

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

DESHAWN DRUMGO,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Civ. No. 12-068-GMS
	)	
C/O ROOP, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

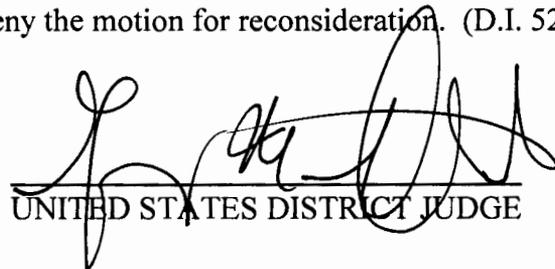
**MEMORANDUM**

The plaintiff DeShawn Drumgo (“Drumgo”) commenced this lawsuit in 2012. On May 3, 2016, the court dismissed the complaint after finding that Drumgo had failed to show cause why the case should not be dismissed for failure to prosecute. (*See* D.I. 50, 51.) Drumgo moves for reconsideration because: (1) he proceeds *pro se*; (2) his § 1983 form was accepted meaning it met the requirements for stating a claim; (3) he provided genuine factual material that exists; (4) his claims were unfairly dismissed before discovery was received despite requests which was a crippling blow in the prosecution of his case; and (5) there was nothing else he could do without discovery.

The standard for obtaining relief under Rule 59(e) is difficult for Drumgo to meet. The purpose of a motion for reconsideration is to “correct manifest errors of law or fact or to present newly discovered evidence.” *Max’s Seafood Café ex rel. Lou-Ann, Inc. v. Quinteros*, 176 F.3d 669, 677 (3d Cir. 1999). “A proper Rule 59(e) motion . . . must rely on one of three grounds: (1) an intervening change in controlling law; (2) the availability of new evidence; or (3) the need to correct a clear error of law or fact or to prevent manifest injustice. *Lazaridis v. Wehmer*, 591 F.3d 666, 669 (3d Cir. 2010) (citing *N. River Ins. Co. v. CIGNA Reinsurance Co.*, 52 F.3d 1194,

1218 (3d Cir. 1995)). A motion for reconsideration is not properly grounded on a request that a court rethink a decision already made. *See Glendon Energy Co. v. Borough of Glendon*, 836 F. Supp. 1109, 1122 (E.D. Pa. 1993). Motions for reargument or reconsideration may not be used “as a means to argue new facts or issues that inexcusably were not presented to the court in the matter previously decided.” *Brambles USA, Inc. v. Blocker*, 735 F. Supp. 1239, 1240 (D. Del. 1990). Reargument, however, may be appropriate where “the Court has patently misunderstood a party, or has made a decision outside the adversarial issues presented to the court by the parties, or has made an error not of reasoning but of apprehension.” *Brambles USA*, 735 F. Supp. at 1241 (D. Del. 1990) (citations omitted); *See also* D. Del. LR 7.1.5.

Drumgo has failed to demonstrate any of the necessary grounds to warrant reconsideration of the court’s May 9, 2016 memorandum and order dismissing the complaint for his failure to prosecute. Therefore, the court will deny the motion for reconsideration. (D.I. 52.)

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

July 19, 2016  
Wilmington, Delaware

