II. Discussion

Because Plaintiff timely filed the Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint (#70), Fed. R. Civ. Pr. 15 applies, rather than Fed. R. Civ. Pr. 16 as contended by Defendant. The case cited by Defendant clarifies that Rule 16 supercedes Rule 15 only when a party moves to amend the pleadings *after* a deadline set in a scheduling order. Crockett & Myers, Ltd. v. Napier, Fitzgerald & Kirby, LLP., 430 F. Supp. 2d 1157, 1163 (D. Nev. 2006). Accordingly, because FDIC filed the Motion on November 21, 2012, *prior* to the expiration of the amendment period, Rule 15 applies.

Rule 15, providing that courts "freely give leave [to amend] when justice so requires," is applied in this Circuit with "extreme liberality." Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. Rose, 893 F.2d 1074, 1079 (9th Cir. 1990). Accordingly, courts may deny motions to amend "only if there is strong evidence of undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, [or] futility of amendment, etc." Sonoma Cnty. Ass'n of Retired Employees v. Sonoma Cnty., 708 F.3d 1109, 1117 (9th Cir. 2013). Defendant contends only that amendment would be prejudicial, result in undue delay, and be futile but fails to make any argument regarding undue delay. Further, this Court sees no indicia of concern regarding the un-argued factors. Consequently, only undue prejudice and futility will be addressed.

A. Undue Prejudice

This factor carries the greatest weight. <u>Sonoma Cnty</u>, 708 F.3d at 1117. Defendant claims that permitting Plaintiff to amend the pleadings will deprive Defendant's experts of the time necessary to incorporate these additional facts into their reports. (#71 at 5). However, the Scheduling Order can be modified upon a showing of good cause, as emphasized by Defendant. Fed. R. Civ. Pr. 16. The magistrate judge will very likely view a recent amendment as good cause, allowing Defendant's experts to incorporate the new allegations. Therefore, Defendant will not be unduly prejudiced.

B. Futility

An argument that leave to amend should be denied because of futility is similar to a motion to

dismiss. "A proposed amendment is futile only if no set of facts can be proved under the amendment to the pleadings that would constitute a valid and sufficient claim or defense." <u>Doe v. Nevada</u>, 356 F.Supp.2d 1123, 1125 (D.Nev. 2004).

Defendant argues that the amendment is futile because this Court has already held that Plaintiff has pled sufficient factual allegations to survive Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (#68). Plaintiff seeks to amend its pleadings to include facts which allegedly increase the validity and sufficiency of its claims; such activity is harmonious with the futility requirement set out above. Further, justice and efficiency are ill served by preventing Defendant from addressing all of the allegations they will face at trial.

III. Conclusion

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint (#70) is GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT Plaintiff file its First Amended Complaint within fourteen (14) days of the entry of this order.

DATED this 20th day of May 2013.

Der J

Kent J. Dawson

United States District Judge