

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10

11 SONNY LOW, J.R. EVERETT and
12 JOHN BROWN, on Behalf of Themselves
13 and All Others Similarly Situated,

14 Plaintiffs,

15 v.

16 TRUMP UNIVERSITY, LLC, a New
17 York Limited Liability Company, and
18 DONALD J. TRUMP,

19 Defendants.

Case No.: 3:10-cv-00940-GPC-WVG

**NOTICE OF TENTATIVE RULING
ON PLAINTIFFS' AND
DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS IN
LIMINE**

**[ECF Nos. 518, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524,
525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532,
533.]**

19 On October 20, 2016, Plaintiffs Sonny Low, J.R. Everett, and John Brown
20 (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), filed seven motions in limine. (Dkt. Nos. 518, 520, 521, 523,
21 525, 530, 533.)¹ Defendants Trump University, LLC ("TU"), and Donald J. Trump
22 (collectively, "Defendants") filed responses to Plaintiffs' motions. (Dkt. Nos. 545, 546,
23 548, 553, 554, 557, 559.)

24 On October 20, 2016, Defendants filed eight motions in limine. (Dkt. Nos. 522,
25 524, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, 532.) Plaintiffs filed responses to Defendants' motions.
26

27
28 ¹ Citations to the record are based upon the pagination generated by the CM/ECF system.

1 Dkt. Nos. 547, 549, 550, 551, 552, 555, 556, 558.)

2 Having reviewed the parties' moving papers and the applicable law, and for the
3 following reasons, the Court is prepared to **GRANT IN PART AND DENY IN PART**
4 Plaintiffs' and Defendants' motions in limine.

5 **ADMISSIBILITY OF ABSENT CLASS MEMBER TESTIMONY**

6 The Court finds it appropriate to first address the admissibility of absent class
7 member testimony, because the issue pervades both parties' motions in limine. Pursuant
8 to the Court's Order on August 2, 2016 (Dkt. No. 502), the parties filed supplemental
9 briefing on the issue (Dkt. Nos. 505, 509). Having reviewed the parties' briefing and the
10 applicable law, the Court concludes as follows.

11 Defendants argue that non-representative student testimony is admissible pursuant
12 to their Seventh Amendment right to a jury trial and pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence
13 402. (Dkt. No. 505 at 8–10.) Defendants maintain that class certification does not
14 relieve Plaintiffs of their burden of proof or restrict Defendants from presenting their
15 defense, citing, *inter alia*, *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338 (2011). (*Id.* at
16 10–13.) Defendants contend that the proposed non-representative student testimony is
17 relevant to materiality, uniformity, falsity, and reliance. (*Id.* at 13–20.)

18 Plaintiffs maintain that non-representative student testimony is irrelevant to
19 liability and accordingly inadmissible during phase one of trial. (Dkt. No. 509 at 8.)
20 They contend that even if non-representative student testimony were relevant to liability,
21 it should be excluded because its probative value is outweighed by the risk of unfair
22 prejudice, confusion of the issues, and misleading the jury. (*Id.* at 19–21.) Plaintiffs
23 briefly cite concerns that allowing non-representative student testimony will significantly
24 lengthen phase one of trial. (*Id.* at 21.) Finally, Plaintiffs argue that exclusion of absent
25 class member testimony will not violate Defendants' Seventh Amendment or due process
26 rights, as Defendants have the ability to present individualized defenses during phase two
27 of trial. (*Id.* at 21–22.)

1 The Court begins by rejecting Plaintiffs’ position that non-representative student
2 testimony should be excluded wholesale from phase one of trial. *C.f. Negrete v. Allianz*
3 *Life Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, No. CV 05-6838 CAS MANX, 2013 WL 6535164, at *21 (C.D.
4 Cal. Dec. 9, 2013) (declining to issue a blanket ruling on the admissibility of absent class
5 member testimony). Plaintiffs cite *Waters v. Int’l Precious Metals Corp.*, 172 F.R.D. 479
6 (S.D. Fla. 1996), to argue that “in light of the Court’s decision to restrict the trial to
7 common issues only, the testimony of opt-outs . . . on the issue of reliance is irrelevant.”
8 172 F.R.D. at 489. Plaintiffs only cursorily argue that *Dukes* does not undermine *Waters*.
9 (Dkt. No. 509 at 19.) In light of the Supreme Court’s statement in *Dukes* that to invoke
10 the “fraud on the market” presumption of reliance in securities class actions, plaintiffs
11 must “prove *again* at trial” the facts giving rise to the presumption “in order to make out
12 their case on the merits,” *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 351 n.6, this Court concludes that Plaintiffs
13 must do the same to invoke the benefit of the inference of reliance. The Court
14 accordingly declines to issue a blanket order excluding testimony of non-representative
15 students.

16 The Court likewise declines to rule that non-representative student testimony is
17 admissible without limit. In *Negrete v. Allianz Life Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, No. CV 05-6838
18 CAS MANX, 2013 WL 6535164 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 9, 2013), the defendant moved to
19 exclude the plaintiffs’ absent class member testimony. The plaintiffs represented to the
20 court that they “d[id] not intend to introduce testimony from individual class members to
21 show reliance and causation,” but that the evidence would be relevant to show, *inter alia*,
22 “that the alleged misrepresentations were in fact uniform, that [the defendant] engaged in
23 two or more predicate acts under RICO, and that the asserted enterprise was ongoing.”
24 2013 WL 6535164, at *21. In light of these representations, the court stated that the
25 “testimony may be relevant for reasons *other than* reliance or causation” and declined to
26 issue a blanket ruling on the admissibility of non-representative testimony before trial.
27 *Id.* (emphasis added). Moreover, the court concluded that because the case was about
28

1 “alleged uniform misrepresentations, not about the particularities of specific . . . sales,”
2 subjective testimony from absent class members would be irrelevant. *Id.* at *9, *21 n.13.

3 Here, Defendants similarly intend to offer absent class member testimony to
4 illustrate how individual class members subjectively understood and interpreted
5 Defendants’ alleged misrepresentations. (Dkt. No. 505 at 14–18.) Given that this case
6 involves alleged uniform misrepresentations, absent class member testimony as to the
7 particularities of specific sales is likewise irrelevant. Furthermore, unlike the defendant
8 in *Negrete*, see 2013 WL 6535164, at *20, here, Plaintiffs contend that absent class
9 member testimony is irrelevant to all elements of liability, not just irrelevant as to
10 reliance. The Court accordingly examines the relevance of non-representative student
11 testimony as to materiality, falsity, and the inference of reliance below.

12 **1. Materiality**

13 As Defendants acknowledge (Dkt. No. 505 at 14), materiality is an objective, not a
14 subjective, element. See, e.g., *Vasquez v. Superior Court*, 484 P.2d 964, 973 (Cal. 1971).
15 Defendants’ arguments are not persuasive as to how individualized testimony by absent
16 class members is relevant to the jury’s objective determination of materiality.

17 Furthermore, the cases Defendants enlist do not aid their argument that absent class
18 member testimony should be allowed to rebut evidence of materiality. Defendants first
19 cite *Skydive Arizona, Inc. v. Quattrocchi*, 673 F.3d 1105, 1110–11 (9th Cir. 2012) for the
20 proposition that the Ninth Circuit has “expressly rejected plaintiffs’ contention that
21 because materiality is ‘objective,’ it may only be proven through surveys or by experts.”
22 (Dkt. No. 505 at 14.) Here, however, Plaintiffs do not argue that materiality may only be
23 proven through surveys or by experts. (Dkt. No. 509 at 17–18.) Moreover, as Plaintiffs
24 correctly point out, *Skydive Arizona* was not a class action case, see 673 F.3d at 1108, and
25 accordingly does not bolster Defendants’ contention that absent class member testimony
26 should be admitted on the question of materiality.

27 Defendants next cite *Plascencia v. Lending 1st Mortg.*, No. C 07-4485 CW, 2011
28 WL 5914278, at *1–2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 28, 2011). Here, Defendants incorrectly conflate

1 the element of materiality with the *Plascencia* court’s ruling that class member testimony
2 may be admitted to rebut the elements giving rise to an inference of reliance—*Plascencia*
3 does not speak to the admissibility of absent class member testimony with respect to the
4 element of materiality. *Id.* Accordingly, Defendants may not proffer non-representative
5 student testimony with respect to materiality.

6 **2. Falsity**

7 “Determining whether or not a statement is a fraudulent representation is an
8 objective inquiry that can be made on a class-wide basis.” *Negrete v. Allianz Life Ins.*
9 *Co. of N. Am.*, 287 F.R.D. 590, 610 n.11 (C.D. Cal. 2012). The only legal authority that
10 Defendants cursorily cite in their supplemental briefing does not aid Defendants’ position
11 that absent class member testimony may be admitted to rebut evidence of falsity. (Dkt.
12 No. 505 at 17–18.) A jury can assess, according to a reasonable person standard, whether
13 the misrepresentations were in fact merely non-actionable puffery without evaluating
14 absent class member testimony. Defendants may not proffer non-representative student
15 testimony with respect to falsity.

16 **3. Reliance**

17 **a. Uniformity**

18 “If the trial court finds that material misrepresentations have been made to the
19 entire class, an inference of reliance arises as to the class.” *In re Vioxx Class Cases*, 103
20 Cal. Rptr. 3d 83, 95 (Cal. Ct. App. 2009). To obtain the inference of reliance, Plaintiffs
21 therefore must establish that the misrepresentations were (1) material and that they were
22 (2) uniformly made to the entire class. The Court has already addressed materiality and
23 will address only the issue of uniformity here.

24 Contrary to Defendants’ reading of *Plascencia*, the court held that “the class-wide
25 presumption cannot be rebutted by showing that individual absent class members did not
26 rely upon the fraudulent omissions.” 2011 WL 5914278, at *2. Rather, the “presumption
27 could be rebutted on a class-wide basis only if there is evidence that can be properly
28 generalized to the class as a whole.” *Id.* In *Plascencia*, the court held that Defendants’

1 depositions of absent class members could not be properly generalized to the class, as
2 “the depositions ordered would not be statistically representative of the class as a whole”
3 and were accordingly not relevant. *Id.* at *2 – 3. Here, as Plaintiffs argue, given that
4 Defendants propose offering testimony of class opt-outs and other individual absent class
5 members, the jury would be left with a skewed perspective not statistically representative
6 of the class. (Dkt. No. 509 at 20.) Accordingly, Defendants may not offer absent class
7 member testimony to rebut the inference of reliance in its entirety. Instead, as explained
8 below, Defendants may offer such testimony only to rebut a showing that the material
9 misrepresentations were uniformly made.

10 The Court rejects Plaintiffs’ position that absent class member testimony is
11 inadmissible to address uniformity for purposes of rebutting the inference of reliance.
12 Contrary to Plaintiffs’ reading, the *Plascencia* court held that “Defendants may defeat the
13 presumption by showing that the incomplete disclosures were not uniform or would not
14 be material to a reasonable person. They may also rebut the presumption by introducing
15 evidence specific to the named Plaintiffs.” 2011 WL 5914278, at *2. Accordingly,
16 Defendants may offer non-representative student testimony to rebut the uniformity prong
17 of the inference of reliance by countering Plaintiffs’ showing that the material
18 misrepresentations were uniformly made to the class. The Court reserves the right
19 pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 403 to prevent the presentation of unduly
20 cumulative evidence at trial.

21 PLAINTIFFS’ MOTIONS IN LIMINE

22 I. Plaintiffs’ Motion in Limine No. 1: Ground Rules for Phase 1 of Trial (Dkt. 23 No. 518)

24 Plaintiffs first seek to establish ground rules for the liability phase of trial. (Dkt.
25 No. 518 at 2.) Plaintiffs assert six requests in their first motion in limine. (*Id.*)
26 Defendants oppose all but the sixth request. (Dkt. No. 553.) The Court addresses the six
27 requests in turn.
28

- 1 1. Citing reasons of judicial economy and efficiency, Plaintiffs seek to “[p]reclude
2 the same witness from being called to testify more than once (except for witnesses
3 re-called in rebuttal).” (Dkt. No. 518 at 2–3.) Defendants respond that Plaintiffs
4 may not restrict Defendants’ “right to present their case in the manner of their
5 choosing,” and that Plaintiffs’ request would result in “disjointed examinations and
6 inevitable confusion.” (Dkt. No. 553 at 5–6.) The Court declines to issue a
7 blanket procedural ruling and is prepared to **DENY** Plaintiffs’ first request.
- 8 2. Plaintiffs request a ruling to (a) “[p]reclude [D]efendants from calling for live
9 testimony any witness who refused to provide live testimony during [P]laintiffs’
10 case-in-chief” and to (b) “[p]reclude [D]efendants from introducing deposition
11 testimony of a witness under their control.” (Dkt. No. 518 at 3–4.) Defendants
12 respond that Federal Rule of Evidence 611 does not impose an obligation on
13 Defendants to make unavailable witnesses appear for live testimony during
14 Plaintiffs’ case-in-chief. (Dkt. No. 553 at 6.) Defendants contend that Plaintiffs’
15 request to preclude Defendants from introducing deposition testimony of a witness
16 purportedly under Defendants’ control conflicts with Federal Rule of Civil
17 Procedure 32(a)(4). (*Id.* at 7–8.) Defendants respond that Plaintiffs fail to identify
18 specific witnesses that Defendants purportedly control. (*Id.* at 8.) Because
19 Plaintiffs’ request is overbroad, the Court is prepared to **DENY** Plaintiffs’ second
20 request for lack of specificity.
- 21 3. Plaintiffs request a ruling permitting them to use leading questions when
22 examining “former officers, employees and/or independent contractors associated
23 with [Defendants].” (Dkt. No. 518 at 5–6.) Plaintiffs request that Defendants be
24 prohibited from using leading questions when cross-examining witnesses
25 associated with Defendants. (*Id.* at 6.) Defendants respond that Plaintiffs have not
26 identified the hostile witnesses, with the exception of Michael Sexton, that they
27 intend to call, and that Plaintiffs have not adequately shown that such witnesses are
28 hostile within the meaning of Federal Rule of Evidence 611. (Dkt. No. 553 at 9–

1 10.) Due to Plaintiffs’ lack of specificity in identifying relevant witnesses, the
2 Court is prepared to **DEFER** ruling on Plaintiffs’ third request until any adverse
3 witnesses are called at trial.

- 4 4. Plaintiffs move to exclude as irrelevant any argument or testimony about the
5 attorneys and law firms that have represented the parties in the instant litigation.
6 (Dkt. No. 518 at 6–7.) Defendants respond that Plaintiffs’ request is unnecessary,
7 and that Plaintiffs have not presented any basis for a blanket order at this stage.
8 (Dkt. No. 553 at 10–11.) Agreeing that Plaintiffs have not identified specific
9 evidence that they wish to exclude, the Court is prepared to **DENY** the Plaintiffs’
10 fourth request without prejudice to Plaintiffs raising objections at trial.
- 11 5. Plaintiffs move to exclude as irrelevant any evidence or argument relating to
12 witnesses’ political affiliation, voting preferences, and political contributions.
13 (Dkt. No. 518 at 8–9.) Defendants respond that such evidence “may bear on
14 witness credibility and bias.” (Dkt. No. 553 at 11.) Because such evidence has no
15 apparent relevance and may be unduly inflammatory, the Court is prepared to
16 **GRANT** the Plaintiffs’ fifth request. The Court directs the parties’ counsel to
17 provide advance notice to the Court outside the presence of the jury if they intend
18 to offer evidence of witnesses’ political affiliation.
- 19 6. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 615, Plaintiffs move to exclude from the
20 courtroom non-party percipient witnesses. (Dkt. No. 518 at 9–10.) Defendants do
21 not oppose this request. Accordingly, the Court is prepared to **GRANT** Plaintiffs’
22 sixth request.

23 **II. Plaintiffs’ Motion in Limine No. 2: Exclude Evidence and Argument**
24 **Unrelated to Liability During Phase One of Trial (Dkt. No. 520)**

25 Plaintiffs move to exclude from phase one of trial any evidence of TU’s value and
26 other damages issues on grounds of irrelevance and confusion to the jury. (Dkt. No. 520
27 at 3–5.) Plaintiffs move to exclude four categories of evidence: (1) student testimonials,
28 “success stories,” and evaluations; (2) damages-related testimony from non-

1 representative former students; (3) damages-related testimony from instructors and
2 employees; and (4) paid TU course materials. (*Id.* at 5–10.) Defendants respond that the
3 contested evidence is relevant to falsity and materiality. (Dkt. No. 559 at 3–5.) They
4 further contend that such evidence is relevant to prove Plaintiffs’ “full refund” theory.
5 (*Id.* at 11–12.)

6 First, the Court has previously addressed the admissibility of non-representative
7 student testimony and will not repeat its analysis here. Second, the Court will address the
8 admissibility of student evaluations in its analysis of Plaintiffs’ Motion in Limine No. 7
9 and the admissibility of online products in its analysis of Plaintiffs’ Motion in Limine No.
10 3. Third, to the extent that Defendants seek to admit “success stories” at trial—either via
11 former students or via instructors and employees of TU—to establish the subjective value
12 of TU courses to individual students, the Court finds that such evidence is irrelevant to
13 the liability phase of trial and appropriate only in the damages phase of trial. Finally, the
14 Court will **DEFER** until trial ruling on the admissibility of TU course materials.

15 Accordingly, the Court is prepared to (1) **GRANT IN PART** Plaintiffs’ motion as
16 to “success stories” to establish subjective value, (2) **GRANT IN PART** Plaintiff’s
17 motion as to non-representative student testimony as discussed above, and (3) **DENY IN**
18 **PART** Plaintiffs’ motion without prejudice as to the course materials. As to the course
19 materials, Plaintiffs may renew their objection to specific testimony at trial.

20 **III. Plaintiffs’ Motion in Limine No. 3: Limit Evidence and Argument to Class** 21 **Products (Dkt. No. 521)**

22 Plaintiffs request a broad ruling limiting evidence to the class products at issue in
23 this case. (Dkt. No. 521 at 2.) Plaintiffs move to exclude four categories of evidence: (1)
24 evidence regarding the online instructors and whether Mr. Trump handpicked those
25 instructors; (2) materials from courses and other offerings outside of the Live Events, as
26 well as emails and other communications regarding the marketing of these non-class
27 products; (3) documents related to other entities, namely Trump Institute and Trump
28

1 University Canada; and (4) Trump Entrepreneur Initiative (“TEI”) marketing and course
2 materials, as well as TEI’s rating with the Better Business Bureau (“BBB”). (*Id.* at 4–9.)

3 The Court **DEFERS** until trial ruling on the admissibility of the course materials
4 and online materials. Next, as addressed *infra*, the Court is prepared to **GRANT IN**
5 **PART** and **DENY IN PART** the motion to exclude certain evidence of the BBB’s
6 ratings of TU and TEI. Accordingly, the Court plans to **DENY** Plaintiffs’ motion without
7 prejudice. Plaintiffs may renew their objection to specific testimony at trial.

8 **IV. Plaintiffs’ Motion in Limine No. 4: Allow Live Trial Testimony Via**
9 **Contemporaneous Video Transmission From a Different Location (Dkt.**
10 **No. 533)**

11 Plaintiffs move to allow James Harris, TU’s “top nationwide instructor,” to testify
12 at trial via contemporaneous video transmission from a courtroom near his residence
13 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 43(a). (Dkt. No. 533 at 2.) Plaintiffs assert
14 that “good cause in compelling circumstances” exists, as Mr. Harris is an important
15 witness to the case and had evaded service on multiple occasions and failed to comply
16 with the deposition process. (*Id.* at 4.) In the alternative, Plaintiffs request that the Court
17 allow them to play Harris’s videotaped CNN interview at trial (Plaintiffs’ Exhibit 196).
18 (*Id.*) Plaintiffs also assert a request to allow a proportional number of non-representative
19 witnesses to testify at trial via contemporaneous video transmission. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs note
20 that this request is contingent upon the Court’s decision to allow Defendants to introduce
21 testimony of non-representative students. (*Id.*)

22 Defendants respond that Plaintiffs have failed to show that good cause exists to
23 allow Mr. Harris to testify via contemporaneous video transmission. (Dkt. No. 545 at 5.)
24 Defendants point out that Plaintiffs have failed to identify the potential student-witnesses
25 who may be called to testify via contemporaneous video transmission. (*Id.*) At
26 minimum, Defendants urge the Court to defer ruling on the unnamed witnesses until
27 Plaintiffs demonstrate “good cause in compelling circumstances” pursuant to Rule 43(a).
28

1 (*Id.* at 8.) Finally, Defendants contend that the CNN interview of Mr. Harris is
2 inadmissible hearsay and unduly prejudicial. (*Id.* at 10–15.)

3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 43(a) provides that “[f]or good cause in
4 compelling circumstances and with appropriate safeguards, the court may permit
5 testimony in open court by contemporaneous transmission from a different location.”
6 The advisory committee notes to Rule 43(a) emphasize that “[t]he importance of
7 presenting live testimony in court cannot be forgotten” and that contemporaneous
8 transmission “is permitted only on showing good cause in compelling circumstances.”
9 The Court has discretion to grant or deny requests to allow witnesses to testify by
10 contemporaneous video transmission. *Draper v. Rosario*, 836 F.3d 1072, 1081 (9th Cir.
11 2016).

12 Here, Plaintiffs have not carried their burden to establish that “good cause in
13 compelling circumstances” exists to permit examination of Mr. Harris via
14 contemporaneous video transmission. Plaintiffs argue that Mr. Harris’s testimony is
15 important to their case, and that his evasion of service and lack of cooperation during
16 discovery have prejudiced Plaintiffs. (Dkt. No. 533 at 6–7.) While the Court expresses
17 concern with Mr. Harris’s lack of cooperation during discovery, the Court notes that
18 Plaintiffs have not provided any information about Mr. Harris’s current whereabouts or
19 any related correspondence regarding attempts to procure his presence at trial. (*Id.* at 4.)
20 Absent a showing of “good cause in compelling circumstances,” the Court is unwilling to
21 grant Plaintiffs’ Rule 43(a) request. Accordingly, the Court is prepared to **DENY**
22 Plaintiffs’ request to allow Mr. Harris to testify via contemporaneous video transmission.
23 For similar reasons, the Court is prepared to **DENY** Plaintiffs’ Rule 43(a) motion as to
24 the currently unidentified non-representative students.

25 Finally, finding that the CNN video of Mr. Harris is heavily redacted and does not
26 qualify for a hearsay exception, and that its probative value is substantially outweighed
27 by the danger of unfair prejudice, the Court is prepared to **DENY** Plaintiffs’ request to
28 play the CNN video of Mr. Harris.

1 **V. Plaintiffs’ Motion in Limine No. 5: Exclude Evidence and Argument**
2 **Related to the Court’s Class Action Orders (Dkt. No. 530)**

3 In broad brush strokes, Plaintiffs move to exclude “argument and evidence seeking
4 to challenge this Court’s (multiple) prior orders certifying this action as a class action for
5 purposes of liability.” (Dkt. No. 530 at 2.) Plaintiffs seek to exclude four categories of
6 evidence: (1) testimony of non-representative TU customers concerning their
7 individualized, subjective experiences; (2) declarations of TU customers concerning their
8 individualized, subjective experiences; (3) exhibits of paid TU course materials that
9 Plaintiffs believe Defendants will use to argue that TU courses varied from class to class;
10 and (4) evidence of TU customer evaluations, surveys, and testimonials that Plaintiffs
11 believe Defendants will use to argue that TU customers had varying experiences at TU
12 and varied interactions with TU personnel. (*Id.* at 4–11.)

13 Defendants respond that Plaintiffs’ motion inaccurately frames Defendants’
14 proposed evidence as a veiled “collateral attack” on the Court’s certification order. (Dkt.
15 No. 548 at 5.) Defendants argue that the evidence is relevant to how a reasonable person
16 would interpret and understand the two certified misrepresentations, and that the evidence
17 is not being used to challenge Court’s certification orders. (*Id.* at 6–12.) Defendants
18 contend that Plaintiffs’ motion is vague and overbroad, and that Plaintiffs have failed to
19 analyze why the contested evidence is not properly generalized to the entire class. (*Id.* at
20 6–7, 12–13.)

21 Like Plaintiffs’ Motions in Limine Nos. 2 and 3, this motion also seeks to exclude
22 course material evidence in an overbroad manner. The Court’s conclusion as to the
23 admissibility of testimony, evidence, and argument regarding non-representative students
24 has already been addressed at the outset of this Order, and the Court will not repeat its
25 ruling or analysis here. Accordingly, the Court is prepared to **GRANT IN PART**
26 Plaintiffs’ motion with respect to non-representative student testimony that has no
27 bearing on whether the misrepresentations were uniformly made, and **DENY IN PART**
28

1 the remainder of Plaintiffs’ Motion in Limine No. 5. Plaintiffs may renew their objection
2 to specific testimony at trial.

3 **VI. Plaintiffs’ Motion in Limine No. 6: Exclude Undisclosed Witnesses,**
4 **Exhibits, and Defenses (Dkt. No. 525)**

5 Plaintiffs request a ruling prohibiting Defendants from (1) calling witnesses whom
6 Defendants did not identify in their Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(1) disclosures;
7 (2) offering into evidence documents that Defendants “withheld from discovery”; and (3)
8 “directly or indirectly asserting any reliance on counsel—in testimony, exhibits, or
9 argument.” (Dkt. No. 525 at 2.)

10 With respect to witnesses, Defendants respond that with the exception of Meredith
11 McIver, all of the witnesses Plaintiffs object to were disclosed in Rule 26(a)(1)
12 disclosures in the *Cohen* case; disclosed in Rule 26(a)(3) disclosures in February and
13 March of this year; identified on Plaintiffs’ own witness lists; deposed in this case or in
14 *Cohen*; are former class members who notified Plaintiffs’ counsel of their intent to opt
15 out of the class within the last six months; and/or are document custodians whose
16 testimony is offered to authenticate documents. (Dkt. No. 557 at 5.) With respect to
17 documents, Defendants respond that contrary to Plaintiffs’ claim, they have not withheld
18 the contested exhibits from discovery. (*Id.* at 13–14.) Defendants maintain that Plaintiffs
19 used many of the disputed exhibits in depositions and filings in the instant case and in
20 *Cohen*; that Plaintiffs have had access to these documents; that Defendants have offered
21 to make all physical exhibits available to Plaintiffs for inspection; and that there is no
22 prejudice resulting to Plaintiffs. (*Id.* at 6.) Finally, Defendants respond that Plaintiffs’
23 request that Mr. Trump be barred from invoking an “advice of counsel” defense is
24 unnecessary, premature, and moot. (*Id.* at 14–15.)

25 The Court has discretion to issue sanctions pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
26 Procedure 37(c)(1). *Yeti by Molly, Ltd. v. Deckers Outdoor Corp.*, 259 F.3d 1101, 1106
27 (9th Cir. 2001). Rule 37(c) is described as a “self-executing, automatic sanction to
28 provide a strong inducement for disclosure of material[.]” *Id.* (internal citation, quotation

1 marks, and alteration omitted). “Two express exceptions ameliorate the harshness of
2 Rule 37(c)(1): The information may be introduced if the parties’ failure to disclose the
3 required information is substantially justified or harmless.” *Id.* The party facing
4 sanctions has the burden to prove harmlessness. *Id.* at 1107.

5 The Court begins by noting that while the parties “agreed that fact discovery in
6 one action may be cross-designated for use in the other action,” the specific language of
7 the parties’ cross-designation agreement—stating that “all written discovery and
8 depositions from the *Makaeff* case may be designated for use in either case by either
9 Plaintiff or Defendant”—appears to be more limited than Defendants suggest.²
10 (*Compare* Dkt. No. 425 at 3 *with* Dkt. No. 425-1 at 10.) Nonetheless, because the
11 agreement states that “any deposition taken going forward that is taken in *Cohen* and is
12 cross-designated in *Makaeff* counts against the *Makaeff* deposition limit,” the Court, in
13 assessing harmlessness, will take into account whether the disputed witnesses were
14 disclosed to Plaintiffs in *Cohen*. The Court will thus focus its inquiry on the witnesses
15 and documents recently disclosed in Defendants’ October 6, 2016 disclosures, as
16 Plaintiffs have had over half of a year’s notice of the witnesses and documents
17 Defendants disclosed in February and March of this year.

18 Plaintiffs maintain that fourteen witnesses were disclosed for the first time in
19 Defendants’ October 6, 2016 disclosures, less than two months before trial. (Dkt. No.
20 525 at 4.) Based on a review of Defendants’ chart illustrating Plaintiffs’ contacts with the
21 fourteen disputed witnesses (Dkt. No. 557-1 at 1), the Court finds that Defendants’
22 untimely disclosure of Daniel Berman, Aleshia Boerin-dlock, Meredith McIver, and
23
24
25

26 ² The Court also takes note of Plaintiff’s citation of an order from Magistrate Judge Gallo providing that
27 “[a]ll deposition taken in this action shall relate to this action only[.]” (Dkt. No. 525 at 7.) However,
28 because Judge Gallo’s order was issued on November 20, 2014, one year prior to the parties’ submission
of their cross-designation agreement on November 20, 2015, the Court credits the agreement as
reflective of the parties’ understanding regarding cross-designation.

1 Richard Nichilo is not substantially justified or harmless, and that Defendants have failed
2 to carry their burden to prove that they qualify for an exception from Rule 37(c)(1).

3 As for exhibits, the Court finds that Defendants have failed to carry their burden to
4 demonstrate that their untimely disclosure was substantially justified or harmless. Based
5 on a comparative review of Plaintiffs' list of disputed exhibits (Dkt. No. 525-1 at 1) and
6 Defendants' appended explanatory chart of disputed exhibits (Dkt. No. 557-1 at 2), the
7 Court is prepared to exclude Defendants' exhibits, numbered as follows: 4390, 4439,
8 4442, 4481, 4543, 4544, 4545, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4553, 4554,
9 4556, 4557, 4558, 4559, 4560, 4561, 4562, 4563, 4564, 4565, 4567, and 4575. Although
10 a number of these exhibits were identified as publically available by Defendants, the fact
11 that exhibits were publicly available does not justify Defendants' untimely disclosure.

12 Accordingly, the Court is prepared to **GRANT IN PART** and **DENY IN PART**
13 Plaintiffs' motion to exclude previously undisclosed witnesses and documents. In
14 addition, the Court is prepared to **DENY** Plaintiffs' premature request to exclude any
15 direct or indirect "reliance on counsel" defense. Plaintiffs may renew their objection to
16 specific testimony at trial.

17 **VII. Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine No. 7: Exclude Evidence and Argument About**
18 **Trump University's Purported Approval Rating and Student-Victim**
19 **Evaluations (Dkt. No. 523)**

20 Plaintiffs move to exclude evidence regarding TU's purported "98% approval
21 rating" or student-victim evaluations. (Dkt. No. 523 at 2.) Plaintiffs contend that the
22 rating is irrelevant to falsity and materiality and only relevant to prove damages during
23 phase two of trial. (*Id.* at 4.) Plaintiffs further contend that the rating and evaluation
24 forms that formed the basis for the rating are inadmissible hearsay, and that the survey
25 evidence does not meet the requirements of Federal Rule of Evidence 702. (*Id.* at 5–9.)
26 Plaintiffs move to prohibit Mr. Trump from testifying about the rating or the student-
27 victim evaluations for lack of personal knowledge. (*Id.* at 9–11.) Finally, Plaintiffs
28

1 contend that the rating and student-victim evaluations are misleading, confusing, and
2 unfairly prejudicial. (*Id.* at 11.)

3 Defendants respond that the evaluations and rating are relevant to falsity and
4 materiality; that they show that Defendants lacked knowledge of the alleged deception;
5 that they show that Plaintiffs lacked actual injury; and that they are relevant to establish,
6 *inter alia*, witnesses' state of mind, which classes witnesses attended, which instructors
7 taught those classes, and when they attended those classes. (Dkt. No. 554 at 7–10.)
8 Defendants contend that using the evidence to establish Defendants' lack of knowledge
9 does not constitute hearsay, and that independently, the evaluations and rating are
10 admissible under exceptions for business records, present sense impression, and then-
11 existing mental, emotional, or physical condition. (*Id.* at 11–13.) Defendants argue that
12 the surveys are not expert evidence and are thus not subject to *Daubert* requirements or
13 Federal Rule of Evidence 702. (*Id.* at 14–15.)

14 The Court first finds that the 98% rating derived from the evaluations is irrelevant
15 to falsity and materiality. The measure of approval for the three-day workshops does not
16 tend to prove or disprove the “handpicked” or “university” misrepresentations. The
17 feedback questions posed to the students—inquiring, *inter alia*, how TU could help
18 attendees “meet [their] goals” and whether instructors were “friendly, professional, and
19 approachable” (*see, e.g.*, Dkt. No. 554-1 at 7)—do not inquire about the two
20 misrepresentations. A post-hoc approval rating derived from questions that have no
21 bearing on the two misrepresentations is irrelevant to establish whether the
22 misrepresentations were material to purchasers of the three-day workshops or to
23 purchasers of the Elite package. Nor is Defendants' argument that the 98% rating
24 establishes Defendants' lack of knowledge of the misrepresentations credible.

25 For the same reasons, the evaluation forms are irrelevant with respect to students
26 who purchased only the three-day Fulfillment workshop. Assuming, *arguendo*, that the
27 evaluation forms are relevant to disprove materiality with respect to class representatives
28 who purchased the Elite program, Defendants may offer the forms as party-opponent

1 admissions. Given the Court’s conclusion that non-representative student testimony may
2 be offered only to rebut a showing that material misrepresentations were uniformly made,
3 Defendants may not produce evaluation forms by non-representative students at trial.

4 And if Defendants offer evaluation forms by non-representative students at trial to
5 rebut a showing of uniformity, the evidence will need to qualify for a hearsay exception.
6 The Court finds preliminarily that the evidence does not qualify for the business records
7 exception under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(6). The “business records exception
8 applies only where the person furnishing the information is ‘acting routinely, under a
9 duty of accuracy, with the employer reliance on the result, or in short in the regular
10 course of business.’” *Shimozono v. May Dep’t Stores Co.*, No. 00-04261 WJR AJWX,
11 2002 WL 34373490, at *13 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2002) (quoting *United States v. Pazsint*,
12 703 F.2d 420, 424 (9th Cir. 1983)) (internal quotation marks omitted). Here, customers
13 of the three-day workshops were “under no duty to report accurately.” *Id.* (excluding
14 customer service survey response cards). Whether the evidence qualifies for the present
15 sense impression or state-of-mind exceptions depends on how Defendants intend to offer
16 the evidence at trial.

17 Accordingly, the Court is prepared to **GRANT** Plaintiffs’ motion to exclude the
18 98% rating. As for the evaluation forms, the Court is prepared to **GRANT** Plaintiffs’
19 request to exclude the forms with respect to representatives who purchased only the
20 three-day workshop and **DENY** Plaintiffs’ request with respect to representatives who
21 purchased the Elite program. Plaintiffs may renew their objection to specific testimony at
22 trial.

23 **DEFENDANTS’ MOTIONS IN LIMINE**

24 **I. Defendants’ Motion in Limine No. 1: Exclude Specific Evidence of Non-** 25 **Certified Alleged Misrepresentations (Dkt. No. 522)**

26 Defendants move to exclude three categories of evidence: (1) evidence implying
27 that TU “guaranteed” its students financial success to induce them to pay for its courses;
28 (2) evidence concerning complaints by TU students as to the scope and quality of their

1 mentorships; and (3) statements allegedly made by a TU instructor that he had dinner
2 with Mr. Trump. (Dkt. No. 522 at 4–6.) Defendants argue that such evidence is
3 irrelevant to the two certified misrepresentations, confusing and unfairly prejudicial, and
4 comprises improper character evidence. (*Id.* at 6–11.)

5 Plaintiffs move the Court to deny as moot Defendants’ request to exclude evidence
6 that Defendants “guaranteed” TU customers could recoup their payments, as Plaintiffs do
7 not intend to present any arguments to that effect at trial. (Dkt. No. 547 at 4.) Plaintiffs
8 also move the Court to deny as moot Defendants’ request to exclude testimony about the
9 scope and quality of TU mentorships, as Plaintiffs do not intend to make arguments to
10 that effect at trial. (*Id.* at 5.) Plaintiffs additionally point out that Defendants’ first two
11 requests are overbroad and will exclude permissible uses of the contested evidence. (*Id.*
12 at 2.) As to the third category of evidence Defendants seek to exclude, Plaintiffs respond
13 that statements about instructors dining with Mr. Trump are directly relevant to the
14 “handpicked” misrepresentation and are admissible as impeachment evidence. (*Id.* at 5–
15 10.)

16 Declining to adopt Defendants’ restrictive interpretation of relevance, the Court at
17 this stage finds that statements by TU instructors about dinner with Mr. Trump are
18 relevant to the “handpicked” misrepresentation and may be admissible as impeachment
19 evidence. Given Plaintiffs’ position that they do not intend to offer the contested
20 evidence in the manner that Defendants object to, the Court is prepared to **DENY AS**
21 **MOOT** Defendants’ motion.

22 **II. Defendants’ Motion in Limine No. 2: Exclude Certain Statements By or**
23 **About Donald Trump (Dkt. No. 524)**

24 Citing concerns of relevance, unfair prejudice, and improper character evidence,
25 Defendants move to exclude “evidence and argument relating to statements made by or
26 about Mr. Trump outside of the adjudicative process.” (Dkt. No. 524 at 3–8.)
27 Defendants list fifteen broad categories of evidence that they wish to exclude. (*Id.* at 4.)
28 Plaintiffs oppose, arguing that Defendants’ motion is vague and premature, and that

1 various categories of evidence Defendants move to exclude are relevant and not unfairly
2 prejudicial. (Dkt. No. 549 at 3–11.)

3 Defendants have not identified specific evidence that they wish to exclude.
4 Accordingly, the Court declines to issue a blanket ruling at this time and is prepared to
5 **DENY** Defendants’ motion without prejudice. Defendants may renew their objection to
6 specific testimony at trial.

7 **III. Defendants’ Motion in Limine No. 3: Exclude Evidence and Argument**
8 **Regarding David Lazarus and *LA Times* (Dkt. No. 526)**

9 Defendants move to exclude evidence and argument regarding *Los Angeles Times*
10 (“*LA Times*”) columnist David Lazarus. (Dkt. No. 526 at 2.) Specifically, Defendants
11 move to exclude three articles written by Mr. Lazarus: (1) “Trump Spins in Foreclosure
12 Game,” dated December 12, 2007 (Plaintiffs’ Exhibit 185), (2) “Trump’s a Grump About
13 Column on His ‘Priceless’ Tips,” dated December 16, 2007 (Plaintiffs’ Exhibit 186), and
14 (3) “Donald Trump Tried to Get Me Fired After I Wrote About Trump University,” dated
15 March 9, 2016 (Plaintiffs’ Exhibit 187). (*Id.* at 3.) Defendants also move to exclude a
16 letter to the editor attributed to Mr. Trump, which the *LA Times* published on December
17 13, 2007 (Plaintiffs’ Exhibit 1000). (*Id.*) Mr. Lazarus is not a class member and attended
18 only a free “preview” event for TU in 2007. (*Id.*) Accordingly, Defendants contend that
19 the contested evidence is irrelevant and unduly prejudicial, and that the articles constitute
20 improper lay opinion and hearsay. (*Id.* at 5–11.) Finally, Defendants also make a broad
21 request for exclusion of all other media coverage of TU. (*Id.* at 12.)

22 Plaintiffs respond that Mr. Lazarus’s testimony and the related exhibits are relevant
23 to show that Mr. Trump had notice that TU’s Live Events were being conducted by
24 instructors whom he did not handpick—specifically, Stephen Goff. (Dkt. No. 550 at 2.)
25 Plaintiffs state that they intend to limit Mr. Lazarus’s testimony to his article identifying
26 Mr. Goff and Mr. Trump’s response to the article. (*Id.* at 4–5.)

27 Given Plaintiffs’ intentions, the Court is prepared to **DENY** Defendants’ motion.
28 Plaintiffs may use the contested evidence for the limited purpose of establishing notice.

1 The Court is prepared to **DENY** Defendants’ request to exclude all other media coverage
2 of TU for lack of specificity. Defendants may renew their objection to specific testimony
3 at trial.

4 **IV. Defendants’ Motion in Limine No. 4: Exclude Evidence Related to Better**
5 **Business Bureau (“BBB”) Complaint Resolution Process, Ratings, and**
6 **Membership Applications (Dkt. No. 531)**

7 Defendants move to exclude (1) documents and testimony related to the BBB
8 dispute resolution process and (2) documents and testimony related to BBB ratings and
9 membership. (Dkt. No. 531 at 5.) Defendants move that the contested evidence is
10 irrelevant, as the evidence does not concern the “handpicked” representation. (*Id.* at 7.)
11 Defendants posit that even the exhibits that contain reference to TU being an “accredited
12 university” are irrelevant, as they were generated pursuant to internal BBB rules, rather
13 than by consumers with percipient knowledge about Defendants’ representations. (*Id.*)
14 Defendants also argue that Plaintiffs’ evidence constitutes inadmissible lay opinion
15 testimony by BBB representatives or former TU students, as well as inadmissible opinion
16 on the ultimate legal question. (*Id.* at 8–10.) Defendants finally argue that TU students’
17 complaints to the BBB and the BBB’s letters denying accreditation are inadmissible
18 hearsay and unduly prejudicial. (*Id.* at 11–13.)

19 Plaintiffs respond that the BBB evidence is highly probative of the falsity and
20 materiality of the “university” misrepresentation. (Dkt. No. 556 at 3 – 5.) Moreover,
21 Plaintiffs argue that the evidence is relevant to show that the Defendants had notice or
22 knowledge of the alleged falsity of their marketing campaign, and that the evidence may
23 be used as impeachment or rebuttal evidence. (*Id.* at 4–5.) Plaintiffs contend that the
24 evidence is not inadmissible hearsay, as the BBB records qualify for the business records
25 exception, and TU’s correspondence with the BBB qualify as party-opponent admissions.
26 (*Id.* at 7–9.) Finally, Plaintiffs argue that the evidence is not unduly prejudicial, and state
27 that they do not intend to offer non-representative student evidence if Defendants
28

1 likewise do not offer non-representative testimony as to “student satisfaction.” (*Id.* at
2 10–11.)

3 Given the Court’s conclusion that Defendants may offer absent class member
4 testimony only to rebut Plaintiffs’ showing that the material misrepresentations were not
5 uniformly made, Defendants’ motion is moot as to Plaintiffs’ non-representative student
6 evidence. The Court finds that the BBB evidence is relevant to show that Defendants had
7 knowledge or notice of the misrepresentations. The Court is prepared to **DENY**
8 Defendants’ motion and allow Plaintiffs to use the BBB evidence for the limited, non-
9 hearsay purpose of establishing knowledge and notice.

10 **V. Defendants’ Motion in Limine No. 5: Exclude Evidence and Argument**
11 **Relating to (1) New York Education Law; (2) New York State Education**
12 **Department; and (3) New York Attorney General Case (Dkt. No. 529)**

13 Defendants move to exclude exhibits, witnesses, and testimony related to the New
14 York State Education Department (“NYSED”), its communications with Defendants
15 about New York licensing requirements, and an enforcement action brought by the New
16 York Attorney General. (Dkt. No. 529 at 3.) The categories of disputed evidence are: (1)
17 internal TU correspondence and correspondence between a NYSED regulator and TU
18 about steps TU should take to use the word “university”; (2) complaints from NY
19 students to the NYSED; (3) testimony of Joseph Frey, a NYSED employee who sent and
20 received the communications; and (4) pleadings, court decisions, and other evidence
21 relating to the New York Attorney General’s enforcement action against TU. (*Id.* at 5–
22 6.) Defendants argue that the evidence exceeds the scope of class certification by
23 improperly injecting a fraudulent omission theory into the case. (*Id.* at 6.) Defendants
24 further contend that the evidence is irrelevant to the misrepresentations, as the class
25 members did not know of the applicable New York regulation, and that it constitutes an
26 improper legal opinion. (*Id.* at 6–9.) Defendants argue that the evidence is unduly
27 prejudicial, confusing, and a waste of time, given that, *inter alia*, the pending prosecution
28 in New York will require introduction of New York law and will require fact finding on

1 many other issues not litigated in this case. (*Id.* at 9–10.) Finally, Defendants argue that
2 New York law cannot serve as the predicate for a UCL violation. (*Id.* at 10–12.)

3 Plaintiffs respond that the NYSED evidence is highly relevant to the common
4 liability issues. (Dkt. No. 558 at 4–6.) In particular, Plaintiffs assert that the 2005
5 NYSED cease-and-desist letter is relevant to falsity and materiality. (*Id.* at 6–7.)
6 Plaintiffs contend that the NYSED evidence is not excludable as hearsay and urge the
7 Court to defer ruling on hearsay objections until trial. (*Id.* at 7.) Plaintiffs posit that Mr.
8 Frey’s testimony is permissible under Federal Rule of Evidence 701. (*Id.* at 8–9.)
9 Plaintiffs maintain that the disputed evidence is not unfairly prejudicial, and that the New
10 York enforcement action is “inextricably linked” to the evidence in this case. (*Id.* at 9–
11 11.)

12 In response to Defendants’ argument that New York law is an improper predicate
13 for the UCL’s unlawful prong, Plaintiffs contend that state law violations unique to
14 domiciled companies in the state of incorporation are actionable under the UCL. (*Id.* at
15 11.) Plaintiffs’ lone piece of legal authority is *Process Specialties, Inc. v. Sematech, Inc.*,
16 No. CIV. S-00-414FCD PAN, 2001 WL 36105562 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 8, 2001). In *Process*
17 *Specialties*, the court held that the plaintiff may bring its UCL claim based on a violation
18 of Delaware law. 2001 WL 36105562, at *15. However, the violation was fact-specific:
19 the defendant, a Delaware corporation, had committed *ultra vires* acts in violation of its
20 certificate of incorporation. *Id.* Here, there is no analogous violation. And even if
21 Plaintiffs could successfully analogize their position to *Process Specialties*, recent case
22 law clearly points to the opposite conclusion. *See, e.g., Hilton v. Apple Inc.*, No.
23 CV137674GAFAJWX, 2014 WL 10435005, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 18, 2014) (“California
24 law does not permit the assertion of a UCL claim based on the violation of foreign law.”).

25 The Court preliminarily finds that Mr. Frey’s testimony is permissible under
26 Federal Rule of Evidence 701. Plaintiffs state that Mr. Frey is slated to testify based on
27 firsthand knowledge that “the actions he took were on behalf of the NYSED in the course
28 of his official duties, including sending the 2005 cease-and-desist directive.” (Dkt. No.

1 558 at 8.) To that end, Mr. Frey’s testimony is admissible. *See United States v.*
2 *Matsumaru*, 244 F.3d 1092, 1102 (9th Cir. 2001) (holding that government witnesses’
3 opinions were rationally based on their perception of the documents (visa petitions), and
4 that the witnesses did not prove impermissible legal conclusions in testifying as to how
5 knowing certain facts could have affected their decisionmaking). Whether or not Mr.
6 Frey’s testimony constitutes an improper opinion as to the legal conclusion of the case
7 will depend on how Mr. Frey testifies at trial.

8 The Court is prepared to **DENY IN PART** Defendants’ motion with respect to the
9 NYSED evidence, which may be admissible for the limited purpose of demonstrating
10 Defendants’ knowledge and notice of the misrepresentations, and with respect to the
11 testimony of Mr. Frey. Defendants may reassert their objection to specific testimony at
12 trial. The Court is prepared to **GRANT IN PART** Defendants’ motion with respect to
13 the pending New York Attorney General enforcement action.

14 **VI. Defendants’ Motion in Limine No. 6: Exclude Evidence Related to**
15 **Students’ Financial Condition (Dkt. No. 527)**

16 Defendants move to exclude evidence related to TU students’ financial condition.
17 (Dkt. No. 527 at 3.) Defendants contend that the students’ ability to afford the courses
18 they purchased in light of their personal finances, and evidence of students’ efforts to
19 accumulate sufficient funds to purchase TU’s products, are irrelevant, unduly prejudicial,
20 and inadmissible hearsay. (*Id.*) Defendants note that statements by non-class
21 representatives raise particularly problematic hearsay issues. (*Id.* at 7.)

22 Plaintiffs respond that Defendants’ motion is overbroad and vague. (Dkt. No. 551
23 at 7.) Plaintiffs emphasize that evidence of students’ financial condition is relevant to
24 proving the class representatives’ reliance on Defendants’ misrepresentations. (*Id.* at 4–
25 5.) Plaintiffs again reiterate their position that non-representative testimony is
26 inadmissible. (*Id.* at 5–8.)

27 As the Court has already addressed the admissibility of non-representative student
28 testimony, Defendants’ motion as to statements by absent class members is moot.

1 Because Defendants’ motion is overbroad and premature at this stage, and because
2 evidence of the students’ financial condition is relevant to the issue of reliance, the Court
3 is prepared to **DENY** Defendants’ motion without prejudice. Defendants may reassert
4 their objection to specific testimony at trial.

5 **VII. Defendants’ Motion in Limine No. 7: Exclude Opinion Testimony of Gary**
6 **Eldred (Dkt. No. 528)**

7 Defendants move to exclude specific excerpts and testimony of Dr. Gary Eldred,
8 but do not move to exclude Dr. Eldred as a witness entirely. (Dkt. No. 528 at 3.)
9 Defendants note that while Dr. Eldred’s testimony constitutes expert opinion, Dr. Eldred
10 was not designated as an expert witness, and that accordingly, his expert opinion
11 testimony is inadmissible. (*Id.* at 3–7.) Defendants argue that Dr. Eldred also does not
12 offer admissible lay opinion—he lacked firsthand knowledge of the TU materials that
13 Plaintiffs asked him to review; his opinion requires specialized knowledge; and his
14 opinion is not helpful to the jury. (*Id.* at 7–11.)

15 Plaintiffs begin by stating that they will not use the disputed portions of Dr.
16 Eldred’s testimony so long as no evidence or argument about the “substance or value, or
17 lack thereof, of TU’s Live Events’ materials” during phase one of trial. (Dkt. No. 555 at
18 4.) Plaintiffs respond that Dr. Eldred’s testimony is in fact admissible, because his
19 opinion does not constitute an expert opinion on the value of TU Live Events’ materials.
20 (*Id.* at 5–6.) Plaintiffs argue that his testimony is admissible lay testimony based on his
21 particularized knowledge, and that his testimony is less technical than lay witness
22 testimony admitted in other cases. (*Id.* at 6–7.) Finally, Plaintiffs unconvincingly
23 analogize Dr. Eldred’s testimony to in-court identification testimony. (*Id.* at 7–9.)

24 The disputed portions of Dr. Eldred’s testimony are not based upon Dr. Eldred’s
25 percipient knowledge, and thus cannot qualify as lay opinion under Federal Rule of
26 Evidence 701. The testimony is instead based on Dr. Eldred’s expertise in his field.
27 (Dkt. No. 528 at 5–6.) Accordingly, the Court is prepared to **GRANT** Defendants’
28 motion to exclude only the specific, disputed portions of Dr. Eldred’s testimony.

1 **VIII. Defendants’ Motion in Limine No. 8: Exclude Evidence Related to TU**
2 **Instructors’ Bankruptcy Proceedings (Dkt. No. 532)**

3 Defendants move to exclude evidence that certain former instructors of TU had
4 filed for bankruptcy protection, arguing that such evidence is irrelevant and unfairly
5 prejudicial. (Dkt. No. 532 at 4–6.) Plaintiffs respond that the Court may deny as moot
6 Defendants’ motion so long as phase one of trial is limited to liability issues only. (Dkt.
7 No. 552 at 2.) Plaintiffs maintain that if evidence about “positive attributes of TU
8 instructors” or what the instructors purported to offer students is admitted, then evidence
9 of the instructors’ bankruptcy proceedings is admissible to rebut evidence of the
10 instructors’ value or qualifications. (*Id.* at 3–7.)

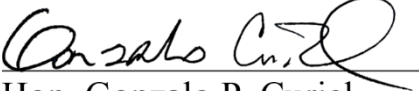
11 Defendants cite cases wherein evidence of bankruptcy proceedings was excluded
12 as unduly prejudicial. (*Id.* at 5–6.) Given the potential for bankruptcy proceedings to
13 invoke social stigma, the Court is prepared to **GRANT** Defendants’ motion. Should
14 evidence of the instructors’ bankruptcy proceedings become relevant to rebut
15 Defendants’ evidence during the course of trial, the Court is prepared to allow Plaintiffs
16 to point to the evidence’s relevance at trial.

17 **CONCLUSION**

18 Counsel are advised that the Court’s rulings are tentative. The Court will entertain
19 additional argument at the hearing on November 10, 2016.

20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21 Dated: November 10, 2016

22 
23 Hon. Gonzalo P. Curiel
24 United States District Judge
25
26
27
28