UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ROBIN GILLEN STARR,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CDCR,

Defendant.

1:11-cv-02108-AWI-GSA-PC

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION (Docs. 101.)

I. BACKGROUND

Robin Gillen Starr ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis with this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On March 12, 2014, this case was dismissed for failure to state a claim, and judgment was entered. (Docs. 93, 94.)

On April 10, 2014, Plaintiff filed objections which the court construes as a motion for reconsideration of the court's order dismissing this action. (Doc. 101.)

II. MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Rule 60(b)(6) allows the Court to relieve a party from an order for any reason that justifies relief. Rule 60(b)(6) "is to be used sparingly as an equitable remedy to prevent manifest injustice and is to be utilized only where extraordinary circumstances . . ." exist. <u>Harvest v. Castro</u>, 531 F.3d 737, 749 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotations marks and citation omitted). The moving party "must demonstrate both injury and circumstances beyond his control" <u>Id.</u> (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). In seeking reconsideration of an order, Local Rule 230(k) requires Plaintiff to show "what new or different facts or circumstances are claimed to exist which did not exist or were not shown upon such prior motion, or what other grounds exist for the motion." "A motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law," <u>Marlyn Nutraceuticals</u>, <u>Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.</u>, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotations marks and citations omitted, and "[a] party seeking reconsideration must show more than a disagreement with the Court's decision, and recapitulation . . . " of that which was already considered by the Court in rendering its decision," <u>U.S. v. Westlands Water Dist.</u>, 134 F.Supp.2d 1111, 1131 (E.D. Cal. 2001). To succeed, a party must set forth facts or law of a strongly convincing nature to induce the court to reverse its prior decision. <u>See Kern-Tulare Water Dist. v. City of Bakersfield</u>, 634 F.Supp. 656, 665 (E.D. Cal. 1986), affirmed in part and reversed in part on other grounds, 828 F.2d 514 (9th Cir. 1987).

Discussion

Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration is haphazardly organized at best and is peppered with incomplete sentences and legal citations, interspersed with insubstantial arguments. Plaintiff has not set forth facts or law of a strongly convincing nature to induce the court to reverse its prior decision. Therefore, Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration shall be denied.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration, filed on April 10, 2014, is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: <u>April 18, 2014</u>

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SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE