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Kelsaw's motion for relief from judgment is untimely. A motion under Rule 60(b)(1) or (b)(3) must be filed within a reasonable time and in no event more than a year after entry of judgment. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(c)(1); Gonzalez v. Crosby, 545 U.S. 524, 535 (2005). Here, Kelsaw's motion was filed just over a year after entry of judgment and he offers no explanation to justify the unreasonable delay.

Moreover, the motion is substantively without merit. Kelsaw fails to allege any particular "mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect" under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(1) or any specific "fraud" under subsection (b)(3). Kelsaw merely asserts that the Court has jurisdiction to reconsider its previous ruling and summarily asks the Court to do so by citing the text of Rule 60(b)(1) and (b)(3). His "naked, conclusory allegation, without a statement of underlying facts which tends to support such an allegation," is "insufficient" to satisfy his burden as the moving party to prove the existence of a justification for Rule 60(b) relief. See Cassidy v. Tenorio, 856 F.2d 1412, 1415-16 (9th Cir. 1988).

For the foregoing reasons, Kelsaw's December 2, 2011 motion for relief from judgment is hereby DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 8, 2012

MORRISON C. ENGLAND) JR. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE