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against the City of North Las Vegas without prejudice.

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Plaintiff then filed an Amended Complaint (#41) in this closed action on May 9, 2014. He also moved the Court to have the Amended Complaint served by the United States Marshals. The Court denied (#46) the motion because the case was closed. Plaintiff then filed the present motion to reconsider.

Pursuant to Rule 60(b), reconsideration is appropriate only upon a showing of: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence; (3) an adverse party's fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct; (4) a void judgment; (5) a satisfied, released or discharged judgment; or (6) any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b). A party can obtain relief under Rule 60(b) only upon an adequate showing of exceptional or extraordinary circumstances. See Maraziti v. Thorpe, 52 F.3d 252, 254 (9th Cir. 1995). Here, Plaintiff moves the Court to reconsider its previous order (#46) denying his request to file an amended complaint and have it served by the United States Marshals. Plaintiff argues that it is unfair to require him to file a new complaint and pay a new filing fee.

However, the law of the case doctrine prevents the Court from granting Plaintiff's motion. The law of the case doctrine originated in the courts as a means of ensuring the efficient operation of court affairs. Milgard Tempering, Inc. v. Selas Corp. of Am., 902 F.2d 703, 715 (9th Cir.1990). Specifically, this doctrine was designed to further the "principle that in order to maintain consistency during the course of a single lawsuit, reconsideration of legal questions previously decided should be avoided." United States v. Houser, 804 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1986). While courts are generally urged to adhere to this doctrine, it is "not an inexorable command." Hanna Boys Center v. Miller, 853 F.2d 682, 686 (9th Cir.1988). "That is, the doctrine 'is discretionary, not mandatory' and is in no way 'a limit on [a court's] power." City of Los Angeles, Harbor Div. v. Santa Monica Baykeeper, 254 F.3d 882, 888 (9th Cir. 2001)(quoting Houser, 804 F.2d at 567).

If this Court was being asked to reconsider its own order, it could consider Plaintiff's motion. See Houser, 804 F.2d at 567 ("All rulings of a trial court are subject to revision at any before the entry of judgment."). However, the ruling Plaintiff essentially asks the Court to reconsider is the

Ninth Circuit's order to dismiss the case without prejudice for failure to serve the summons and complaint in compliance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m). See Id. ("A trial court may not, however, reconsider a question decided by an appellate court."). Therefore, the Court denies Plaintiff's motion.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from Judgment or Order Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(6) (#47) is **DENIED**.

DATED this 31st day of March 2015.

Kent J. Dawson

United States District Judge