

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

RALPH MARTINEZ,  <div style="text-align: right;">Plaintiff,</div> vs.  ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, <i>et al.</i> ,  <div style="text-align: right;">Defendants.</div>	
--	--

CASE NO. 08cv0565 BEN (CAB)

**ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR  
LEAVE TO FILE A FOURTH  
AMENDED COMPLAINT**

[Dkt. No. 106]

Plaintiff Ralph Martinez has filed a motion for leave to file a Fourth Amended Complaint adding five new Plaintiffs to address the possibility that Plaintiff's claims may become moot if his inmate classification changes. (Dkt. No. 106.) Defendants oppose the motion, emphasizing Plaintiff's three prior opportunities to amend, his knowledge of the need for this amendment since the inception of the litigation, his undue delay in seeking amendment, and the prejudice to Defendants from amendment. (Dkt. No. 111.) For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's motion for leave to file a Fourth Amended Complaint is **DENIED**.

**BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff filed his initial complaint on March 25, 2008. On September 12, 2008, six months after the case was filed and following an Order to Show Cause why the case should not be dismissed for failure to serve pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m), Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint. (Dkt. Nos. 5-6.) On December 19, 2008, the Court granted Plaintiff leave to file a Second Amended Complaint. (Dkt. No. 12.) On February 23, 2009, the Court

1 granted Plaintiff leave to file a Third Amended Complaint. (Dkt No. 17.)

2 The deadline to add parties, amend the pleadings, or to file additional pleadings was August  
3 28, 2009. (Court’s August 3, 2009 Case Management Conference Order Regulating Discovery and  
4 Other Pretrial Proceedings.) The parties sought and obtained three extensions of the other  
5 deadlines in the Court’s scheduling order. However, the parties never sought to extend the  
6 deadline to amend the pleadings. (Dkt. Nos. 33-34, 39, 42, 48.) Plaintiff’s motion for leave to file  
7 a Fourth Amended Complaint was filed on August 29, 2011, two years and one day after the  
8 deadline to amend the pleadings.

9 On January 18, 2011, Plaintiff received his annual review before a Unit Classification  
10 Committee. He remains a Level IV inmate and expects to receive his next annual review in  
11 January 2012.

## 12 DISCUSSION

13 Plaintiff moves to amend pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) to file a Fourth  
14 Amended Complaint, but acknowledges he must show good cause to modify the scheduling order  
15 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16.

### 16 I. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16

17 When a plaintiff seeks to amend after the time specified in a scheduling order, Federal Rule  
18 of Civil Procedure 16 applies and a plaintiff “must show good cause for not having amended . . .  
19 before the time specified in the scheduling order expired.” *Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d  
20 1271, 1294 (9th Cir. 2000); *see also Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 608-09  
21 (1992) (“Once the district court filed a pretrial scheduling order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
22 Procedure 16 which established a timetable for amending pleadings that rule’s standard  
23 controlled.”). This higher standard “primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking the  
24 amendment.” *Coleman*, 232 F.3d at 1294. “The district court may modify the pretrial schedule ‘if  
25 it cannot reasonably be met despite the diligence of the party seeking the extension.’” *Johnson*,  
26 975 F.2d at 609 (quoting Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 16). Plaintiff’s request is initially  
27 subject to the higher Rule 16 standard because the request was made more than two years after the  
28 August 28, 2009 deadline set by this Court for amendment of the pleadings, but, as discussed

1 below, Plaintiff has also failed to meet the Rule 15 standard.

2 Plaintiff has not demonstrated his diligence. The only justification offered for Plaintiff's  
3 proposed amendment two years after the deadline for amendment of the pleadings is avoiding the  
4 possibility that Plaintiff's claims might become moot if he is reduced from a Level IV to a Level III  
5 inmate. But, Plaintiff knew that his classification could change and that a classification change  
6 might impact the viability of his claims. As Plaintiff acknowledges in his motion, "[i]n prior  
7 filings, Martinez raised the likelihood of his claims being rendered moot due to a possible  
8 transfer." (Pl. Mot. for Leave to File a Fourth Am. Compl. 2.) This possibility is not new  
9 information. Plaintiff's reliance on his January 18, 2011 classification review as new information  
10 is not persuasive. First, Plaintiff's January 18, 2011 review did not reclassify him. Rather,  
11 Plaintiff acknowledges that any classification change that might occur would not happen until  
12 January of 2012, and that itself is speculation. Second, to the extent the review suggests his  
13 classification may change in 2012, it simply confirms what Plaintiff should have known since the  
14 inception of this litigation and Plaintiff had relied on in prior filings before the Court — Plaintiff's  
15 inmate classification could change.

16 Plaintiff knew that his status might change and that the change could impact his claims  
17 long before this motion was filed, but he failed to act on that knowledge until three years into the  
18 case and two years beyond the Court's deadline for amending the pleadings. Plaintiff has not  
19 demonstrated that he has acted with sufficient diligence to justify modification of the Court's  
20 scheduling order to allow the filing of a Fourth Amended Complaint two years after the deadline to  
21 amend the pleadings. *See Coleman*, 232 F.3d at 1294; *Johnson*, 975 F.2d at 608-09.

## 22 **II. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15**

23 Although Rule 16, rather than Rule 15, applies because "a pretrial scheduling order . . .  
24 established a timetable for amending the pleadings, and the deadline . . . expired before [Plaintiff]  
25 moved to amend," *Coleman*, 232 F.3d at 1294, Plaintiff would also not be entitled to amend under  
26 Rule 15 because it constitutes sufficient undue delay. *See Moore v. Kayport Package Express,*  
27 *Inc.*, 885 F.2d 531, 538 (9th Cir. 1989).

28 ///

1 Under Rule 15, “[t]he court should freely give leave to amend when justice so requires.”  
2 Whether “justice so requires” depends on “the presence or absence of undue delay, bad faith,  
3 dilatory motive, undue prejudice to the opposing party, and futility of the proposed amendment.”

4 *Id.*

5 As discussed above, Plaintiff’s decision to wait years to seek amendment on a basis known  
6 to Plaintiff since this litigation began constitutes significant undue delay. Plaintiff “knew or  
7 should have known the facts and theories raised by the amendment” prior to any of his other three  
8 amendments. *AmerisourceBergen Corp. v. Dialysist W., Inc.*, 465 F.3d 946, 953 (9th Cir. 2006)  
9 (considering undue delay and affirming denial of leave to amend even when sought within the  
10 deadlines set in the scheduling order). Delaying amendment more than two years is simply  
11 unreasonable. *AmerisourceBergen*, 465 F.3d at 953 (“We have held that an eight month delay  
12 between the time of obtaining a relevant fact and seeking leave to amend is unreasonable.”).  
13 *Kaplan v. Rose*, 49 F.3d 1363, 1370 (9th Cir. 1994) (finding late amendments based on an issue  
14 known to the party are viewed with disfavor).

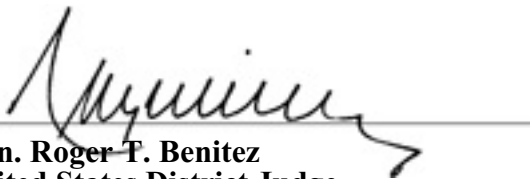
15 Additionally, Plaintiff’s three prior amendments weigh against granting leave to amend. *Id.*  
16 (finding the Court’s “discretion over amendments especially broad where the court has already  
17 given plaintiff one or more opportunities to amend his complaint”); *see also Mir v. Fosburg*, 646  
18 F.2d 342, 347 (9th Cir. 1980) (“[A] district court has broad discretion to grant or deny leave to  
19 amend, particularly where the court has already given a plaintiff one or more opportunities to  
20 amend his complaint to allege federal claims.”). Accordingly, even if Plaintiff demonstrated the  
21 requisite good cause to justify modification of the Court’s scheduling order under Rule 16, Plaintiff  
22 would not be entitled to amend under Rule 15 because of the presence of significant undue delay.

23 **CONCLUSION**

24 Plaintiff’s motion for leave to amend is **DENIED**.

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 **DATED: September 26, 2011**

27   
28 **Hon. Roger F. Benitez**  
**United States District Judge**