



Request For Transfer For Want Of Jurisdiction" ("Request for Transfer"). (ECF No. 23.) The document alleged, inter alia, that this Court did not have jurisdiction because "[the name of the Court] was spelled in all capital letters." See ECF No. 23 at 3. Plaintiff argued that his case needed to be transferred "from the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT to the district court of the United States, district of Hawaii." Id at 6. Defendants responded to this statement on February 3, 2012 in a reply memorandum, urging the Court to disregard Plaintiff's Opposition as "totally frivolous and irrelevant." (ECF No. 24.)

On February 15, 2012, this Court issued an Order Granting, As Modified, Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint ("Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Dismiss"), which dismissed Plaintiff's Count I<sup>1/</sup> without prejudice and dismissed the rest of the counts with prejudice. (ECF No. 27.) The Court gave Plaintiff leave to file a second amended complaint no later than March 27, 2012, and Plaintiff was notified on February 21, 2012 that failure to file the second amended complaint by that date would result in the dismissal of the case. (ECF No. 28.)

On March 21, 2012, rather than filing an amended complaint, Plaintiff filed an Objection to Order Granting, As Modified, Defendant's Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint

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<sup>1/</sup> Count I alleged that Defendants owed Plaintiff a refund for tax returns in 2008 and 2009. See Amended Complaint at 3-4, ECF No. 13.

("Objection"). (ECF No. 29.) Although not entirely clear, Plaintiff's chief complaint appears to be that this Court allegedly "lacks authority to rule on Plaintiff's complaint due to lack of jurisdiction" because "The United States District Court is not a true United States Court . . . ." Id at 1-2. On March 23, 2012, Defendants filed a Response to the Objection, asserting that it was frivolous and should be disregarded, and requesting that this Court dismiss the entire case with prejudice based upon Plaintiff's failure to file a timely Second Amended Complaint. (ECF No. 30.)

On March 29, 2012, this Court issued an "Order Dismissing the Case" that dismissed Plaintiff's Count I without prejudice and dismissed Plaintiff's other claims with prejudice. (ECF No. 31).

On February 22, 2013, Plaintiff faxed a "Notice of Motion and Motion to Void the March 29, 2012 "Order Dismissing the Case" and Void the March 29, 2012 Judg[.]ment Entered P[ur]suant to the "Order Granting, As Modified, Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint" Filed On February 15, 2012" (Motion for Reconsideration). (ECF No. 33.) Plaintiff subsequently filed paper copies of his Motion for Reconsideration with the Court on February 25, 2013. (ECF No. 36.) Defendants filed a Memorandum in Opposition on March 18, 2013. (ECF No. 39). Plaintiff filed a Response to Defendants' Opposition on

April 3, 2013.<sup>2/</sup> (ECF No. 40). Under Local Rule 7.2(e), the Court did not hold a hearing regarding this matter because motions for reconsideration are non-hearing motions.

### STANDARD

#### **I. Motion for Reconsideration**

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(4) provides that a court may relieve a party from a final judgment or order if "the judgment is void." The Supreme Court has held that a void judgment is "one so affected by a fundamental infirmity that the infirmity may be raised even after the judgment becomes final." United Student Aid Funds, Inc. v. Espinosa, 559 U.S. 260, 130 S. Ct. 1367, 1379 (2010). A judgment is not considered void "simply because it is or may have been erroneous." Id. Instead, FRCP 60(b)(4) only applies "in the rare instance where a judgment is premised either on a certain type of jurisdictional error or on a violation of due process that deprives a party of notice or the opportunity to be heard." Id.

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<sup>2/</sup> Plaintiff alleges that Defendants did not serve a copy of their Opposition to Plaintiff. Plntf.'s Response at 1, ECF No. 40. The Court notes that Defendants attached a Certificate of Service to their Opposition stating that they had served the document via mail. ECF No. 39. In any event, Plaintiff responded to the Opposition, which indicates that Plaintiff was not prejudiced by any alleged lack of notice of the Opposition. The Court also notes that, even if the Court declines to consider the Opposition, the Court's decision in this Order would not change because Plaintiff's arguments do not convince the Court that the previous orders are void.

For jurisdictional defects, federal courts have usually granted relief under FRCP 60(b)(4) for "the exceptional case in which the court that rendered judgment lacked even an "arguable basis" for jurisdiction." Id (citing United States v. Boch Oldsmobile, Inc., 909 F.2d 657, 661 (1st Cir. 1990) ("Total want of jurisdiction must be distinguished from an error in the exercise of jurisdiction, and . . . only rare instances of clear usurpation of power will render a judgment void.").

