

taxes in estimating economic loss. *Paducah Area Public Library v. Terry*, 655 S.W.2d 19, 23–24 (Ky.App.1983).

The second question, whether failure to consider future taxes would be punitive, and thus barred by the Act, is more difficult. Federal law on deduction of future taxes under the Act has primarily been discussed by this court in the context of when “state law is silent or unclear.” *Kirchgessner*, 958 F.2d at 160–61, discussing *Kalavity v. United States*, 584 F.2d 809, 812–13 (6th Cir.1978) (*Kalavity*). Kentucky law, however, is neither silent nor unclear on the issue of deducting future taxes from wage estimates.

Income tax can therefore be deducted from future wage estimates in Act cases applying Kentucky law only if the deduction is required by the Act because failure to deduct would be punitive. 28 U.S.C. § 2674; *Kirchgessner*, 958 F.2d at 159; *Flannery v. United States*, 718 F.2d 108, 110–11 (4th Cir.1983) (*Flannery*); *Harden v. United States*, 688 F.2d 1025, 1029 (5th Cir. Unit B 1982) (*Harden*); *Hollinger v. United States*, 651 F.2d 636, 642 (9th Cir.1981) (*Hollinger*).

While this court has not determined the specific issue of whether inclusion of estimated income tax in future wage estimates is “punitive,” it has determined a very similar issue, which we deem controlling. In *Kalavity*, we held that a wrongful death damage award cannot be reduced because the spouse has subsequently remarried and is receiving support from another husband. 584 F.2d at 811. We stated:

In excluding “punitive” damages from the coverage of the Tort Claims Act, we believe that Congress simply prohibited use of a retributive theory of punishment against the government, not a theory of damages which would exclude all customary damages awarded under traditional tort law principles which mix theories of compensation and deterrence together.

Id. Inclusion of future income tax in wage estimates is clearly not motivated by a “retributive theory of punishment.” Using the definition of “punitive” established in *Kalavity*, we must reverse the district court’s exclusion of estimated future income taxes from the damage award. In so doing, we recog-

nize that the district court was following a majority of the courts of appeal that have considered this issue and have determined that inclusion of estimated income taxes is punitive. *Flannery*, 718 F.2d at 111; *Harden*, 688 F.2d at 1029; *Hollinger*, 651 F.2d at 642. But see *Manko v. United States*, 830 F.2d 831, 836 (8th Cir.1987) (deducting income taxes not punitive). We are bound by *Kalavity*, however, and therefore reverse.

The finding of unethical conduct and the imposition of sanctions are REVERSED and damages are VACATED and case REMANDED for entry of interest and damages in accordance with this opinion.



SAULT STE. MARIE TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; Hannahville Indian Community; Bay Mills Indian Community, Plaintiffs,

Lac Vieux Desert Band Of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians,
Plaintiff–Appellant,

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
of Michigan, Intervenor,

v.

John M. ENGLER, Governor,
Defendant–Appellee,

State of Michigan, Defendant.

No. 97–1648.

United States Court of Appeals,
Sixth Circuit.

Argued April 21, 1998.

Decided June 5, 1998.

Indian tribes brought action against Governor of Michigan seeking declaration

that state failed to negotiate in good faith under Indian Gaming Regulatory Act for purposes of entering tribal-state compact. Following entry of consent judgment requiring tribes to make payments to State of Michigan contingent upon tribes holding the exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance in Michigan, the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Benjamin F. Gibson, J., District Judge, entered order finding that tribes continued to hold such exclusive right and denied motion of Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians to alter or amend judgment. Lac Vieux Desert Band appealed. The Court of Appeals, Boyce F. Martin, Jr., Chief Judge, held that Indian tribes retained exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance in Michigan despite enactment of Michigan Gaming Control and Revenue Act.

Affirmed.

1. Federal Courts ⇨776, 850.1

District court's interpretation of a consent decree or judgment is a matter of law subject to de novo review, and the underlying findings of fact are reviewed for clear error.

2. Federal Courts ⇨776

Court of Appeals uses "deferential de novo" standard in reviewing the interpretation of a consent judgment by the district court that crafted the consent judgment.

3. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2397.1

Consent decrees and judgments are binding contracts.

4. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2397.5

Interpretation of a consent decree or judgment is a question of contractual interpretation.

5. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2397.5

Consent judgment formed in the State of Michigan would be interpreted under Michigan law.

6. Contracts ⇨147(1)

Under Michigan law, the primary goal in the construction or interpretation of any contract is to honor the intent of the parties.

7. Contracts ⇨147(2)

Under Michigan law, court interpreting contract must look for the intent of the parties in the words used in the instrument.

8. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2397.5

Under Michigan law, Indian tribes retained "exclusive right to operate" electronic games of chance in Michigan, and thus continued to be required to make certain payments to State of Michigan pursuant to consent decree, despite enactment of Michigan Gaming Control and Revenue Act, which authorized grant of up to three licenses for casino gaming in Detroit, inasmuch as no casino license had yet been granted to nontribal group. M.C.L.A. §§ 432.204, 432.206.

See publication Words and Phrases for other judicial constructions and definitions.

9. Federal Courts ⇨776

Determination of whether a contract is ambiguous, thereby making extrinsic evidence admissible for interpretive purposes, is a question of law and therefore subject to de novo review.

10. Contracts ⇨143(3)

Evidence ⇨448

Under Michigan law, a court does not have the right to make a different contract for the parties or to look to extrinsic testimony to determine their intent when the words used by them are clear and unambiguous and have a definite meaning.

11. Contracts ⇨143(2)

Contract is ambiguous under Michigan law, thereby making extrinsic evidence admissible for interpretive purposes, if its words may reasonably be understood in different ways.

12. Evidence ⇨450(2)

That district court declined to adopt Indian tribe's interpretation of phrase "exclusive right to operate" in consent decree requiring tribe to make payments to State of Michigan contingent upon tribe's retention of exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance did not compel finding that such phrase was ambiguous under Michigan law,

thereby making extrinsic evidence admissible for interpretive purposes.

13. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2397.5

Accountant's testimony about economic damages that Indian tribe would suffer from enactment of Michigan Gaming Control and Revenue Act, authorizing grant of up to three licenses for casino gaming in Detroit, was irrelevant to issue of whether tribe retained exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance in Michigan, so as to continue to be required under Michigan law to make certain payments to State of Michigan pursuant to consent decree; such testimony did not relate to formation of consent decree. M.C.L.A. §§ 432.204, 432.206.

14. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2397.5

Excerpt from brief filed by Governor of Michigan in state lawsuit, purportedly showing that Governor regarded Indian tribes' obligation to make certain payments to State of Michigan pursuant to consent decree as terminated merely with passage of legislation allowing gambling, was irrelevant to issue of whether tribe retained exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance in Michigan, so as to continue to be required under Michigan law to make payments; excerpt did not relate to formation of consent decree. M.C.L.A. §§ 432.204, 432.206.

15. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2397.5

Bankers' testimony about difficulty that Indian tribes would experience getting loans in light of enactment of Michigan Gaming Control and Revenue Act, authorizing grant of up to three licenses for casino gaming in Detroit, was irrelevant to issue of whether tribe retained exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance in Michigan, so as to continue to be required under Michigan law to make certain payments to State of Michigan pursuant to consent decree; such testimony did not relate to formation of consent decree. M.C.L.A. §§ 432.204, 432.206.

16. Evidence ⇨448

Under Michigan law, for extrinsic evidence to be relevant, it must relate to the formation of the contract.

17. Federal Courts ⇨829

Denial of a motion to alter or amend a judgment is typically reviewed for abuse of discretion. Fed.Rules Civ.Proc.Rule 59(e), 28 U.S.C.A.

18. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2655

Indian tribe's argument, that Michigan Gaming Control and Revenue Act transferred control over the exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance to Michigan Gaming Control Board and City of Detroit, could not be raised on motion to alter or amend judgment in tribe's action alleging that Act ended their exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance, and that they thus were no longer required to make certain payments to State of Michigan under consent decree; tribe could have, but did not, raise such argument before district court ruled on motion to compel compliance with decree. M.C.L.A. §§ 432.204, 432.206; Fed.Rules Civ.Proc.Rule 59(e), 28 U.S.C.A.

19. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2655

Motion to alter or amend judgment is not an opportunity to re-argue a case; thus, parties should not use them to raise arguments which could, and should, have been made before judgment issued. Fed.Rules Civ.Proc.Rule 59(e), 28 U.S.C.A.

