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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MILES HALL,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
vs.  
  
NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

CASE NO. 08CV1195 JLS (WVG)  
  
**ORDER DENYING  
DEFENDANTS’ MOTION  
PURSUANT TO FRCP RULE  
59(a)(2) TO TAKE ADDITIONAL  
TESTIMONY OR ORDER TRIAL;  
OR ALTERNATIVELY FRCP  
RULE 59(e) TO AMEND OR  
ALTER JUDGMENT**  
  
(Doc. No. 164.)

Presently before the Court is Defendants’ motion pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(a)(2) to take additional testimony or order trial; or alternatively Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 59(e) to amend or alter judgment. (Doc. No. 164 (Mot.)) Also before the Court is Plaintiff’s response in opposition (Doc. No. 167 (Opp’n)) and Defendants’ reply. (Doc. No. 168 (Reply).) For the reasons stated below, Defendants’ motion is **DENIED**.

**BACKGROUND**

The factual and procedural background as set forth in this Court’s Order on July 1, 2010, is hereby incorporated by reference. (See Doc. No. 144 (Order) at 1, available at *Hall v. Nat’l Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.*, 2010 WL 2650271 (S.D. Cal. July 1, 2010).) The Court continues the story with the motions surrounding the July 1, 2010, Order.

On April 16, 2010, Defendants filed a motion for summary judgment on Plaintiff’s second cause of action, breach of contract. (Doc. No. 63.) Defendants argued that summary adjudication on

1 the claim was appropriate because Defendants had already paid Plaintiff what Plaintiff was entitled  
2 to under Robert Hall’s insurance policy. (*Id.* at 3.) Three days later, Plaintiff filed a motion for partial  
3 summary judgment, requesting the Court adjudicate Plaintiff’s first cause of action for declaratory  
4 judgment regarding benefits payable under Robert Hall’s insurance policy. (Doc. No. 95.)

5 The Court proceeded with Plaintiff’s motion first and issued an Order on July 1, 2010.  
6 (Order.) The Court granted Plaintiff’s motion for partial summary judgment on the first cause of  
7 action for declaratory relief. (*Id.* at 1.) In the opening salvo, the Court noted it was appropriate to  
8 adjudicate Plaintiff’s rights under the “group policy and/or the Certificate.” (*Id.* at 6.) And continuing  
9 down that path brought the Court to the conclusion that Robert Hall—and by extension, Plaintiff—was  
10 “entitled to \$1 million in coverage.” (*Id.* at 14.)

11 In light of its finding on the first cause of action, the Court ordered supplemental briefing on  
12 the issue whether there were any genuine issues of fact remaining for trial as to Plaintiff’s cause of  
13 action for breach of contract—the subject of Defendants’ earlier motion for summary judgment. (*Id.*  
14 at 14.) After considering the supplemental briefing, the Court issued its Order on August 26, 2010.  
15 (Doc. No. 157.) The Court denied Defendants’ motion on the breach of contract claim and *sua sponte*  
16 granted summary judgment on the claim in Plaintiff’s favor. A judgement was entered against  
17 Defendants soon thereafter. (Doc. No. 161.) These events serve as the backdrop for Defendants’  
18 present motion.

## 19 DISCUSSION

20 Defendants request the Court to consider additional testimony or order trial under Federal Rule  
21 of Civil Procedure Rule 59(a), or alternatively to amend the Court’s judgment in favor of Defendants  
22 under Rule 59(e). Although framed confusingly, the heart of the matter concerns the Court’s  
23 adjudication of Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment. In deciding Plaintiff’s cause of action for  
24 declaratory judgment, the Court found it proper to consider Plaintiff’s rights under Robert Hall’s  
25 “group policy and/or the Certificate.” (Order at 6.) Defendants argue that it was blindsided and did  
26 not know that the Court was going to consider that issue. As a result, Defendants argue that it was not  
27 given an opportunity to provide all of its evidence.

28 According to Defendants, Plaintiff’s complaint and motion for summary judgment requested

1 adjudication of Plaintiff's rights under a "temporary insurance policy" only. As a result, Defendants  
2 were not apprised that the Court would consider Plaintiff's rights under the group policy. (Mot. at 3;  
3 Order at 6.) Defendants contend that if the group policy was at issue, Defendants would have  
4 submitted "the declaration of insurance expert Carl Sadler and legal authorities demonstrating that the  
5 terms in the Certificate are properly explained by trade usage." (Mot. at 3.) This evidence would have  
6 been relevant to the Court's adjudication of whether the Certificate given to Robert Hall was  
7 ambiguous; which in turn was relevant to the amount of coverage the policy provided. (Order at 10.)

