1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
8	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
9			
10	SYNRICO RODGERS,	Case No. 1:12-cv-01686-AWI-MJS (PC)	
11	Plaintiff,	ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO AMEND	
12	V.	(ECF No. 26)	
13	C. C. MARTIN, et al.,		
14	Defendants.		
15			
16 17	I. <u>BACKGROUND</u>		
18	Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis in this civil rights		
19	action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This matter proceeds against Defendants Martin		
20	and Blattel on claims of retaliation and deliberate indifference. The case is in the discovery		
21	phase.		
22	Before the Court is Plaintiff's motion to amend the Complaint. Defendants oppose		
23	the motion.		
24	II. <u>LEGAL STANDARD</u>		
25	A party may amend his pleading where a responsive pleading has been filed only		
26	upon written consent of the adverse party or leave of the Court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). Such		
27	leave to amend shall be freely given when justice so requires. <u>Amerisource Bergen Corp. v.</u> <u>Dialysis West, Inc.</u> , 465 F.3d 946, 951 (9th Cir. 2006), quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a).		
28			
	"In determining whether to grant leave to amend, the court considers five factors: (1)		

1 bad faith, (2) undue delay, (3) prejudice to the opposing party, (4) futility of amendment, 2 and (5) whether the plaintiff has previously amended his complaint. Bolbol v. City of Daly 3 <u>City</u>, 754 F.Supp.2d 1095, 1119 (N.D. Cal. 2010), citing <u>Nunes v. Ashcroft</u>, 375 F.3d 805, 4 808 (9th Cir. 2004). Prejudice to the opposing party carries the greatest weight, and absent 5 prejudice, or a strong showing of any of the remaining factors, there exists a presumption in 6 favor of granting leave to amend. Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc., 316 F.3d 1048, 7 1052 (9th Cir. 2003).

III. DISCUSSION

8

11

9 Plaintiff has not filed a proper motion to amend. It does not state any grounds for the 10 relief sought. Fed. R. Civ. P. 7(b)(1); see Confederate Memorial Ass'n, Inc., v. Hines, 995 F.2d 295, 299 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (request to amend must indicate particular grounds on 12 which amendment is sought). Plaintiff does not explain what changes he wishes to make to 13 his pleading, why he did not do so earlier, and how the relief can be granted without 14 prejudicing Defendants.

15 Insofar as the motion may have been intended as an amended pleading, it is not 16 sufficient. An amended complaint must be "complete in itself without reference to the prior 17 or superseded pleading", Local Rule 220, and supersedes the prior complaint. Forsyth v. 18 Humana, Inc., 114 F.3d 1467, 1474 (9th Cir. 1997); King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th 19 Cir. 1987).

20 If Plaintiff wishes to file an amended pleading, he may move the Court for 21 permission to do so. He must file a proper motion and set forth the reasons he seeks relief 22 and why he believes he is entitled to it. He should state what changes he purports to make 23 by way of the new pleading, why they are important to his case, when he learned of the 24 need to amend, whether he previously asserted the claims to be added and if so why the 25 claims are not barred by previous screening orders and whether or not the proposed 26 changes will prejudice the Defendants.

IV. 27 ORDER

28

Accordingly, and for the reasons, it is HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion to

2

1	amend the complaint (ECF No. 26) is DENIED without prejudice.	
2		
3	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
4		
5 6	Dated: <u>March 31, 2014</u> <u>Isl Michael J. Seng</u>	
7	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE	
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16 17		
17 18		
10		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
	3	