



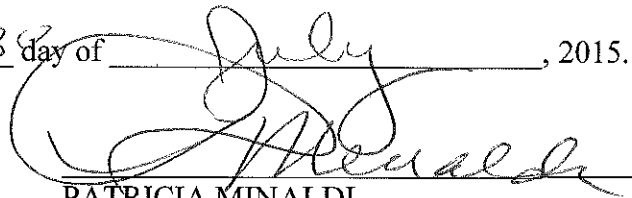
2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 154608, at \*6 (W.D. La. Oct. 25, 2013) (citing *Livingston Downs Racing Ass'n v. Jefferson Downs Corp.*, 259 F. Supp. 2d 471, 475 (M.D. La. 2002)). See also *Jones v. Herlin*, No. 12-1978, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 101237, at \*2 (W.D. La. Jul. 14, 2014) (citing *Stoffels ex rel. SBC Telephone Concession Plan v. SBC Communications, Inc.*, 677 F.3d 720, 726-28 (5th Cir. 2012)). “The Rule 59(e) standards are particularly illustrative for assessing [a Rule 54(b) motion] because the motion clearly calls into question the correctness of [the] [c]ourt’s prior ruling.” *Id.* at \*2-3.

Such a motion should only be granted where there is “(1) an intervening change in controlling law; (2) the availability of new evidence not previously available; and (3) the need to correct a clear error of law or fact or to prevent a manifest injustice.” *Id.* at \*3 (citing *Brown v. Miss. Co-op Extension Serv.*, 89 Fed. Appx. 437, 439 (5th Cir. 2004)). However, the Fifth Circuit has stated that such motions are “not the proper vehicle for rehashing evidence, legal theories, or arguments that could have been offered or raised before the entry of judgment.” *Templet v. Hydrochem, Inc.*, 367 F.3d 473, 479 (5th Cir. 2004) (citing *Simon v. United States*, 891 F.2d 1154, 1159 (5th Cir. 1990)).

The plaintiffs have not shown an intervening change in controlling law, the availability of new evidence, or that the court made a clear error of law or fact. There is no manifest injustice in hearing this matter in Mexico instead of Louisiana. Accordingly,

**IT IS ORDERED** that the plaintiffs’ Motion [Doc. 65] be and hereby is **DENIED**.

Lake Charles, Louisiana, this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of July, 2015.



PATRICIA MINALDI  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE