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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

EVEREST INDEMNITY INSURANCE CO., )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, )  
 )  
 vs. )  
 )  
 AVENTINE-TRAMONTI HOMEOWNERS )  
 ASS’N et al., )  
 )  
 Defendants. )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

2:09-cv-01672-RCJ-RJJ

**ORDER**

This is an interpleader action arising out of claims and potential claims by approximately sixty Defendants against Plaintiff Everest Indemnity Insurance Co. (“Everest”). Pending before the Court is a motion for sanctions pursuant to Rule 11, as well as a motion for a final order of dismissal. For the reasons given herein, the Court grants the motion to dismiss but denies the motion for sanctions.

**I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

The Court granted Everest’s motion for summary judgment against the Counterclaim of Rising Sun Plumbing, LLC (“Rising Sun”) but declined to award sanctions against Rising Sun pursuant to Rule 11. The Court denied Rising Sun’s motion to reconsider and noted that the motion was not based upon new law or fact, as required under the rule, but was simply a rehashing of arguments Rising Sun made against the original motion. Everest has therefore filed

1 the present motion for sanctions pursuant to Rule 11 because the motion to reconsider included  
2 no new law or facts and failed to show that the Court committed clear error. Everest asks for at  
3 least \$5805, the cost to defend the motion to reconsider. Everest has also asked the Court to  
4 enter judgment and close the case, because the underlying claims against Everest's insureds in  
5 state court have been resolved, Everest has disbursed the interpled funds in accordance with the  
6 Court's orders, and all counterclaims have been adjudicated.

## 7 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

8 An attorney signing, filing, advocating, etc. a pleading thereby represents to the court,  
9 *inter alia*, that the legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or a nonfrivolous  
10 argument for extending existing law, and that the factual claims have evidentiary support. Fed.  
11 R. Civ. P. 11(b)(2)–(3). A court may upon motion sanction a party or an attorney monetarily or  
12 otherwise to the extent sufficient to deter repetition by the violator or others similarly situated.  
13 Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2), (4). Monetary sanctions should be based upon the costs arising out of  
14 the violation, Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(4), and may not be awarded against a party for violation of  
15 Rule 11(b)(2) by the party's attorney. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(5)(A). A motion for sanctions may  
16 not be filed unless and until the movant has served the alleged violator with the proposed motion  
17 under Rule 5 and waited twenty-one days to file the motion with the court, during which time  
18 period the alleged violator may withdraw the offending motion to prevent the movant from filing  
19 the propose motion with the court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2).

20 "A motion to reconsider is frivolous if it contains no new evidence or arguments of law  
21 that explain why the magistrate should change an original order that was proper when made."  
22 *Magnus Elecs., Inc. v. Masco Corp. of Ind.*, 871 F.2d 626, 630 (7th Cir. 1989) (citing *Unioil, Inc.*  
23 *v. E.F. Hutton & Co.*, 809 F.2d 548, 559 (9th Cir. 1986)). "Where a motion for reconsideration  
24 simply repeats the movant's earlier arguments, without showing that something material was  
25 overlooked or disregarded, presenting previously unavailable evidence or argument, or pointing

1 to substantial error of fact or law, such motion is frivolous.” *Miller v. Norfolk S. Rwy. Co.*, 208 F.  
2 Supp. 851, 854 (N.D. Ohio 2002) (citing *MGIC Indem. Corp. v. Weisman*, 803 F.2d 500, 505  
3 (9th Cir. 1986) (“[T]he [district] court found the [Rule 59(e)] motion frivolous because it  
4 introduced nothing new. [Movant], the district court declared, “had wasted the time of court and  
5 counsel.” The district court was not plainly wrong in this finding and the district court did not  
6 abuse its discretion in making this award.”).

### 7 **III. ANALYSIS**

8 Everest attests to having served Rising Sun with the present motion on April 2, 2012.  
9 (See Mahmoudian Decl. ¶ 3, Apr. 2, 2012, ECF No. 339, at 11). Mahmoudian attests to having  
10 worked 19.5 hours on the opposition to the motion to reconsider at \$215 per hour, for a total of  
11 \$4192.50. (See *id.* ¶¶ 5–6). He attests to having spent 4.5 hours on the present motion for  
12 sanctions, for a total of \$967.50. (See *id.* ¶ 7). He anticipates spending three hours on the  
13 hearing, for a total of \$645. (See *id.* ¶ 8). The grand total is \$5805. (See *id.* ¶ 9).

14 The Court agrees that the motion to reconsider was without merit. As noted in the order  
15 denying the motion for reconsideration, that motion simply presented the same arguments as the  
16 opposition to the motion for summary judgment and “introduced nothing new.” See *MGIC*  
17 *Indem. Corp.*, 803 F.2d at 505. The motion did not address the difference between traditional  
18 and burning-limits policies, the difference upon which the Court’s ruling turned. Still, the Court  
19 in its discretion declines to award sanctions.

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1 **CONCLUSION**

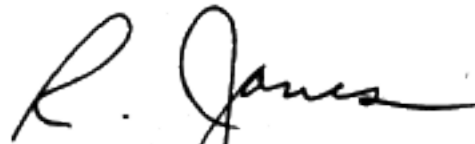
2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion for Sanctions (ECF No. 339) is DENIED.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion for Order of Final Dismissal, With  
4 Prejudice, and Entry of Judgment (ECF No. 348) is GRANTED.

5 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion to Extend Time Regarding Discovery (ECF  
6 No. 314) is DENIED as moot.

7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8 Dated this 23rd day of July, 2012.

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11 ROBERT C. JONES  
12 United States District Judge  
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