20. Federal Civil Procedure ⇨2653, 2655

Motions to alter or amend judgment must either clearly establish a manifest error of law or must present newly discovered evidence. Fed.Rules Civ.Proc.Rule 59(e), 28 U.S.C.A.

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Before: MARTIN, Chief Judge;
SUHRHEINRICH and SILER, Circuit
Judges.

OPINION

BOYCE F. MARTIN, JR., Chief Judge.

The stakes are often high in gambling, and millions of dollars are riding on the interpretation of a consent judgment in this Indian gaming case. At issue is whether several Michigan Indian tribes are obligated to continue making payments to the State of Michigan under the terms of a consent judgment entered several years ago. According to the consent judgment, the obligation to make payments is contingent upon the Tribes holding the "exclusive right to operate" electronic games of chance in Michigan. *Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians v. Engler*, No. 1:90-CV-611 (W.D.Mich. Aug. 20, 1993). The district court determined that the Tribes still hold the exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance, and in reaching that conclusion it excluded extrinsic evidence regarding the interpretation of the consent judgment. *Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians v. Engler*, No. 1:90-CV-611 (W.D.Mich. March 17, 1997). We agree with the district court's interpretation of the consent judgment and with its decision to exclude extrinsic evidence. We also hold that

the district court ruled correctly in denying the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians' motion to alter or amend the judgment under Fed.R.Civ.P. 59(e). *Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians v. Engler*, No. 1:90-CV-611 (W.D.Mich. May 20, 1997). We therefore affirm the district court's decisions.

I.

This case grew out of a dispute between several Indian tribes and the State of Michigan over the issuance of gaming permits. The Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Hannahville Indian Community, Bay Mills Indian Community, and Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians filed suit against the State of Michigan in the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan on July 10, 1990. The Tribes, which are all federally acknowledged Indian tribes, alleged that the State was not negotiating in good faith to conclude a Tribal/State gaming contract under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. §§ 2701-2721. On March 26, 1992, the district court dismissed the case after determining that the Eleventh Amendment barred the suit against the State. *Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians v. Michigan*, 800 F.Supp. 1484 (W.D.Mich.1992). The Sixth Circuit found that it did not have jurisdiction over the appeal. *Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians v. Michigan*, 5 F.3d 147 (6th Cir.1993). While the appeal was pending, the Tribes filed an amended complaint on May 5, 1992, naming Michigan Governor John Engler, rather than the State of Michigan, as defendant.

The parties stipulated for the entry of a consent judgment, and the district court entered the judgment on August 20, 1993. Under the consent judgment, the State and the Tribes were directed to enter a gaming compact under which the Tribes would operate electronic games of chance. The consent judgment called for the Tribes to make semi-annual payments to the Michigan Strategic Fund of eight percent of the net win at each casino from electronic games of chance. The

Tribes were obligated to continue making the payments "only so long as the tribes collectively enjoy the exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance in Michigan..." The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan was also added as a party for the purpose of the consent judgment. The court dismissed the case with prejudice but retained jurisdiction to enforce the consent judgment. The parties operated under the terms of the judgment for about three years.

In the November 5, 1996, general election, the people of Michigan voted on and adopted "Proposal E," the Michigan Gaming Control and Revenue Act. (codified at Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 432.201–432.216 (West Supp. 1998)). The Michigan Gaming Control and Revenue Act became effective on December 5 and was amended by S.B. No. 569, 89th Leg. Reg. Sess. (Mich.1997) (codified as amended at Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 432.201–432.226 (West Supp.1998)). The Act established the Michigan Gaming Control Board and authorized the Board to grant up to three licenses for casino gaming in Detroit. Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 432.204, § 432.206 (West Supp.1998). Under the current law, before the applicant can apply to the Michigan Gaming Control Board, Detroit must pass an ordinance regulating gaming, the applicant must establish a development agreement with the city, and the applicant must have a plan for community investment or involvement. Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 432.206(1) (West Supp.1998). When these criteria, among others, are met, the application is forwarded to the Michigan Gaming Control Board. Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 432.206(1) (West Supp.1998). Under Michigan law, a casino is "a building in which gaming is conducted," and gaming is defined as operating "any gambling game or gambling operation." Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 432.202(g), (x) (West Supp.1998). Therefore, a casino license necessarily includes the right to operate electronic games of chance.

