



E-Filed 11/12/10

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

ELAN and REVEREND ORACLE,
Plaintiffs,

v.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY PLANNING
DEPARTMENT; TOM BURNS; SANTA CRUZ
COUNTY; ELLEN PIRIE; JAN BEAUTZ; NEAL
COONERTY; TONY CAMPOS; and MARK W.
STONE,
Defendants.

Case No. 5: 09-cv-00373 JF (PVT)

**ORDER¹ (1) GRANTING IN PART
AND DENYING IN PART
DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS IN
LIMINE AND (2) GRANTING IN
PART AND DENYING IN PART
PLAINTIFFS' MOTIONS IN
LIMINE**

[Docket Nos. 61, 63-65, 82]

Plaintiffs Elan and Reverend Oracle ("Plaintiffs") move *in limine* to exclude certain evidence at jury trial. Defendants Santa Cruz County (the "County"), Santa Cruz Planning Department, Tom Burns, Ellen Pirie, Jan Beautz, Neal Coonerty, Tony Campos, and Mark Stone ("Defendants") also move *in limine* to exclude certain evidence. The Court has considered the moving and responding papers and the oral arguments of counsel presented at the hearing on

¹ This disposition is not designated for publication in the official reports.

1 October 15, 2010. For the reasons discussed below, the motions will be granted in part and
2 denied in part as set forth below.

3 **I. BACKGROUND**

4 **A. Factual background**

5 The factual background of this case was detailed extensively in an order dated May 4,
6 2010, (Docket No. 56), and again in an order dated October 6, 2010, (Docket No. 79). The
7 essential facts are as follows: Plaintiffs owned property at 396 Tolak Road. The property
8 contained a hedge six feet in height running adjacent to a curving road. Plaintiffs were
9 instructed to seek a permit from the County because the hedge was more than three feet in
10 height. The permit was granted with conditions. Plaintiffs found the conditions to be
11 objectionable and withdrew the application. Defendants then posted a notice of violation
12 (“NOV”), or “red tag,” on the property because of the existing hedge and advised Plaintiffs that
13 the NOV would be recorded unless Plaintiffs reduced the height of the hedge or obtained a
14 permit for the existing hedge. Plaintiffs filed a second permit application, and Code
15 Enforcement Supervisor Ken Hart (“Hart”) promised Plaintiffs that the NOV would not be
16 recorded while Plaintiffs were pursuing the application. County Project Planner Alice Daly
17 (“Daly”) was assigned to review the application, and Plaintiffs submitted data from an engineer,
18 Ron Marquez (“Marquez”), concerning the safety of the curve assuming a hedge up to six feet in
19 height. Despite Hart’s promise, the NOV was recorded erroneously. Daly approved the permit
20 application but again imposed conditions. Plaintiffs again found the conditions objectionable
21 and filed the instant action, alleging *inter alia* that their rights to procedural due process,
22 substantive due process, and equal protection were violated by Defendants’ actions. The NOV
23 later was expunged, and the permit was granted unconditionally.

24 **B. Issues remaining for trial**

25 In its order dated May 4, 2010, the Court concluded that the only issue remaining for trial
26 was whether Plaintiffs’ rights to procedural due process were violated by Defendants’ failure to
27 expunge the NOV after learning that the NOV had been recorded in error. On reconsideration,
28 in an order dated October 6, 2010, the Court found that Plaintiffs’ evidence also creates a

1 genuine dispute of material fact with respect to whether Daly acted arbitrarily and capriciously
2 in reviewing Marquez's engineering data. In so holding, the Court reinstated Plaintiffs' claims
3 for the violation of their rights to substantive due process and equal protection. In addition, the
4 Court held that there is a genuine dispute of material fact with respect to whether Hart acted
5 with deliberate indifference in failing to prevent the recordation of the NOV.

6 II. DISCUSSION

7 A. Defendants' motions *in limine*

8 Defendants seek to exclude evidence and argument with respect to (1) Santa Cruz County
9 Code Chapter 13.10.525(c)(3); (2) the Santa Cruz County Building and Fire Code Appeals
10 Board ("BAFCAB"); (3) properties other than 396 Tolak Road; (4) expert or opinion testimony
11 of retired code enforcement supervisor David Laughlin ("Laughlin"); (5) testimony from Sally
12 Lyng ("Lyng") or any other person with respect to whether the recorded NOV caused Plaintiffs
13 to be unable to sell their property, and (6) other miscellaneous documents that do not fit into
14 these categories.²

15 1. Santa Cruz County Code Chapter 13.10.525 (Defendants' third motion *in* 16 *limine*)

17 Santa Cruz County Code Chapter 13.10.525 regulates the location and height of fences,
18 hedges, and retaining walls. The Court has ruled as a matter of law that Chapter 13.10.525(c)(3)
19 does not provide an exemption for Plaintiffs' desired hedge and fence and that Chapter
20 13.10.525 is not preempted by the California Building Code. (Docket No. 79 at 15-17.)
21 Accordingly, evidence and argument with respect to either point is irrelevant. However,
22 minimal information with respect to Chapter 13.10.525 may be admissible to provide
23 background information with respect to the motivations for certain actions by the parties in
24

25 ² Defendants also had sought to exclude evidence concerning (1) Plaintiffs' permit
26 applications, (2) the County's policies and procedures for permitting fences or hedges in front-
27 yard setbacks, (3) code enforcement activity that occurred before the NOV was recorded, (4)
28 testimony from Marquez, and (5) testimony from Gary K. Black. Subsequent to the Court's
order of October 6, 2010, Defendants withdrew their motions *in limine* with respect to these
matters, without prejudice to appropriate objections a trial. (Docket No. 82.)

1 pursuing their respective courses of action.

2 **2. The BAFCAB (Defendants' fourth motion *in limine*)**

3 The BAFCAB, which was dissolved subsequent to the filing of this action, was a local
4 appeals board with jurisdiction over building permit issues. Defendants seek to exclude all
5 evidence and argument with respect to the BAFCAB, and the Court determined as a matter of
6 law in its order dated October 6, 2010 that the BAFCAB did not have jurisdiction to hear an
7 appeal of the County's decisions in this matter. (Docket No. 79 at 17-20.) Accordingly,
8 evidence – e.g., Defendants' Exhibits 35, 38, 63, 64, and 65 – and argument with respect to the
9 BAFCAB is irrelevant.

10 **3. Neighboring Properties (Defendants' sixth motion *in limine*)**

11 Defendants contend that evidence concerning properties other than 396 Tolak Road is
12 irrelevant and unfairly prejudicial.³ Plaintiffs claim that evidence of other properties with
13 hedges greater than three feet in height supports an inference that Daly acted arbitrarily and
14 capriciously and that Hart acted with deliberate indifference. While such evidence would be
15 insufficient standing alone, evidence showing that Daly was aware that other similar properties
16 had hedges greater than three feet in height – together with the other evidence discussed in the
17 Court's order of October 6, 2010⁴ – could support an inference that Daly's consideration of
18 Marquez's engineering data was arbitrary and capricious. Similarly, if Plaintiffs can show that
19 Hart was aware of comparable properties that had not been encumbered by NOVs, such
20 evidence could support an inference that Hart acted with deliberate indifference by failing to
21 prevent the recordation of the NOV on Plaintiffs' property despite his promise.

22 Moreover, as discussed above, the Court has reinstated Plaintiffs' equal protection claim.

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24 ³ Defendants agree that appraisal information with respect to other properties may be
25 relevant to the damages analysis, although they also contend that Plaintiffs have not presented
26 sufficient evidence to establish causation. The latter point is discussed below.

27 ⁴ As discussed in the order dated October 6, 2010, Daly stated that she saw no reason to
28 dispute Marquez's engineering data and attempted to apply that data to her decision-making
process. However, she reached a decidedly different conclusion from Marquez and did not
articulate an explanation for that difference.

1 Defendants contend that evidence with respect to other properties is irrelevant to this claim
2 because the claim is based upon the “class of one” theory discussed in *Willowbrook v. Olech*,
3 528 U.S. 562, 564 (2000). The “class of one” theory applies where a plaintiff asserts an equal
4 protection claim that does not involve the plaintiff’s membership in a class or group. *Id.* Such a
5 claim may be successful “where the plaintiff alleges that she has been intentionally treated
6 differently from others similarly situated and that there is no rational basis for the difference in
7 treatment.” *Id.* (citing *Sioux City Bridge Co. v. Dakota Cnty.*, 260 U.S. 441 (1923); *Allegheny*
8 *Pittsburgh Coal Co. v. Comm’n of Webster Cnty.*, 488 U.S. 336 (1989)). Evaluation of
9 Plaintiffs’ equal protection claim in this case requires a comparison of the treatment of their
10 property to the treatment of similarly-situated properties.

