

policy of permitting amendments.”⁴ However, several factors should be considered in determining whether to grant a motion to amend: “undue delay in filing, lack of notice to the opposing party, bad faith by the moving party, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by previous amendments, undue prejudice to the opposing party, and futility of amendment are all factors which may affect the decision.”⁵

Plaintiff moved to amend the complaint for the purpose of correcting typographical errors and to add an Addendum that should have been attached to the exhibit to the original Complaint but was inadvertently omitted. Defendant does not seem to oppose the typographical corrections. Instead, Defendant Anthony argues that this Court should not have given Plaintiff leave to amend the complaint by attaching the omitted exhibit.

However, Defendant Anthony received the Addendum from Plaintiff in the course of discovery. Further, it seems unlikely that Defendant was completely unaware of the addendum given that it was a part of its own employment agreement with Plaintiff Gallagher. The addendum is relevant to the dispute at hand and does not unfairly prejudice the Defendant.

Conclusion

For the reasons above, this Court **DENIES** Defendant’s motion for reconsideration.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 24, 2016

s/ James S. Gwin
JAMES S. GWIN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

⁴ [Ellison v. Ford Motor Co.](#), 847 F.2d 297, 300 (6th Cir. 1988).

⁵ [Wade v. Knoxville Utilities Bd.](#), 259 F.3d 452, 458 (6th Cir. 2001)