In response to the passage of "Proposal E," several of the Tribes notified the State

that they would no longer make their semi-annual payments because their exclusive rights to operate casino games had been terminated. On December 9, 1996, Governor Engler filed a motion to compel compliance with the consent judgment. On March 14, 1997, the district court issued an opinion and order granting in part and denying in part Governor Engler's motion to compel compliance with the consent judgment. On March 28, the Lac Vieux filed a motion under Rule 59(e) to alter or amend judgment. On May 20, the court denied the Lac Vieux's Rule 59(e) motion. The Lac Vieux filed a timely motion of appeal of the March 17 and May 20 orders on June 13. The Lac Vieux tribe is the only tribe involved in the appeal.¹

II.

A. Meaning of "Exclusive Right to Operate"

[1, 2] At issue in this case is the interpretation of the consent judgment. A district court's interpretation of a consent decree or judgment is a matter of law subject to de novo review, and the underlying findings of fact are reviewed for clear error. *Huguley v. General Motors Corp.*, 67 F.3d 129, 132 (6th Cir.1995). Where as here, though, we are reviewing the interpretation of a consent judgment by the district court that crafted the consent judgment, it is probably more accurate to describe our standard of review as "deferential de novo." It is only sensible to give the court that wrote the consent judgment greater deference when it is parsing its own work. As this Court has noted: "[a]t first blush, giving substantial deference to the district court's interpretation of the [consent] decree appears to be inconsistent with de novo review. Yet, in *Brown v. Neeb*, 644 F.2d 551, 558 n. 12 (6th Cir.1981), we explained that the district court's reading of the decree was merely an additional tool for contract interpretation." *Huguley v. General Motors Corp.*, 52 F.3d 1364, 1369–70 (6th Cir.1995). As the Court noted in *Brown*,

1. The Lac Vieux filed a separate case against the Michigan Gaming Control Board, and others, alleging that "Proposal E" was an impairment of contract in violation of the Michigan and United States Constitutions. The district court granted

the defendants' motion for summary judgment. *Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians v. Michigan Gaming Control Bd.*, No. 2:97–CV–67 (W.D.Mich. Oct. 31, 1997).

"[f]ew persons are in a better position to understand the meaning of a consent decree than the district judge who oversaw and approved it." 644 F.2d at 558 n. 12. We agree, and we will review the district court's decision accordingly.

[3-7] Consent decrees and judgments are binding contracts. *See id.* at 557. The interpretation of a consent decree or judgment is a question of contractual interpretation. *Huguley*, 67 F.3d at 132. Because this contract was formed in the State of Michigan, it is interpreted under Michigan law. *Sawyer v. Arum*, 690 F.2d 590, 593 (6th Cir.1982). Under Michigan law, "[t]he primary goal in the construction or interpretation of any contract is to honor the intent of the parties." *Rash-eed v. Chrysler Corp.*, 445 Mich. 109, 517 N.W.2d 19, 29 n. 28 (1994). The Court "must look for the intent of the parties in the words used in the instrument." *Michigan Chandelier Co. v. Morse*, 297 Mich. 41, 297 N.W. 64, 67 (1941).

[8] This dispute centers on the words "exclusive right to operate," and even more directly on the words "exclusive right." What is an exclusive right? The Lac Vieux contend that when "Proposal E" was signed into law the Tribes lost their exclusive right and therefore no longer needed to make payments to the State. The district court held that "the Tribes lose their 'exclusive right to operate' when the [Michigan Gaming Control Board] issues a license to operate a casino to a person or entity other than the Tribes." Although the State originally contended that the Tribes' obligation to make payments lasted until another casino operator actually began to operate a casino, it now agrees with the district court's middle position that the obligation lasts until another operator receives a license.

The Lac Vieux raise several points of contention with the district court opinion. They argue that, "[s]ince Proposal E became effective . . . the operation of electronic games of chance is no longer prohibited in the State of Michigan." They hang this argument on a definition of "prohibited" extracted from the Supreme Court opinion in *California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*, 480 U.S. 202, 107 S.Ct. 1083, 94 L.Ed.2d 244 (1987).