11 Defendants point out that Plaintiffs have not presented evidence with respect to
12 *permitting decisions* concerning similar properties. Nonetheless, Plaintiffs still may present
13 evidence of similar properties with hedges greater than three feet in height that were not the
14 subject of adverse action by the County, as such evidence might be relevant to the question of
15 whether Plaintiffs received differential treatment when Daly imposed conditions on the approval
16 of their permit application. However, before evidence concerning other properties may be
17 admitted, Plaintiffs must show that these properties actually are similar to theirs. The
18 admissibility of evidence with respect to other properties thus must be determined on a case-by-
19 case basis at trial.

20 **4. Expert or opinion testimony of Laughlin (Defendants’ tenth motion *in***
21 ***limine*)**

22 Laughlin is a retired code enforcement supervisor hired by Plaintiffs to represent them in
23 their dealings with the County following the posting of the NOV, and Plaintiffs have designated
24 Laughlin as an expert witness. While Defendants seek to exclude Laughlin from offering expert
25 or opinion testimony, Plaintiffs do not identify any specific testimony they seek to admit, and
26 Defendants do not identify specific testimony they seek to exclude. Thus, the Court is left to
27 analyze the issue in the abstract. Defendants concede that Laughlin may testify as a lay witness
28 to “discuss code enforcement practices from a factual perspective.” (Defs.’ Mot. at 27:27-28:1.)

1 In addition, lay witnesses may offer opinions or inferences that are:

2 (a) rationally based on the perception of the witness, and (b) helpful to a clear
3 understanding of the witness' testimony or the determination of a fact in issue, and (c) not
4 based on scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge within the scope of [Federal
5 Rule of Evidence] 702.

6 FED. R. EVID. 701. To the extent that Plaintiffs intend to call Laughlin as a percipient witness,
7 Laughlin's own personal experience at the County's code enforcement office and opinions or
8 inferences that have been shaped by those experiences are based rationally on his perception.
9 Such testimony also might be helpful to the jury's determination as to how Daly reached her
10 conclusions, as well as how and why the NOV was recorded and how it might have been
11 expunged. Accordingly, Laughlin may testify as a percipient witness with respect to the custom
12 and practice of the County's code enforcement office, provided that Plaintiffs establish that
13 Laughlin's personal experience with that office is close enough in time to the events at issue to
14 be probative.

15 However, if a witness offers an opinion based upon "scientific, technical, or other
16 specialized knowledge," the witness must be "qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill,
17 experience, training, or education," and may testify only if:

18 (1) the testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data, (2) the testimony is the
19 product of reliable principles and methods, and (3) the witness has applied the
20 principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case.

21 FED. R. EVID. 702. If Plaintiffs seek to call Laughlin to testify to opinions not based upon his
22 personal perceptions, Plaintiffs must show that Laughlin is qualified as an expert witness under
23 Rule 702, a showing that has not been made to this point.

24 **5. Testimony from Lyng or any other person with respect to whether the**
25 **recorded NOV caused Plaintiffs to be unable to sell their property**
26 **(Defendants' eleventh and twelfth motions *in limine*)**

27 Lyng is a real estate agent who assisted Plaintiffs in selling their property. She has been
28 designated by Plaintiffs as an expert witness. Plaintiffs contend that they have suffered
economic damages because the recorded NOV prevented them from selling the property for
approximately sixteen months, during which the housing market suffered a significant decline.
Plaintiffs claim economic damages in the amount of the difference between their initial listing

1 price and the ultimate selling price.⁵ Defendants anticipate that Lyng will be called to testify
2 that the NOV prevented Plaintiffs from selling the property until the NOV was expunged.

3 Lyng states that she has personal knowledge with respect to potential buyers of Plaintiffs'
4 property who were deterred by the NOV, because some potential buyers "said so" specifically.
5 (Defs.' Ex. 112 at 95: 13-17). Such out-of-court statements by potential buyers are admissible
6 as statements of the declarants' then-existing state of mind. FED. R. EVID. 803(3). Defendants
7 point out that Lyng, at her deposition, could not recall the name of any specific buyer or agent
8 that was deterred by the NOV, (*id.* at 96:10-14), and that Plaintiffs may have refused an offer
9 that was more than \$500,000 higher than the eventual selling price of the property, (*id.* at 74:21-
10 75:1). However, the former point goes to the weight of Lyng's testimony, and the latter point
11 demonstrates the existence of a dispute of material fact with respect to whether the property did
12 not sell because of the NOV or because Plaintiffs' asking price was too high. Neither point
13 addresses the admissibility in the first instance of Lyng's testimony with respect to whether
14 specific potential buyers were deterred by the recordation of the NOV. Accordingly, Lyng may
15 testify as a percipient witness with respect to her role in the sale of Plaintiffs' property.

