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

KEVIN DROVER,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

LG ELECTRONICS USA, INC.,

Defendant(s).

2:12-CV-510 JCM (VCF)

**ORDER**

Presently before the court is plaintiff Kevin Drover's motion for reconsideration. (Doc. # 60). Defendant LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. replied. (Doc. # 61). Plaintiff responded. (Doc. # 62).

**I. Procedural background**

This case arises out of the sale of defendant's allegedly defective plasma and LCD televisions to a putative class of plaintiffs. Previously, the court granted in part and denied in part defendant's motion to dismiss. (Doc. # 49). Specifically, the court dismissed plaintiff's claim under the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act without prejudice, but permitted plaintiff's claim for unjust enrichment to stand. (*Id.*)

Defendant then sought reconsideration of this court's denial of defendant's motion as to plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim. (Doc. # 50). Defendant contended that based on a recently published case by the Nevada Supreme Court,<sup>1</sup> the court should reconsider its order and dismiss

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<sup>1</sup> *Certified Fire Prot. Inc. v. Precision Constr.*, 283 P.3d 250 (Nev. 2012). This case was published after the briefing process on the motion to dismiss had concluded.

1 plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim with prejudice. (*Id.*)

2 The court granted defendant's motion for reconsideration and dismissed the unjust  
3 enrichment claim with prejudice. (Doc. # 59). Plaintiff now seeks reconsideration of this court's  
4 order dismissing plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim. (Doc. # 60).

## 5 **II. Legal standard**

6 Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration is filed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e) and Fed. R.  
7 Civ. P. 60(b).

8 The Ninth Circuit has held that a Rule 59(e) motion for reconsideration should not be granted  
9 "absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered  
10 evidence, committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law." *Marlyn*  
11 *Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting 389  
12 *Orange Street Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656, 665 (9th Cir. 1999)).

13 Under Rule 60(b), a court may relieve a party from a final judgment, order or proceeding only  
14 in the following circumstances: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly  
15 discovered evidence; (3) fraud; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied; or (6)  
16 any other reason justifying relief from the judgment. *Stewart v. Dupnik*, 243 F.3d 549, 549 (9th Cir.  
17 2000). *See also De Saracho v. Custom Food Mach., Inc.*, 206 F.3d 874, 880 (9th Cir. 2000) (noting  
18 that the district court's denial of a Rule 60(b) motion is reviewed for an abuse of discretion).

## 19 **III. Discussion**

20 Plaintiff argues that reconsideration of the order is appropriate pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P.  
21 59(e) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b) because the conclusion that defendant is an "innocent recipient of  
22 unrequested benefits" is "manifestly unjust." But plaintiff has neither come forward with newly  
23 discovered evidence or an intervening change in the controlling law, nor shown clear error in the  
24 court's order to warrant reconsideration under Rule 59(e). *Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc.*, 179 F.3d at  
25 665.

26 Further, Plaintiff does not meet the standard for reconsideration under Rule 60(b). Plaintiff  
27 argues that the dismissal of his unjust enrichment claim was "manifestly unjust" and creates a "moral  
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1 hazard,” but does not provide an adequate basis for these arguments. Despite plaintiff’s failure to  
2 satisfy the standard for reconsideration, the court turns to the merits of plaintiff’s argument.

3 Plaintiff argues that he is entitled to restitution under the theory of unjust enrichment,  
4 however, this is not an appropriate theory of liability for this case. The Third Restatement defines  
5 unjustified enrichment as “enrichment that lacks an adequate legal basis . . . .” Restatement (Third)  
6 of Restitution and Unjust Enrichment § 1 (2012).

7 In this case, there was an adequate legal basis for defendant’s enrichment because a valid  
8 contract existed. Plaintiff’s complaint, and the court, expressly acknowledge the existence of an  
9 express limited warranty. (See doc. # 1, ¶¶ 11, 13-14, 36-45; doc. # 49, 5:18-6:2). “A valid contract  
10 defines the obligations of the parties as to matters within its scope, displacing to that extent any  
11 inquiry into unjust enrichment.” *Id.* at § 2. Because the court has already recognized the existence  
12 of a limited warranty—that is, the valid contract—the court cannot imply a quasi-contract under unjust  
13 enrichment theory. See *Certified Fire Protection, Inc. v. Precision Construction*, 283 P. 3d 250, 257  
14 (Nev. 2012); see also *Gerlinger v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 311 F.Supp.2d 838, 856 (N.D.Cal. 2004)  
15 (“unjust enrichment is an action in quasi-contract[, which] cannot lie where a valid express contract  
16 covering the same subject matter exists between the parties.”).

17 In addition, courts in other jurisdictions have found that expired warranties remain  
18 enforceable and valid, thus precluding an unjust enrichment claim. See *Daugherty v. Sony Elecs.,*  
19 *Inc.*, No. E2004-02627-COA-R3-CV, 2006 WL 197090, at \*6 (Tenn. Ct. App. Jan. 26, 2006); see  
20 also *Moulton v. LG Electronics USA, Inc.*, No. 11-4073 (JLL), 2012 WL 3598760, at \*4 (D.N.J.  
21 Aug. 21, 2012). The district court in New Jersey specifically held that “claims for unjust enrichment  
22 cannot be maintained where an express contract, such as a warranty, exists between the parties.”  
23 2012 WL 3598760 at \*4; see also *Tait v. BSH Home Appliances Corp.*, No. SACV 10-711 DOC  
24 (ANx), 2011 WL 1832941, \*6 (C.D. Cal. May 12, 2011) (dismissing plaintiffs’ unjust enrichment  
25 claim as precluded by an expired warranty).

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1 **IV. Conclusion**

2 Accordingly,

3 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff Kevin Drover's  
4 motion for reconsideration (doc. # 60) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

5 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff, if he chooses to amend his complaint, file a  
6 motion to amend, attaching the proposed amended complaint, within thirty (30) days of the date of  
7 this order.

8 DATED June 6, 2013.

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12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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