

1 On February 29, Mr. Bayley filed a request for reconsideration of both the Withdrawn
2 Order and the Amended Order, stating that the order appears to be “either AI generated or ‘copy
3 and pasted’ from another case without the Court reading no [sic] addressing the arguments,
4 concerns, and objections of the Defendant in dkt. 289 and 293.” Dkt. No. 300 at 1. He asserts
5 that the Court should “read and actually address Defendant’s specific arguments in its order” and
6 that it should immediately disqualify the entire Western District of Washington from this case
7 and transfer venue to the Eastern District of Washington. *Id.*

8 II. LEGAL STANDARD

9 “Motions for reconsideration are disfavored.” LCR 7(h)(1). Such motions are ordinarily
10 denied absent “a showing of manifest error in the prior ruling or a showing of new facts or legal
11 authority which could not have been brought to [the Court’s] attention earlier with reasonable
12 diligence.” *Id.* Motions for reconsideration should be granted only in “highly unusual
13 circumstances.” *Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880
14 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *389 Orange St. Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656, 665 (9th Cir. 1999)).
15 “A motion for reconsideration ‘may *not* be used to raise arguments or present evidence for the
16 first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in the litigation.’” *Id.* (emphasis in
17 original) (quoting *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Est. of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000)).
18 “Whether or not to grant reconsideration is committed to the sound discretion of the court.”
19 *Navajo Nation v. Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation*, 331 F.3d 1041,
20 1046 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing *Kona Enters. Inc.*, 229 F.3d at 883).

21 III. ANALYSIS

22 As a preliminary matter, the Withdrawn Order has been superseded, so the Court bases its
23 analysis on the Amended Order. The Court also acknowledges its own error (indeed created due
24 to a copy-paste issue while attempting to be consistent across rulings). However, the Court does

1 not use AI to generate its rulings, it diligently reviewed Mr. Bayley’s arguments, and it
2 specifically addressed the overarching arguments he raised. Indeed, the mistake demonstrates
3 that judges are humans, too, and sometimes make mistakes. Significantly, the mistake at issue
4 here is a copyediting error, *not* an error in the Court’s reasoning or application of the relevant
5 law to the facts presented. *See, e.g., Zalac v. CTX Mortg. Corp.*, No. C12-1474, 2013 WL
6 12120455, at *1 (W.D. Wash. May 13, 2013) (denying motion for reconsideration where factual
7 errors were merely typos, “and not errors in the Court’s understanding of the case or of the
8 record before it”).

9 The standard for granting a motion to reconsider is high, and Mr. Bayley’s filing fails to
10 meet that standard. Specifically, he must show either (a) a manifest error in the Court’s prior
11 ruling, or (b) new facts or legal authority which he could not have brought before the Court
12 despite reasonable diligence. *See* LCR 7(h)(1). The Court’s Amended Order reflects a careful—
13 even deferential, as the Court accepted Mr. Bayley’s representations—reading of his recusal
14 motion. Mr. Bayley’s grounds for reconsideration are not abundantly clear, but a generous
15 reading of his motion for reconsideration are that he takes issue with the following: (1) the
16 Court’s alleged failure to review the exact remarks made by Judge Estudillo on February 8,
17 2024, at a public presentation entitled “Not Lost in Translation: Innovations in Language
18 Access”; (2) allegedly meritless arguments by the Plaintiff in his case as well as “Plaintiff’s use
19 of the Judge as a witness and co-council to make arguments and provide evidence for itself”;
20 (3) Judge Estudillo’s decision to not stay the case based on a “recent opinion by the WA
21 Supreme Court directed to Judge David Estudillo”; and (4) “unequal treatment of this poor
22 Defendant versus wealthy Defendants on Lake Sammamish” in another legal case. *See* Dkt. No.
23 300 at 2. None of these are appropriate bases for granting reconsideration.

24 First, as the Court has already explained, no audio or video of Judge Estudillo’s

1 presentation is available. *See* Dkt. No. 299 at 4 n.2. For purposes of the recusal motion, the Court
2 accepted the accuracy of Plaintiff’s representations of Judge Estudillo’s remarks. *Id.* After the
3 Court accepted Mr. Bayley’s version of events as true, he “cannot now claim that the Court made
4 manifest errors of fact by restating the facts” as he himself described them. *See Van Buren v.*
5 *Gee*, No. C22-1563, 2023 WL 2621345, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 23, 2023) (denying motion
6 seeking to correct manifest factual errors where the Court accepted the movant’s version of facts
7 as true in the challenged ruling).

8 Second, Mr. Bayley continues to question comments made by Judge Estudillo and raises
9 those comments in support of his belief that the judge failed to adequately consider the
10 arguments and authorities he raised. *See generally* Dkt. No. 300. However, the Court has already
11 reviewed Mr. Bayley’s arguments that Judge Estudillo has not adequately considered his
12 authorities and arguments. As noted in the Amended Order, “a judge’s prior adverse ruling is not
13 sufficient cause for recusal.” *See* Dkt. No. 299 at 3 (quoting *United States v. Studley*, 783 F.2d
14 934, 939 (9th Cir. 1986) (internal citation omitted)). A judge’s job involves determining which
15 legal authorities have—or don’t have—merit or relevance to the case before them; a
16 determination that authorities presented by a particular party have merit does not demonstrate
17 any sort of extrajudicial bias. Indeed, in every case, a court is necessarily accepting as more
18 meritorious some or all of the arguments of the prevailing party while rejecting some or all the
19 arguments of the other parties. The Court did not commit manifest error in finding recusal
20 unwarranted on this ground. The appropriate way to challenge a judge’s ruling is through an
21 appeal. *See Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540, 555 (1994) (stating that judicial rulings are
22 “[a]lmost invariably . . . proper grounds for appeal, not for recusal”).

23 Third, Mr. Bayley refers to “the recent opinion by the WA Supreme Court directed to
24 Judge David Estudillo” (Dkt. No. 300 at 2) but does not provide any citation to the opinion. As

1 an initial matter, Mr. Bayley does not provide sufficient information for the Court to know with
2 certainty what opinion he references. “Judges are not like pigs, hunting for truffles buried in
3 briefs” or the record. *Indep. Towers of Wash. v. Washington*, 350 F.3d 925, 929 (9th Cir. 2003)
4 (alteration omitted) (quoting *United States v. Dunkel*, 927 F.2d 955, 956 (7th Cir. 1991)); *see*
5 *also, e.g., In re EPD Inv. Co., LLC*, 595 B.R. 910, 912 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (denying motion for
6 reconsideration where movant did not cite to proof in original briefing). Nevertheless, the Court
7 looked to the record to try and determine what case Mr. Bayley is referencing. It appears that Mr.
8 Bayley may be referencing *King County v. Abernathy*, 541 P.3d 983 (2024), in which the
9 Washington Supreme Court resolved a question that Judge Estudillo certified to it. *See* Dkt. Nos.
10 282, 282-1 (Mr. Bayley’s notice of supplemental authority). If Mr. Bayley was referencing the
11 *Abernathy* case, the Court is still left with the fact that he failed to bring this legal authority to the
12 Court’s attention in his recusal motion briefing, which makes no mention of any case certified by
13 Judge Estudillo to the Washington Supreme Court. *See* Dkt. Nos. 289, 290, 293, 295. In
14 addition, the opinion was issued on January 25, 2024—weeks before he filed the recusal motion.
15 Therefore, this is not a new legal authority “which could not have been brought to [the Court’s]
16 attention earlier with reasonable diligence.” *See* LCR 7(h)(1); *see also Watson v. Moger*, No. 21-
17 35774, 2022 WL 16548010, at *1 (9th Cir. Oct. 31, 2022) (affirming denial of motion for
18 reconsideration where movants could have raised an issue earlier with reasonable diligence but
19 failed to do so as required under LCR 7(h)(1)).¹

20 Fourth, and similarly, Mr. Bayley has raised a new argument on reconsideration that he
21 could have raised, but failed to raise, in his recusal motion. His briefing on the motion to recuse
22 did not include any references to a case regarding Lake Sammamish. *See* Dkt. Nos. 289, 290,


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24 ¹ The notice of supplemental authority filed by Mr. Bayley is the subject of various of his motions and responses that are not before the undersigned for consideration. *See* Dkt. No. 282.

1 293, 295. Moreover, based on the scant facts presented in his motion for reconsideration, the
2 Court is unable to determine whether Mr. Bayley is poor in comparison to the defendants in this
3 other case, or whether he was treated differently than they were.

4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

5 For the reasons provided, Defendant's motion for reconsideration (Dkt. No. 300) is
6 DENIED.

7 Dated this 5th day of March 2024.

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10 Tana Lin
11 United States District Judge
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