1	MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP Donn P. Pickett (SBN 72257)		
2	Brian C. Rocca (SBN 221576) Alyse J. Gramaglia (SBN 287989)	ELECTRONICALLY	
3	One Market, Spear Street Tower San Francisco, California 94105	FILED Superior Court of California,	
4	Telephone: (415) 442-1000	County of San Francisco	
5	Facsimile: (415) 442-1001 Email: brian.rocca@morganlewis.com	10/28/2016 Clerk of the Court BY:ROMY RISK	
6	Attorneys for Defendants	Deputy Clerk	
7	Robert A. Lurie and Connie L. Lurie		
8	ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE L	LP KAUFHOLD GASKIN LLP	
9	Karen Johnson-McKewan (SBN 121570) Ian Johnson (SBN 208713)	Steven S. Kaufhold (SBN 157195) Quynh Vu (SBN 286631)	
10	The Orrick Building 405 Howard Street	388 Market Street, Suite 1300 San Francisco, California 94111	
11	San Francisco, California 94105 Telephone: (415) 773-5700	Telephone: (415) 445-4620 Facsimile: (415) 874-1071	
12	Facsimile: (415) 773-5759 Email: ijohnson@orrick.com	Email: skaufhold@kaufholdgaskin.com	
13		Attorneys for Defendant The Lurie	
14	Attorneys for Defendants, James L. Hunt, H. Michael Kurzman, Eugene L. Valla, and William M. Harris	Company	
15	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
16	COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO		
17	UNLIMITED CIVIL JURISDICTION		
18			
19	ROBERT L. LURIE, an individual,	Case No. CGC-14-538887	
20	Plaintiff,	DEFENDANTS' MOTION IN LIMINE	
21	v.	NO. 1: MOTION TO EXCLUDE PLAINTIFF'S DERIVATIVE	
22	ROBERT A. LURIE, an individual, et al.,	ALLEGATIONS AND EVIDENCE RELATING TO THEM	
23	Defendants.	Date: November 7, 2016	
24		Time: 9:30 a.m. Dept.: 606	
25		Judge: Hon. Cynthia Ming-Mei Lee	
26		Complaint filed: April 23, 2014 Trial Date: November 7, 2016	
27			
28			

Case No. CGC-14-538887

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Defendants The Lurie Company, Robert A. Lurie, Connie L. Lurie, H. Michael Kurzman, Eugene L. Valla, William Harris, and Daniel J. Hunt, as personal representative of the Estate of James L. Hunt (collectively "Defendants"), hereby move *in limine* to exclude testimony or documentary evidence relating to Plaintiff's Derivative Allegations, as defined in Plaintiff's Third Amended Complaint ("Complaint" or "TAC").

The matter set for trial on November 7 is limited to two stock transactions from March 1999. Plaintiff claims that these two stock transactions resulted from a breach of the Shareholder Agreement by The Lurie Company, and that the Individual Defendants concealed that breach. These two stock transactions are limited both in time and substantive scope. The Court has bifurcated all other issues in the case because Plaintiff does not have standing to pursue those other claims individually or directly. Rather, those derivative claims (the "Derivative Allegations") fall squarely within the purview of a Special Litigation Committee ("SLC"), which has conducted a thorough investigation and issued a comprehensive report.

Plaintiff intends to convert what should be a manageable trial focused on two stock transactions into an indictment of more than 40 years of The Lurie Company's management and operations. Indeed, in connection with what the parties have agreed will be a four or five day trial, Plaintiff has attempted to designate *more than 300 trial exhibits*, many of which relate entirely to irrelevant issues. With respect, the Court should not permit Plaintiff to introduce such irrelevant matters to distract, prejudice or confuse the jury from the key issues in this trial.

Plaintiff suggests that his Derivative Allegations establish some sort of pattern or intention by the Individual Defendants to conceal information from Plaintiff. However, the Derivative Allegations bear minimal similarity to or connection with the allegations in question in this trial; they have no probative value for this trial and are therefore inadmissible. Moreover, any minimal probative value would be substantially outweighed by the probability that its admission will create a substantial danger of confusion, undue prejudice and undue time consumption. If the Court permits Plaintiff to disparage the management of The Lurie Company on these tangential issues—issues that the Special Litigation Committee has exhaustively

reviewed—Defendants will have no choice but to defend their conduct at every step of the way during their decades of loyal service to The Lurie Company.

Accordingly, the Court should exclude testimony and documentary evidence from the trial that relates to the Derivative Allegations. Otherwise this trial will take weeks to complete and the jury would be asked to consider issues presently before the Special Litigation Committee, which Plaintiff has no standing to pursue.

II. PLAINTIFF'S DERIVATIVE ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff has included extensive Derivative Allegations in his Complaint, appearing at paragraphs 77-96 and 111-125, all of which have been properly bifurcated from this trial and thus should be excluded. The following are representative samples of those allegations.

