

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Maria Del Carmen Cortes-Reyes v. Enrique Herrera Carrasco, et al.

Cortes-Reyes · No. 2:25-cv-00323-GMN-NJK · Decided December 5, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Nevada considers the parties' fifth stipulation to extend case management deadlines by 30 days. Although the parties did not adequately demonstrate diligence or good cause, the Court grants the extension and resets the expert disclosure, discovery, dispositive-motion, and pretrial-order deadlines.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Nevada
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Nancy J. Keppe
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Nevada
DECIDED	December 5, 2025
DOCKET	2:25-cv-00323-GMN-NJK
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The parties jointly stipulated to extend case-management deadlines by 30 days. The court evaluated the request under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)(4) and Local Rule 26-3.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	A request to extend unexpired scheduling-order deadlines requires good cause. Good cause depends on whether the deadlines cannot reasonably be met despite the exercise of diligence; the diligence inquiry considers the parties' conduct throughout the time already allowed and whether they promptly sought modification when the need became apparent.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unpublished district-court order; precedential status unknown.

TOPICS

civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the parties established good cause under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)(4) and Local Rule 26-3 to extend unexpired case-management deadlines.
2. Whether the court should grant a 30-day extension despite the parties' failure to make an adequate showing of diligence and good cause.

HOLDINGS

1. The parties failed to establish good cause because they did not explain why the deadlines could not reasonably be met despite the exercise of diligence, and their stated need for additional time to review records, complete expert reports, and pursue settlement was insufficient.
2. The court granted the parties' stipulation and reset the case-management deadlines by 30 days, notwithstanding the inadequate good-cause showing, in an effort to resolve the case on its merits.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The good cause analysis turns on whether the subject deadlines cannot reasonably be met despite the exercise of diligence.” (at 1)

“The showing of diligence is measured by the conduct displayed throughout the entire period of time already allowed.” (at 1)

“When diligence has not been shown in support of an extension request, “the inquiry should end.”” (at 1)

“That a request is made jointly neither mandates allowance of the extension sought nor exempts parties from making the necessary showings to justify that relief.” (at 1)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The parties sought a 30-day extension to obtain and review records, complete expert reports, and engage in settlement discussions. This was their fifth request to extend case-management deadlines and their third such request since July 31, 2025. The parties did not explain beyond generally asserting the need for additional time why the deadlines could not reasonably be met despite diligent efforts.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The scheduling order was entered on March 31, 2025. The parties had already made four prior requests to extend case-management deadlines, making the present stipulation their fifth request and their third request since July 31, 2025. Although the court found that the parties had not adequately shown diligence or good cause, it granted a 30-day extension to allow the case to be resolved on its merits and reset the scheduling deadlines.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc., 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992)
- Morgal v. Maricopa Cnty. Bd. of Supervisors, 284 F.R.D. 452, 460 (D. Ariz. 2012)
- Williams v. James River Grp. Inc., 627 F. Supp. 3d 1172, 1177-78, 1180-81 (D. Nev. 2022)
- Jackson v. Laureate, Inc., 186 F.R.D. 605, 608 (E.D. Cal. 1999)
- Sharp v. Covenant Care LLC, 288 F.R.D. 465, 467 (S.D. Cal. 2012)
- Desio v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 339 F.R.D. 632, 641 (D. Nev. 2021)
- Janicki Logging Co. v. Mateer, 42 F.3d 561, 566 (9th Cir. 1994)

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