

1	inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence; (3) fraud,
2	misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the
3	judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged; or (6) any other reason justifying relief
4	from the operation of the judgment. See Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b). The Plaintiff continues to argue
5	that the undersigned judge must reconsider her prior decision and recuse herself from the case.
6	He contends this judge had been assigned to and had disqualified herself from Superior Court of
7	Guam Civil Case No. 887-96 ("the interpleader case"). However, the Plaintiff provides no
8	evidence to support this argument for reconsideration, other than his continued insistence that
9	she disqualified herself from the interpleader case. ¹ As stated previously, Superior Court records
10	show that Civil Case 887-96 was never assigned to the undersigned judge. See Docket No. 44.
11	At the hearing on the reconsideration motion, the court advised the parties of its efforts regarding
12	due diligence and its findings upon examination of Superior Court records. These records do not
13	support the Plaintiff's argument that there are grounds warranting disqualification under 28
14	U.S.C. § 455. The Plaintiff has not shown the existence of either mistake or newly discovered
15	evidence to justify reconsideration.
16	Second, the court finds that reconsideration is not warranted pursuant to Local Civil Rule
17	7.1(i), which states:
18	Motion for Reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration of the decision on any motion may be made only on the grounds of
19	 (1) a material difference in fact or law from that presented to the Court before such decision that in the exercise of reasonable diligence could not have been known to the party moving for reconsideration at the time of such decision, or, (2) the emergence of new material facts or a change of law occurring after the time of such decision, or, (3) a manifest showing of a failure to consider material facts presented to the Court before such decision. No motion for reconsideration shall in any manner repeat any oral or written argument made in support of or in opposition to the original motion.
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26	¹ The Plaintiff's written reconsideration motion presumably relies on Rule $60(b)(2)$, as he argues that he has newly discovered evidence showing this court had been assigned the interpleader
27	case. In contrast, he stated during the August 3, 2010 hearing that his motion is based on mistake, that is, this court's mistaken belief that she had never been assigned to the interpleader case. <i>See</i>
28	Rule $60(b)(1)$.
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Local Civ. R. 7.1(i). The Plaintiff simply reiterates the arguments he made previously. He does
 not present facts or law that satisfies any of the three grounds for granting reconsideration set
 forth in this rule.

B. "Motion to Correct"

The Plaintiff also argues that the court must "correct" the factual background contained
in the Opinion and Order denying recusal, stating that it contained facts based on "straight out
lies" that had been told to the Supreme Court. This argument seems to reflect the Plaintiff's
continued insistence as his version of the events. Absent any legal authority or legal argument to
support the request to "correct," this motion is denied.

10 C. Conclusion

Accordingly, for the reasons stated at the hearing and contained herein, the court hereby
 DENIES the Plaintiff's Rule 60(b) Motion on Order Denying Recusal and Motion to Correct
 Court's Factual Background.

SO ORDERED.



/s/ Frances M. Tydingco-Gatewood Chief Judge Dated: Aug 04, 2010