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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	CHARLES CROMER,	) Case No.: 1:15-cv-01742-SAB (PC)
12	Plaintiff,	ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
13	v.	) FOR RECONSIDERATION
14	MICHAEL SONGER, et al.,	) [ECF No. 13]
15	Defendants.	) )
16		<u> </u>
17	Plaintiff Charles Cromer is appearing pro se and in forma pauperis in this civil rights action	
18	pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff has consented to magistrate judge jurisdiction pursuant to 28	
19	U.S.C. § 636(c). <sup>1</sup>	
20	Currently before the Court is Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration, filed June 13, 2016.	
21	I.	
22	DISCUSSION	
23	The motion for reconsideration is governed by Rule 60 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure	
24	and Rule 230 of the Local Rules of the United States District Court, Eastern District of California.	
25	Rule 60(b)(6) allows the Court to relieve a party from an order for any reason that justifies relief. Rule	
26	60(b)(6) "is to be used sparingly as an equitable remedy to prevent manifest injustice and is to be	
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28	Plaintiff consented to magistrate judge jurisdiction	on on December 3, 2015. (ECF No. 4.)

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utilized only where extraordinary circumstances . . . exist." <u>Harvest v. Castro</u>, 531 F.3d 737, 749 (9th Cir. 2008)(internal quotation marks 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(j) requires Plaintiff to show "what new or different facts or circumstances are claimed to 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 controlling law." Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc., v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co., 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009)(internal quotation 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.S. v. Westlands Water Dist., 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. See Kern-Tulare Water Dist. v. City of Bakersfield, 634 F.Supp. 646, 665 (E.D. Cal. 1986), affirmed in part and reversed in part on other grounds, 828 F.2d 514 (9th Cir. 1987).

In his motion for reconsideration, Plaintiff merely asserts the same arguments as presented in his amended complaint, which was dismissed, with prejudice, for failure to state a cognizable claim for relief. As stated in the Court's May 18, 2016, screening and dismissal order, "Plaintiff has failed to present sufficient facts to support a finding that Defendant Trevino denied, delayed, or interfered with Plaintiff's care and treatment. The fact that Plaintiff disagrees with the medical care he is receiving is not sufficient to state a cognizable constitutional violation." (ECF No. 11). Plaintiff's disagreement with the Court's ruling is insufficient to warrant reconsideration. See Collins v. D.R. Horton, Inc., 252 F.Supp.2d 936, 938 (D. Az. 2003) (a motion for reconsideration cannot be used to ask the Court to rethink what the Court has already thought through merely because a party disagrees with the Court's decision); see also Leong v. Hilton Hotels Corp., 689 F.Supp. 1572, 1573 (D. Haw. 1988) (mere disagreement with a previous order is an insufficient basis for reconsideration). Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration shall be denied.

II. **ORDER** Based on the foregoing, it is HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration, filed June 13, 2016, is DENIED. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: **June 15, 2016** UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE