

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,	Plaintiff(s),
v.	
FAITH LEE, et al.,	Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:17-CV-900 JCM (VCF)

ORDER

Presently before the court is defendant Petra Wilson’s motion for reconsideration. (ECF No. 90). Defendant Faith Lee has not filed a response and the time to do so has passed.

Also before the court is Wilson’s motion for expedited consideration for release of undisputed insurance funds. (ECF No. 97). Lee has not filed a response and the time to do so has passed.

**I. Facts**

The instant case arises from competing claims to Rex Wilson’s (“the decedent”) \$125,000 life insurance policy. (ECF No. 1). The claimants are Faith Lee, the decedent’s mother, and Petra Wilson, the decedent’s ex-wife. (Id.).

Wilson was originally the sole beneficiary to the decedent’s life insurance policy. (Id.). In February 2016, after twenty-eight years of marriage, the decedent and Wilson separated. (ECF Nos. 61, 62). Wilson alleges that after their separation, the decedent “began spiraling out of control.” (ECF No. 68). She claims that the decedent exhibited uncharacteristic behaviors such as speaking with invisible people, drug abuse, and prostituting himself on Craigslist. (ECF No. 68).

James C. Mahan  
U.S. District Judge

1 In early October 2016, the decedent changed the beneficiary designation on his life  
2 insurance policy—devising 50% of his death benefit to Wilson and the remaining 50% to Lee.  
3 (ECF Nos. 1-1, 61, 62). The decedent used a change form to add Lee as a beneficiary, but he post-  
4 dated his signature despite the form expressly advising to accurately date signatures. (ECF No. 1-  
5 1). Nevertheless, the life insurance provider accepted the form and changed the decedent’s  
6 beneficiaries. (Id.).

7 On October 12, 2016, the decedent passed away in what appears to be a suicidal shooting  
8 event with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. (ECF No. 61-4). Shortly thereafter,  
9 Wilson sent a letter to the life insurance provider, contesting the new beneficiary designation for  
10 the decedent’s life insurance policy. (ECF No. 1).

11 On March 30, 2017, the life insurance provider filed its complaint in interpleader, alleging  
12 that it could not resolve the competing claims to the death benefit. (ECF No. 1). On October 3,  
13 2017, the court dismissed the life insurance provider after it paid \$119,598.84 into the court’s  
14 registry. (ECF No. 52). Lee and Wilson remained as litigants in this case and continue to dispute  
15 whether Lee is entitled to 50% of the death benefit.

16 On July 10, 2018, the court denied the parties’ cross-motions for summary judgment,  
17 holding that there is a genuine dispute whether decedent had sufficient mental capacity when he  
18 changed the beneficiary designation on his life insurance policy. (ECF No. 83). The court also  
19 held that it would not release any portion of the life insurance funds prior to a final judgment. (Id.).

20 Now, Wilson requests the court to reconsider its previous judgment and disburse the  
21 undisputed portion of the death benefit. (ECF Nos. 90, 97).

22 **II. Legal Standard**

23 A motion for reconsideration “should not be granted, absent highly unusual  
24 circumstances.” *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000).  
25 “Reconsideration is appropriate if the district court (1) is presented with newly discovered  
26 evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is  
27 an intervening change in controlling law.” *School Dist. No. 1J v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263  
28 (9th Cir. 1993); see Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).

1 Rule 59(e) “permits a district court to reconsider and amend a previous order,” however  
2 “the rule offers an extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and  
3 conservation of judicial resources.” Carroll v. Nakatani, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003)  
4 (internal quotations omitted). A motion for reconsideration is also an improper vehicle “to raise  
5 arguments . . . for the first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in litigation.”  
6 Kona Enters., Inc., 229 F.3d at 890.

7 **III. Discussion**

8 Wilson submitted a letter requesting the court to resolve her motion for reconsideration  
9 (ECF No. 90) and objection to the magistrate judge’s order (ECF No. 107) prior to 5:00 pm on  
10 September 24, 2018. (ECF No. 109). The court will not address Wilson’s objection to the  
11 magistrate judge’s order because the deadline for Lee to file a response has not passed. The court  
12 recognizes a strong interest in favor of hearing from both parties and will afford Lee the filing  
13 timeframe set forth in the local rules. However, the court will resolve Wilson’s motion for  
14 reconsideration and her ex parte motion, which incorporates the arguments set forth in her motion  
15 for reconsideration. See (ECF No. 97).

16 Wilson requests the court to reconsider (1) not disbursing the undisputed portion of the  
17 death benefit, and (2) holding that a post-dated beneficiary change form was proper under 38  
18 C.F.R. § 9.4. (ECF No. 90).

19 a. Disbursing the undisputed portion of the death benefit

20 Good cause exists to disburse the undisputed portion of the death benefit because the  
21 undisputed funds belong to Wilson and disbursement would remedy her immediate state of  
22 destitution. Lee has not provided any compelling reason to deny disbursement and the court sees  
23 no reason to deny Wilson’s request. Accordingly, the court will disburse the undisputed portion  
24 of the death benefit.

25 b. Post-dated beneficiary change form

26 Wilson argues that the court committed clear error by failing to “accord auer deference to  
27 the agency’s interpretation of 38 C.F.R. § 9.4(a).” (ECF No. 90). Wilson’s argument relies on  
28

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

case law that has been available well before the court’s decision and, thus, “could reasonably have been raised earlier in litigation.” Kona Enters., Inc., 229 F.3d at 890.


**IV. Conclusion**

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Wilson’s motion for reconsideration (ECF No. 90) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED in part and DENIED in part, consistent with the foregoing.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Wilson’s ex parte motion for expedited consideration for release of undisputed insurance funds (ECF No. 97) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED September 26, 2018.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE