with the opposing party's written consent or with the court's leave. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). "The court should freely give leave when justice so requires." *Id.* In considering whether to grant or deny leave to amend, a court may "take into consideration such factors as 'bad faith, undue delay, prejudice to the opposing party, futility of the amendment, and whether the party has previously amended his pleadings." *In re Morris*, 363 F.3d 891, 894 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Bonin v. Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 845 (9th Cir. 1995)).

In this case, it does not appear that petitioner seeks leave to amend in bad faith or with undue delay. Additionally, petitioner has not previously filed an amended pleading and the prejudice to respondents is minimal. Accordingly, the court grants petitioner's motion to amend his petition. Because respondents' motion to dismiss is predicated only on the grounds asserted in the earlier filed petition, the court denies the motion without prejudice so that respondents may bring a subsequent motion to dismiss based on all grounds asserted by petitioner, if they so choose.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that petitioner's motion to amend the petition (ECF No. 15) is **GRANTED**. The clerk shall **DETACH and FILE** the amendment and entitle it "Supplement to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus."

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that respondents' motion to dismiss (ECF No. 7) is **DENIED** without prejudice. Respondents shall have forty-five (45) days from the date of service of this order to file their answer or other response to the petition and supplement.

DATED this _ 3rd day of May, 2012.

Phy m. On

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE