



1 Plaintiff appears to argue in her motion for production (#61) that she is seeking to obtain  
2 responses to already propounded discovery. If so, she has failed to comply with the meet and confer  
3 requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 and the personal consultation requirements of LR 26-7. A party  
4 seeking to compel responses to discovery requests “must include a certification that the movant has in  
5 good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the person or party failing to make disclosure or  
6 discovery in an effort to obtain it without court action.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(1). Additionally, LR 26-  
7 7(b) provides that “[d]iscovery motions will not be considered unless a statement of the movant is  
8 attached thereto certifying that, after personal consultation and sincere effort to do so, the parties have  
9 been unable to resolve the matter without Court action.”

10 Both the meet and confer requirement of Rule 37 and the personal consultation requirement of  
11 LR 26-7(b) serve important purposes. Compliance is required “to lessen the burden on the court and  
12 reduce the unnecessary expenditure of resources by litigants, through the promotion of informal,  
13 extrajudicial resolution of discovery disputes.” *Nevada Power v. Monsanto*, 151 F.R.D. 118, 120 (D.  
14 Nev. 1993). The consultation obligation “promote[s] a frank exchange between counsel to resolve  
15 issues by agreement or to at least narrow and focus matters in controversy before judicial resolution is  
16 sought.” *Id.* In order to serve its purpose, parties must “treat the informal negotiation process as a  
17 substitute for, and not simply a formal prerequisite to, judicial review of discovery disputes.” *Id.* To do  
18 so,

19 [t]he parties must present to each other the merits of their respective positions  
20 with the same candor, specificity, and support during the informal negotiations  
21 as during the briefing of discovery motions. Only after the cards have been laid  
22 on the table, and a party has meaningfully assessed the relative strengths and  
23 weaknesses of its position in light of all available information, can there be a  
24 “sincere effort” to resolve the matter.

25 *Id.* The moving party must move beyond cursory statements and “must adequately set forth in the  
26 motion essential facts sufficient to enable the court to pass a preliminary judgment on the adequacy and  
27 sincerity of the good faith conferment between the parties.” *Id.* at 171. A good faith attempt requires  
28 more than the “the perfunctory parroting of statutory language,” it requires a “genuine attempt to resolve  
the discovery dispute through non judicial means.” *Id.* Doing so accomplishes the underlying policy of  
Rule 37(a)(1) and LR 26-7(b).

