

1 (6) any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment.

2 Motions to reconsider are generally left to the discretion of the trial court. *See Combs v. Nick Garin*
3 *Trucking*, 825 F.2d 437, 441 (D.C. Cir. 1987). In order to succeed on a motion to reconsider, a
4 party must set forth facts or law of a strongly convincing nature to induce the court to reverse its
5 prior decision. *See Kern-Tulare Water Dist. v. City of Bakersfield*, 634 F. Supp. 656, 665 (E.D. Cal.
6 1986), *aff'd in part and rev'd in part on other grounds* 828 F.2d 514 (9th Cir. 1987). Rule 59(e) of
7 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that any “motion to alter or amend a judgment shall
8 be filed no later than 28 days after entry of the judgment.” Furthermore, a motion under Fed. R.
9 Civ. P. 59(e) “should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the district court
10 is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error, or if there is an intervening
11 change in the controlling law.” *Herbst v. Cook*, 260 F.3d 1039, 1044 (9th Cir. 2001), *quoting*
12 *McDowell v. Calderon*, 197 F.3d 1253, 1255 (9th Cir. 1999).

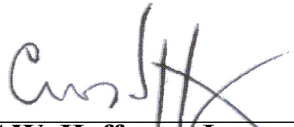
13 The Court may also exercise its inherent power to revise, correct, and alter interlocutory
14 orders at any time prior to entry of a final judgment. *See Sch. Dist. No. 5 v. Lundgren*, 259 F.2d
15 101, 105 (9th Cir. 1958); *Santamarina v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 466 F.3d 570, 571-72 (7th Cir.
16 2006). This authority is governed by the doctrine that a court will generally not reexamine an issue
17 previously decided by the same or higher court in the same case. *Lucas Auto. Eng'g, Inc. v.*
18 *Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc.*, 275 F.3d 762, 766 (9th Cir. 2001); *United States v. Cuddy*, 147 F.3d
19 1111, 1114 (9th Cir. 1998). However, a court has discretion to depart from the prior order when
20 (1) the first decision was clearly erroneous, (2) there has been an intervening change of law, (3) the
21 evidence on remand is substantially different, (4) other changed circumstances exist, or (5) a
22 manifest injustice would otherwise result. *Cuddy*, 147 F.3d at 1114. A motion for reconsideration
23 is properly denied when the movant fails to establish any reason justifying relief. *Backlund v.*
24 *Barnhart*, 778 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir.1985). A motion for reconsideration should not merely
25 present arguments previously raised; that is, a motion for reconsideration is not a vehicle permitting
26 the unsuccessful party to reiterate arguments previously presented. *See Merozoite v. Thorp*, 52 F.3d
27 252, 255 (9th Cir.1995); *Khan v. Fasano*, 194 F.Supp.2d 1134, 1136 (S.D.Cal.2001) (“A party
28 cannot have relief under this rule merely because he or she is unhappy with the judgment.”).

1 In its Order dated January 17, 2012, the Court denied Plaintiff's motion for leave to file a
2 second amended complaint on the basis that Plaintiff had not set forth facts sufficient to cure the
3 already identified insufficiencies regarding the alleged claim that Scott Graham and MBI, Inc.
4 conspired with prison personnel to deprive Plaintiff of his civil rights. (#30). The Order was
5 consistent with the Court's prior Order dated November 4, 2011, wherein the same claim against
6 Scott Graham and MBI, Inc. was dismissed because Plaintiff did not set forth more than bare,
7 conclusory allegations. (#21). Plaintiff has failed to make an adequate showing that the Court
8 should reconsider its Order denying the motion for leave to file a second amended complaint. He
9 has simply indicated his disagreement with the Court's decision.

10 Based on the foregoing and good cause appearing therefore,

11 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from Order under Federal
12 Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) (#31) is **denied**.

13 DATED this 9th day of February, 2012.

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17 **C.W. Hoffman, Jr.**
18 **United States Magistrate Judge**