

59(e). Rule 59(e) allows a court to alter or amend a prior Judgment. “A Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e) motion should be granted only when there is newly discovered evidence or manifest errors of law or fact in the initial ruling. Asking the district court to re-examine an unfavorable ruling is not the purpose of Rule 59(e).” *Helton v. Ramsay*, - -- F. App’x ---, 2014 WL 2071585, *2 (11th Cir. 2014) (citations omitted). Here, Plaintiff has neither presented any new evidence, nor identified any manifest error. Rather, Plaintiff is simply seeking to “relitigate old matters, raise argument or present evidence that could have been raised prior to the entry of judgment,” none of which is a basis for relief in a Rule 59(e) motion. *Michael Linet, Inc. v. Village of Wellington, Fla.*, 408 F.3d 757, 763 (11th Cir. 2005) (citations omitted). Because Plaintiff is not entitled to relief under Rule 59(e), his motion to vacate is appropriately **DENIED**.

SO ORDERED, this 19th day of June, 2014.

S/ Marc T. Treadwell
MARC T. TREADWELL, JUDGE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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