



Relevant evidence is defined as “evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.” Fed. R. Evid. 401. Irrelevant evidence is inadmissible. Fed. R. Evid. 402.

Under Louisiana law, a corporation cannot recover damages for emotional distress or mental anguish. *Walle Corp. v. Rockwell Graphics Systems, Inc.*, 1992 WL 245963 at \*4 (E.D. La.) (citing *Hale Farms, Inc. v. American Cyanamid Co.*, 580 So. 2d 684, 687 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1991)). Furthermore, a corporation cannot recover inconvenience damages, or any nonpecuniary damages. *Id.* at \*5. When a corporation’s personnel are “seriously inconvenienced” “to the extent that this inconvenience cost [corporate plaintiff] money, it must be reflected in [corporate plaintiff]’s lost profits or expenses incurred. To the extent that the inconvenience is not reflected in [corporate plaintiff]’s lost profits or expenses, [corporate plaintiff] has not been injured.” *Id.*

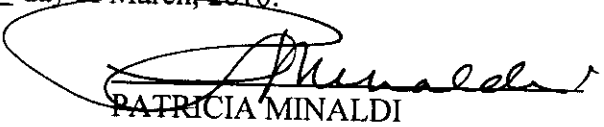
This Court dismissed Grand’s claim for detrimental reliance, limited Grand’s property damage claim to the difference in the property value before and after the alleged harm, and dismissed Grand’s claim for lost profits.<sup>1</sup> Thus, testimony from Grand’s principals regarding the lawsuit’s financial and personal effects is irrelevant to Grand’s remaining claims. Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that Fluor’s Motion in Limine is GRANTED. Grand’s principals are excluded from testifying about the effects that this lawsuit and Grand’s dispute with FEMA has had on their personal and financial well-being.

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<sup>1</sup> See [doc. 463], [doc. 512], and Judgment granting Fluor’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on Plaintiff’s Lost Profits Claim [doc. 338].

Lake Charles, Louisiana, this 22 day of March, 2010.

  
PATRICIA MINALDI  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE