substantially different evidence . . . new controlling authority, or the prior decision was clearly

Doc. 38

erroneous and would result in injustice." <u>Handi Investment Co. v. Mobil Oil Corp.</u>, 653 F.2d 391, 392 (9th Cir. 1981); <u>see also Waggoner v. Dallaire</u>, 767 F.2d 589, 593 (9th Cir. 1985), <u>cert.</u> denied, 475 U.S. 1064 (1986).

Courts construing Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e), providing for the alteration or amendment of a judgment, have noted that a motion to reconsider is not a vehicle permitting the unsuccessful party to "rehash" arguments previously presented, or to present "contentions which might have been raised prior to the challenged judgment." Costello v. United States, 765 F.Supp. 1003, 1009 (C.D.Cal. 1991); see also F.D.I.C. v. Meyer, 781 F.2d 1260, 1268 (7th Cir. 1986); Keyes v. National R.R. Passenger Corp., 766 F. Supp. 277, 280 (E.D. Pa. 1991). These holdings "reflect[] district courts' concerns for preserving dwindling resources and promoting judicial efficiency." Costello, 765 F.Supp. at 1009.

Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate any new or different facts or circumstances which would entitle him to the requested injunctive relief, and thus, his motion is denied.

Therefore, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for reconsideration is DENIED.

DATED: December 12, 2011.

LAWRENCE K KARLTON

SENIOR JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT