

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

June 23, 2008

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No. 07-30821  
Summary Calendar

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Charles R. Fulbruge III  
Clerk

GEORGE A. BYNUM, JR.

Plaintiff-Appellant

v.

FREDRICK MENIFEE; FREDERICK JEFFERSON; T. GARROW; L.  
GREMILLION; MR. MONTGOMERY

Defendants-Appellees

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Louisiana  
USDC No. 1:07-CV-764

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Before JONES, Chief Judge, and PRADO, and ELROD, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

George A. Bynum, Jr., federal prisoner # 06013-078, appeals the dismissal as frivolous, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B) and 1915A, of his civil rights action against prison officials at the U.S. Penitentiary in Pollock, Louisiana. The district court's dismissal is reviewed de novo. See *Geiger v. Jowers*, 404 F.3d 371, 373 (5th Cir. 2005).

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\* Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.4.

Liberally construed, Bynum asserted a claim, pursuant to *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), that officials violated his constitutional rights by failing to protect him from assault by a fellow inmate, as well as a claim for negligence under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA). The FTCA claim was properly dismissed as frivolous because Bynum did not seek to hold liable the United States, the proper defendant for such an action. See 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b); *Atorie Air, Inc. v. Fed. Aviation Admin.*, 942 F.2d 954, 957 (5th Cir. 1991).

The *Bivens* action was likewise properly dismissed as frivolous because it is time barred. See *Jacobsen v. Osborne*, 133 F.3d 315, 319 (5th Cir. 1998). Bynum argues that the limitations period should have been equitably tolled during the time he exhausted his administrative remedies both as to his *Bivens* claim and his FTCA claim and that, with the benefit of that tolling, the lawsuit was timely filed. The argument need not be addressed, however, because, even with the benefit of equitable tolling during the pendency of his prison grievance on the failure-to-protect claim, the limitations period expired prior to the date on which Bynum filed his lawsuit.

The district court's judgment is affirmed. Its dismissal of Bynum's complaint counts as a strike for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). See *Adepegba v. Hammons*, 103 F.3d 383, 387 (5th Cir. 1996). Bynum is cautioned that, if he accumulates three strikes pursuant to § 1915(g), he may not proceed in forma pauperis in any civil action or appeal filed while he is incarcerated or detained in any facility unless he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury. See § 1915(g).

**AFFIRMED; SANCTION WARNING ISSUED.**