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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 JENNIFER CARRERA ET AL,

11 Plaintiffs,

12 v.

13 WHITEPAGES, INC.

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. 2:24-cv-01408-JHC

**AGREEMENT REGARDING  
DISCOVERY OF  
ELECTRONICALLY STORED  
INFORMATION AND ORDER**

**NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:  
DECEMBER 20, 2024**

15 The parties hereby stipulate to the following provisions regarding the discovery of  
16 electronically stored information (“ESI”) in this matter:

17 **A. General Principles**

18 1. An attorney’s zealous representation of a client is not compromised by conducting  
19 discovery in a cooperative manner. The failure of counsel or the parties to litigation to cooperate  
20 in facilitating and reasonably limiting discovery requests and responses raises litigation costs and  
21 contributes to the risk of sanctions.

22 2. As provided in LCR 26(f), the proportionality standard set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P.  
23 26(b)(1) must be applied in each case when formulating a discovery plan. To further the

24 AGREEMENT REGARDING DISCOVERY OF  
25 ELECTRONICALLY STORED INFORMATION AND ORDER - 1  
(Case No. 2:24-cv-01408-JHC)

1 application of the proportionality standard in discovery, requests for production of ESI and related  
2 responses should be reasonably targeted, clear, and as specific as possible. This agreement is  
3 intended to assist the parties in identifying relevant, responsive information that has been stored  
4 electronically and is proportional to the needs of the case. The agreement does not supplant the  
5 parties' obligations to comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 34.

6 **B. ESI Disclosures**

7 Within 30 days of entry of this Order, or at a later time if agreed to by the parties, each  
8 party shall disclose:

9 1. Custodians. The custodians most likely to have discoverable ESI in their  
10 possession, custody, or control. The custodians shall be identified by name, title, connection to  
11 the instant litigation, and the type of the information under the custodian's control.

12 2. Non-custodial Data Sources. A list of non-custodial data sources (*e.g.*, shared  
13 drives, servers), if any, likely to contain discoverable ESI. These lists can identify the databases  
14 that are likely to contain discoverable structured data.

15 3. Third-Party Data Sources. A list of third-party data sources, if any, likely to  
16 contain discoverable ESI (*e.g.*, third-party email providers, mobile device providers, cloud  
17 storage) and, for each such source, the extent to which a party is (or is not) able to preserve  
18 information stored in the third-party data source.

19 4. Inaccessible Data. A list of data sources, if any, likely to contain discoverable ESI  
20 (by type, date, custodian, electronic system or other criteria sufficient to specifically identify the  
21 data source) that a party asserts is not reasonably accessible under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(B).

22 **C. ESI Discovery Procedures**

1           1.     On-site inspection of electronic media. Such an inspection shall not be required  
2 absent a demonstration by the requesting party of specific need and good cause or by agreement  
3 of the parties.

4           2.     Search methodology. The parties shall timely confer to attempt to reach agreement  
5 on appropriate search terms and queries, file type and date restrictions, data sources (including  
6 custodians), and other appropriate computer- or technology-aided methodologies, before any such  
7 effort is undertaken. The parties shall continue to cooperate in revising the appropriateness of the  
8 search methodology.

9           a.     Prior to running searches:

10           i.     The producing party shall disclose the data sources (including  
11 custodians), search terms and queries, any file type and date restrictions, and any other  
12 methodology that it proposes to use to locate ESI likely to contain responsive and discoverable  
13 information. The producing party may provide unique hit counts for each search query.

14           ii.    After disclosure, the parties will engage in a meet and confer  
15 process regarding additional terms sought by the non-producing party.

16           iii.   The following provisions apply to search terms / queries of the  
17 requesting party. Focused terms and queries should be employed; broad terms or queries, such  
18 as product and company names, generally should be avoided. A conjunctive combination of  
19 multiple words or phrases (*e.g.*, “computer” and “system”) narrows the search and shall count as  
20 a single search term. A disjunctive combination of multiple words or phrases (*e.g.*, “computer”  
21 or “system”) broadens the search, and thus each word or phrase shall count as a separate search  
22 term unless they are variants of the same word. The producing party may identify each search  
23

1 term or query returning overbroad results demonstrating the overbroad results and a counter  
2 proposal correcting the overbroad search or query.

3 c. Upon reasonable request, a party shall disclose information relating to  
4 network design, the types of databases, database dictionaries, the access control list and security  
5 access logs and rights of individuals to access the system and specific files and applications, the  
6 ESI document retention policy, organizational chart for information systems personnel, or the  
7 backup and systems recovery routines, including, but not limited to, tape rotation and  
8 destruction/overwrite policy.

9 3. Format.

10 a. ESI will be produced to the requesting party with searchable text, in a  
11 format to be decided between the parties. Acceptable formats include, but are not limited to, native  
12 files, multi-page TIFFs (with a companion OCR or extracted text file), single-page TIFFs (only  
13 with load files for e-discovery software that includes metadata fields identifying natural document  
14 breaks and also includes companion OCR and/or extracted text files), and searchable PDF.

15 b. Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties, files that are not easily converted  
16 to image format, such as spreadsheet, database, and drawing files, will be produced in native  
17 format.

18 c. Each document image file shall be named with a unique number (Bates  
19 Number). File names should not be more than twenty characters long or contain spaces. When a  
20 text-searchable image file is produced, the producing party must preserve the integrity of the  
21 underlying ESI, *i.e.*, the original formatting, the metadata (as noted below) and, where applicable,  
22 the revision history.

1 d. If a document is more than one page, the unitization of the document and  
2 any attachments and/or affixed notes shall be maintained as they existed in the original document.

