
**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH**

SNAP ONE LLC,
Plaintiff,

vs.

**AM RUDDEN INC., AARON M.
RUDDEN, CARRIBEAN
ENTERTAINMENT TECHNOLOGIES,
LTD.,**
Defendants.

**MEMORANDUM DECISION
AND ORDER**

Case No. 2:22-CV-127-DAK

Judge Dale A. Kimball

**CARRIBEAN ENTERTAINMENT
TECHNOLOGIES, LTD.,**

Consol. Plaintiff,

vs.

**SNAP ONE, LLC, d/b/a WIREPATH,
SNAPAV, and CONTROL, f/k/a
WIREPATH HOME SYSTEMS, LLC,**
Consol. Defendants.

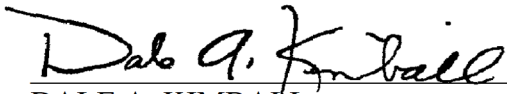
This matter is before the court on Plaintiff Caribbean Entertainment Technologies, Ltd.’s (“CET”) Motion for Reconsideration of Summary Judgment Order [ECF No. 101]. The parties have briefed the motion, and the court concludes that oral argument would not significantly aid in its determination of the motion. The court, therefore, enters the following Memorandum Decision and Order based on the parties’ submissions and the law and facts relevant to Plaintiff’s motion.

“A Rule 59(e) motion to alter or amend the judgment should be granted only to correct manifest errors of law or to present newly discovered evidence.” *Phelps v. Hamilton*, 122 F.3d 1309, 1324 (10th Cir. 1997) (citations omitted). A motion for reconsideration is an “inappropriate vehicle to reargue an issue previously addressed by the court when the motion merely advances new arguments, or supporting facts which were available at the time of the original motion. Absent extraordinary circumstances, . . . the basis for the second motion must not have been available at the time the first motion was filed.” *Servants of the Paracletes v. Does*, 204 F.3d 1005, 1012 (10th Cir. 2000). “It is not appropriate to revisit issues already addressed or advance arguments that could have been raised in prior briefing.” *Servants of the Paracletes*, 204 F.3d at 1012. A Rule 59(e) motion must be made upon grounds other than a mere disagreement with the court’s decision and must do more than rehash a party’s former arguments that were rejected by the court.

Plaintiff has not attempted to meet any of these standards. Plaintiff merely re-argues its prior positions. Plaintiff has not advanced any new arguments that were not available to it previously that would change the outcome. Plaintiff cites to no intervening change in controlling law or new evidence that warrants reconsideration of the prior order. Therefore, the court concludes that Plaintiff’s motion lacks merit. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s Motion for Reconsideration [ECF No. 101] is DENIED.

DATED this 18th day of April 2024.

BY THE COURT:



DALE A. KIMBALL,
United States District Judge