- Robert A. Lurie ("Bob") "us[ed] Company money and other resources for his own benefit, rather than for the benefit of the Company's shareholders." TAC ¶ 81.
- Bob used Company money to fund and settle his divorce from his ex-wife Jane Lurie, and the Individual Defendants caused, permitted, and/or ratified that conduct. *Id.* ¶¶ 81, 83-87.
- Bob employed Company staff during business hours to perform tasks for his benefit. *Id.* ¶ 81.
- Individual Defendants caused the Company to wind down its business and sell valuable real estate, during what the Individual Defendants knew or should have known to be a period of very unfavorable market conditions, to accommodate Bob and Connie Lurie's personal financial interests. *Id.* ¶¶ 81, 83-87.
- Bob Lurie misled Plaintiff about the Company's management to deter Plaintiff from inquiring into the Company's affairs, and improperly influenced the remaining Individual Defendants to acquiesce in his improper management. *Id.* ¶ 81.
- Individual Defendants abdicated their fiduciary responsibilities in favor of advancing Bob and Connie's own personal interests, and failed to exercise independent judgment or to act in the interests of all shareholders. *Id.* ¶¶ 81, 83-87.
- Individual Defendants engaged in a 40-year pattern of self-dealing. *Id.* ¶ 88.
- The Board approved salary increases and perquisites for Messrs. Lurie, Kurzman and Valla. *Id.* ¶ 88 (b) and (d).
- The Board approved a transaction in which the Company sold shares of its common stock to Mr. Kurzman at a price nearly 25 percent below their appraised value, and lent Mr. Kurzman \$240,000 to complete that transaction. *Id.* ¶ 88(e).
- The Board operated with a lack of transparency for the entirety of their rule and the Company refused to produce any further information to Plaintiff regarding his concerns of wrongdoing. *Id.* ¶ 95.

The Special Litigation Committee ("SLC") exhaustively reviewed all of those allegations, and rejected all but one narrow claim. The results of the investigation and the SLC's recommendation will be formally presented to the Court, but that should have no bearing on the trial related to the 1999 stock transactions

III. PLAINTIFF'S LIST OF 300+ TRIAL EXHIBITS AND WITNESS LIST REVEALS THE EXTENT OF THEIR IMPROPER TRIAL PLAN

Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit List also identifies a number of documents that relate solely to Plaintiff's Derivative Allegations, including documents dated 20 years prior to the 1999 Stock Transactions and documents related to Bob Lurie's divorce. Several exhibits, for example, relate to a Jane Lurie loan agreement arising out of the divorce, an issue the SLC carefully considered. The SLC concluded that the Company should not pursue a claim on that issue against Individual Defendants. The following are representative examples of such documents:

70.	11/28/1979	The Lurie Company Consent of Directors
71.	12/19/1979	The Lurie Company Consent of Directors
72.	4/9/1980	The Lurie Company Consent of Directors
73.	4/28/1983	The Lurie Company Consent of Directors
74.	4/10/1984	Minutes of Meeting of Board of Directors of
		The Lurie Company
75.	9/1/1986	The Lurie Company Consent of Directors
76.	6/26/1991	The Lurie Company Consent of Loan
		Committee
77.	12/9/1991	The Lurie Company Consent of Directors
78.	12/9/1999	Minutes of Meeting of Board of Directors of
		The Lurie Company
79.	6/30/1974	American Appraisal Company Appraisal
80.	12/31/1978	American Appraisal Company Appraisal
81.	12/31/1984	American Appraisal Associates, Inc. Appraisal
82.	12/31/1989	American Appraisal Associates, Inc. Appraisal
83.	9/30/1992	American Appraisal Associates, Inc. Appraisal
84.		Board of Director Meeting Minutes, January
		10, 1972 through August 20, 2013, Including
		Written Consent of Directors, Resolutions of
		the Board, and Other Board Meeting
		Documents
86.	11/22/1978	TLC Minutes of Meeting of the Board of
		Directors
87.	11/1/1998	Jane Lurie Agreement for Modification of
		Promissory Note

88.	10/16/2000	Letter from Derek T. Knudsen to Jane Lurie re: Income and Expense Declaration
89.	12/11/2000	Jane Lurie TLC Note Receivable
90.	5/30/1978	Final Judgment of Dissolution of Janice R. Lurie and Robert A. Lurie
175.	8/11/2006	TLC00052971 – Modifications of your Executive Loans

Plaintiff's witness list echoes the same plan. The list includes Jane Lurie, who Plaintiff notes will testify about the "note held by The Lurie Company." Jane Lurie is not a party to this action, was not a shareholder at the time of the 1999 Stock Transaction, and other than her speculative testimony that she would have loaned money to Bobby to buy shares in 1999, has no relevant information regarding the 1999 Stock Transaction. ¹

All of the allegations that appear at paragraphs 77-96 and 111-125 of the Complaint and Plaintiff's Trial Exhibits relating to such allegations should be excluded from evidence at trial.

IV. ARGUMENT

A. Plaintiff's Derivative Claims Are Inadmissible Because They Are Irrelevant To the Claims In This Trial

Plaintiff's Derivative Allegations are irrelevant to the specific elements of breach of contract and fraudulent concealment claims, the only claims to be tried. Although Plaintiff has suggested he believes this evidence is relevant to Defendants' intent to defraud Plaintiff as part of his fraudulent concealment claim, Defendants' conduct in the management of the company has "no tendency in reason to prove or disprove" Defendants' intent in regard to the specific 1999 Stock Transactions. Cal. Evid. Code §§ 210, 350. The Derivative Allegations assert acts completely unrelated, in subject matter and time, to the 1999 Stock Transactions, such as the "use of Company resources to satisfy [Robert A. Lurie's] personal financial obligations in connection with his divorce from Jane Lurie"; "causing or permitting the company to enter into the 34-year [loan] agreement with Jane Lurie"; "causing, permitting and/or ratifying the wind-down of the Company's business and the sale of real estate owned by the Company"; and "caus[ing], permitt[ing], and/or ratif[ying] those actions for the purpose of meeting Robert A.

¹ Defendants separately file a motion to limit the testimony of Jane Lurie.

Lurie's and Connie Lurie's own personal financial needs and facilitating Robert A. Lurie's retirement, rather than promoting the interests of all Company shareholders." *See* Section II.

B. Plaintiff's Derivative Allegations Are Inadmissible Character Evidence

Plaintiff has also indicated that his Derivative Allegations may go to show that Individual Defendants had a pattern and practice of self-dealing and mismanaging the company, and that this evidence is probative of Individual Defendants' actions at the time of the 1999 Stock Transactions. The Court should not permit this use of Plaintiff's Derivative Allegations at trial.

The Derivative Allegations are not related to the 1999 Stock Transactions and therefore are inadmissible as character evidence. Where a party attempts to use character evidence to prove intent, "the hallmark of admissibility on any of these grounds is similitude, in subject matter and time, of the prior and present conduct." *Holdgrafer v. Unocal Corp.*, 160 Cal. App. 4th 907, 929 (2008). The Derivative Allegations are based on mismanagement starting in 1972. They bear no similarity to the alleged fraudulent intent of not disclosing the 1999 Stock Transactions, and are therefore inadmissible.

C. Plaintiff's Derivative Allegations are Inadmissible Because They Will Consume Undue Time, Confuse the Issues, and Mislead and Unfairly Prejudice the Jurors

Significantly, introduction of such purported character evidence is much more likely to be prejudicial than probative. As the Law Revision Commission has noted, there are at least three reasons to exclude such evidence as unduly prejudicial at trial:

First, character evidence is of slight probative value and may be very prejudicial. Second, character evidence tends to distract the trier of fact from the main question of what actually happened on the particular occasion and permits the trier of fact to reward the good man and to punish the bad man because of their respective characters. Third, introduction of character evidence may result in confusion of issues and require extended collateral inquiry. *See* Cal. Evid. Code § 1101; *see also People v. Harris*, 60 Cal. App. 4th 727, 737 (1998) (introduction of character evidence must avoid prejudice that causes jurors to make a decision "on the basis of extraneous factors").

Furthermore, evidence of Plaintiff's Derivative Allegations would lengthen this trial by

weeks; Plaintiff's Derivative Allegations involve evidence spanning many decades of Company activities. Plaintiff has already argued his derivative claims to the SLC and, with a single narrow exception, lost. If the Court were to allow this type of evidence, Defendants would be required to rebut it with massive evidence related to their management of the Company since the 1970s. To be clear, this will require delving into more than 40 years of Company history, on a year-by-year, decision-by-decision basis to prove there was no wrongdoing.

The Court need not expose itself and jurors to such time-consuming and irrelevant information. The Evidence Code provides that the Court may "exclude evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the probability that its admission will (a) necessitate undue consumption of time or (b) create substantial danger of undue prejudice, of confusing the issues, or of misleading the jury." Cal. Evid. Code § 352. Plaintiff's theory implicates each of these concerns. The Court should not permit this irrelevant testimony and evidence

V. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

For the foregoing reasons, Individual Defendants respectfully request that the Court grant its Motion and exclude from evidence any testimony or documents relating to allegations Plaintiff has identified as "Derivative Allegations." Should the Court conclude that evidence of the Derivative Allegations is admissible, Defendants hereby reserve the right to amend their trial exhibit and witness lists accordingly.

Dated: October 28, 2016

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP

By: _____

Brian C. Rocca

Attorneys for Defendants Robert A. Lurie and Connie L. Lurie

1	Dated: October 28, 2016	ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE
2		1 11 BCR
3		By: Jan Johnson
4		Attorneys for Defendants, H. Michael Kurzman, Eugene L. Valla, William M. Harris and James
5		Eugene L. Valla, William M. Harris and James L. Hunt
6		
7	Dated: October 28, 2016	KAUFHOLD GASKIN LLP
8 9		By: Steven Kaifhald BCR
10		By: Steven S. Kaufhold
11		Attorneys for Defendant The Lurie Company
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7 DEFENDANTS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 1

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