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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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BOBBY LEE MONTGOMERY,

Case No. 2:11-cv-02079-MMD-PAL

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Plaintiff,

ORDER

v.

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LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT, et al.,

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Defendants.

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Before the Court are Plaintiff's Motion for District Judge to Reconsider Order on Motion ("Motion to Reconsider") (dkt. no. 47) and Motion to Strike Defenses under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f) ("Motion to Strike") (dkt. no. 48).

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On June 20, 2013, the Court entered an order adopting Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen's Report and Recommendation ("R&R"), which recommended dismissal of the Complaint's claims, except the individual capacity claims of unlawful detention and arrest asserted in the Amended Complaint against Defendants Kartchner, Coates, and Ruiz. (Dkt. no. 36.) Plaintiff moved for reconsideration of the Court's June 20, 2013, order under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b) and the Court denied the motion. (Dkt. no. 46.) Plaintiff now moves for reconsideration of the June 20, 2013, order again. He does so pursuant to his right to a jury trial under Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(a). (Dkt. no. 47.) The Court again declines to reconsider its June 20, 2013, order.

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Rule 38 does not provide an avenue for reconsideration of a court's order. It preserves the right to a jury trial and sets forth procedures under which a party may

1 demand a jury trial. Motions for reconsideration may be brought under Fed. R. Civ. P.
2 59(e) or Rule 60(b).¹

3 Under Rule 60(b), a court may relieve a party from a final judgment, order or
4 proceeding only in the following circumstances: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or
5 excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence; (3) fraud; (4) a void judgment; (5) a
6 satisfied or discharged judgment; or (6) any other reason justifying relief from the
7 judgment. *Backlund v. Barnhart*, 778 F.2d 1386, 1387 (9th Cir. 1985). A motion for
8 reconsideration must set forth the following: (1) some valid reason why the court should
9 revisit its prior order; and (2) facts or law of a “strongly convincing nature” in support of
10 reversing the prior decision. *Frasure v. United States*, 256 F. Supp. 2d 1180, 1183 (D.
11 Nev. 2003). On the other hand, a motion for reconsideration is properly denied when the
12 movant fails to establish any reason justifying relief. *Backlund v. Barnhart*, 778 F.2d
13 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1985) (holding that a district court properly denied a motion for
14 reconsideration in which the plaintiff presented no arguments that were not already
15 raised in his original motion). Motions for reconsideration are not “the proper vehicles for
16 rehashing old arguments,” *Resolution Trust Corp. v. Holmes*, 846 F. Supp. 1310, 1316
17 (S.D. Tex. 1994) (footnotes omitted), and are not “intended to give an unhappy litigant
18 one additional chance to sway the judge.” *Durkin v. Taylor*, 444 F. Supp. 879, 889 (E.D.
19 Va. 1977).

20 As with Rule 60(b), Rule 59(e) may not be used to “relitigate old matters, or to
21 raise arguments or present evidence that could have been raised prior to the entry of
22 judgment.” *Exxon Shipping Co. v. Baker*, 554 U.S. 471, 486 (2008) (citation omitted). A
23 Rule 59(e) motion “should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances, unless
24 the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error, or if
25 there is an intervening change in the controlling law.” *Kona Enterprises, Inc. v. Estate of*
26 *Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000).

27 ¹The Court previously analyzed Plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration under Rule
28 60(b) and denied the motion. (Dkt. no. 46.)

1 The Motion to Reconsider does not set forth any newly discovered evidence or
2 demonstrate any change in the controlling law. Further, Plaintiff fails to support a finding
3 of clear error. The Motion to Reconsider primarily restates the facts of the case and
4 rehashes Plaintiff's previous arguments in support of his claims. Plaintiff argues that the
5 Court erred in dismissing his claims because his related criminal proceedings were
6 dismissed. (Dkt. no. 47 at 7.) This fact does not affect the R&R's analysis, which the
7 Court adopted. The deficiencies identified by the R&R did not depend in any way on the
8 merit, or lack thereof, of the related criminal proceeding.

9 Plaintiff argues that the Court committed error because it should have done more
10 to identify the relevant policy makers and policy statements, ordinances, regulations or
11 decisions that could lead to municipal liability. (*Id.* at 17.) Plaintiff argues that his claims
12 should be presented to a jury for evaluation. The Court may dismiss a plaintiff's
13 complaint for "failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted." Fed. R. Civ. P.
14 12(b)(6). A complaint must contain either direct or inferential allegations concerning "all
15 the material elements necessary to sustain recovery under some viable legal theory."
16 *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 562 (*quoting Car Carriers, Inc. v. Ford*
17 *Motor Co.*, 745 F.2d 1101, 1106 (7th Cir. 1989) (emphasis in original)). Allegations in
18 *pro se* complaints are held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by
19 lawyers and must be liberally construed. *See Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9 (1980). A
20 plaintiff's complaint must, however, state "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is
21 plausible on its face." *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. Plaintiff's claims were dismissed
22 because he did not meet his initial burden of alleging enough facts to support all of the
23 required elements for the dismissed claims. The Court cannot fill in the necessary factual
24 allegations, and the jury cannot evaluate Plaintiff's dismissed claims where he has not
25 met this minimum pleading standard.

26 The Motion for Reconsideration is denied because, even examining it under the
27 Rule 60(b) and Rule 59(e) standards, Plaintiff fails to raise any new arguments or
28 evidence that would warrant reconsideration of the June 20, 2013, order.

