FOR PUBLICATION 2 3 4 5 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT 6 OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS 7 CIVIL ACTION NO. 98-1310D JULIA KOTOMAR NORITA, by and through her Attorney-In-Fact, CLAUDIO KOTOMAR NORITA, Plaintiff, 10 ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S 11 MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION v. OF THE 9/27/02 RULING EXCLUDING COMMONWEALTH OF THE **EVIDENCE PURSUANT TO 7 CMC §** 12 NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS, and 3308 John Does 1 to 10, 13 14 Defendant. 15 16 I. INTRODUCTION 17 **THIS MATTER** came on for hearing on October 15, 2002, in Courtroom 205A at 10:00 a.m. 18 on Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration of the Court's ruling of September 27, 2002, excluding evidence 19 prohibited by 7 CMC § 3308. Brien Sers Nicholas, Esq. appeared for Plaintiff ("Plaintiff"). Assistant 20 Attorney General Andrew Clayton appeared for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 21 ("Commonwealth"). 22 Prior to the commencement of trial on September 27, 2002, and after considering the arguments 23 of counsels, the Court granted the Commonwealth's oral motion in limine excluding any evidence of any 24 offer or counteroffer for the sale, purchase, or exchange of land, money settlements, land exchanges or land 25 purchase by the government pursuant to 7 CMC § 3308. 26 II. QUESTION PRESENTED 27 Whether to grant Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration of the September 27, 2002 Order granting 28 Defendant's motion in limine pursuant to 7 CMC § 3308, on the basis that the action is one in inverse

condemnation and not one initiated by the Commonwealth through its eminent domain powers.

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III. ANALYSIS

Generally, a motion for reconsideration is granted if the movant establishes that there is an intervening change of controlling law, discovery of new evidence, or the need to correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice. *Camacho v. J.C. Tenorio Enter.*, *Inc.*, 2 N.M.I. 407, 414 (1992).

In this case, Plaintiff moves the Court for a reconsideration of its September 27, 2002 decision on the basis that 7 CMC § 3308 does not apply in this case because section 3308 applies only to eminent domain cases and not to inverse condemnation cases. *See* Pl.'s Mot. to Reconsider Exclusion of Pl.'s Evidence Pursuant to 7 CMC § 3308 at 2-4. Section 3308 provides that:

[n]o offer or counteroffer for the sale, purchase or exchange of land shall be admissible as evidence in *any eminent domain action* in either the Commonwealth Trial Court or the Federal District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands. Nor shall evidence of money settlements, land exchanges, or land purchases by the government be admissible in such actions.

7 CMC § 3308 (emphasis added). Plaintiff argues that 7 CMC § 3308 plainly reads that the exclusion of evidence applies only to "any eminent domain action" and since the action at bar is an action in inverse condemnation and was not an eminent domain action initiated by the Commonwealth, the statute is inapplicable. Plaintiff, however, fails to cite any legal authority or legislative history (nor has the court found any) to support his argument.

This Court is not persuaded by Plaintiff's arguments. As this Court stated in its June 18, 2002 Order Denying Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, Plaintiff's right to just compensation under the Doctrine of Inverse Condemnation arises from the taking of Plaintiff's property for public purpose by the Commonwealth through the exercise of its eminent domain powers. *See Norita v.* Commonwealth, Civ. No. 98-1310 (N.M.I. Super. Ct. June 18, 2002) (Order Denying Commonwealth's Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment at 6-8). *See also First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Glendale v. County of Los Angeles*, 482 U.S. 304, 315-16; 107 S. Ct. 2378, 2385-86, 96 L. Ed. 2d 250, 263-64 (1987). The fact that condemnation proceedings were not instituted by the Commonwealth and that the right was asserted in a suit by Plaintiff does not change the essential nature of the claim. *See Id.* Clearly, this action, although couched as an action in inverse condemnation, involves the exercise of the Commonwealth's power of eminent domain. As such, the Court's ruling of September 27, 2002, filed on

September 30, 2002, excluding evidence pursuant to 7 CMC § 3308 remains unchanged. IV. CONCLUSION For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration is **DENIED**. **SO ORDERED** this 25th day of October 2002. /s/ Virginia S. Sablan Onerheim VIRGINIA S. SABLAN ONERHEIM, Associate Judge