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I. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

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The present dispute arises out of soured relations between two former business partners, ChromaDex, Inc. ("ChromaDex") and Elysium Health, Inc. ("Elysium"). Elysium sells one product: a dietary supplement called "Basis." (Dkt. 109 [Fourth Amended Complaint, hereinafter "FAC"] ¶ 2.) ChromaDex used to be Elysium's sole supplier for two active ingredients in Basis: (1) NIAGEN, a patented, proprietary health ingredient comprised of nicotinamide riboside, and (2) pTeroPure, a patented, proprietary health ingredient of pterostilbene. (*Id.*) After the business relationship fell apart, ChromaDex brought this action for breach of contract, misappropriation of trade secrets, and conversion against Elysium. (*See generally* FAC.) Elysium has brought counterclaims for breach of contract and patent misuse, among other claims. (Dkts. 11, 118.)

Since ChromaDex filed its Fourth Amended Complaint, it has discovered new information from documents produced by Elysium during discovery. (Dkt. 146-2 [Declaration of Barrett J. Anderson, hereinafter "Anderson Decl."] ¶¶ 3–10.) This information concerns actions taken by Elysium and Mark Morris, Elysium's current Vice President of Research and Development who was previously ChromaDex's Vice President of Business Development. (*Id.*; *see also* Dkt. 146-3 [Proposed Fifth Amended Complaint] ¶ 15.) Morris allegedly provided proprietary and confidential information to Elysium while he was at ChromaDex. (*See id.* ¶ 39.) Morris apparently texted trade secret information to Elysium concerning the prices and volumes of orders from ChromaDex's other customers, which Elysium recorded in a spreadsheet. (*Id.*)

Before the Court is ChromaDex's unopposed motion for leave to file a fifth amended complaint. (Dkt. 146 [Motion]; Dkt. 146-1 [Memorandum, hereinafter "Mot."].) ChromaDex seeks to add Morris as a defendant and assert five causes of action

against him, including misappropriation of trade secret claims, breach of certain confidential agreements between Morris and ChromaDex, and breach of fiduciary duty. (*Id.* at 4–5.) ChromaDex also seeks to add two new causes of action against Elysium for aiding and abetting Morris's breach of fiduciary duty and for breach of contract with respect to Elysium's confidentiality obligations to ChromaDex. (*Id.* at 5.) For the following reasons, the motion is **GRANTED**.¹

II. DISCUSSION

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Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15 provides that after a party has been served with a responsive pleading, "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." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). "In the absence of any apparent or declared reasonsuch as 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, futility of amendment, etc. the leave sought should, as the rules require, be 'freely given.'" Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc., 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962)). The policy favoring amendment is to be applied with "extreme liberality." Id. at 1051. Absent prejudice, or a strong showing of the remaining factors, there exists a presumption under Rule 15(a) in favor of granting leave to amend. Eminence Capital, 316 F.3d at 1052. Where a plaintiff seeks to add a new defendant, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 21 also governs. The addition of a new defendant is proper so long as it does not prejudice the new party. DCD Programs, Ltd. v. Leighton, 833 F.2d 183, 187 (9th Cir. 1987).

¹ Having read and considered the papers presented by the parties, the Court finds this matter appropriate for disposition without a hearing. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; Local Rule 7-15. Accordingly, the hearing set for December 10, 2018, at 1:30 p.m. is hereby vacated and off calendar.

The Court finds that the circumstances here warrant giving ChromaDex leave to amend. Neither Morris nor Elysium would be unduly prejudiced by the amendment. Discovery is still ongoing. (Mot. at 6.) The same law firm that represents Elysium will also represent Morris. (Anderson Decl. ¶ 13.) Neither party has taken a deposition or exchanged expert reports, so Morris will be able to take part in those discovery efforts. (Mot. at 7.) Morris, as former ChromaDex employee and current Elysium employee, has also had at least constructive notice of the dispute. He was served with a subpoena in August 2017, (Anderson Decl. ¶ 2), he was referenced by name repeatedly in the Fourth Amended Complaint, (see, e.g., FAC ¶¶ 22–23, 30), and his conduct has been the subject of several of ChromaDex's discovery requests to Elysium, (Mot. at 7). Rule 15(a)(2)'s mandate that leave to amend should be "freely give[n]" also weighs in favor of granting ChromaDex's motion. ChromaDex has not unduly delayed, as it served the proposed fifth amended complaint on Elysium only six weeks after Elysium produced the latest batch of documents under a new confidentiality declaration. (Anderson Decl. ¶ 10.) ChromaDex's proposed claims are based on new information learned through proper discovery.

III. CONCLUSION

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For the foregoing reasons, ChromaDex's motion for leave to file a fifth amended complaint is **GRANTED**.

DATED: November 27, 2018

CORMAC J. CARNEY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE