	SIGNED.
1 2	Dated: February 15, 2008
3	Tames he buarlas
4	JAMES M. MARLAR
5	U.S. Bankruptcy Judge
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7	IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
8	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA
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10	In re: ) Chapter 13
11	DAVID LYNN WEIK, No. 4:07-bk-00958-JMM
12	Debtor Adversary Proceeding No. 4;07-ap-00036-JMM
13	DAVID LYNN WEIK, <b>MEMORANDUM DECISION</b>
14	Plaintiff,
15	
16	BETTY SHINN,
17	Defendarit.
18	The Debtor has filed an "Emergency Motion for Reconsideration to Reinstate Case."
19	The motion refers to the dismissal of an adversary proceeding, which this court dismissed on
20	January 10, 2008, for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute.
21	In the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and in the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy
22	Procedure, there is no mechanism for this court to reinstate a dismissed adversary proceeding. The
23	only way in which a court can "reconsider" an order of the type at issue here (a dismissed order) is
24	to treat the motion as a FED. R. CIV. P. 60 motion for relief from judgment or order. FED. R. BANKR.
25	P. 9024 incorporates Role 60.
26	The only portion of Rule 60 which would apply here is subpart 60(b)(1), which allows
27	a court to relieve a party from a final order or judgment for "mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or
28	excusable neglect."

The order is final. It was entered on January 10, 2008, and not timely appealed with
 in the ten-day period for taking an appeal of a final order. FED. R. BANKR. P. 8002(a).

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Plaintiff David Weik states, in his motion, that he never received service of the January 9, 2008 status hearing. The court's file reveals that the clerk mailed a copy of the "Notice of Status Hearing on Adversary" on December 22, 2007 to:

## David Lynn Weik P.O. Box 30802 Tucson, AZ 85751-0802

(Dkts. 48, 49, and 50.) This is the same address which appears on the instant motion, as well as the original complaint. The notice was never returned to the Clerk, marked "undeliverable" or noted as not received in any other manner. All of the other participants in the process, however, did receive the same notice and appeared at the required time and place on January 9, 2008.

A person who elects to represent themselves has the same duties and responsibilities 13 to know and understand legal procedures as an attorney. King v. Ativen, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 14 1987) (holding that pro se litigants "must tollow the same rules of procedure that govern other 15 litigants."); Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 54 (9th Gir. 1995) ("Although we construe pleadings 16 liberally in their favor, pro se litigants are bound by the rules of procedure."); see also Jacobsen v. 17 Filler, 790 F.2d 1362, 1364 (9th Cir, 1986) [P]ro se litigants in the ordinary civil case should not 18 be treated more favorably than parties with attorneys of record."). One such obligation is to monitor 19 the court's docket on a regular basis, in order to keep oneself advised of the case status. See In re 20 Delaney, 29 F.3d 516, 517 (9th Sir. 1994) (parties have an "affirmative duty" to monitor the docket 21 to determine entry of orders); In re Sweet Transfer & Storage, Inc., 896 F.2d 1189, 1193 (9th Cir. 22 23 1990) (same).

It is a rule of faw that a document, posted in the U.S. mails, is presumed received
unless overcome by competent evidence to the contrary. <u>In re La Sierra Fin. Servs., Inc.</u>, 290 B.R.
718, 732 (9th Cir. BAP 2002).

Plaintiff's unsworn statement that he never received the court's mailing does not rise
to a level which is sufficient to set aside a duly-entered order.

