United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

August 20, 2003

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 02-60881 Conference Calendar

RAY A. RANSOM,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

versus

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; JANET RENO, Attorney General of United States, in her official and individual capacity; JANET RENO ESTATE; KATHLEEN HAWK SAWYER, Director of Federal Bureau of Prisons, in her official and individual capacity; KATHLEEN HAWK SAWYER ESTATE; KHURSHID Z. YUSUFF, Warden of FCI Yazoo City, in her official and individual capacity; YUSUFF Z. YUSUFF ESTATE; UNKNOWN KEELS, SIS Lieutenant, in his official and individual capacity; PAUL GREEN, SIS Technician, in his official and individual capacity; PAUL GREEN ESTATE; SHIRLEY ROBINSON, Mail Room Officer, in her official and individual capacity; SHIRLEY ROBINSON ESTATE; TERSA HODO, Correctional Officer, in her official and individual capacity; TERSA HODO ESTATE; JOSEPH S. PAUL, Mail Room Supervisor, in his official and individual capacity; JOSEPH S. PAUL ESTATE; UNKNOWN MCGEEHAN, Lieutenant, in his official and individual capacity; UNKNOWN MCGEEHAN ESTATE; BOBBY EDWARDS, Lieutenant, in his official and individual capacity; BOBBY EDWARDS ESTATE,

Defendants-Appellees.

RAY A. RANSOM,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

versus

JEFF H. KEELS; KHURSHID Z. YUSUFF; ESTER FIGUROA, Lieutenant; RICHARD TURNER, Senior Officer,

Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi USDC Nos. 5:00-CV-232-BrS; 5:00-CV-325-BrS

Before JONES, WIENER, AND BENAVIDES, Circuit Judges. PER CURIAM:*

Ray A. Ransom, federal prisoner # 27525-004, appeals the summary-judgment dismissal of his <u>Bivens</u>^{**} actions against the above-named parties. A grant of summary judgment is reviewed *de novo* and will be upheld if the pleadings and the evidence show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c) and (e); <u>Resolution Trust Corp. v.</u>

<u>Sharif-Munir-Davidson Dev. Corp.</u>, 992 F.2d 1398, 1401 (5th Cir. 1993).

In dismissing Ransom's suits, the district court determined that he failed to exhaust his administrative remedies, as is required by 42 U.S.C. § 1977e(a). Ransom concedes that he failed to exhaust the third and final level of the administrative grievance process with respect to his claims. However, Ransom contends that the defendants interfered with his attempts to

^{*} 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.

^{** &}lt;u>Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of</u> <u>Narcotics</u>, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).

pursue his administrative remedies by placing him in administrative detention and intercepting his mail, and that "the exhaustion requirement should [therefore] be deemed satisfied." Ransom asserts that the defendants' actions raised a disputed issue of material fact that precluded summary judgment dismissal of his complaints. Ransom goes on the argue that, in any event, the defendants' summary judgment evidence was insufficient to show that he failed to meet the exhaustion requirement.

The defendants presented competent summary-judgment evidence demonstrating that Ransom did not pursue all levels of the administrative remedies process prior to filing his suits, as is required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Ransom's assertion that the defendants prevented him from completing the administrative grievance process is unsubstantiated and conclusional, and is based on little more than his own belief that the defendants intercepted his third-level administrative complaint. <u>Little v.</u> <u>Liquid Air Corp.</u>, 37 F.3d 1069, 1075 (5th Cir. 1994) (en banc). Ransom offers no evidence that he ever attempted the third and final level of administrative review. Under these circumstances, the district court's dismissal of Ransom's civil rights actions for failure to exhaust administrative remedies was proper. <u>See</u> 42 U.S.C. § 1997e; FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c).

AFFIRMED.