16 Plaintiffs also seek to admit testimony from Lyng to the effect that no buyer would
17 purchase a premium property encumbered by a NOV,⁶ with respect to the effects of a recorded
18 NOV, and with respect to the County's intended purpose in recording NOV's. Plaintiffs have not
19 established that Lyng's personal perceptions, knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education
20 is adequate to support such opinions. While Lyng claims to have spoken with an unidentified
21 number of potential buyers who were concerned about the NOV, this is insufficient to support
22 an inference that all buyers would be so disturbed by a NOV that they would be deterred

23
24 ⁵ California law recognizes a tort for the "disparagement of title," allowing recovery for
25 "[t]he loss or impairment of ability to sell, the measure being the difference between the normal
26 price and the salable value or depressed sale price afterwards . . ." 6 B.E. WITKIN ET AL.,
27 SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA LAW, TORTS, § 1703 at 1232 (10th ed. 2005) (citing *inter alia* *Davis*
28 *v. Wood*, 61 Cal. App. 2d 788, 799 (Cal. App. 3 Dist. 1943)). "It is not necessary to show that a
particular pending deal was hampered or prevented; recovery may be had for the depreciation in
market value of the property." *Id.* (citing *inter alia* *Davis*, 61 Cal. App.2d at 799).

⁶ Plaintiffs sought originally to sell their property for more than \$2 million.

1 completely from purchasing a NOV-encumbered premium property. At her deposition, Lyng
2 was asked whether she had “sold properties with red tags on before,” to which she responded
3 “[n]o . . .” (Defs.’ Ex. 112 at 54:13-15.) Both the question and the resulting answer are
4 ambiguous, at least as to whether Lyng has been involved in the sale of another property with a
5 NOV in place at the time of listing that subsequently was sold after the NOV was removed.
6 Accordingly, the current record is insufficient to permit a determination as to whether Lyng is
7 qualified under Rule 701 or 702 to offer testimony with respect to whether a recorded NOV
8 would deter all buyers of this or similar properties.

9 Further, Lyng only could speculate in her deposition testimony as to why a NOV might
10 deter buyers. (Defs.’ Ex. 112 at 98:4-15 (Lyng commenting that she did not “think” a buyer
11 could obtain a loan for a property encumbered by a NOV, that she did not know if a title
12 company would ensure such a property, and that she was “not sure” if the County could transfer
13 a title encumbered by a NOV).) Plaintiffs do not offer evidence of Lyng’s personal experience
14 with obtaining loans for properties encumbered by NOVs, obtaining title insurance for such
15 properties, or transferring title on such properties. Nor do Plaintiffs offer an explanation of the
16 data and methods relied upon by Lyng to reach her conclusions on this subject. Finally,
17 Plaintiffs do not explain the basis for Lyng’s opinion with respect to the County’s intended
18 purposes in recording NOVs.⁷

19 If Plaintiffs seek to have Lyng testify with respect to these points, they either must present
20 further evidence that Lyng’s opinions are based rationally on her own experience, FED. R. EVID.
21 701, or must show that Lyng’s testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data, that the
22 testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods, and that Lyng has applied the
23 principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case, as required by Fed. R. Evid. 702.⁸

24
25 ⁷ Plaintiffs point to evidence of internal County documents suggesting that the County
26 recorded NOVs to prevent property owners from selling the affected properties. While such
27 evidence could be admissible in its own right, Plaintiffs may not introduce testimony from Lyng
as to this point unless they satisfy Fed. R. Evid. 701 or 702.

28 ⁸ Plaintiffs contend that the expert testimony of a real estate agent is “traditional opinion
evidence,” (Pls.’ Opp’n at 13:6), and thus is not subject to the standards of admissibility

1 Defendants are concerned that Plaintiffs may seek to call expert witnesses other than Lyng to
 2 testify that the NOV caused Plaintiffs to be unable to sell their property. However, because
 3 Plaintiffs have not disclosed expert witnesses other than Lyng who might be called to testify
 4 with respect to this point, Plaintiffs may not call such witnesses. FED. R. CIV. P. 26(a)(2)(A).

