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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

FERNANDO NAJERA,  
  
Plaintiff(s),  
  
v.  
  
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE  
ASSOCIATION,  
  
Defendant(s).

2:13-CV-669 JCM (PAL)

**ORDER**

Presently before the court is *pro se* plaintiff Fernando Najera’s motion for the court to reconsider its order dismissing his complaint. (Doc. # 16). Defendant Federal National Mortgage Association filed a response in opposition. (Doc. # 17).

**I. Background**

In his complaint, plaintiff put forward causes of action against defendant for intentional misrepresentation, negligent misrepresentation, and quiet title all revolving around a deed of trust to a mortgaged property inhabited by plaintiff. (Doc. # 1-1). Defendant moved for the court to dismiss all claims against it. (Doc. # 5). After finding that plaintiff failed to state any of his claims with sufficient particularity, the court granted defendant’s motion and dismissed the complaint. (Doc. # 13).

With the instant motion, plaintiff argues that the court should reconsider its decision granting the motion to dismiss because, at the time the court granted the motion, plaintiff was attempting to

1 secure counsel and now plaintiff believes he did not have a chance to argue his claim. (Doc. # 16).

2 **II. Legal Standard**

3 A motion for reconsideration “should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances.”  
4 *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000). Reconsideration “is  
5 appropriate if the district court (1) is presented with newly discovered evidence, (2) committed clear  
6 error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is an intervening change in  
7 controlling law.” *School Dist. No. 1J v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993).

8 Rule 59(e) “permits a district court to reconsider and amend a previous order,” however “the  
9 rule offers an extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and conservation  
10 of judicial resources.” *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal quotations  
11 omitted). “A Rule 59(e) motion may not be used to raise arguments or present evidence for the first  
12 time when they could reasonably have been raised in the earlier litigation.” *Id.* (citing *Kona Enters.,*  
13 *Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 887, 890 (9th Cir. 2000)).

14 **III. Analysis**

15 Here, plaintiff has not alleged that there is newly discovered of evidence, a change in  
16 controlling law, or that this court committed clear error or issued a manifestly unjust ruling. Rather,  
17 plaintiff merely disagrees with the court's ruling. Plaintiff provides no basis or additional facts  
18 justifying reconsideration of the court's dismissal of his complaint. The purpose of a reconsideration  
19 motion is not to allow a party an additional opportunity to present the same unsuccessful arguments,  
20 wasting judicial resources and hindering advancement of the litigation, as is the case here. *Brown*  
21 *v. Kinross Gold, U.S.A.*, 378 F. Supp. 2d 1280, 1288 (D. Nev. 2005).

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Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff's motion for reconsideration (doc. # 16) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

DATED February 12, 2014.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE