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Doc. 36

On January 11, 2012, this Court issued its Memorandum and Order (Docket No. 726) which granted Defendant's Motion to Compel arbitration (ECF No. 8) and ordered Plaintiff to submit her claims in this matter to arbitration, under the auspices of the Financial Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") within thirty (30) days. Now before the Court is Plaintiff's request that the Court reconsider its order compelling arbitration.

A court should not revisit its own decisions unless extraordinary circumstances show that its prior decision was wrong. Christianson v. Colt Indus. Operating Corp., 486 U.S. 800, 816, 108 S. Ct. 2166 (1988). Reconsideration may be appropriate if the district court 1) is presented with newly discovered evidence; 2) has committed clear error or issued an initial decision that was manifestly unjust; or 3) is presented with an intervening change in controlling law. See Turner v. Burlington N. Santa Fe R.R. Co., 338 F.3d 1058, 1063 (9th Cir. 2003); School Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County v. ACandS, Inc., 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993) (citations and quotations omitted). Local Rule 230(j) similarly requires a party seeking reconsideration to demonstrate "what new or different facts or circumstances are claimed to exist which did not exist or were not shown upon such prior motion, or what other grounds exist for the motion," and "why the facts or circumstances were not shown at the time of the prior motion."

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"Motions for reconsideration serve a limited function: to correct manifest errors of law or fact or to present newly discovered evidence." Ayala v. KC Envtl. Health, 426 F. Supp. 2d 1070, 1098 (E.D. Cal. 2006) (emphasis in original) (internal citations omitted). Mere dissatisfaction with the court's order, or belief that the court is wrong in its decision, are accordingly not sufficient. Reconsideration requests are addressed to the sound discretion of the district court. Turner v. Burlington N. Santa Fe R.R., supra, 338 F.3d at 1063.

Plaintiff brought this motion on grounds that once she attempted to comply with the Court's order and contact FINRA for purposes of scheduling arbitration, she was informed that Morgan Stanley's FINRA membership had been terminated, and that therefore Morgan Stanley could not compel her to submit the instant controversy to arbitration before FINRA. She points to a letter to that effect from FINRA indicating that "[t]he Code of Arbitration Procedure prohibits any FINRA member whose membership is terminated... from enforcing predispute arbitration agreements with its customers to arbitrate at FINRA, unless the customers agree in writing to do so after the claim has arisen." FINRA letter dated March 13, 2012, attached as Exh. 1 to the Supplemental Decl. of David L. Price. Arguing that this information represents newly discovered evidence plainly germane to the Court's decision, and arguing that she does not wish to submit her claims to arbitration, Plaintiff asks that the Court revisit its decision accordingly.

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She goes on to contend sanctions against Morgan Stanley are appropriate because the company should have known about its lapsed status with FINRA all along, but nonetheless forced Plaintiff to incur substantial costs and delays in opposing an unsustainable motion to compel.¹

Morgan Stanley, for its part, indicates that a careful reading of FINRA's letter indicates that it only pertains to Morgan Stanley, DW, Inc., an organization that no longer existed given its 2007 merger into Morgan Stanley & Co. Like Plaintiff, Morgan Stanley also requests sanctions, in its case for having to oppose Plaintiff's motion. Morgan Stanley argues that it had disclosed that merger in previous filings, and that therefore the motion for reconsideration is plainly lacking. As Morgan Stanley points out, there is, in fact, distinguishing language in the March 13, 2012 FINRA letter to the effect that if Plaintiff "does want to proceed against any remaining respondents, the claimant must submit a revised Submission Agreement and Amended Statement of Claim identifying only the appropriate parties and the allegations and damages against each named party on or before April 17, 2012." Id. at p. 2.

Plaintiff's submission papers to FINRA do include Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. as well as Morgan Stanley Credit Corporation, Morgan Stanley Home Loans, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Global Impact Funding Trust, Inc. and Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, LLC.

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¹As detailed in Plaintiff's reply papers, Plaintiff subsequently dropped its sanctions request in this matter.

Morgan Stanley DW, Inc. itself is only listed as an "aka" for Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., a designation which arguably reflects Morgan Stanley DW's prior status.

Consequently, in the Court's view, FINRA's letter is less than a model of clarity, especially given Plaintiff's comprehensive arbitration request. Morgan Stanley DW, Inc. appears to have been properly designated, so the Court can appreciate Plaintiff's confusion upon receipt of the letter even though the letter does mention the fact that Plaintiff may still proceed against the other Morgan Stanley entities.

Nonetheless, as indicated above a careful reading of the letter does indicate that Plaintiff can still proceed under the auspices of FINRA against the active Morgan Stanley companies, and consequently there are no new facts here which would justify reconsideration at this juncture. Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration (ECF No. 27) is accordingly DENIED.² The parties' respective requests for sanctions are also DENIED. Plaintiff is directed to file the appropriate documents as requested by FINRA to commence arbitration not later than April 17, 2012.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 10, 2012

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MORRISON C. ENGLAND

24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT

²Because oral argument was not of material assistance, the Court ordered this matter submitted on the briefs in accordance with E.D. Local Rule 230(q).