

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
ILLINOIS, URBANA DIVISION

Reveles v. Campbell, et al.

Reveles · No. 2:25-cv-02282-JEH · Decided January 9, 2026

SUMMARY

In this merit review order, the court dismisses Arturo Reveles’s pro se 42 U.S.C. § 1983 complaint without prejudice for failure to state a claim. The court concludes that the allegations concerning disciplinary segregation, transfer, loss of good-conduct credit, staff-assault classification, and supervisory liability do not presently state viable due process or other constitutional claims. The court grants Reveles a final 30-day opportunity to file an amended complaint.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois, Urbana Division
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Jonathan E. Hawley
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois, Urbana Division
DECIDED	January 9, 2026
DOCKET	2:25-cv-02282-JEH
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Pro se incarcerated plaintiff filed a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 complaint alleging constitutional violations arising from prison disciplinary proceedings, segregation, transfer, good-conduct-credit revocation, and reclassification. The court conducted a merit review under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A and dismissed the complaint without prejudice for failure to state a claim, granting a final opportunity to amend.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	On merit review under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), the court accepted factual allegations as true and liberally construed them in the plaintiff's favor, but disregarded conclusory statements and required enough facts to state a claim that is plausible on its face.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished, nonprecedential district court order

PARTIES

Arturo Reveles v. A. Campbell, O'Blenis, Lieutenant John Doe, Gregory Little, Kelsey Smith, Mindi Nurse, Lieutenant Hitchens, Ryan Nothangle, Latoya Hughes

TOPICS

due process

section 1983

prisoners rights

pleadings

civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

civil rights

prisoner litigation

constitutional law

civil procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the allegations concerning 255 days in disciplinary segregation stated a procedural due process claim.
2. Whether the transfer to a more restrictive maximum-security facility implicated a protected liberty interest under the Due Process Clause.
3. Whether the revocation of six months of good-conduct credit could be challenged under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 when the underlying disciplinary finding had not been overturned.
4. Whether the allegations concerning reclassification as a staff assaulter stated a due process claim.
5. Whether the Illinois Department of Corrections Acting Director could be held liable under § 1983 based solely on her supervisory position.

HOLDINGS

1. The complaint failed to state a due process claim based on 255 days of disciplinary segregation because Reveles did not describe conditions showing that the confinement imposed an atypical and significant hardship or unusually harsh conditions.
2. The alleged disciplinary transfer to a more restrictive maximum-security facility did not implicate a federal due process right because a prisoner has no due process right to confinement in any particular facility.
3. Reveles could not pursue his § 1983 due process claim challenging the revocation of good-conduct credit because he did not allege that the underlying disciplinary finding had been overturned or otherwise invalidated.
4. The sparse allegations concerning reclassification as a staff assaulter were insufficient to state a due process claim.
5. The Acting Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections could not be held liable solely because of her supervisory role, absent allegations of personal involvement in a constitutional violation.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“A prisoner has no due process right to be housed in any particular facility.” (Section III)

“Officials are accountable for their own acts; they are not vicariously liable for the conduct of subordinates.”
(Section III)

“The Court will allow Plaintiff a final opportunity to file an Amended Complaint within 30 days of this Order.” (Section III)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

While incarcerated in Illinois, Reveles was placed in restrictive housing and subjected to an investigation concerning an alleged threatening kite, including interviews and a voice stress analysis. He was later found guilty in a prison disciplinary proceeding, lost six months of good-conduct credit, spent approximately 255 days in segregation, and was classified as a staff assaulter and transferred to a maximum-security facility. He alleged that he was not adequately informed of the investigation, was denied evidence and a final disciplinary report, and was deprived of due process.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Reveles filed his complaint in the Central District of Illinois. After reviewing the allegations under the applicable pleading standard and 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the court concluded that the complaint failed to state a constitutional claim, including because the good-conduct-credit claim was barred by the rule against using § 1983 to challenge an uninvalidated disciplinary judgment. The court dismissed without prejudice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), allowed a final amended complaint within thirty days, and denied the motion for status as moot.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Turley v. Rednour, 729 F.3d 645, 649-51 (7th Cir. 2013)
- Alexander v. United States, 721 F.3d 418, 422 (7th Cir. 2013)
- Wilson v. Ryker, 451 F. App'x 588, 589 (7th Cir. 2011)
- Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)
- Hamlin v. Vaudenberg, 95 F.3d 580, 584 (7th Cir. 1996)
- Brokaw v. Mercer County, 235 F.3d 1000, 1020 (7th Cir. 2000)
- McCoy v. Atherton, 818 F. App'x 538, 541 (7th Cir. 2020)
- Sandin v. Conner, 515 U.S. 472, 484 (1995)
- Lekas v. Briley, 405 F.3d 602, 607-11 (7th Cir. 2005)
- Marion v. Columbia Correctional Institution, 559 F.3d 693, 697-98 (7th Cir. 2009)
- Dixon v. Godinez, 114 F.3d 640, 644 (7th Cir. 1997)
- Williams v. Brown, 849 F. App'x 154, 156 (7th Cir. 2021)
- Whitford v. Boglino, 63 F.3d 527, 532 (7th Cir. 1995)

- Meachum v. Fano, 427 U.S. 215, 224 (1976)
- Wilkinson v. Austin, 545 U.S. 209, 221-22 (2005)
- Figgs v. Dawson, 829 F.3d 895, 906 (7th Cir. 2016)
- Torres v. Brookman, 155 F.4th 952, 956 (7th Cir. 2025)
- Meeks v. McBride, 81 F.3d 717, 719 (7th Cir. 1996)
- Wolff v. McDonnell, 418 U.S. 539, 557 (1974)
- Edwards v. Balisok, 520 U.S. 641, 643 (1997)
- Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477, 487 (1994)
- Sims v. Hocker, No. 4:23-CV-04221-JEH, 2025 WL 1943385, at *4 (C.D. Ill. July 15, 2025)
- John Doe v. Purdue University, Doe v. Purdue University, 928 F.3d 652, 664 (7th Cir. 2019)
- Vance v. Rumsfeld, 701 F.3d 193, 203-05 (7th Cir. 2012) (en banc)
- Vance v. Peters, 97 F.3d 987, 991 (7th Cir. 1996)

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