8 Under the circumstances, the Court construes Defendants' motion as requesting  
9 reconsideration of the Court's Order on Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment. Reconsideration  
10 is appropriate when (1) the district court is presented with newly-discovered evidence, (2) the district  
11 court committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) there is an intervening  
12 change in controlling law. *School Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255,  
13 1263 (9th Cir. 1993). "A Rule 59(e) motion may not be used to . . . present evidence for the first time  
14 when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in the litigation." *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate*  
15 *of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000) (citing *389 Orange St. Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656,  
16 665 (9th Cir. 1999)) "Ultimately, the decision on a motion for reconsideration lies in the Court's sound  
17 discretion." *Photomedex, Inc. v. Irwin*, 2010 WL 3789639, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 27, 2010).

18 The Court finds no basis for reconsideration. The core of Defendants' argument in favor of  
19 reconsideration is that the Court *sua sponte* decided the issue of Plaintiff's rights under "the group  
20 policy." (Mot. at 3.) And because of this, Defendants were not given an opportunity to provide  
21 evidence relevant to the Court's decision. But this mischaracterizes the Plaintiff's FAC, Plaintiff's  
22 motion for summary judgment, and the Court's consideration of both. Defendants had the opportunity  
23 to provide the Court with the evidence it wishes the Court to consider now. Having failed to provide  
24 it earlier, the Court will not reconsider its Order on the basis that Defendants now regret their strategic  
25 decision.

26 The entirety of the circumstances provided Defendants with substantial warning regarding the  
27 scope of Plaintiff's first cause of action and—by extension—Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment.  
28 The Court restates its interpretation of the scope of Plaintiff's first cause of action as follows:

1 The first cause of action also asserts that Plaintiff is entitled to \$1 million in coverage  
2 because “[t]here was no conspicuous plain or clear statement of any lesser limit of  
3 liability or any reduction of benefits payable to Robert Hall’s beneficiary ever  
4 communicated to Robert Hall prior to his death on March 6, 2007.” ([FAC] ¶ 18.) To  
5 this point, the issue becomes whether the limitation as set forth in the group policy  
6 and/or the Certificate is enforceable.

7 (Order at 6.) And the Court stands by its reasoning here. The FAC gave Defendants sufficient  
8 warning that more than the “Temporary Insurance” was at issue. In fact, the entirety of Robert  
9 Hall’s insurance coverage was at issue.

10 Moreover, Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment provided Defendants opportunity to  
11 enter its evidence. Defendants wish to submit “the declaration of insurance expert Carl Sadler and  
12 legal authorities” in order to demonstrate that the terms “AD&D” and “CSL” on the insurance  
13 certificate were “properly explained by customary and trade meaning.” (Mot. at 3, 5.) This issue  
14 was raised in Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment. The entirety of roman numeral III—  
15 spanning pages nearly ten pages—discussed Plaintiff’s interpretation of its rights under Robert  
16 Hall’s insurance policy. This required Plaintiff to argue that the insurance Certificate provided to  
17 Robert Hall was not plain, clear, and conspicuous. And a significant portion of this rested on  
18 whether the terms CSL and AD&D.

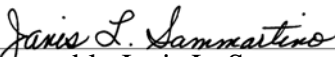
19 Thus, the Court finds that Defendants had the opportunity to provide this evidence before  
20 the entry of judgment. Having no other basis for reconsideration, Defendants’ motion is  
21 **DENIED.**

### 22 CONCLUSION

23 Defendants request this court to either consider additional testimony or order trial under  
24 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 59(a), or alternatively to amend the Court’s judgment in favor  
25 of Defendants under Rule 59(e). The Court finds that Defendants wish to proffer evidence that could  
26 have been provided before the entry of judgment. As a result, the Court finds no basis for  
27 reconsidering the Orders underlying the judgment in this case. Defendants’ motion is **DENIED.**

28 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED: November 22, 2010

  
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Honorable Janis L. Sammartino  
United States District Judge