## **II. Special Considerations for Pro Se Litigants**

Pro se pleadings and briefs are to be construed liberally. Balisteri v. Pacifica Police Dep't., 901 F.2d 696 (9th Cir. 1990). When a pro se plaintiff technically violates a rule, the court should act with leniency toward the pro se litigant. Motoyama v. Haw. Dep't of Transp., 864 F. Supp. 2d 965, 975 (D. Haw. 2012); Draper v. Coombs, 792 F.2d 915, 924 (9th Cir. 1986). However, pro se litigants are "not excused from knowing the most basic pleading requirements." Am. Ass'n of Naturopathic Physicians v. Hayhurst, 227 F.3d 1104, 1107 (9th Cir. 2000). Pro se litigants must follow the same rules of procedure that govern other litigants. Motoyama, 864 F. Supp. 2d at 975.

## **DISCUSSION**

Plaintiff's sole contention in his Motion for Reconsideration is that this Court lacked jurisdiction to issue

the Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and the Order Dismissing the Case. See Plntf.'s Mtn. for Recon. at 3-8. Plaintiff provides a list of cases defining the term "void judgment," but provides no argument as to how this Court lacks jurisdiction. See id. Instead, Plaintiff relies upon his February 2, 2012 Request for Transfer to provide the arguments disputing this Court's jurisdiction. Id at 2. In this Court's February 15, 2012 Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, the Court noted that Plaintiff's arguments in the Request for Transfer challenging jurisdiction were "irrelevant, frivolous, and without merit." ECF No. 27 at 7. Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration has not convinced the Court otherwise.

This Court does not lack jurisdiction merely because the name of the Court is capitalized as opposed to written in lower case letters. See Plntf.'s Request for Transfer at 3. Nor does the Court lack jurisdiction merely because statutes or other cases refer to this Court in different terms, e.g., the "district court of the United States" as opposed to the "United States District Court." See id at 1-3. Such arguments by Plaintiff are nonsensical and do not establish that this Court's previous orders are void.

Plaintiff's arguments that this Court is a territorial court as opposed to a court of the United States are likewise without merit. Congress established this Court as an Article III

district court by passing 28 U.S.C. § 91. See also, United States v. Lee, 472 F.3d 638, 641 (9th Cir. 2006). Accordingly, the Court rejects Plaintiff's argument challenging jurisdiction on this basis.

Plaintiff's next contention that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") should have brought a claim in the "district court of the United States, United States Tax Court" also fails to challenge this Court's jurisdiction. ECF No. 23 at 4. Plaintiff filed the claim in this action, not the IRS, so Plaintiff's argument regarding where the IRS should or should not file has no effect on this Court's jurisdiction to decide Plaintiff's allegations of constitutional rights violations. See Amended Complaint, ECF No. 13, 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (establishing federal question jurisdiction for district courts).

Plaintiff also asserts that the "void order was a clear trespass and an attempt to deprive the Plaintiff of his rights." Plntf.'s Response at 3, ECF No. 40. The Court rejects Plaintiff's argument because the Court has jurisdiction and Plaintiff's rights have not been violated. This Court gave Plaintiff more than two opportunities to amend his Complaint so that Plaintiff could proceed with his action if he so desired. See ECF Nos. 11, 27, 31. This Court even issued a minute order explaining to Plaintiff the due date for Plaintiff to file a second amended complaint. ECF No. 28. The Court's actions

toward Plaintiff in light of Plaintiff's pro se status do not demonstrate any deprivation of Plaintiff's rights.

In conclusion, the Court properly denied Plaintiff's previous Request to Transfer, and this Court's previous orders were not void because the Court properly concluded that jurisdiction existed to enter the orders. Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration is DENIED.

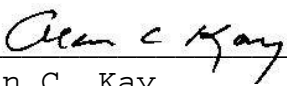
**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the Court DENIES Plaintiff's Notice of Motion and Motion to Void the March 29, 2012 "Order Dismissing the Case" and Void the March 29, 2012 Judgment Entered Pursuant to the "Order Granting, As Modified, Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint" Filed On February 15, 2012."

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, April 5, 2013.



  
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Alan C. Kay  
Sr. United States District Judge

Fowlers v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, et al., Civ. No. 11-00178 ACK-RLP: Order Denying Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration.