

F.R.D. 31, 40–41 (D.P.R. 2010) (citing, in turn, *Antonis v. Electronics for Imaging, Inc.*, 2008 WL 169955, at *1 (D.N.H. Jan. 16, 2008) (“emails . . . do[] not meet the requirement that the parties confer in good faith about discovery issues before invoking judicial remedies”); *Ross v. Citifinancial, Inc.*, 203 F.R.D. 239, 240 (S.D. Miss. 2001) (the meet and confer “prerequisite is not an empty formality” and “*cannot be satisfied by including with the motion copies of correspondence that discuss the discovery at issue*”) (emphasis added)); see also *Velazquez-Perez*, 272 F.R.D. at 312 (“good faith” means conferring “personally or through a telephone conference”).

In light of the foregoing, Graham’s motion to compel (Doc. 73) is **STRICKEN**. This striking is without prejudice to Graham re-filing a motion to compel once he is capable of making the required good-faith certification. The undersigned brings to the movant’s attention that last two sentences of footnote 2 of the Court’s April 17, 2015 Rule 16(b) scheduling order: “Further, as the court in *Shuffle Master* observed, and this Court adopts, any good faith certification filed ‘must accurately and specifically convey to the court *who, where, how, and when* the respective parties attempted to personally resolve the discovery dispute.’ 170 F.R.D. at 170 (emphasis added). *Motions with certifications lacking this level of detail will be stricken.*” (Doc. 65, at 5 n.2.) If this level of detail is not contained in any follow-up motion to compel filed by Graham, it too will be stricken.

DONE and **ORDERED** this the 24th day of June, 2015.

s/WILLIAM E. CASSADY
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE