

1 alleged negligence, Co-defendant argues that this court was mistaken in ruling that only a jury could
2 decide whether the nurses had breached the standard of care. (Id. at 12.) Moreover, Co-defendants
3 contend that the evidence already presented failed to establish the causal nexus between the nurses
4 alleged negligence and the death of Sanchez Vidal, as required in a medical malpractice case. (Id.
5 at 15.)

6 Motions for reconsideration are generally analyzed under Fed.R.Civ.P. 59 or 60, depending
7 on the time at which the motion is served. Perez-Perez v. Popular Leasing Rental, Inc., 993 F.2d
8 281, 284 (1st Cir. 1993). “If a motion is served within ten days of the rendition of judgment, the
9 motion will ordinarily fall under Rule 59(e). If the motion is served after that time it falls under Rule
10 60(b).” Id. at 284 (quoting Van Skiver v. United States, 952 F.2d 1241 (10th Cir. 1991)). The court
11 notes that Rule 59(e) was amended by Congress to extend the ten day limitation period to 28 days
12 after the entry of judgment. See Fed.R.Civ.P. 59(e); see also Fed.R.Civ.P. 59, advisory committee
13 note (time period changed from 10 days after entry of judgment to 28 days, effective December 1,
14 2009). Here, the motion was filed on July 8, 2010, 10 days after judgment was entered granting in
15 part and denying in part Co-defendant’ motion for summary judgment. (Docket No. 207.) Thus,
16 the court considers Co-defendant’ motion under the Rule 59(e) standard, elaborated as follows.

17 “Rule 59(e) motions are granted only where the movant shows a manifest error of law or
18 newly discovered evidence.” Prescott v. Higgins, 538 F.3d 32, 45 (1st Cir. 2008) (quoting Kansky
19 v. Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New Eng., 492 F.3d 54, 60 (1st Cir. 2007)). Because the movant must
20 “clearly establish” a manifest error of law or present newly discovered evidence, it is “very difficult
21 to prevail” on a Rule 59(e) motion. Marie v. Allied Home Mortgage Corp., 402 F.3d 1, 7 n.2 (1st
22 Cir. 2005) (citations omitted); see also Villanueva-Mendez v. Nieves Vazquez, 360 F. Supp. 2d 320,
23 324 (D.P.R. 2005) (noting that motions for reconsideration are “typically denied”). There are only
24 four recognized grounds upon which the court could grant a Rule 59(e) motion for reconsideration:
25 (1) manifest error of law or fact upon which the court’s judgment is based; (2) newly discovered or
26 previously unavailable evidence; (3) if it is necessary to prevent manifest injustice; and (4)
27 intervening change in controlling law. See Marie, 402 F.3d at 7 n.2 (citing 11 Charles Alan Wright
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1 & Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 2810.1 (2d ed. 1995)); see also Shrader v. CSX
2 Transp., Inc., 70 F.3d 255, 257 (2nd Cir.1995) (“The standard for granting such a motion is strict,
3 and reconsideration will generally be denied unless the moving party can point to a controlling
4 decision or data that the court overlooked – matters, in other words, that might reasonably be
5 expected to alter the conclusion reached by the court.”)

6 The First Circuit has repeatedly warned movants that a motion for reconsideration may not
7 be used by the losing party “to repeat old arguments previously considered and rejected, or to raise
8 new legal theories that should have been raised earlier.” National Metal Finishing Com. v.
9 BarclaysAmerican/Commercial, Inc., 899 F.2d 119, 123 (1st Cir. 1990); see, e.g., United States v.
10 \$23,000 in U.S. Currency, 356 F.3d 157, 165 n. 9 (1st Cir. 2004) (“The repetition of previous
11 arguments is not sufficient to prevail on a Rule 59(e) motion.”); F.D.I.C. Ins. Co. v. World
12 University, Inc., 978 F.2d 10, 16 (1st Cir. 1992) (motions under Rule 59(e) “may not be used to
13 argue a new legal theory.”).

14 In the present case, the court considered all the evidence presented in relation to the summary
15 judgment motion and determined that no evidence had been presented establishing that PCH had
16 taken into account Dr. Noya’s medical malpractice background when granting him clinical
17 privileges. Furthermore, the court also considered the evidence presented with respect to the nurses’
18 alleged negligence and concluded that the parties had failed to present evidence regarding the
19 required standard of care. For said reasons, the court denied summary judgment.

20 The court does not find that it committed a manifest error of law, nor has Co-defendant
21 pointed out an intervening change in the law. As their argument is based on old evidence and
22 constitutes a rehashing of arguments already presented for summary judgment, the court must
23 **DENY** reconsideration on this ground.

24 **SO ORDERED.**

25 In San Juan, Puerto Rico this ____ day of July, 2010.

26 *S/Gustavo A. Gelpi*

27 GUSTAVO A. GELPI

28 United States District Judge