

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF
NORTH CAROLINA, CHARLOTTE DIVISION

Jose A. Rios v. Leslie Cooley Dismukes

Rios · No. 3:25-cv-00280-MR · Decided March 9, 2026

SUMMARY

The court dismissed without prejudice Jose A. Rios’s 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition challenging a prison disciplinary conviction and seeking restoration of forfeited good-time credits. The court held that Rios had exhausted administrative remedies but had not pursued available state judicial remedies, and therefore had not satisfied the federal habeas exhaustion requirement. The court denied his fee application as moot, declined to issue a certificate of appealability, and directed the clerk to close the case.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Charlotte Division
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Martin Reidinger, Chief United States District Judge
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, Charlotte Division
DECIDED	March 9, 2026
DOCKET	3:25-cv-00280-MR
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Initial review of a pro se petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 challenging a state prison disciplinary conviction and seeking restoration of forfeited good-time credits.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, the district court must dismiss a habeas petition when it plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief. A state prisoner must exhaust available state remedies before seeking federal habeas relief.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished, nonprecedential district court memorandum
PARTIES	Jose A. Rios v. Leslie Cooley Dismukes, Secretary, North Carolina Department of Adult Correction

TOPICS

federal habeas corpus

exhaustion of remedies

post-conviction relief

state post-conviction relief

procedural due process

PRACTICE AREAS

federal habeas corpus

post-conviction relief

prison disciplinary proceedings

constitutional law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the § 2254 petition could proceed when the petitioner had exhausted state administrative remedies but had not pursued state judicial remedies concerning the prison disciplinary conviction and loss of good-time credits.
2. Whether the petition should be dismissed without prejudice under Rule 4 for failure to exhaust available state remedies.

HOLDINGS

1. A state prisoner challenging a disciplinary conviction that allegedly resulted in the loss of good-time credits must exhaust available state judicial remedies, in addition to state administrative remedies, before seeking federal habeas relief under § 2254.
2. The petition must be dismissed without prejudice because the petitioner failed to pursue judicial post-conviction remedies in state court before filing the federal habeas action.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Because an action for restoration of good-time credits in effect demands immediate release or a shorter period of detention, it attacks ‘the very duration of ... physical confinement,’ ... and thus lies at ‘the core of habeas corpus[.]’”

“The exhaustion requirement reflects “an accommodation of our federal system designed to give the State an initial opportunity to pass upon and correct alleged violations of its prisoners’ federal rights.””

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Jose A. Rios, a North Carolina prisoner, was convicted in Gaston County Superior Court of two counts of second-degree murder and received consecutive sentences. While incarcerated at Alexander Correctional Institution, he received an A-24 possession-of-a-weapon disciplinary conviction in March 2025. He alleged that the conviction caused loss of good-time credits and a \$10 deduction from his inmate trust account, and sought reversal, restoration of the credits, and repayment.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Petitioner filed a § 2254 petition in federal district court after appealing his prison disciplinary conviction through the state administrative process. He did not show that he had pursued judicial review of his federal claims in state court. On initial review under Rule 4, the court dismissed the petition without prejudice for failure

to exhaust state judicial remedies, denied the fee application as moot, and declined to issue a certificate of appealability.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Preisier v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 489 (1973)
- Wilkinson v. Dotson, 544 U.S. 74, 79 (2005)
- Wolff v. McDonnell, 418 U.S. 539, 557-558 (1974)
- Mallory v. Smith, 27 F.3d 991, 992 (4th Cir. 1994)
- Cannon v. Slagle, 2017 WL 1458205, at *2 (W.D.N.C. Apr. 24, 2017)
- Todd v. Baskerville, 712 F.2d 70, 72 (4th Cir. 1983)
- Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S. 270, 275 (1971)
- Baldwin v. Reese, 541 U.S. 27, 29 (2004)
- Jones v. Sussex I State Prison, 591 F.3d 707, 712-13 (4th Cir. 2010)
- Kornahrens v. Evatt, 66 F.3d 1350, 1357 (4th Cir. 1995)
- Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 729-30 (1991)
- Duncan v. Henry, 513 U.S. 364, 365-366 (1995)
- Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 338 (2003)
- Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000)

OPINION

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE DIVISION CIVIL CASE NO. 3:25-cv-00280-MR JOSE A. RIOS,))
Petitioner,)) MEMORANDUM OF vs.) DECISION AND ORDER) LESLIE COOLEY
DISMUKES,) Secretary, North Carolina) Department of Adult Correction,)) Respondent.)
_____) THIS MATTER is before the Court on initial review of
the pro se Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 by Jose A. Rios
("Petitioner") on April 25, 2025.

[Doc. 1]. Petitioner has also filed an Application To Proceed In District Court Without Prepaying Fees Or Costs. [Doc. 2]. I. BACKGROUND Petitioner is a prisoner of the State of North Carolina.¹ Petitioner was convicted on July 6, 2017, in Gaston County Superior Court of two counts of 1 See <https://webapps.doc.state.nc.us/opi/viewoffender.do?method=view&offenderID=1548344&searchOffenderId=1548344&searchDOBRange=0&listurl=pagelistoffendersearchresults&listpage=1> (herein "NCDAC Database"); Fed.

R. Evid. 201. second-degree murder. NCDAC Database at 2. Petitioner was sentenced to consecutive terms of 168 months to 214 months imprisonment. [Doc. 1 at 1]. Petitioner commenced this action seeking relief from an “A-24” (possession of weapon) prison disciplinary conviction he received while incarcerated at the Alexander Correctional Institution in March 2025.

