

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

1  
2  
3  
4 SHAUN ROSIERE, )

5 Plaintiff, )

6 vs. )

7 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )

8 Defendant. )

Case No.: 2:16-cv-02286-GMN-PAL

**ORDER**

9  
10 Pending before the Court is a Motion to Reconsider, (ECF No. 70), and a Motion to  
11 Amend Judgment, (ECF No. 71), filed by pro se Plaintiff Shaun Rosiere (“Plaintiff”).  
12 Defendant United States of America (“Defendant”) filed Responses, (ECF Nos. 80, 81), and  
13 Plaintiff filed Replies, (ECF Nos. 82, 83). For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff’s Motion  
14 to Reconsider and Motion to Amend Judgment is **DENIED**.

15 **I. BACKGROUND**

16 This case concerns Plaintiff’s claims brought under the Freedom of Information Act  
17 (“FOIA”). (*See* Compl., ECF No. 1). Plaintiff’s FOIA requests were made in regard to two  
18 criminal cases against him in the District of New Jersey, a civil forfeiture case in the District of  
19 Colorado, and Plaintiff’s incarceration in Colorado. (*Id.*). Over the span of approximately  
20 fourteen months, Plaintiff has filed nine cases involving these FOIA requests in seven federal  
21 districts. Based on these duplicative filings, the Court found that the Complaint filed in this  
22 case was frivolous and malicious. Accordingly, on May 9, 2017, the Court ordered Plaintiff’s  
23 Complaint dismissed with prejudice. (ECF No. 68). Plaintiff now seeks to have the Court  
24 reconsider the Order dismissing the Complaint, and alter or amend the Clerk’s Judgment.  
25 (ECF Nos. 68, 69).

1 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

2 “[A] motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual  
3 circumstances.” *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003) (citation omitted).  
4 Reconsideration is appropriate where: (1) the court is presented with newly discovered  
5 evidence, (2) the court committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3)  
6 if there is an intervening change in controlling law. *School Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County v.*  
7 *ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993). However, a motion for reconsideration is not  
8 a mechanism for rearguing issues presented in the original filings, *Backlund v. Barnhart*, 778  
9 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1985), or “advancing theories of the case that could have been  
10 presented earlier, *Resolution Trust Corp. v. Holmes*, 846 F. Supp. 1310, 1316 (S.D. Tex. 1994)  
11 (footnotes omitted). Thus, Rule 59(e) and 60(b) and are not “intended to give an unhappy  
12 litigant one additional chance to sway the judge.” *Durkin v. Taylor*, 444 F. Supp. 879, 889  
13 (E.D. Va. 1977).

14 **III. DISCUSSION**

15 In the instant motions, Plaintiff requests that the court reconsider its dismissal of  
16 Plaintiff’s Complaint. Plaintiff is not seeking to present any newly discovered evidence or  
17 argue an intervening change in controlling law. Rather, Plaintiff argues that “[t]he [C]ourt  
18 erred [sic] in establishing a limit by an individual on [FOIA] requests; thus, causing disparity  
19 between Open Government Act of 2007, Sec. 2” and findings by Congress. (Mot. to Reconsider  
20 at 8, ECF No. 70).

21 Defendant argues that Plaintiff “fails to demonstrate the existence of clear error or any  
22 other criteria that would warrant reconsideration.” (Resp. 2:20–21). The Court agrees. A  
23 motion for reconsideration should not be “used to ask the Court to rethink what it has already  
24 thought.” *Motorola, Inc. v. J.B. Rodgers Mech. Contractors*, 215 F.R.D. 581, 582 (D. Ariz.  
25 2003); *see also Backlund v. Barnhart*, 778 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1985) (denial of a motion

1 for reconsideration is proper when Plaintiff “present[s] no arguments that [have] not already  
2 been raised.”).

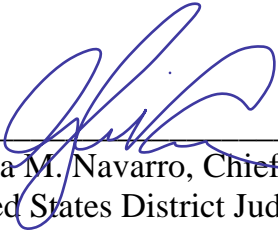
3 Plaintiff fails to address the grounds in the Court’s Order to Dismiss Plaintiff’s  
4 Complaint with prejudice. In effect, Plaintiff is rearguing issues already presented and does not  
5 provide any unusual circumstances that would justify granting the Motion to Reconsider. The  
6 Court finds neither clear error nor manifest injustice in the reasoning of its pervious Order, and  
7 therefore, the criteria for reconsideration have not been met.

8 **IV. CONCLUSION**

9 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Plaintiff’s Motion to Reconsider, (ECF No. 70), is  
10 **DENIED.**

11 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Motion to Alter/Amend the Clerk’s  
12 Judgement, (ECF No. 71), is **DENIED.**

13  
14 **DATED** this 30 day of August, 2017.

15  
16   
17 \_\_\_\_\_  
18 Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge  
19 United States District Judge  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25