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II. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2) provides that "a party may amend its pleading only with the opposing party's written consent or the court's leave. The court should freely give leave when justice so requires." "Five factors are taken into account to assess the propriety of a motion for leave to amend: bad faith, undue delay, prejudice to the opposing party, futility of amendment, and whether the plaintiff has previously amended the complaint. Futility alone can justify the denial of a motion to amend." *Johnson v. Buckley*, 356 F.3d 1067, 1077 (9th Cir. 2004)(*internal quotations and citations omitted*).

Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend his Complaint (Dkt. 17) should be granted. Plaintiff has not acted in bad faith or with undue delay. There is no showing that the City of Olympia and the named Defendants will suffer prejudice from the amendment. The City has been aware of this matter for months and aware that some of its police officers were likely going to be named as parties. Dkt. 15. Similarly, there is no showing that Plaintiff's amendment is futile. Plaintiff has not previously amended the Complaint. Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint (Dkt. 17) should be granted.

## III. ORDER

Therefore, it is hereby, **ORDERED** that:

- The Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint (Dkt. 17) is **GRANTED**;
- The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and to any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

DATED this 17<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2009.

ROBERT J. BRYAN

United States District Judge