

Complaint he had not had time to complete the exhaustion process. He states in conclusory fashion that steps were taken to delay the completion of the exhaustion process. However, as the magistrate judge stated, the exhaustion process must be completed before claims are asserted in court. *Gonzalez v. Seal*, 702 F.3d 785, 788 (5th Cir. 2012). Moreover, plaintiff's conclusory allegations regarding interference with the processing of his grievances are not sufficient to show cause for excusing the requirement of prior exhaustion. Plaintiff's objections with respect to the access to courts and retaliation claims are therefore without merit.

Regarding his property claim, plaintiff objects to the magistrate judge's statement that he had an adequate post-deprivation remedy regarding the defendant's alleged failure to return his property.² However, the authorities cited by the magistrate judge establish that the Texas tort law remedy of conversion provides an adequate post-deprivation remedy.

ORDER

Accordingly, the objections filed by plaintiff (#s 83, 85 and 86) are **OVERRULED**. The findings of fact and conclusions of law of the magistrate judge are correct, and the Reports of the magistrate judge (#s 77 and 78) are **ADOPTED**. The motion to dismiss (#28) is **GRANTED**. A final judgment shall be entered dismissing this lawsuit.

SIGNED at Beaumont, Texas, this 26th day of May, 2022.



MARCIA A. CRONE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

² Deprivations of property by prison officials do not state a violation of the Constitution so long as an adequate post-deprivation remedy exists. *Allen v. Thomas*, 388 F.3d 147, 149 (5th Cir. 2004).