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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

DAN BANH,
Petitioner,

No. C 10-5915 JSW (PR)

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

v.

L.S. McEWAN, Warden,
Respondent.

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

This closed federal habeas corpus action was filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 by a *pro se* state prisoner. The habeas petition was denied and judgment entered in favor of respondent on December 14, 2011. Petitioner has filed a motion for reconsideration. (Docket No. 13.)


Where, as here, the Court’s ruling has resulted in a final judgment or order, a motion for reconsideration may be based either on Rule 59(e) or Rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. “Under Rule 59(e), it is appropriate to alter or amend a judgment if ‘(1) the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, (2) the district court committed clear error or made an initial decision that was manifestly unjust, or (3) there is an

1 intervening change in controlling law.” *United Nat. Ins. Co. v. Spectrum Worldwide, Inc.*,
2 555 F.3d 772, 779 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Zimmerman v. City of Oakland*, 255 F.3d 734,
3 740 (9th Cir. 2001)). Here, petitioner’s request contains no showing of newly-discovered
4 evidence, or that the Court committed clear error or made an initial decision that was
5 manifestly unjust, or that there was an intervening change in controlling law.

6 Rule 60(b) provides for reconsideration where one or more of the following is shown:
7 (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence that
8 by due diligence could not have been discovered before the court’s decision; (3) fraud by the
9 adverse party; (4) voiding of the judgment; (5) satisfaction of the judgment; (6) any other
10 reason justifying relief. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b); School Dist. 1J v. ACandS Inc.*, 5 F.3d
11 1255, 1263 (9th Cir.1993). Although couched in broad terms, subparagraph (6) requires a
12 showing that the grounds justifying relief are extraordinary. *See Twentieth Century-Fox*
13 *Film Corp. v. Dunnahoo*, 637 F.2d 1338, 1341 (9th Cir. 1981). Here, petitioner’s request
14 contains no showing of newly-discovered evidence, nor does it set forth any mistake,
15 inadvertence, surprise, excusable neglect, fraud by the adverse party, or voiding of the
16 judgment; petitioner offers no other reason justifying relief. Accordingly, the motion is
17 hereby DENIED.

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 DATED: February 3, 2012



JEFFREY S. WHITE
United States District Judge