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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 RAUL GARZA,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 S. HARMON, et al.,

15 Defendants.
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1:18-cv-00140-LJO-GSA-PC

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION
(ECF No. 16.)

17 **I. RELEVANT PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

18 Plaintiff, Raul Garza (“Plaintiff”), is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma*
19 *pauperis* with this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This case was dismissed
20 without prejudice on March 8, 2018, based on Plaintiff’s failure to exhaust administrative
21 remedies before filing suit. (ECF No. 14.)

22 On March 15, 2018, Plaintiff filed a document titled “Order to Show Addition Cause of
23 Relief from Retaliation.” (ECF No. 16.) Plaintiff describes events at the prison and alleges
24 that he is being retaliated against.

25 This case is closed, and any request by Plaintiff for relief from retaliation is therefore
26 moot. However, on the chance that Plaintiff is seeking to reopen this case to bring a retaliation
27 claim, the court shall address Plaintiff’s document as a motion for reconsideration of the court’s
28 decision to dismiss this case.

1 **II. MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION**

2 Rule 60(b) allows the Court to relieve a party from an order for “(1) mistake,
3 inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence that, with
4 reasonable diligence, could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under
5 Rule 59(b); (3) fraud (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or
6 misconduct by an opposing party; (4) the judgment is void; or (6) any other reason that justifies
7 relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b). Rule 60(b)(6) “is to be used sparingly as an equitable remedy to
8 prevent manifest injustice and is to be utilized only where extraordinary circumstances . . .”
9 exist. Harvest v. Castro, 531 F.3d 737, 749 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotations marks and
10 citation omitted). The moving party “must demonstrate both injury and circumstances beyond
11 his control” Id. (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). In seeking
12 reconsideration of an order, Local Rule 230(k) requires Plaintiff to show “what new or different
13 facts or circumstances are claimed to exist which did not exist or were not shown upon such
14 prior motion, or what other grounds exist for the motion.”

15 “A motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual
16 circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed
17 clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law,” Marlyn Nutraceuticals,
18 Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co., 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotations
19 marks and citations omitted, and “[a] party seeking reconsideration must show more than a
20 disagreement with the Court’s decision, and recapitulation” of that which was already
21 considered by the Court in rendering its decision,” U.S. v. Westlands Water Dist., 134
22 F.Supp.2d 1111, 1131 (E.D. Cal. 2001). To succeed, a party must set forth facts or law of a
23 strongly convincing nature to induce the court to reverse its prior decision. See Kern-Tulare
24 Water Dist. v. City of Bakersfield, 634 F.Supp. 656, 665 (E.D. Cal. 1986), affirmed in part and
25 reversed in part on other grounds, 828 F.2d 514 (9th Cir. 1987).

26 Here, Plaintiff has not set forth facts or law of a strongly convincing nature in his
27 motion for reconsideration to induce the court to reverse its prior decision. Therefore, the
28 motion for reconsideration shall be denied.

1 **III. CONCLUSION**

2 Based on the foregoing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion for
3 reconsideration, filed on March 15, 2018, is DENIED.

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5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 Dated: March 17, 2018

/s/ Lawrence J. O'Neill
7 UNITED STATES CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE