

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Major v. Sire

Major · No. 1:23-cv-01683-KES-BAM · Decided August 6, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of California grants Eric Von Major’s motion for leave to file a first amended complaint in his civil rights action against Thomas Sire. The court concludes that amendment is warranted under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15 because there is no undue delay, bad faith, significant prejudice, or apparent futility.

OPINION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA 10 11 ERIC VON MAJOR, Case No. 1:23-cv-01683-KES-BAM 12 Plaintiff,
ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIRST AMENDED 13 v.
COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES 14 THOMAS SIRE, (Doc. 36) 15 Defendant. 16 17 Plaintiff Eric
Von Major, through counsel, filed this civil rights action against Defendant 18 Thomas Sire on
December 1, 2023.

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Sire, while a correctional 19 officer with the Fresno County
Sheriff’s Office, violated Plaintiff’s rights under the Fourth, 20 Eighth, and Fourteenth
Amendments when he used excessive force to physically assault the 21 Plaintiff by kicking him
and slamming him on the ground. (See Doc. 1.) Currently before the 22 Court is Plaintiff’s motion
for leave to file a first amended complaint.

(Doc. 36.) Defendant Sire 23 failed to file a timely opposition to the motion by August 1, 2025, as
ordered by the Court. (Doc. 24 40.) In the absence of any opposition, the motion is deemed
submitted on the current record. 25 L.R. 230(g).

Having considered the moving papers, along with the record in this case, Plaintiff’s 26 motion for
leave to file a first amended complaint for damages will be granted. 27 /// 28 /// 1 DISCUSSION 2
A. Summary of Plaintiff’s Allegations 3 In the operative complaint, Plaintiff alleges that: On
December 4, 2021, Defendant Sire, 4 then employed as a correctional officer at the Fresno County
Jail, intentionally took Major to a 5 spot where he could not be seen on camera (“blind spot”) with
an intent to assault and beat Major.

6 (Doc. 1, Compl. ¶ 7.) Defendant Sire conducted a “takedown” of Major in the gym, instructing 7
Major to place his hands on the wall for a pat search and then suddenly slammed Major face first

8 to the ground, verbally abusing him with derogatory language and yelling. (Id. ¶ 8.) Once on the 9 ground, Defendant Sire physically beat Major while he was defenseless and in a blind spot, 10 including by striking and kicking Major.

(Id. ¶ 9.) A Fresno County Sheriff's employee brought 11 Defendant Sire's misconduct to a supervisor's attention. (Id. ¶ 10.) An internal investigation 12 resulted in a finding that Defendant Sire was responsible for assaulting Major. (Id. ¶ 11.) 13 Defendant Sire resigned from the Fresno County Sheriff's office as a correctional officer, with 14 potential discipline pending.

This resignation enabled him to keep his retirement funds and avoid 15 peace officer decertification. (Id. ¶ 12.) Defendant Sire was criminally charged for the assault 16 and battery he committed upon Major, in Fresno Superior Court Case No. F2903017. Defendant 17 Sire's initial charge under Cal. Penal Code § 149 was reduced to a misdemeanor and ultimately 18 dismissed pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 1001.95, after he completed a diversionary program.

19 (Id. ¶ 13.) 20 B. Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint 21 Plaintiff suggests in his motion that he seeks leave to amend his complaint to add causes 22 of action and allegations relating "almost entirely to events that have occurred since the original 23 complaint was filed." (Doc. 36 at 1, 3.) Plaintiff does not specify the claims or allegations he 24 seeks to add.

Rather, Plaintiff refers the Court to his proposed amended pleading accompanying 25 the motion. (Id.) Notwithstanding Plaintiff's lack of clarity, the Court has compared the 26 proposed amended complaint with the operative complaint in this action. Based on that 27 comparison, it appears Plaintiff seeks leave to amend his complaint to: (1) add the County of 28 Fresno as a defendant; (2) add a claim for conspiracy to impede justice under federal and state 1 law against Defendant Sire and DOES 1-20; and (3) add claims for declaratory relief under both 2 federal and state law against the County of Fresno.

(See Doc. 36, Proposed First Amended 3 Complaint ("PFAC"), Ex. A to the Supporting Declaration of Kevin G. Little.) Additionally, 4 Plaintiff seeks to add allegations, including the following: 5 14. Even though Sire was investigated, found responsible, and prosecuted for what he did to plaintiff, and even though he resigned under shameful 6 circumstances, he has continued to receive the sub rosa support of his former employer.

The Fresno County Sheriff's Office and Fresno County Risk 7 management have shared information with and pledged support to defendant Sire in this litigation. Defendant Sire's witness list includes Fresno Sheriff's Office 8 personnel who are prepared to testify that he acted lawfully and appropriately, while at the same time the Fresno Sheriff's Office is taking the official position 9 that defendant Sire acted outside of the scope of his employment under Cal. Government Code § 995.2, thereby denying defense to defendant Sire.

10 Furthermore, the County of Fresno and defendant Sire have agreed that, since he is “judgment proof” and he is not receiving County defense, the likely outcome of 11 the claims against defendant Sire, i.e., a finding of misconduct by him but without County defense or his actual payment of a judgment, will enable the County of 12 Fresno to avoid financial responsibility for plaintiff’s claims under Cal. Government §§ 825 and 825.2.

This denial does little to disadvantage Sire, who 13 has made himself “judgment proof” since 2021; instead, the plaintiff is informed and believes that the County of Fresno and defendant sire have coordinated this 14 response to plaintiff’s claim, as an act of further retaliating against him. 15 15.

As alleged above, there is nothing unusual about what defendant Sire did to the plaintiff, other than that he was exposed. The County and Sire are taking 16 the joint strategy described above in this case to make an example of major, and thereby dissuade future abuse victims from coming forward, since no actual 17 recovery will be had.

The non-payment of Major’s claim will also thus embolden future abusive correctional officers, who will know even more so that their 18 victims will be powerless to challenge their actions in court, even if another brave whistleblower reports the abuse.

The County seeks to implement a strategy 19 whereby jail abuse is either subject to dissuasion or coverup before legal action is filed, defensible as having not occurred or being appropriate, or non-appropriate 20 as ultra vires action if filed and successfully proven. This practice will result in all jail abuse victims being denied compensation for one or more of these reasons.

21 16. The above-described conspiracy was hatched, at the latest, when 22 defendant Sire was finally served with process on August 12, 2024 and when the County of Fresno announced it would not defend or indemnify defendant Sire on 23 or about September 10, 2024.

The County’s determination flies in the face of its longstanding practice of ratifying the exact misconduct defendant Sire committed, 24 only in an effort to disadvantage plaintiff and to send a message to future jail abuse victims. This illicit conspiracy was agreed upon between personnel from 25 the Fresno County Risk Management Division, defendant Sire, and other County personnel or agents currently unknown.

These individuals will be renamed in 26 their true identities once they are identified in discovery. 27 (PFAC ¶¶ 14-16.) 28 /// 1 C. Legal Standard 2 Plaintiff timely filed his motion seeking leave to amend on June 29, 2025, consistent with 3 the Scheduling Conference Order deadline to file stipulated amendments or motions to amend the 4 pleadings. (See Doc.

35 [Amendment to Pleadings: June 30, 2025]). Plaintiff’s motion is 5 therefore considered under the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15 standard for amendment to the 6 pleadings. Bencomo v.

County of Sacramento, No. 2:23-cv-00440-DAD-JDP, 2024 WL 382381, 7 at *1 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 31, 2024) (“Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure governs 8 amendments to pleadings when the deadline for amendments in the pretrial scheduling order had 9 yet to pass at the time the motion for leave to amend was filed....”); cf. *Coleman v. Quaker 10 Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d 1271, 1294 (9th Cir.

2000) (“Generally, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) 11 liberally allows for amendments to pleadings. In this case, however, the district court correctly 12 found that it should address the issue under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16 because it had 13 filed a pretrial scheduling order that established a timetable for amending the pleadings, and the 14 deadline had expired before [plaintiffs] moved to amend.”); *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, 15 Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604 (9th Cir.

1992) (concluding that motion to amend filed after pretrial scheduling 16 order deadline must satisfy the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16). 17 Rule 15(a) provides that a court “should freely give leave [to amend] when justice so requires.” 18 Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2).