In *Cabazon*, the Court distinguished between "criminal/prohibitory" laws and "civil/regulatory" laws in determining that federal law did not permit California to regulate tribal bingo enterprises. *Id.* at 209-11, 107 S.Ct. 1083. The Lac Vieux contend that *Cabazon*'s definition of "prohibit" is relevant because the district court in this case determined that the Tribes have an exclusive right "as long as others are prohibited or shut out from the 'right to operate' such games" and that, following the passage of "Proposal E," electronic games of chance are regulated but not prohibited in Michigan.

The Lac Vieux's argument has multiple flaws. First, the *Cabazon* case centers on statutory interpretation and deals with the enforceability of state laws on Indian reservation land. This case does not deal with statutory interpretation and has nothing to do with the enforceability of state laws. The Lac Vieux do not argue that Michigan never had the ability to collect the payments from the Tribes; the Lac Vieux merely contend that the State no longer has that ability. Therefore, the *Cabazon* definition of "prohibit" is not necessarily relevant to the interpretation of a consent judgment.

Even if the restricted definition of "prohibit" were germane, the Lac Vieux ignore the fact that the district court posits its qualification for exclusivity in the disjunctive. Exclusivity depends on others being "prohibited or shut out." Even if we were to accept the Lac Vieux's definition of "prohibit," the Lac Vieux would not prevail because other operators are nonetheless "shut out" from operating electronic games of chance. Operation of electronic games of chance without a license is against the law in the State of Michigan. *See Mich. Comp. Laws Ann.* § 750.303 (West 1991 & Supp.1998).

The district court defined "exclusive" as "limited to possession, control or use by a single individual or group." The Lac Vieux argue that the court misapplied its own definition because the court considered only "possession" and "use" and ignored the term "control." The district court did not determine whether the Tribes controlled casino gambling in Michigan because, once again,

the district court definition is in the disjunctive. It is "possession, control or use," and there is, therefore, no need to show all three elements to prove exclusivity. As Governor Engler points out, it makes no sense to read the consent decree as conditioning the Tribes' payments on their control of casino gambling because they never controlled it. If the Tribes controlled casino gambling, they would never surrender their exclusivity or pay money to the State—making much of the consent judgment surplusage. To the extent any entity controls casino gambling it is the state legislature.

At this time, no one but the Tribes has the right to operate electronic games of chance. The Tribes can point to no one who is infringing their right. They will continue to have an exclusive right until the Michigan Gaming Control Board grants casino licenses to non-Tribal groups. The district court was correct in holding that the Tribes maintain their exclusive right until another group receives a casino license.

B. Admissibility of Extrinsic Evidence

[9–12] In finding the plain meaning of "exclusive right to operate," the district court also determined that it did not need to consider extrinsic evidence. The determination of whether a contract is ambiguous, thereby making extrinsic evidence admissible for interpretive purposes, is a question of law and therefore subject to de novo review. *Wulf v. Quantum Chem. Corp.*, 26 F.3d 1368, 1376 (6th Cir.1994). A court "does not have the right to make a different contract for the parties or to look to extrinsic testimony to determine their intent when the words used by them are clear and unambiguous and have a definite meaning." *Michigan Chandelier*, 297 N.W. at 67. "A contract is ambiguous if 'its words may reasonably be understood in different ways.'" *UAW–GM Human Resource Ctr. v. KSL Recreation Corp.*, 228 Mich.App. 486, 579 N.W.2d 411 (1998) (quoting *Raska v. Farm Bureau Ins. Co.*, 412 Mich. 355, 314 N.W.2d 440 (1982)). The Lac Vieux argue that if the district court did not adopt their interpretation of the phrase "exclusive right to operate," then the phrase must be ambiguous. The Lac Vieux contend

that the variance between their definition and the district court's definition creates sufficient ambiguity to merit the admission of extrinsic evidence. Simply claiming the contract is ambiguous does not, however, make it so. The district court was correct in determining that the terms of the consent judgment were unambiguous.

[13–16] Even if the district court had found the terms of the contract ambiguous, it is not clear how the admission of the Lac Vieux's extrinsic evidence would have aided the process of contract interpretation. Among the extrinsic evidence the Lac Vieux propose to offer are an affidavit and testimony from an accountant, an excerpt from a brief filed by Governor Engler in a state lawsuit, and affidavits from two bankers. The accountant testified about the economic damage the Tribes would suffer from "Proposal E." The Lac Vieux contend that the excerpt from the Engler brief shows that Governor Engler regarded the Tribes' obligation to pay as terminated merely with the passage of legislation allowing gambling. The bankers testified to the difficulty the Tribes would experience in getting loans in light of "Proposal E." None of the evidence relates to the formation of the contract. For extrinsic evidence to be relevant, it must relate to the formation of the contract. *See, e.g., Sawyer*, 690 F.2d at 593 (noting that under Michigan law extrinsic evidence may be admitted in absence of facial ambiguity in order to examine circumstances surrounding formation of contract); *Gary Boat Club, Inc. v. Oselka*, 31 Mich.App. 465, 188 N.W.2d 127, 130–31 (1971) (stating that with ambiguous contract "trial court should consider the language employed, the subject matter, and the surrounding circumstances under which the parties entered into the agreement; it should effectuate the intent of the parties when the agreement was consummated"); *Genesee Merchants Bank & Trust Co. v. Sefa*, 23 Mich.App. 423, 178 N.W.2d 826, 828–29 (1970) ("In determining the intent of the parties where the agreed language proves ambiguous, surrounding facts and circumstances may be considered for the purpose of interpretation, and statements of the parties contemporaneous with the making of the agreement are admissible as evidence."). Post-hoc interpretations of this nature are

irrelevant to the parties' intent at the time of the agreement.

C. Motion to Alter or Amend Judgment Under Rule 59(e)

[17–20] The Lac Vieux put forward several arguments in their motion to alter or amend. The district court denied the motion, determining that the arguments were either previously rejected or untimely raised. A denial of a motion to alter or amend a judgment under Rule 59(e) is typically reviewed for abuse of discretion. *Keweenaw Bay Indian Community v. United States*, 136 F.3d 469, 474 (6th Cir.1998). On appeal, the Lac Vieux are forwarding one argument—that “the District Court erred . . . by failing to recognize that Proposal E transferred control over the exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance from the Tribes to the [Michigan Gaming Control Board] and the City of Detroit.” Putting aside the issue of the correctness of the argument, the Lac Vieux raised it tardily. The Lac Vieux acknowledge that they did not make the argument prior to filing their Rule 59(e) motion, but they argue that they did not raise the issue because they never thought the district court would determine otherwise. A motion under Rule 59(e) is not an opportunity to re-argue a case. *FDIC v. World Univ. Inc.*, 978 F.2d 10, 16 (1st Cir. 1992) (“Rule 59(e) motions are aimed at *re* consideration, not initial consideration. Thus, parties should not use them to raise arguments which could, and should, have been made before judgment issued. Motions under Rule 59(e) must either clearly establish a manifest error of law or must present newly discovered evidence.” (internal citations and quotation marks omitted) (emphasis in original)). The Lac Vieux did neither in their Rule 59(e) motion. Because the Lac Vieux could have, but did not, raise their argument before the district court ruled on the motion to compel compliance, the argument is barred.

III.

The district court's decisions are affirmed.



Steve KYGER, Petitioner–Appellant,

v.

**Howard CARLTON, Warden,
Respondent–Appellee.**

No. 96–6651.

United States Court of Appeals,
Sixth Circuit.

Argued Feb. 4, 1998.

Decided June 5, 1998.

Rehearing and Suggestion for Rehearing
En Banc Denied July 20, 1998.

Defendant was convicted of murder, in state court. After exhausting state appeals, the defendant brought a habeas corpus proceeding. The United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, Todd J. Campbell, J., denied the defendant's petition and appeal was taken. The Court of Appeals, Boggs, Circuit Judge, held that: (1) the police violated the defendant's rights by continuing to interrogate him, after he stated he wished to have an attorney; (2) the statement did not carry forward to apply to an interrogation ten days later, as the defendant was not in continual custody during the interim; and (3) admission of the evidence was harmless error.

Affirmed.

Merritt, Circuit Judge, concurred and filed an opinion.

1. Criminal Law ⇨412.2(2)

A murder suspect was not required to be given *Miranda* warnings when police took him to the site where they discovered the truck used by the perpetrators to leave the scene; the suspect was not yet in custody, and the questions asked at the site were the same preliminary ones already asked at a consensual encounter at the restaurant. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 5.

2. Criminal Law ⇨412.2(4)

Police violated a murder suspect's Fifth Amendment right to counsel by continuing