



grievance does not implicate a state-created liberty or property interest.” *Id. citing Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472, 115 S.Ct. 2293 (1995). Additionally, the South Carolina Court of Appeals has opined that where a state-created liberty interest is not implicated in a prisoner appeal, this court should dismiss the appeal. *Skipper v. S.C. Department of Corrections*, 370 S.C. 267, 633 S.E. 2d 910 (Ct. App. 2006).

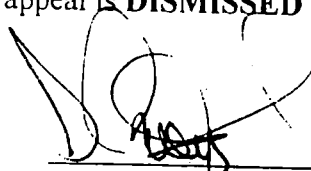
This court has no authority to interfere with the Department’s individualized decisions with regard to work assignments of prisoners, or other administrative decisions, such as this. These matters involving day-to-day decisions are clearly “matters of prison administration, within the discretion of the prison administrators, and do not require fact-findings hearings as a prerequisite for the exercise of such discretion.” *Altizer v Paderick*, 569 F. 2d 812, 812-813 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1978). “To hold that [these discretionary decisions] are ‘within the reach of procedural protections of the Due Process Clause would place the Clause astride the day-to-day functioning of state prisons and involve the judiciary in issues and discretionary decisions that are not the business of federal judges.” *Id.* Likewise, such decisions are not the business of this court.

In this case, the Appellant did not lose any good time as part of a punishment and, resultingly, there was no state-created liberty or property interests at stake. As such, this is a case in which this court must adhere to the traditional “hands off” doctrine regarding judicial involvement in prison disciplinary procedure and other internal prison matters. *See Pruitt v. State*, 274 S.C. 565, 266 S.E.2d 779 (1980) and *Al-Shabazz v. State*, 338 S.C. 354, 527 S.E.2d 742 (2000).

Under *Slezak v. S.C. Department of Corrections*, 361 S.C. 327, 605 S.E. 2d 506, (2004) the Administrative Law Court is to have jurisdiction of all properly perfected inmate appeals but “Summary dismissal may be appropriate where the inmate’s grievance does not implicate a state created liberty or property interest.” Such is the case here.

**THEREFORE**, for the foregoing reasons, Motion to Enlarge Time is **DENIED** and the decision appealed from is **AFFIRMED** and this appeal is **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

**AND IT IS SO ORDERED.**



S. Phillip Lenski  
Administrative Law Judge

March 10, 2016  
Columbia, South Carolina

10th March 2016  
