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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

JOSEPH CHIDI ANORUO, Plaintiff(s), v. ERICK K. SHINSEKI, Defendant(s).	2:12-CV-1190 JCM (GWF)
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ORDER

Presently before the court is plaintiff, appearing *pro se*, Joseph Chidi Anoruo’s motion for reconsideration. (Doc # 48). Defendant Erik K. Shinseki responded. (Doc. # 51). Plaintiff replied. (Doc. # 58).

I. Legal standard

Plaintiff’s *pro se* motion is far from a model of clarity; however, the court, in good faith, construes plaintiff’s motion as a motion to reconsider pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).

Under Rule 59(e), “[a] motion to alter or amend a judgment must be filed no later than 28 days after the entry of the judgment. *Id.* Ninth Circuit has held that a Rule 59(e) 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.” *Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *389 Orange Street Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656, 665 (9th

1 Cir. 1999)).

2 Motions for reconsideration “should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances.”
3 *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000). These circumstances are
4 present where “the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error,
5 or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law.” *Id.*

6 Under Rule 60(b), a court may relieve a party from a final judgment, order or proceeding only
7 in the following circumstances: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly
8 discovered evidence; (3) fraud; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied; or (6)
9 any other reason justifying relief from the judgment. *Stewart v. Dupnik*, 243 F.3d 549, 549 (9th Cir.
10 2000). *See also De Saracho v. Custom Food Mach., Inc.*, 206 F.3d 874, 880 (9th Cir. 2000) (noting
11 that the district court’s denial of a Rule 60(b) motion is reviewed for an abuse of discretion).

12 **II. Discussion**

13 Here, plaintiff fails to satisfy the legal standard to warrant the court’s reconsideration of its
14 denial of plaintiff’s request for leave to amend. Plaintiff simply rehashes old arguments and
15 previously cited authority as evidenced by plaintiff’s statement that he is seeking “to reformulate
16 claims that are virtually identical to those in the original complaint . . .” (doc. # 48, 7:11-12), the
17 same objective of his initial motion to amend (doc. # 44, 3:22-23).¹

18 However, “[m]otions for reconsideration are not appropriate when a party wants the court
19 to think about the issue again in the hope that the court will come out the other way the second time.”
20 *Teller v. Dogge*, 2:12-CV-591 JCM GWF, 2013 WL 508326, at *6 n.6 (D. Nev. Feb. 8, 2013). That
21 is essentially what plaintiff is asking the court to do here. The court declines this invitation.

22 While the court acknowledges that the instant motion is *pro se*, and is held to less stringent
23 standards, *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (“A document filed *pro se* is to be liberally
24 construed, and a *pro se* complaint, however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent
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26 ¹ The court acknowledges that plaintiff has identified “new discovered evidence” that warrants reconsideration
27 (see doc. # 58, 2:25-4:3); however, this does not change the fact that plaintiff’s proposed amended complaint seeks to
28 include allegations that have been dismissed with prejudice in *Anoruo I* and *Anoruo II*. Because these allegations relate
to claims that have been dismissed with prejudice, plaintiff is foreclosed from re-alleging these claims against defendant. No
amount of new evidence can change this fact.

1 standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.”) (internal quotations and citations omitted),
2 plaintiff still must comply with the rules of this court and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *See*
3 *Jacobsen v. Filler*, 790 F.2d 1362, 1364-65 (9th Cir. 1986) (holding that *pro se* parties are not
4 excused from following the rules and orders of the court). Thus, because plaintiff has failed to satisfy
5 the requirements for this court to reconsider its order, the court denies plaintiff’s instant motion.

6 **III. Conclusion**

7 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that *pro se* plaintiff Joseph
8 Chidi Anoruo’s motion for reconsideration (doc # 48) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.²

9 DATED July 18, 2013.

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12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

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23 ² Plaintiff’s original complaint (doc. # 1) may serve as the operative complaint for his Title
24 VII and reprisal claims based on the non-selection for the Clinical Pharmacy Manager-Oncology
25 position. (*See* doc. # 34, 8:19-21). Thus, the court’s denial of plaintiff’s motion to amend (*see* doc.
26 # 47) and denial of his instant motion is not fatal to his case. Plaintiff’s case may proceed on this
27 limited issue based on the allegations contained in his original complaint.
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