

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

EUGENE A. MAUWEE, SR.,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.  
GREG COX, *et al.*,  
Defendants.

3:12-cv-00580-RCJ-WGC

**ORDER**

This action is a *pro se* civil rights complaint filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by a state prisoner. On July 12, 2013, this Court entered a screening order, allowing Plaintiff’s First Amendment free exercise of religion claim against Defendant Olivas to proceed. (ECF No. 3). All other claims in the complaint were dismissed with prejudice. (*Id.*). Plaintiff has filed a motion for reconsideration of the Court’s screening order. (ECF No. 7).

Where a ruling has resulted in final judgment or order, a motion for reconsideration may be construed either as a motion to alter or amend judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e), or as a motion for relief from judgment pursuant to Federal Rule 60(b). *School Dist. No. 1J Multnomah County v. AC&S, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1262 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993), *cert. denied* 512 U.S. 1236 (1994). Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b) the court may relieve a party from a final judgment or order for the following reasons:

- (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence, that, with reasonable diligence, could not have

1           been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b); (3)  
2           fraud (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic),  
3           misrepresentation, or other misconduct by an opposing party; (4) the  
4           judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released or  
          discharged; it is based on an earlier judgment that has been reversed or  
          vacated; or applying it prospectively is no longer equitable; or (6) any  
          other reason that justifies relief.

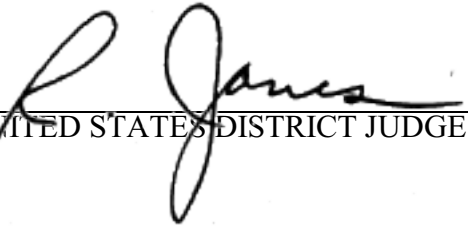
5           Motions to reconsider are generally left to the discretion of the trial court. *See Combs v. Nick*  
6 *Garin Trucking*, 825 F.2d 437, 441 (D.C. Cir. 1987). In order to succeed on a motion to reconsider,  
7 a party must set forth facts or law of a strongly convincing nature to induce the court to reverse its  
8 prior decision. *See Kern-Tulare Water Dist. v. City of Bakersfield*, 634 F. Supp. 656, 665 (E.D. Cal.  
9 1986), *aff'd in part and rev'd in part on other grounds* 828 F.2d 514 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987). Rule 59(e) of  
10 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that any “motion to alter or amend a judgment shall be  
11 filed no later than 28 days after entry of the judgment.” Furthermore, a motion under Fed. R. Civ. P.  
12 59(e) “should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the district court is  
13 presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change  
14 in the controlling law.” *Herbst v. Cook*, 260 F.3d 1039, 1044 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001), *quoting McDowell v.*  
15 *Calderon*, 197 F.3d 1253, 1255 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). Federal courts have determined that there are four  
16 grounds for granting a Rule 59(e) motion: (1) the motion is necessary to correct manifest errors of  
17 law or fact upon which the judgment is based; (2) the moving party presents newly discovered or  
18 previously unavailable evidence; (3) the motion is necessary to prevent manifest injustice; or (4)  
19 there is an intervening change in controlling law. *Turner v. Burlington Northern Santa Fe R. Co.*,  
20 338 F.3d 1058 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).

21           In this case, the Court properly dismissed those claims that failed to state a cognizable claim  
22 and for which amendment would be futile. The Court allowed Plaintiff’s free exercise of religion  
23 claim against Defendant Olivas to proceed. (ECF No. 3). In his motion for reconsideration, Plaintiff  
24 has not identified any mistake, intervening change in controlling law, or other factor that would  
25 require vacating the judgment. Plaintiff has not shown that manifest injustice resulted from the  
26 screening order. Plaintiff also has not presented newly discovered or previously unavailable

1 evidence. Plaintiff has failed to make an adequate showing under either Rule 59(e) or Rule 60(b) to  
2 justify granting his motion for reconsideration.

3 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration (ECF No. 7) is  
4 **DENIED.**

5 Dated this 15<sup>TH</sup> day of October, 2013.

6  
7   
8 \_\_\_\_\_  
9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26