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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	LAURA FUJISAWA, et al.	
12	Plaintiff(s),	No. C07-5642 BZ
13	V.	) Related Cases: C07-3431 BZ ) C08-4118 BZ
14	COMPASS VISION, INC., et	C08-4118 BZ C09-2016 BZ
15	al.,	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO AMEND THE ANSWER
16	Defendant(s).	) MOIION IO AMEND INE ANSWER
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18	Before the Court is defendant National Medical Services,	
19	Inc.'s ("National") motion to amend the answer (Doc. No. 64)	
20	to include additional affirmative defenses and to modify	
21	certain admissions. Plaintiff does not oppose the addition of	
22	the defenses but does oppose the modification of six answers	
23	to allegations. Because plaintiff has failed to show any	
24	prejudice, undue delay, bad faith, or futility, the motion is	
25	<b>GRANTED</b> in its entirety.	
26	"In determining whether amendments are appropriate,	
27	courts commonly consider four factors: 1) bad faith of the	
28	moving party, 2) delay in the proceedings, 3) prejudice to the	

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nonmoving party, and 4)futility of the amendment." <u>Genentech</u>, <u>Inc. v. Abbot Laboratories</u>, 127 F.R.D. 529, 530 (N.D.Cal. 1989) citing <u>DCD Programs</u>, <u>Ltd. v. Leighton</u>, 833 F.2d 183, 186 (9th Cir. 1987). "The party opposing amendment bears the burden of showing why amendment should not be granted." <u>Board</u> <u>of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior Univ. v. Roche</u> Molecular Sys., Inc., 2008 WL 624771, at \*6 (N.D.Cal. 2008).

8 Here, plaintiff has provided no argument or authority to 9 suggest that the requested amendments are improper. Plaintiff 10 made bare allegations that the amendments are "in bad faith," 11 "unfair," and "prejudicial." Doc. No. 148, p. 2. However, 12 plaintiff failed to submit evidence or authority to support 13 her allegations and therefore failed to carry her burden in 14 opposing the motion.

15 Further, National stated in its moving papers that its goal in amending the answer was to align the allegations and 16 17 denials in this case with its answer in the Byrum case (CO9-18 2016) filed on June 26, 2009, a related case in which 19 plaintiff's attorney is also lead counsel. The amendments 20 that National proposes in this case are identical to the 21 allegations and denials in its answer in the Bryum case. Ιt 22 is difficult to conceive how plaintiff would be prejudiced in any meaningful way, and plaintiff has failed to articulate any 23 24 particular harm that would result from the amendments.

This case is similar to <u>Dabbas v. Moffitt & Associates</u>, 26 2008 WL 686687 (S.D.Cal. 2008), which permitted the defendant 27 to amend its answer to change an inadvertent admission to a 28 denial shortly after discovering that prior counsel had

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mistakenly admitted a significant fact. The court found that plaintiff had not shown "undue prejudice, undue delay, or bad faith" and granted defendant's motion to file an amended 3 4 answer. Id. at \*4.

5 Here too, National's answer was drafted by prior counsel. Though National's new counsel should have made the amendments 7 earlier, plaintiff has not made any showing of prejudice. Plaintiff's counsel was on notice of the substance of the 8 proposed amendments as early as June 25, 2009, when National 10 filed its answer in the Byrum matter. Moreover, it appears little discovery has been taken thus far and the Court has 11 recently extended the discovery deadlines and trial date.

13 IT IS ORDERED that defendant's motion to amend the answer is **GRANTED**. Defendant shall file its amended answer by 14 15 FEBRUARY 10, 2010. The Court find no need for argument and the hearing scheduled for February 17, 2010 is **VACATED**. 16 All requests for telephonic appearance at the February 17, 2010 17 hearing are denied as **MOOT**. 18

19 Dated: February 8, 2010

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Bernar Zimmerman United States Magistrate Judge

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