

This action arises from events that allegedly followed a prison riot at California State Prison-Solano on September 20, 2012. Plaintiff alleges

On 9/21/12 I was placed in administrative segregation as being involved in a riot between black crips and white supremacy groups issued by D. Kyte, P.R. Chambers, On 9/27/12 a hearing was held by staff members D. Hudnall, (AW), E. Majors, (CCI) E. Collier (Sgt), A. 602 inmate appeal was filed and [re]peatedly rejected by N. Clark, and V. Estrella (appeals coordinators) I had a court deadline of 10/03/12 and was denied access to legal property to meet that deadline which was then denied by the court. I was held in administrative segregation for fifty (50) days. When released from ad seg, a lot of my personal property was missing or taken by staff and was refused to replace the property.

ECF No. 1 at 3 (verbatim). Plaintiff also alleges he was found not guilty of the rules violation charge on October 22, 2012 and released back to a Level II facility on November 8, 2012. ECF No. 1 at 8. Plaintiff claims that certain defendants violated his rights under the Eighth Amendment, while other defendants discriminated against him on the basis of race. ECF No. 1 at 9. Plaintiff also claims violations of his right to due process and to court access.

The findings and recommendations construe the complaint as containing due process claims based on the fifty day placement in administrative segregation, denial of witnesses at a hearing, and loss of property. ECF No. 11 at 4. Based on that construction of the complaint, the magistrate judge concludes that plaintiff has failed to state a cognizable due process claim and recommends dismissal of the action without leave to amend and with prejudice. The findings and recommendations do not address plaintiff's claims of race discrimination or interference with access to the courts. While the court agrees that plaintiff has not stated a cognizable due process claim in connection with his initial placement in administrative segregation, it is not clear whether plaintiff had any Eighth or Fourteenth Amendment protection against retention in punitive segregation after he was found not guilty of the disciplinary charges.¹

For the foregoing reasons, this matter will be referred back to the assigned magistrate judge for further screening of the original complaint. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.

¹ Plaintiff alleges he was placed in "punitive segregation" on September 22, 2012. ECF No. 1 at 7.

In accordance with the above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that: 1. The findings and recommendations filed October 30, 2014, are not adopted; and 2. This matter is referred back to the assigned magistrate judge for further proceedings consistent with this order. DATED: August 18, 2015.