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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Ivan Ray Begay,

10 Petitioner,

11 v.

12 United States of America,

13 Respondent.  
14

No. CV-10-08221-PCT-JAT  
CR-00-1222-PCT-PGR  
**ORDER**

15 On January 17, 2018, this Court entered the following Order,

16 Pending before the Court is Petitioner's motion for relief from  
17 judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(6). (Doc. 48).  
18 Petitioner's motion has two parts.

19 The first part seeks the recusal of Judge Rosenblatt. Because this case  
20 has now been reassigned to the undersigned, the Court finds that portion of  
21 the motion to be moot.

22 The second part seeks to have Petitioner's conviction set aside for  
23 various reasons. This case was originally filed as a motion to vacate, set  
24 aside or correct sentence. (Doc. 1). Relief was denied March 7, 2011. (Doc.  
25 8). A certificate of appealability was denied at the district court level (Doc.  
26 8), and denied by the Court of Appeals (Doc. 22). By this Court's count,  
27 Petitioner has moved to reconsider the decision in this case on 12 prior  
28 occasions. (Docs. 13, 14, 15, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 35, 36, 39, and 43).  
Petitioner also sought leave to file a successive petition, which the Court of  
Appeals denied. (Doc. 20).

In this thirteenth motion, Petitioner again raises factual contentions  
that existed and were ripe at the time Petitioner filed his original motion.  
Thus, while this motion is called a Rule 60(b)(6) motion, it is really a  
successive § 2255 petition. As noted above, the Court of Appeals has already  
denied Petitioner's request to file a successive petition.

Further, even if the Court were to treat the motion as one under  
Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(6), "Rule 60(b)(6) should be 'used  
sparingly as an equitable remedy to prevent manifest injustice'" and should  
be used only in "extraordinary circumstances to prevent or correct an  
erroneous judgment." In re Int'l Fibercom, Inc., 503 F.3d 933, 941 (9th Cir.  
2007) (citing United States v. Washington, 394 F.3d 1152, 1157 (9th Cir.

1 2005)). Here, nothing in Petitioner's motion shows that the judgment was  
2 erroneous or incorrect.

3 Therefore,

4 **IT IS ORDERED** that Petitioner's motion for reconsideration (Doc.  
5 48) is denied.

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that a certificate of appealability is  
7 denied. See generally Lynch v. Blodgett, 999 F.2d 401 (9th Cir. 1993)  
8 (requiring a certificate of appealability on a Rule 60 motion).

9 (Doc. 50).

10 On April 29, 2019, this Court issued an Order that quoted the above language and  
11 then continued:

12 On April 18, 2019, Petitioner filed a Motion to Amend his Motion to  
13 Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. As indicated  
14 above, the original § 2255 Motion was denied in 2011. Accordingly, any  
15 request to amend or revive that Motion is untimely. Therefore,

16 **IT IS ORDERED** that the Motion to Amend (Doc. 53) is denied.

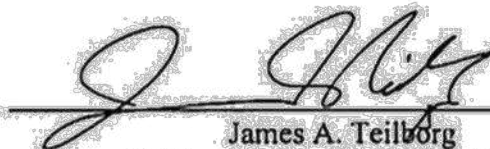
17 (Doc. 54).

18 On September 30, 2019, Petitioner again filed a motion to reopen his case. (Doc.  
19 56 at 1). Nothing in this new motion changes any of the Court's prior analysis.  
20 Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the prior orders,

21 **IT IS ORDERED** that Petitioner's "Omnibus Motion, under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b),  
22 and Rule 15(c) and 15(d) and 28 U.S.C. § 2242" (Doc. 56.) is denied.

23 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** denying a certificate of appealability. See Lynch v.  
24 Blodgett, 999 F.2d 401 (9th Cir. 1993).

25 Dated this 23rd day of October, 2019.

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James A. Teilborg  
Senior United States District Judge