

Duty to Confer

Pursuant to D.C.COLO.LR 7.1.A and as further ordered here, before filing any motion, status report, statement or other substantive paper with the Court, other than a motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 or 56 or a paper that only responds or replies to a paper previously filed by another party, the party filing the motion, status report, statement or other substantive paper shall have conferred or made reasonable, good faith efforts to confer with opposing counsel to resolve any disputed matter. *Certification that a telephone call, e-mail or fax was directed to opposing counsel fewer than 24 hours before the paper was intended to be filed and “no response” was received is per se not a good faith effort.*

In complying with this requirement to confer, parties are encouraged to discuss and agree upon collateral matters such as proposed briefing schedules, requests for hearing, subissues to which they may be able to stipulate, and other matters that can be resolved through the extension of mutual courtesies or other demonstration of good will. *See Visor v. Sprint*, 1997 WL 796989 (D. Colo.)(Kane, J.). Papers filed in accordance with Rule 7.1A shall include a certification describing specifically counsel’s efforts to comply with this requirement and the matters on which agreement was reached.