Doc. 86

See Def. Counsel's Decl., Doc. 84-1. However, Defendants contend that Plaintiff's motion should be denied and no sanctions imposed because 1) Defendant Martin has provided responses to Plaintiff as of January 12, 2012, and 2) Plaintiff did not comply with Local Rule 251 in filing his motion to compel. Defs.' Opp'n 3:12-23.

It is undisputed by the parties that Defendant Martin's responses were untimely. *See* Def. Counsel's Decl., Doc. 84-1. Unlike other discovery rules, if a party fails to timely submit a response to a request for admission, then the matter is deemed admitted. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(3) (stating that consequence for failure to timely respond to request for admission is that matter is admitted). The imposition of costs pursuant to Rule 37 would be inapplicable, since no further response is necessary once the requests for admission are deemed admitted.

If a party wishes to withdraw the admission, that party is required to file a motion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(b). However, in the interest of judicial economy, the Court will construe Defendant's late filing of his responses to the reuqests for admission as a motion to withdraw the prior admissions.

Pursuant to Rule 36(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

A matter admitted under this rule is conclusively established unless the court, on motion, permits the admission to be withdrawn or amended. Subject to Rule 16(e), the court may permit withdrawal or amendment if it would promote the presentation of the merits of the action and if the court is not persuaded that it would prejudice the requesting party in maintaining or defending the action on the merits. An admission under this rule is not an admission for any other purpose and cannot be used against the party in any other proceeding.

If upholding the admission would eliminate presentation of the merits of the action, then allowing withdrawal of the admission would promote the presentation of the merits and satisfy the first prong of the test. Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(b); *see Conlon v. United States*, 474 F.3d 616, 622 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing *Hadley v. United States*, 45 F.3d 1345, 1348 (9th Cir. 1995)). The Court finds that withdrawal of the admission would promote presentation of the merits of this action. Defendant Martin clearly demonstrated an intent to supply actual responses to Plaintiff's Requests For Admission.

If the requesting party would be prejudiced such that he could not maintain the action on its merits, then the motion to withdraw the admission cannot be granted. Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(b).

1	The second prong inquiry should focus on the prejudice that the non-moving party would face at
2	trial. Conlon, 474 at 623. The Court also finds that Plaintiff as the requesting party is not
3	prejudiced in maintaining his action on the merits. This matter has not proceeded to trial, and no
4	dispositive motions have been adjudicated. Accordingly, the Court will grant Defendant
5	Martin's withdrawal of admissions and permit the substitution of Defendant Martin's January 12,
6	2012 responses. ¹
7	Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion to compel, filed December 29, 2011, is denied.
8	IT IS SO ORDERED.
9	Dated: May 31, 2012 /s/ Dennis L. Beck UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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27	¹ Local Rule 251 is not applicable in this action. Under the Court's Discovery and Scheduling Order, issued May 5, 2011, Local Rule 251 will not apply unless otherwise ordered.
28	Doc. 60.