeas corpus relief. Prison policies are "primarily designed to guide correctional officials in the administration of a prison" and not "to confer rights on inmates." *Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472, 481-82 (1995). Therefore, claims based on prison policy are not cognizable and do not form a basis for habeas relief. *See Keller v. Donahue*, 271 F. App'x 531, 532 (7th Cir. 2008) (rejecting challenges to a prison disciplinary proceeding because, "[i]nstead of addressing any potential constitutional defect, all of [the petitioner's] arguments relate to alleged departures from procedures outlined in the prison handbook that have no bearing on his right to due process"); *Rivera v. Davis*, 50 F. App'x 779, 780 (7th Cir. 2002) ("A prison's noncompliance with its

internal regulations has no constitutional import—and nothing less warrants habeas corpus review."); *see also Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 68 at n.2 (1991) ("[S]tate-law violations provide no basis for federal habeas relief.").

Moreover, the respondent argues that although the sanctions do not fall within the sanctions under the IDOC policy and Administrative Procedure, they are allowed under the Executive Directive #17-09 issued on February 23, 2017. This directive explicitly states that if any offender is convicted of violation of code A-102 involving battery of a staff member, the offender can suffer "a loss of the entire balance of [his] accumulated earned credit time." Dkt. 8-13. Though Mr. Love contends that a 2020 revised version does not include that punishment for a violation of code A102 but rather only A-100 (his previous charge), A-115, and A-117, his argument is unavailing. Dkt. 15. The revised document Mr. Love attaches at docket 15-1 is dated as effective on March 1, 2020, *after* his disciplinary rehearing which was held on February 6, 2020.

Accordingly, Mr. Love is not entitled to habeas relief on this ground.

#### **D. Conclusion**

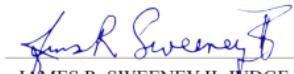
"The touchstone of due process is protection of the individual against arbitrary action of the government." *Wolff*, 418 U.S. at 558. There was no arbitrary action in any aspect of the charge, disciplinary proceedings, or sanctions involved in the events identified in this action, and there was no constitutional infirmity in the proceeding which entitles Mr. Love to the relief he seeks. Accordingly, Mr. Love's

petition for a writ of habeas corpus is **denied** and the **action dismissed with prejudice**.

Judgment consistent with this Entry shall now issue.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Date: 6/15/2021

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JAMES R. SWEENEY II, JUDGE  
United States District Court  
Southern District of Indiana

Distribution:

TONY LOVE  
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