

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

ERIC MESI AND BETTY MESI,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK et al.,
Defendants.

3:15-cv-00555-RCJ-WGC

ORDER

This case arises out of a disputed property foreclosure. Plaintiffs move the Court to reconsider its order dismissing the case (ECF No. 55). For the reasons given herein, the motion is denied.

I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiffs Eric Mesi and Betty Mesi allege that Defendants violated numerous state and federal laws by engaging in fraudulent and unfair practices. On March 10, 2016, the Court granted Defendants motions to dismiss the case, while giving Plaintiffs leave to amend within thirty days. (See ECF No. 53). On March 21, 2016, Plaintiffs filed objections to the order. (See ECF No. 54). On March 25, 2016, Plaintiffs filed the instant motion to reconsider the order. On April 4, 2016, Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal of the same order. (See ECF No. 56).

II. LEGAL STANDARDS

Granting a motion to reconsider is an “extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and conservation of judicial resources.” Carroll v. Nakatani, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting 12 James Wm. Moore et al., Moore’s Federal Practice § 59.30[4] (3d ed. 2000)). A motion to reconsider “may not be used to raise arguments or present evidence

1 for the first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in the litigation.” Id.
2 “Reconsideration is appropriate if the district court (1) is presented with newly discovered
3 evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is
4 an intervening change in controlling law.” Sch. Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah Cnty., Or. v. ACandS,
5 Inc., 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993); Fed. R. Civ. P. 59. In some cases, “other, highly unusual,
6 circumstances” may warrant reconsideration.” ACandS, 5 F.3d at 1263.
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8 **III. ANALYSIS**

9 Plaintiffs have not presented any reason for the Court to reconsider its order dismissing
10 the case. They argue that the Court misconstrued the facts and their claims. As the Court noted in
11 its order, “Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint contains numerous claims which are difficult to
12 decipher. Plaintiffs provide scattered and vague facts and draw few connections between the
13 facts and the alleged violations of federal and state law.” (Order, 3, ECF No. 53). The Court gave
14 Plaintiffs leave to amend their complaint to improve the strength and clarity of their claims, but
15 they chose not to do so. Their motion to reconsider simply restates their allegations and fails to
16 present newly discovered evidence, show clear error or manifest injustice, or indicate an
17 intervening change in the law.
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20 The Court notes that “[o]nce a notice of appeal is filed, the district court is divested of
21 jurisdiction over the matters being appealed.” Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Sw. Marine Inc.,
22 242 F.3d 1163, 1166 (9th Cir. 2001). However, in this circumstance, “the court may: (1) defer
23 considering the motion; (2) deny the motion; or (3) state either that it would grant the motion if
24 the court of appeals remands for that purpose or that the motion raises a substantial issue.” Fed.
25 R. Civ. P. 62.1(a). Thus, the Court elects to deny the motion.
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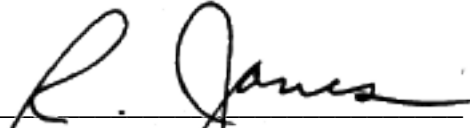
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CONCLUSION

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Reconsider (ECF No. 55) is DENIED.

]Dated: June 7, 2016.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



ROBERT C. JONES
United States District Judge

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