

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION**

BRYAN ANTHONY REO,)	CASE NO. 1:19CV2589
)	
Plaintiff,)	SENIOR JUDGE
)	CHRISTOPHER A. BOYKO
vs.)	
)	<u>OPINION AND ORDER</u>
MARTIN LINDSTEDT,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

CHRISTOPHER A. BOYKO, SR. J.:

This matter comes before the Court upon the Magistrate Judge’s Report & Recommendation (ECF DKT #105) recommending that the Court deny the Motion (ECF DKT #98) of Defendant Martin Lindstedt to Alter or Amend under Fed.R.Civ.P. 59(e) or for Relief from Judgment under Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b), directed at the Court’s Opinion and Order (ECF DKT #91) granting Defendant State of Ohio’s Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction and for Failure to State a Claim. For the following reasons, the Court adopts the Magistrate Judge’s recommendation and denies Defendant’s Motion (ECF DKT #98).

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Bryan Anthony Reo is an Ohio resident who is authorized to practice law in Ohio. Defendant is a pastor at the Church of Jesus Christ Christian/Aryan Nations of Missouri located in Granby, Missouri. Defendant is representing himself in this action. Plaintiff filed a previous lawsuit for Defamation per se and False Light Invasion of Privacy against Defendant and his church in the Lake County Court of Common Pleas. Judge Patrick Condon presided over the Lake County trial. In June 2019, a jury awarded Plaintiff \$105,000 in damages against Defendant and his church. Defendant has appealed that judgment.

In August 2019, statements accusing Plaintiff of bribing a Missouri state judge with sexual favors appeared on a white nationalist website. In September, more statements were published accusing Plaintiff of an incestuous relationship with his father and of having an extramarital affair. In response to the publication of these statements, Plaintiff filed two more actions against Defendant in state court, alleging Common Law Defamation, False Light and Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress. Plaintiff's wife and father filed two separate state court actions asserting the same claims. Defendant subsequently removed all four cases pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441 on federal question and diversity grounds. Defendant contends that these four cases represent a coordinated effort by Plaintiff, his family and his lawyers to "steal" Defendant's 1800-acre property in South Dakota.

Defendant's Amended Answer (ECF DKT #17) alleges multiple "Counterclaims" against Defendant State of Ohio. Defendant's principal claim against Ohio appears to be a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim for violation of his First Amendment rights of freedom of speech,

freedom of religion and freedom of the press. He alleges that by allowing Plaintiff to be licensed as an attorney in the State of Ohio and to bring claims attacking Defendant's "racial religion" in Ohio state courts, Ohio violated his First Amendment rights. By permitting a defamation lawsuit and judgment against him, Ohio violated Defendant's right of freedom of speech to publish Plaintiff's misconduct. Defendant also claims that Ohio violated his church's rights by entering a monetary judgment against it and by prohibiting Defendant from representing the church.

Ohio moved to dismiss Defendant's claims for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and for failure to state a claim. The Court, over Defendant's objections, adopted the reasoning of the Magistrate Judge and found that Eleventh Amendment immunity precludes Defendant's suit. Congress did not clearly abrogate Eleventh Amendment immunity by enacting 42 U.S.C. § 1983. In addition, Defendant failed to state a claim against Ohio because a state is not a "person" under § 1983. Defendant did not allege a valid constitutional violation and is not permitted to raise constitutional claims (or any claims) on behalf of his church. (ECF DKT #91).

In Defendant's Motion for Relief under Rules 59(e) and 60(b), he repeats his previous assertions that Ohio wrongfully allowed lawsuits to impoverish Defendant and to steal his inheritance and objects to the Court's Order dismissing his claims for lack of jurisdiction. In his Objection (ECF DKT #108), Defendant disparages the federal and state courts. He calls the courts "corrupt" and "tyrannical;" and points to the "precedent of what happened to Sodom and Gomorrah." (ECF DKT #108 at 2). He suggests that "there is probably no peaceful legal solution." (ECF DKT #108 at 3). He threatens the "chernobylization" of the

Perry Nuclear Power Plant and insists that Northeastern Ohio must be exterminated and sterilized. (ECF DKT #108 at 2-3).

II. LAW AND ANALYSIS

Standard of Review

Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c), the District Court shall review de novo any finding or recommendation of the Magistrate’s Report and Recommendation to which specific objection is made. A party who fails to file an objection waives the right to appeal. *U.S. v. Walters*, 638 F.2d 947, 950 (6th Cir. 1981). In *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 150 (1985), the Supreme Court held: “[i]t does not appear that Congress intended to require district court review of a magistrate judge’s factual or legal conclusions, under a de novo or any other standard, when neither party objects to those findings.”

Local Rule 72.3(b) recites in pertinent part:

The District Judge to whom the case was assigned shall make a de novo determination of those portions of the report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made and may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the Magistrate Judge.

Put another way, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and Local Rule 72.3 authorize the District Court Judge to address objections by conducting a de novo review of relevant evidence in the record before the Magistrate Judge.