[Id.]. Petitioner requests the reversal of his disciplinary conviction, reinstatement of all good-time credits lost due to this conviction, and a refund of the \$10.00 levied from his Inmate Trust Account. [Id. at 15]. II. STANDARD OF REVIEW Title 28, U.S.C. § 2254, applies to “a person in custody under a state-court judgment who seeks a determination that the custody violates the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” Rule 1(a)(1), 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254.

Under § 2254, a state prisoner’s claims are limited to allegations that challenge either the fact or duration of their confinement. *Preisier v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 489 (1973). A petitioner may proceed on a claim related to a prison disciplinary proceeding only to the extent that the disciplinary conviction increased the duration of the petitioner’s custody.

Wilkinson v. Dotson, 544 U.S. 74, 79 (2005) (“Because an action for restoration of good-time credits in effect demands immediate release or a shorter period of detention, it attacks ‘the very duration of... physical confinement,’... and thus lies at ‘the core of habeas corpus[.]’”) (quoting *Preisier*, 411 U.S. at 487-488). Inmates possess a protected liberty interest in the award of gain time and are entitled to “the minimum requirements of procedural due process” at disciplinary proceedings resulting in the loss of gain time.

Wolff v. McDonnell, 418 U.S. 539, 557-558 (1974). In reviewing a § 2254 petition, the Court is guided by Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, which directs the district court to dismiss a petition when it plainly appears from the petition and any exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief. Rule 4, 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254. III. DISCUSSION Under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (“AEDPA”), a petitioner must exhaust his available state remedies before he may pursue habeas relief in federal court.

28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A); *Mallory v. Smith*, 27 F.3d 991, 992 (4th Cir. 1994). “When a state prisoner challenges the length or duration of his confinement by alleging that certain good time credits were cancelled or denied pursuant to an unconstitutional process, and then seeks the restoration of those credits by way of a federal habeas petition, he must first exhaust his state remedies.” *Cannon v. Slagle*, 2017 WL 1458205, *2 (W.D.N.C.

April 24, 2017) (citing *Todd v. Baskerville*, 712 F.2d 70, 72 (4th Cir. 1983)). When challenging a prison disciplinary conviction, the burden is on the Petitioner to show, if he can, that he has exhausted both his state administrative and judicial remedies.

The exhaustion requirement reflects “an accommodation of our federal system designed to give the State an initial opportunity to pass upon and correct alleged violations of its prisoners’ federal

rights.” *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 275 (1971) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted).

In order “[t]o provide the State with the necessary opportunity, the prisoner must fairly present his claim in each appropriate state court (including a state supreme court with powers of discretionary review), thereby alerting that court to the federal nature of the claim.” *Baldwin v. Reese*, 541 U.S. 27, 29 (2004) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted); *Jones v. Sussex I State Prison*, 591 F.3d 707, 712–13 (4th Cir.

2010) (same, quoting *Baldwin*). In other words, if a convicted state inmate fails to identify and pursue a federal constitutional claim in state court post-conviction proceedings, the state court is deprived of the opportunity to evaluate the claim and the inmate thereby abandons the claim. *Kornahrens v. Evatt*, 66 F.3d 1350, 1357 (4th Cir. 1995). Federal habeas review in this circumstance is inappropriate because the inmate’s conviction in such a case is based on an “independent and adequate state ground” since no federal constitutional claim was ever presented to or reviewed by the state courts.

Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 729–30 (1991). The Petitioner asserts that he has exhausted his state administrative remedies by appealing his disciplinary offense conviction to the Deputy Secretary of Institutions. [Doc. 1 at 5; Doc. 1-1 at 1]. Petitioner, however, has provided no evidence showing that that he sought judicial review of his federal habeas claims in state court before commencing this action.

Instead, Petitioner contends “N.C.R.Crim. / Civ. Proc. does [N]ot afford Appellate Process.” [Doc. 1 at 5 (errors uncorrected)]. In making this statement, it appears the Petitioner has mistaken the state’s procedural court rules for the substantive law of North Carolina permitting aggrieved inmates to institute judicial actions challenging prison disciplinary convictions.

Exhaustion requires the prisoner to present his federal claim(s) in state court to give the state the opportunity to review and correct any alleged violations of the prisoner’s federal rights. *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365-366 (1995).

Because a prisoner seeking federal habeas relief to restore forfeited good-time credits is required to exhaust his state judicial remedies in addition to his state administrative remedies, and because Petitioner has failed to pursue any judicial post-conviction remedies, this exhaustion requirement has not been fulfilled. IV. CONCLUSION The Court will dismiss the Petitioner’s § 2254 Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus [Doc.

1] and this action without prejudice. Further, the Court will deny as moot Petitioner’s Application To Proceed In District Court Without Prepaying Fees Or Costs. [Doc. 2]. Finally, pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, this Court will decline to issue a certificate of appealability. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 338 (2003) (in order to

satisfy § 2253(c), a petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (when relief is denied on procedural grounds, a petitioner must establish both that the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable and that the petition states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right).

O R D E R IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that: 1. The Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus [Doc. 1] is DISMISSED without prejudice. 2. The Petitioner's Application To Proceed In District Court Without Prepaying Fees Or Costs [Doc. 2] is DENIED as moot. 3. Pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, the Court DECLINES to issue a certificate of appealability.

4. The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to close this case. IT IS SO ORDERED. Signed:
March 9, 2026 5 a sal < Reidinger ey Chief United States District Judge WAS