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7	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11	MATTHEW LUCAS FRAZIER,
12	Plaintiff, No. 2:11-cv-1351 AC P
13	VS.
14	REDDING POLICE DEPT., et al.,
15	Defendants. ORDER
16	/
17	Plaintiff has filed a request for reconsideration of the court's order filed January 9,
18	2013, directing that the U.S. Marshal personally serve one of four subpoenas duces tecum
19	plaintiff had submitted and ordering the other three to be returned to plaintiff. Plaintiff contends
20	that the three returned subpoenas should also be served by the U.S. Marshal at no expense to
21	himself. This case proceeds by the consent of the parties under the jurisdiction of the
22	undersigned. Plaintiff's request for reconsideration of the order by a district judge is therefore
23	inappropriate because upon the written consent of the parties, under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), a
24	magistrate judge "may conduct any or all proceedings in a jury or nonjury civil matter and order
25	the entry of judgment in the case" In other words, the parties' written consent permits a
26	magistrate judge to exercise the jurisdiction otherwise reserved to a district judge.

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## Standards For Motions To Reconsider

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2 Although motions to reconsider are directed to the sound discretion of the court, 3 Frito-Lay of Puerto Rico, Inc. v. Canas, 92 F.R.D. 384, 390 (D.C. Puerto Rico 1981), 4 considerations of judicial economy weigh heavily in the process. Thus Local Rule 230(j) 5 requires that a party seeking reconsideration of a district court's order must brief the "new or different facts or circumstances [which] were not shown upon such prior motion, or what other 6 7 grounds exist for the motion." The rule derives from the "law of the case" doctrine which 8 provides that the decisions on legal issues made in a case "should be followed unless there is 9 substantially different evidence . . . new controlling authority, or the prior decision was clearly 10 erroneous and would result in injustice." Handi Investment Co. v. Mobil Oil Corp., 653 F.2d 11 391, 392 (9th Cir. 1981); see also Waggoner v. Dallaire, 767 F.2d 589, 593 (9th Cir. 1985), cert. denied, 475 U.S. 1064 (1986). 12

13 Courts construing Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e), providing for the 14 alteration or amendment of a judgment, have noted that a motion to reconsider is not a vehicle 15 permitting the unsuccessful party to "rehash" arguments previously presented, or to present 16 "contentions which might have been raised prior to the challenged judgment." Costello v. 17 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 18 19 (E.D. Pa. 1991). These holdings "reflect[] district courts' concerns for preserving dwindling 20 resources and promoting judicial efficiency." Costello, 765 F.Supp. at 1009.

In the instant action, plaintiff presents no new argument for the court to order
service of the three other subpoenas. Plaintiff has been informed of the very limited
circumstances under which a court might authorize service of subpoena duces tecum by the U.S.
Marshal on behalf of a pro se prisoner litigant proceeding in forma pauperis and will not reiterate
them here. Plaintiff has been afforded significant consideration by the court's order directing
service of a subpoena duces tecum on his behalf. Plaintiff was free to serve the remaining

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1	subpoenas if he could provide payment for the costs of personal service. The order at issue will
2	be reaffirmed.
3	Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, upon reconsideration, this court's
4	order of January 9, 2012 (ECF No. 88) is affirmed.
5	DATED: February 7, 2013.
6	allen Clane
7	ALLISON CLAIRE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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