The rules governing objections to magistrate judges’ reports require parties to specifically object to the problematic aspects of the report and recommendation. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(2) & (b)(3); LR 72.3(b). A party’s failure to do so could result in the loss of appellate rights. *Andres v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, 733 F. App’x 241,

244 (6th Cir. Apr. 30, 2018). Overly-generalized objections do not satisfy the specific-objection requirement. *Spencer v. Bouchard*, 449 F.3d 721, 725 (6th Cir. 2006) abrogated on other grounds by *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199 (2007). Neither does the regurgitation of the same merit brief before the magistrate judge constitute a sufficient objection. *Andres*, 733 F. App'x at 243.

Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b)

A party may obtain relief from judgment for various reasons including mistake, newly discovered evidence, fraud, a void judgment, or a satisfaction or release from a prior judgment. *See* Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(1–5). Additionally, a party is entitled to relief upon a showing of exceptional or extraordinary circumstances. *See* Fed.R.Civ.P.60(b)(6). A Rule 60(b) motion is properly denied where the movant attempts to use such a motion to relitigate the merits of a claim and the allegations are unsubstantiated. *Barnes v. Clinton*, 57 F. App'x 240, 241 (6th Cir. 2003).

Motion to Reconsider

“District courts possess the authority and discretion to reconsider and modify interlocutory judgments any time before final judgment.” *Rodriguez v. Tenn. Laborers Health & Welfare Fund*, 89 F. App'x 949, 952 (6th Cir. 2004). *See also* *Moses H. Cone Mem'l Hosp. v. Mercury Constr. Corp.*, 460 U.S. 1, 12 (1983) (“every order short of a final decree is subject to reopening at the discretion of the district judge”). “District courts have authority both under common law and Rule 54(b) to reconsider interlocutory orders and to reopen any part of a case before entry of final judgment.” *Rodriguez*, 89 F. App'x at 959. However, reconsideration is disfavored:

Although motions to reconsider are not ill-founded step-children of the federal court's procedural arsenal, they are extraordinary in nature and, because they run contrary to notions of finality and repose, should be discouraged. To be sure, a court can always take a second look at a prior decision; but it need not and should not do so in the vast majority of instances, especially where such motions merely restyle or re-hash the initial issues.

McConocha v. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Mutual of Ohio, 930 F.Supp. 1182, 1184 (N.D.Ohio 1996) (internal citations and quotations omitted).

Motions for reconsideration “serve a limited purpose and should be granted for one of three reasons: (1) because of an intervening change in controlling law; (2) because evidence not previously available has become available; or (3) because it is necessary to correct a clear error of law or preventing manifest injustice.” *Boler Co. v. Watson & Chalin Mfg. Inc.*, 372 F.Supp.2d 1013, 1025 (N.D.Ohio 2004), quoting *General Truck Drivers, Local No. 957 v. Dayton Newspapers, Inc.*, 190 F.3d 434, 445 (6th Cir. 1999) (Clay, J. dissenting), cert. denied, 528 U.S. 1137 (2000).

Neither in his Motion for Relief nor in his Objection has Defendant even addressed the Court's legal determinations that Eleventh Amendment immunity applies in favor of the State of Ohio and that his § 1983 claim fails. Defendant has not demonstrated a change in applicable law, newly-available evidence, clear legal error or the need to prevent manifest injustice. Rather, he repeats the accusations set out in his Answer and his severe critiques of the American judicial system. Regardless of whether Defendant couches his arguments as a prayer for reconsideration or for relief from judgment, he cannot legitimately use either vehicle to relitigate his case. *O'Connel v. Miller*, 8 F. App'x 434, 435 (6th Cir. 2001) (“A Rule 60(b) motion must be denied if . . . it is merely an attempt to relitigate the case.”); *Sault*

Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians v. Engler, 146 F.3d 367, 374 (6th Cir. 1998) (stating that a Rule 59(e) motion “is not an opportunity to re-argue a case”); *McConocha, supra* at 1184.

The Court carefully considered and rejected Defendant’s contentions protesting the dismissal of his claims against Ohio. The Court will not tolerate the scandalous, scurrilous, vitriol-laced and threatening language used by Defendant in his Motion (ECF DKT #98) and in his Objection (ECF DKT #108). The Court refuses to treat Defendant’s filing as a legitimate objection warranting the Court’s consideration.

III. CONCLUSION

For these reasons, the Court determines that Defendant Martin Lindstedt has not shown that reconsideration of, or relief from the Court’s March 25, 2021 Opinion and Order (ECF DKT #91) dismissing his claims against Defendant State of Ohio is warranted. Therefore, the Magistrate Judge’s Report & Recommendation (ECF DKT #105) is ADOPTED and the Motion (ECF DKT #98) of Defendant Martin Lindstedt to Alter or Amend under Fed.R.Civ.P. 59(e) or for Relief from Judgment under Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b) is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATE: November 18, 2021

s/Christopher A. Boyko
CHRISTOPHER A. BOYKO
Senior United States District Judge