The United States Supreme Court has stated: 19 [i]n the absence of any apparent or declared reason—such as undue delay, bad 20 faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing 21 party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, futility of amendment, etc. —the leave sought should, as the rules require, be “freely given.” 22 23 *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962).

The intent of the rule is to “facilitate decision on the 24 merits, rather than on the pleadings or technicalities.” *Chudacoff v. Univ. Med. Center of S. Nev.*, 25 649 F.3d 1143, 1152 (9th Cir. 2011). Consequently, the “policy of favoring amendments to 26 pleadings should be applied with ‘extreme liberality.’” *United States v. Webb*, 655 F.2d 977, 979 27 (9th Cir.

1981). 28 Courts consider five factors in determining whether justice requires allowing amendment 1 under Rule 15(a): “bad faith, undue delay, prejudice to the opposing party, futility of amendment, 2 and whether the plaintiff has previously amended the complaint.” *Johnson v. Buckley*, 356 F.3d 3 1067, 1077 (9th Cir. 2004) (citation omitted); *Bonin v. Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 845 (9th Cir.

4 1995) (citing *Western Shoshone Nat’l Council v. Molini*, 951 F.2d 200, 204 (9th Cir. 1991)). 5 These factors are not of equal weight as prejudice to the opposing party has long been held to be 6 the most critical factor in determining whether to grant leave to amend. *Eminence Capital, LLC 7 v. Aspeon, Inc.*, 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2003) (“As this circuit and others have held, it is 8 the consideration of prejudice to the opposing party that carries the greatest weight”); *Jackson v. 9 Bank of Hawaii*, 902 F.2d 1385, 1387 (9th Cir.

1990) (“Prejudice to the opposing party is the 10 most important factor.”). Absent prejudice, or a strong showing of any of the remaining factors, a 11 presumption exists under Rule 15(a) in favor

of granting leave to amend. *Eminence Capital*, 316 F.3d at 1052. D. Analysis In considering the relevant factors, the Court finds that leave to file a first amended complaint should be granted.

First, there is no indication of undue delay. Plaintiff timely filed his motion for leave to amend prior to the expiration of the deadline for amendment of pleadings. Further, at least certain of the proposed amendments are based upon events allegedly occurring after the filing of Plaintiff's initial complaint.

In particular, Plaintiff includes allegations of a purported conspiracy "hatched, at the latest, when defendant Sire was finally served with process on August 12, 2024 and when the County of Fresno announced it would not defend or indemnify defendant Sire on or about September 10, 2024." (PFAC at ¶ 16.) Second, there will be little prejudice to Defendant in permitting the amendment.

The case is still in the early stages of discovery, with a non-expert discovery deadline of February 13, 2026, an expert discovery deadline of May 15, 2026, and a trial date of February 2, 2027. (See Doc. 36.) Defendant also has not opposed the motion on any basis, including prejudice. Third, Defendant has not opposed the motion on futility grounds.

Moreover, denial of leave to amend on futility grounds is rare. *Netbula, LLC v. Distinct Corp.*, 212 F.R.D. 534, 539 (N.D. Cal. 2003)). "Ordinarily, courts will defer consideration of challenges to the merits of a proposed amended pleading until after leave to amend is granted and the amended pleading is filed." *Id.* The question of whether Plaintiff has adequately pleaded proposed new claims is a question better addressed on a motion to dismiss.

See, e.g., *Ross v. Wilmington Savs. Fund Soc'y*, 4 FSB, No. 2:22-cv-07922-MCS-RAO, 2023 WL 3431911, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 7, 2023). Fourth, there is no assertion that the amendment is brought in bad faith. Fifth, and finally, Plaintiff has not previously amended the complaint. CONCLUSION AND ORDER For the reasons discussed above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that: 1.

Plaintiff's motion for leave to file a first amended complaint for damages (Doc. 36) is GRANTED. 2. Within five (5) court days, Plaintiff shall file the First Amended Complaint, a copy of which was attached as Exhibit A to the Supporting Declaration of Kevin E. Little. 3. Defendants shall file an answer or other responsive pleading in compliance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and any relevant Local Rules following service of the First Amended Complaint.

IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: August 6, 2025 /s/ Barbara A. McAuliffe _ UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