3 4. De-duplication. The parties may de-duplicate their ESI production across custodial  
4 and non-custodial data sources after disclosure to the requesting party, and the duplicate custodian  
5 information removed during the de-duplication process tracked in a duplicate/other custodian  
6 field in the database load file.

7 5. Email Threading. The parties may use analytics technology to identify email  
8 threads and need only produce the unique most inclusive copy and related family members and  
9 may exclude lesser inclusive copies. Upon reasonable request, the producing party will produce  
10 a less inclusive copy.

11 6. Metadata fields. If the requesting party seeks metadata, the parties agree that only  
12 the following metadata fields need be produced, and only to the extent it is reasonably accessible  
13 and non-privileged: document type; custodian and duplicate custodians (or storage location if no  
14 custodian); author/from; recipient/to, cc and bcc; title/subject; email subject; file name; file size;  
15 file extension; original file path; date and time created, sent, modified and/or received; and hash  
16 value. The list of metadata type is intended to be flexible and may be changed by agreement of  
17 the parties, particularly in light of advances and changes in technology, vendor, and business  
18 practices.

19 7. Hard-Copy Documents. If the parties elect to produce hard-copy documents in an  
20 electronic format, the production of hard-copy documents will include a cross-reference file that  
21 indicates document breaks and sets forth the custodian or custodian/location associated with each  
22 produced document. Hard-copy documents will be scanned using Optical Character Recognition  
23 technology and searchable ASCII text files will be produced (or Unicode text format if the text is

1 in a foreign language), unless the producing party can show that the cost would outweigh the  
2 usefulness of scanning (for example, when the condition of the paper is not conducive to scanning  
3 and will not result in accurate or reasonably useable/searchable ESI). Each file will be named  
4 with a unique Bates Number (*e.g.*, the unique Bates Number of the first page of the corresponding  
5 production version of the document followed by its file extension).

6 **D. Preservation of ESI**

7 The parties acknowledge that they have a common law obligation, as expressed in Fed. R.  
8 Civ. P. 37(e), to take reasonable and proportional steps to preserve discoverable information in  
9 the party's possession, custody, or control. With respect to preservation of ESI, the parties agree  
10 as follows:

11 1. Absent a showing of good cause by the requesting party, the parties shall not be  
12 required to modify the procedures used by them in the ordinary course of business to back-up and  
13 archive data; provided, however, that the parties shall preserve all discoverable ESI in their  
14 possession, custody, or control.

15 2. The parties will supplement their disclosures in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P.  
16 26(e) with discoverable ESI responsive to a particular discovery request or mandatory disclosure  
17 where that data is created after a disclosure or response is made (unless excluded under Sections  
18 (D)(3) or (E)(1)-(2)).

19 3. Absent a showing of good cause by the requesting party, the following categories  
20 of ESI need not be preserved:

- 21 a. Deleted, slack, fragmented, or other data only accessible by forensics.
- 22 b. Random access memory (RAM), temporary files, or other ephemeral data  
23 that are difficult to preserve without disabling the operating system.
- 24 c. On-line access data such as temporary internet files, history, cache,

1 cookies, and the like.

2 d. Data in metadata fields that are frequently updated automatically, such as  
3 last-opened dates (see also Section (E)(5)).

4 e. Back-up data that are duplicative of data that are more accessible  
5 elsewhere.

6 f. Server, system or network logs.

7 g. Data remaining from systems no longer in use that is unintelligible on the  
8 systems in use.

9 h. Electronic data (*e.g.*, email, calendars, contact data, and notes) sent to or  
10 from mobile devices (*e.g.*, iPhone, iPad, Android devices), provided that  
11 a copy of all such electronic data is automatically saved in real time  
12 elsewhere (such as on a server, laptop, desktop computer, or “cloud”  
13 storage).

14 **E. Privilege**

15 1. A producing party shall create a privilege log of all documents fully withheld from  
16 production on the basis of a privilege or protection, unless otherwise agreed or excepted by this  
17 Agreement and Order. Privilege logs shall include a unique identification number for each  
18 document and the basis for the claim (attorney-client privileged or work-product protection). For  
19 ESI, the privilege log may be generated using available metadata, including author/recipient or  
20 to/from/cc/bcc names; the subject matter or title; and date created. Should the available metadata  
21 provide insufficient information for the purpose of evaluating the privilege claim asserted, the  
22 producing party shall include such additional information as required by the Federal Rules of  
23 Civil Procedure. Privilege logs will be produced to all other parties no later than 30 days after  
24 delivering a production unless an earlier deadline is agreed to by the parties.

25 2. With respect to privileged or work-product information generated after the filing  
26 of the complaint, parties are not required to include any such information in privilege logs.

1           3.       Activities undertaken in compliance with the duty to preserve information are  
2 protected from disclosure and discovery under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(3)(A) and (B).

3           4.       Pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents, electronically  
4 stored information (ESI) or information, whether inadvertent or otherwise, in this proceeding  
5 shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute  
6 a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the  
7 attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection  
8 recognized by law. This Order shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed  
9 by Fed. R. Evid. 502(d). The provisions of Fed. R. Evid. 502(b) do not apply. Nothing contained  
10 herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI  
11 or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or segregation of  
12 privileged and/or protected information before production. Information produced in discovery  
13 that is protected as privileged or work product shall be immediately returned to the producing  
14 party.



1 DATED this 20th day of December, 2024.

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1 **ORDER**

2 Based on the foregoing, IT IS SO ORDERED.

3 DATED: December 20, 2024.

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5 JOHN H. CHUN  
6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE