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                     IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                    FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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    BRIAN M. PAVEY, JANELLE R.
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                                            2:11-cv-01477-GEB-DAD
    PAVEY,
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                  Plaintiffs,
                                            ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS'
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                                            MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION*
              v.
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    RECONTRUST COMPANY, N.A.; and
    Does 1-10,
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                   Defendants.
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             An Order was filed on March 5, 2012 ("Dismissal Order"), which
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   adopted the Magistrate Judge's February 13,
                                                       2012 Findings
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   Recommendations in part and dismissed Plaintiffs' Federal Credit
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   Reporting Act claim with prejudice and dismissed Plaintiffs' state
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   claims without prejudice under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3). (ECF No. 28.)
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   Judgement was entered accordingly on the same day. (ECF No. 29.)
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              Plaintiffs, appearing
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                                              se,
                                                   filed
                                                           а
                                                               Motion
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   Reconsideration on May 19, 2012, in which they seek "an order rescinding
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 $<sup>^{\</sup>ast}$  This matter is deemed suitable for decision without oral argument. E.D. Cal. R. 230(g).

it [sic] dismissal of Plaintiff[s'] action with prejudice." (Pls.' Mot. for Reconsideration 11:4, ECF No. 36.)

Since Plaintiffs' motion was filed more than twenty-eight days after entry of judgment, "it is treated as a motion for relief from judgment or order[,]" under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b). Am.

Ironworks & Erectors, Inc. v. N. Am. Constr. Corp., 248 F.3d 892, 898-99

(9th Cir. 2001) (applying Rule 59(e)'s ten day deadline before its 2009 amendment to twenty-eight days) (citation omitted).

The moving party under Rule 60(b) is entitled to relief from judgment for the following reasons: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence; (3) fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged; or (6) any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment.

Id. at 899 (citing Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 60(b)).

"Given the lack of any specific citation by plaintiff[s], the Court assumes plaintiff[s] [are] basing [their] motion on Rule 60(b)(6)." Williams v. Horel, No. C 09-5314 MMC (PR), 2012 WL 1965748, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. May 31, 2012); accord In re Lebbos, No. CIV. S-09-1252 LKK, 2010 WL 5060646, at \*1 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 3, 2010). "Rule 60(b)(6) [is] used sparingly as an equitable remedy to prevent manifest injustice. The rule is to be utilized only [under] extraordinary circumstances[.]" United States v. Alpine Land & Reservoir Co., 984 F.2d 1047, 1049(9th Cir. 1993). "A party seeking reconsideration must show more than a disagreement with the Court's decision[.]" Smith v. Bd. of Prison Term Personnel, No. 1:06-cv-01434-LJO-NEW (DLB) PC, 2007 WL 2753078, at \*1 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 21, 2007).

Plaintiffs "ha[ve] not demonstrated any extraordinary circumstances such as would warrant reconsideration of this court's [Dismissal Order]." <u>In re Lebbos</u>, 2010 WL 5060646, at \* 1. Therefore, Plaintiffs' reconsideration motion is denied.

Dated: August 6, 2012

GARLAND E. BURREIL, JR. Senior United States District Judge