

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

JUDITH COLE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

KEYSTONE RV COMPANY,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C18-5182RBL

ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiffs’ Motion for Reconsideration [Dkt. # 174] of the Court’s Order [Dkt. # 173] Denying their Motion to Certify Class [Dkt. #s 82 and 119].

Under Local Rule 7(h)(1), motions for reconsideration are disfavored, and will ordinarily be denied unless there is a showing of (a) manifest error in the ruling, or (b) facts or legal authority which could not have been brought to the attention of the court earlier, through reasonable diligence. The term “manifest error” is “an error that is plain and indisputable, and that amounts to a complete disregard of the controlling law or the credible evidence in the record.” Black’s Law Dictionary 622 (9th ed. 2009).

1 Reconsideration is an “extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of
2 finality and conservation of judicial resources.” *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d
3 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000). “[A] motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly
4 unusual circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence,
5 committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law.” *Marlyn*
6 *Natraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009). Neither
7 the Local Civil Rules nor the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, which allow for a motion for
8 reconsideration, is intended to provide litigants with a second bite at the apple. A motion for
9 reconsideration should not be used to ask a court to rethink what the court had already thought
10 through — rightly or wrongly. *Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner*, 909 F.Supp. 1342, 1351 (D.
11 Ariz. 1995). Mere disagreement with a previous order is an insufficient basis for reconsideration,
12 and reconsideration may not be based on evidence and legal arguments that could have been
13 presented at the time of the challenged decision. *Haw. Stevedores, Inc. v. HT & T Co.*, 363 F.
14 Supp. 2d 1253, 1269 (D. Haw. 2005). “Whether or not to grant reconsideration is committed to
15 the sound discretion of the court.” *Navajo Nation v. Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakima*
16 *Indian Nation*, 331 F.3d 1041, 1046 (9th Cir. 2003).

17 Plaintiffs’ Motion is primarily a reiteration of the arguments made in the underlying
18 motion. For the reasons articulated in its Order, the Court determined that class certification was
19 not appropriate. The current Motion does not alter that conclusion. The Court will not reconsider
20 its prior ruling.

21 The Motion for Reconsideration [Dkt. # 174] is DENIED.

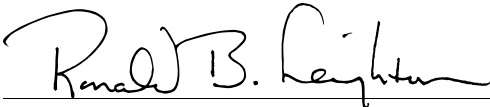
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IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 31st day of July, 2020.



Ronald B. Leighton
United States District Judge