

## **CHECKLIST FOR RULE 26(f) MEET AND CONFER REGARDING ELECTRONICALLY STORED INFORMATION**

*(Adapted from the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California)*

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In cases where the discovery of electronically stored information (“ESI”) is likely to be a significant cost or burden, the Court encourages the parties to engage in on-going meet and confer discussions and use the following Checklist to guide those discussions. These discussions should be framed in the context of the specific claims and defenses involved. The usefulness of particular topics on the checklist, and the timing of discussion about these topics, may depend on the nature and complexity of the matter.

### **I. Preservation**

- The ranges of creation or receipt dates for any ESI to be preserved.
- The description of data from sources that are not reasonably accessible and that will not be reviewed for responsiveness or produced, but that will be preserved pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(B).
- The description of data from sources that (a) the party believes could contain relevant information but (b) has determined, under the proportionality factors, should not be preserved.
- Whether or not to continue any interdiction of any document destruction program, such as ongoing erasures of e-mails, voicemails, and other electronically-recorded material.
- The names and/or general job titles or descriptions of custodians for whom ESI will be preserved (e.g., “HR head,” “scientist,” “marketing manager,” etc.).
- The number of custodians for whom ESI will be preserved.
- The list of systems, if any, that contain ESI not associated with individual custodians and that will be preserved, such as enterprise databases.
- Any disputes related to scope or manner of preservation.

### **II. Informal Discovery About Location and Types of Systems**

- Identification of systems from which discovery will be prioritized (e.g., email, finance, HR systems).

- Description of systems in which potentially discoverable information is stored, including software platforms.
- Location of systems in which potentially discoverable information is stored.
- How potentially discoverable information is stored.
- How discoverable information can be collected from systems and media in which it is stored.

### **III. Proportionality and Costs**

- The amount and nature of the claims being made by either party.
- The nature and scope of burdens associated with the proposed preservation and discovery of ESI.
- The likely benefit of the proposed discovery.
- Costs that the parties will share to reduce overall discovery expenses, such as the use of a common electronic discovery vendor or a shared document repository, or other cost-saving measures.

### **IV. Search**

- The search method(s), including specific words or phrases or other methodology, that will be used to identify discoverable ESI and filter out ESI that is not subject to discovery.
- The quality control method(s) the producing party will use to evaluate whether a production is missing relevant ESI or contains substantial amounts of irrelevant ESI.

### **V. Phasing**

- Whether it is appropriate to conduct discovery of ESI in phases.
- Sources of ESI most likely to contain discoverable information and that will be included in the first phases of Fed. R. Civ. P. 34 document discovery.
- Sources of ESI less likely to contain discoverable information from which discovery will be postponed or avoided.

## **VI. Production**

- The formats in which structured ESI (database, collaboration sites, etc.) will be produced.
- The formats in which unstructured ESI (email, presentations, word processing, etc.) will be produced.
- The extent, if any, to which metadata will be produced and the fields of metadata to be produced.
- The production format(s) that ensure(s) that any inherent searchability of ESI is not degraded when produced.

## **VII. Privilege**

- How any production of privileged or work product protected information will be handled.
- Whether the parties can agree upon alternative ways to identify documents withheld on the grounds of privilege or work product to reduce the burdens of such identification.
- Whether the parties will enter into a Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) Stipulation and Order that addresses inadvertent or agreed production.