

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

RALEEM-X  
(A/K/A CURTIS FULLER), # 211080,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case Number 2:16-CV-11899  
HON. GEORGE CARAM STEEH  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

LARRY BROWN, et. al.,

Defendants.

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**OPINION AND ORDER DENYING**  
**THE MOTION FOR REHEARING (DKT. # 5)**

Plaintiff Raleem-X's (a/k/a Curtis Fuller) filed a *pro se* civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On June 9, 2016, this Court dismissed the complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), because plaintiff had four prior civil rights complaints that were dismissed by federal courts for being frivolous, malicious, or for failing to state a claim upon which relief could be granted and plaintiff had been denied leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* at least four times under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), the "three-strikes" rule, based on these prior dismissals. This Court also determined that plaintiff failed to show he was in imminent danger of serious physical injury, so as to permit him to proceed *in forma pauperis* in spite of his prior frivolity

dismissals.

Plaintiff has filed a motion for rehearing pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), which is DENIED.

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), a motion for relief from judgment can be granted for the following reasons:

- (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect;
- (2) newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b);
- (3) fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party;
- (4) the judgment is void;
- (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application; or,
- (6) any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment.

The party that seeks to invoke Rule 60(b) bears the burden of establishing that its prerequisites are satisfied. *See Jinks v. AlliedSignal, Inc.*, 250 F. 3d 381, 385 (6th Cir. 2001). A Rule 60(b) motion is properly denied where the movant attempts to use the motion to relitigate the merits of a claim and the allegations are unsubstantiated. *See Miles v. Straub*, 90 F. App'x. 456, 458 (6th Cir. 2004). A movant under Rule 60(b) likewise fails to demonstrate entitlement to relief when he or she simply rephrases the prior allegations that were contained in the original complaint. *See Johnson v. Unknown Dellatifa*, 357 F. 3d 539, 543 (6th Cir. 2004).

In the present case, plaintiff's motion does not entitle him to relief, because it merely reiterates the allegations and arguments that he made in his original complaint. See *Johnson*, 357 F. 3d at 543. Plaintiff is merely attempting to relitigate an issue that was already decided against him adversely by this Court. The Court denies plaintiff's 60(b) motion for relief from judgment, because he failed to offer any arguments which this Court has not already previously considered and rejected when dismissing plaintiff's complaint. See *Brumley v. Wingard*, 269 F. 3d 629, 647 (6th Cir. 2001). Accordingly, he is not entitled to relief from judgment.

IT IS **ORDERED** that the motion for rehearing [Dkt. # 5] is **DENIED**.

Dated: August 22, 2017

s/George Caram Steeh  
GEORGE CARAM STEEH  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Copies of this Order were served upon attorneys of record on August 22, 2017, by electronic and/or ordinary mail and also on Raleem-X a/k/a Curtis Fuller #211080, Michigan Reformatory (RMI), 1342 W. Main, Ionia, MI 48846.

s/Barbara Radke  
Deputy Clerk