1 2 3 4 5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 6 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 7 8 RYAN J. DUERST, No. 2:14-cv-01774-GEB-AC 9 Plaintiff, 10 v. ORDER DENYING MOTION TO ALTER OR AMEND JUDGMENT AND STRIKING 11 PLACER COURT, et al., REQUEST FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF\* 12 Defendants. 13 On December 4, 2014, an Order was filed which adopted 14 15 Magistrate Judge's October 31, 2014 Findings the and 16 Recommendations in full and dismissed Plaintiff's First Amended 17 Complaint with prejudice. (Order, ECF No. 9.) Judgment 18 entered accordingly on the same day. (Judgment, ECF No. 10.) On December 12, 2014, Plaintiff moved under Federal 19 20 Rule of Civil Procedure ("Rule") 59(e) to alter or amend the 2.1 judgment. (Pl.'s Mot. to Alter or Amend J. ("Mot."), ECF No. 12.) 2.2 Plaintiff also requested on the same date "a DECLARATORY JUDGMENT 23 on all laws stated and cited in the [First Amended Complaint] and in the Objections to Magistrates Findings and Recommendations in 24 this case and the remedies sought." (Pl.'s Req. for Declaratory 25 26 J., ECF No. 12.) 27

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 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  These matters are suitable for decision without oral argument. See E.D. Cal. R. 230(g).

In general, there are four basic grounds upon which a Rule 59(e) motion may be granted: (1) such motion is necessary to correct manifest errors of law or fact upon which the (2) if such motion judgment rests; necessary to present newly discovered previously unavailable evidence; (3) if such motion is necessary to prevent manifest if injustice; (4) the or amendment justified by an intervening change in controlling law.

Allstate Ins. Co. v. Herron, 634 F.3d 1101, 1111 (9th Cir. 2011). However, "amending a judgment after its entry [is] an extraordinary remedy which should be used sparingly." Id. (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

Plaintiff has not made an adequate showing under any of the referenced grounds for amendment of judgment. Rather, he reiterates many of the contentions made in his Objections to the Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations, which the Court considered in adopting the Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations. Therefore, Plaintiff's Rule 59(e) motion is DENIED.

Further, Plaintiff's request for declaratory relief is stricken since it was improperly filed after judgment was entered.

Dated: December 19, 2014

GARLAND E. BURRELL, JR.

Senior United States District Judge

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