

The court has conducted a *de novo* review of the objections in relation to the pleadings and the applicable law. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). After careful consideration, the court concludes the objections are without merit. Plaintiff reiterates claims raised in his original and amended pleadings. For the reasons stated in the Magistrate Judge's report and recommendation, those objections lack merit. Plaintiff also alleges his discrimination claim is meritorious because he is part of a group of offenders singled out for more frequent searches because of their security classification. In support of this claim, plaintiff alleges another inmate with a higher security classification is not subjected to daily searches. However, in a grievance attached to his original complaint, plaintiff states that the higher security inmate is confined in a special cell with additional security devices. Therefore, the discrimination claim lacks merit because the inmates are not similarly situated. *See Sossamon v. Lone Star State of Texas*, 560 F.3d 316, 336 (5th Cir. 2009) (To establish a violation of the Equal Protection Clause, the plaintiff must allege purposeful discrimination, which resulted in a discriminatory effect among similarly situated individuals.)

ORDER

Accordingly, plaintiff's objections (document no. 17) are **OVERRULED**. The findings of fact and conclusions of law of the Magistrate Judge are correct, and the report of the Magistrate Judge (document no. 15) is **ADOPTED**. A final judgment will be entered in this case in accordance with the Magistrate Judge's recommendation.

So **ORDERED** and **SIGNED** this **29** day of **December, 2016**.



Ron Clark, United States District Judge