

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Jeanine Randall v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.

Randall · No. 2:23-cv-00476-DJC-CSK · Decided December 11, 2025

SUMMARY

This document is a scheduling order issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California in Randall v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc., Case No. 2:23-cv-00476-DJC-CSK. It establishes discovery, dispositive-motion, settlement, pretrial, and jury-trial deadlines and procedures.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Daniel J. Calabretta
DECIDED	December 11, 2025
DOCKET	2:23-cv-00476-DJC-CSK
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The district court entered a scheduling order governing service, joinder and amendment, discovery, motion practice, settlement, pretrial proceedings, and trial.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Discovery rulings by the assigned magistrate judge are subject to modification by the district judge only if clearly erroneous or contrary to law. Requests to modify the scheduling order require a showing of good cause.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	nonprecedential
PARTIES	Jeanine Randall v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.

TOPICS

- civil procedure
- discovery dispute
- joinder
- pleadings
- summary judgment

PRACTICE AREAS

- civil procedure
- federal litigation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. What procedures and deadlines should govern service, joinder, amendment of pleadings, discovery, motion practice, pretrial proceedings, and trial?
2. What standard governs district-court review of discovery rulings issued by the assigned magistrate judge?
3. What showing is required to modify the scheduling order or extend its deadlines?

HOLDINGS

1. Once final, the scheduling order may be modified only by leave of court upon a showing of good cause; party stipulation alone is ineffective without court approval.
2. No further joinder of parties or amendments to pleadings are permitted without leave of court and a showing of good cause.
3. A written discovery ruling by the assigned magistrate judge is final subject to modification by the district judge only when the ruling is clearly erroneous or contrary to law.
4. A request or stipulation to continue deadlines or trial dates must identify the relevant dates, disclose prior extension requests, and state specific, concrete reasons establishing good cause.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“No further joinder of parties or amendments to pleadings is permitted without leave of the Court, good cause having been shown.” (at 1)

“The written ruling of the assigned Magistrate Judge shall be final, subject to modification by the District Judge only where it has been shown that the Magistrate Judge’s order is clearly erroneous or contrary to law.” (at 2)

“The schedule, once final, shall not be modified except by leave of the Court upon showing of good cause.” (at 6)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Jeanine Randall sued Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. in federal district court. The court set deadlines for initial disclosures, fact and expert discovery, dispositive motions, the final pretrial conference, and a jury trial. The order also established procedures for discovery disputes, amendments and joinder, summary-judgment meet-and-confer requirements, and requests to modify the schedule.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The action was pending in the Eastern District of California under diversity jurisdiction. The court issued a scheduling order setting discovery and dispositive-motion deadlines, a final pretrial conference, and a jury trial, and prescribing procedures for modifications to the schedule.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc., 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992)

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