1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 ----00000----11 12 ROBERT LEVINE and VERONICA CIV. NO. 2:15-00002 WBS AC GUZMAN, 13 ORDER RE: MOTION FOR LEAVE TO Plaintiffs, FILE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT 14 v. 15 THE SLEEP TRAIN, INC.; LIVE 16 NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.; COASTAL BREEZE LIMOUSINE, 17 LLC; BGE YUBA, LLC, and DOES 1-20, inclusive, 18 19 Defendants. 20 ----00000----2.1 Plaintiff Robert Levine, who is disabled, and his 22 fiancée, plaintiff Veronica Guzman, attended a concert at the 23 Sleep Train Amphitheater on July 25, 2014. (Compl. ¶ 1 (Docket 24 No. 1).) Plaintiffs brought this action alleging the facility 25 26 did not provide disabled accessible parking as required by federal and state anti-discrimination laws. (Id.  $\P\P$  1-2.) 27

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Scheduling Order on May 6, 2015, which states that further amendments to the pleadings are prohibited "except with leave of court, good cause having been shown under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)." (Docket No. 27.) Plaintiffs now move to modify the court's Scheduling Order so that they may file a First Amended Complaint ("FAC").

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Generally, a motion to amend is subject to Rule 15(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which provides that "[t]he court should freely give leave [to amend] when justice so requires." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). However, "[o]nce the district court ha[s] filed a pretrial scheduling order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16[,] which establishe[s] a timetable for amending pleadings[,] that rule's standards control[]." Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc., 975 F.2d 604, 607-08 (9th Cir. 1992). Here, the Scheduling Order controls and plaintiffs must meet the requirements of Rule 16(b).

A party seeking leave to amend under Rule 16(b) must demonstrate "good cause." Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b). "Rule 16(b)'s 'good cause' standard primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking amendment." <u>Johnson</u>, 975 F.2d at 609. "If that party was not diligent, the inquiry should end." <u>Id.</u> Although the focus of the inquiry is on the moving party's diligence, "the existence or degree of prejudice to the party opposing the modification might supply additional reasons to deny a motion." <u>Id.</u>

Plaintiffs seek to amend the Complaint to ensure that the allegations give defendants fair notice of the barriers that are grounds for their ADA claim, as required by the Ninth

Circuit. (Pl.'s Mot. at 2 (Docket No. 34)); see Oliver v. Ralphs Grocery Co., 654 F.3d 903 (9th Cir. 2011). After gaining access to the site for an inspection, plaintiffs now seek to amend ¶ 17 of the Complaint so that it alleges barriers to disabled access with greater specificity. (See McGuinness Decl. Ex. A ("Proposed FAC") ¶ 17 (Docket No. 35-1).) Defendants have not indicated how the amendment of a single paragraph of the Complaint will prejudice defendants. In fact, it would appear that plaintiffs' proposed amendment may actually benefit defendants by providing them with better notice regarding the alleged barriers.

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Turning to plaintiffs' diligence, plaintiffs conducted the site inspection on May 11, 2015, six days after the court issued its Scheduling Order. (Pl.'s Mot. at 2.) On June 8, plaintiffs received their access consultant's preliminary draft findings, which included measurements relevant to establishing barriers. (Pl.'s Reply at 3 (Docket No. 39).) Plaintiffs represent that it was not until the inspection and receipt of the findings that they learned of several key facts relating to the access barriers at the site. (Id.) Their proposed amendment to ¶ 17 of the Complaint incorporates those new facts.

Plaintiffs asked defendants twice to stipulate to their filing of the FAC on July 13 and 14, before defendants answered the Complaint. (McGuinness Decl. Ex. A.) Defendants never replied and filed an Answer. (Id. Ex. B.) Plaintiffs then filed the present motion for leave to amend on July 23, 2015.

Approximately five weeks elapsed between the receipt of the consultant's draft findings and the request for a stipulation from defendants. Considering that time frame, the court is

satisfied that plaintiffs were reasonably diligent in alerting defendants of their intentions and proceeding with a formal motion.

If good cause is found, the court must then evaluate the request to amend the Complaint in light of Rule 15(a)'s liberal standard. Id. at 608. Under Rule 15(a), "leave to amend should be granted unless amendment would cause prejudice to the opposing party, is sought in bad faith, is futile, or creates undue delay." Johnson, 975 F.2d at 607. None of those circumstances are present here.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that plaintiffs' motion to modify the scheduling order and for leave to file an amended complaint be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

Plaintiffs shall have twenty days from the date this Order is signed to file an amended complaint consistent with this Order.

Dated: August 20, 2015

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE