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1 provides that the decisions on legal issues made in a case "should be followed unless there is 2 substantially different evidence . . . new controlling authority, or the prior decision was clearly 3 erroneous and would result in injustice." Handi Investment Co. v. Mobil Oil Corp., 653 F.2d 391, 392 (9th Cir. 1981); see also Waggoner v. Dallaire, 767 F.2d 589, 593 (9th Cir. 1985), cert. 4 5 denied, 475 U.S. 1064 (1986). 6 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 8 9 "contentions which might have been raised prior to the challenged judgment." Costello v. United 10 States, 765 F.Supp. 1003, 1009 (C.D. Cal. 1991); see also F.D.I.C. v. Meyer, 781 F.2d 1260, 11 1268 (7th Cir. 1986); Keyes v. National R.R. Passenger Corp., 766 F. Supp. 277, 280 (E.D. Pa. 12 1991). These holdings "reflect[] district courts' concerns for preserving dwindling resources and 13 promoting judicial efficiency." Costello, 765 F.Supp. at 1009. 14 In the instant action, plaintiff has not raised any new arguments; rather he repeats 15 the same allegations presented in the complaint regarding how he is in imminent danger, that the 16 court addressed before. 17 Therefore, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, upon reconsideration, this court's order of May 1, 2012, is affirmed. 18 19 DATED: June 6, 2012 <u>/s/ Gregory G. Hollows</u> UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 20 21 GGH: AB mana0966.850 22 23 24 25

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