5 **6. Defendants' miscellaneous objections (Defendants' seventh motion *in limine*)**

6 Defendants seek to exclude four miscellaneous documents. (Defs.' Exhs. 20, 40, 66, and
 7 Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint.) Plaintiffs oppose the exclusion of Exhibits 20 and 40.
 8 Exhibit 40 is a letter dated September 11, 2008 from Susan Mauriello, a county administrative
 9 officer, to the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors concerning a response to the 2007-08
 10 Final Report from the Santa Cruz County Grand Jury. The letter discusses the County's policies
 11 for taking enforcement action upon learning of a code violation, specifically with respect to the
 12 County's fencing regulations. Although Defendants contend that the document is irrelevant, is it
 13 directly relevant to Plaintiffs' equal protection claim. As discussed above, resolution of the
 14 claim depends upon the comparison of the treatment of Plaintiffs' property to that of similarly
 15 situated properties.

16 Exhibit 20 is an email chain dated March 5, 2008 between Plaintiffs and Code
 17 Compliance Investigator Kevin Fitzpatrick ("Fitzpatrick"). In an email with the subject line
 18 "Re: Kevin: You are mistaken again," Reverend Oracle stated that she holds three ministers
 19 licenses. (Defs.' Ex. 20.) Fitzpatrick responded, "would they be minister licenses of Babylon
 20 the Great" [sic]. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs replied to Fitzpatrick, expressing disapproval of his statement
 21 and requesting that he not contact them in the future. (*Id.*) Defendants contend that the email
 22 chain is irrelevant to the remaining issues and that its probative value is outweighed
 23 substantially by the danger that it will be unfairly prejudicial. Plaintiffs assert that the email is

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 25 articulated in *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 597 (1993).
 26 *Daubert's* "general holding" applies to expert testimony based upon scientific, technical, or other
 27 specialized knowledge, *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 141 (1999). If
 28 unsupported by personal experience, the opinion of a real estate agent with respects to these
 points is based upon such specialized knowledge. Thus, while *Daubert's* list of specific factors
 "neither necessarily nor exclusively applies to all experts or in every case," the Court still must
 act as a "gatekeeper" to determine the reliability of such expert testimony. *Id.*

1 relevant to both Daly's and Hart's state of mind. Fitzpatrick was in communication with Daly
2 concerning Plaintiffs' second application, and he recommended that Daly deny that application.
3 (Defs.' Ex. 13.) Fitzpatrick's inappropriate conduct could support an inference that his
4 disposition toward Plaintiffs impacted Daly's decision making. Plaintiffs claim that Hart's
5 actions also may have been influenced by Fitzpatrick's negative disposition toward them,
6 making it more likely that Hart acted with deliberate indifference in not preventing the
7 recordation of the NOV. It is undisputed that Hart was aware of this email from Fitzpatrick,
8 (Deposition of Ken Hart, Docket No. 31 Ex. C at 66:24-67:5), and it is conceivable that
9 Fitzpatrick's disposition toward Plaintiffs impacted Hart's actions as well. While the evidence
10 could be prejudicial, the evidence also has probative value that is not substantially outweighed
11 by the risk of prejudice.

12 **B. Plaintiffs' motions *in limine***

13 Plaintiffs seek to exclude evidence and argument with respect to (1) a letter dated April
14 24, 2007 from James Jeffrey, (2) testimony of Thomas Jacobson, and (3) "settlement
15 discussions" between Plaintiffs and the County.

16 **1. Letter dated April 24, 2007 from James Jeffrey (Plaintiffs' first motion *in***
17 ***limine*)**

18 Plaintiffs move to exclude a letter dated April 24, 2007 from James Jeffrey ("Jeffrey") to
19 Roger Pase. (*See* Docket No. 32, Ex. S.) Defendants claim that Jeffrey is an expert traffic
20 engineer. In the letter, Jeffrey contends that the safety of the curve adjacent to Plaintiffs'
21 property is impacted negatively by the presence of a hedge greater than three feet in height. At
22 trial, Plaintiffs intend to call Marquez to explain the engineering data that he submitted to Daly,
23 which suggest that the curve is safe even with a hedge six feet in height. Defendants seek to
24 present evidence of Jeffrey's opinion to refute Marquez's testimony with respect to the safety of
25 the curve.⁹

26
27 ⁹ While they do not dispute Jeffrey's qualification as an expert under Fed. R. Evid. 702,
28 Plaintiffs contend that allowing Jeffrey to testify as an expert witness would violate Fed. R. Civ.
P. 26(b)(4) because Defendants did not designate Jeffrey as an expert. However, on November
3, 2009, Defendants did disclose Jeffrey as a rebuttal expert who "may provide rebuttal opinion

1 The actual safety of the curve is relevant to Plaintiffs' equal protection claim. As
2 discussed above, to prevail on that claim, Plaintiffs must show that their property "has been
3 treated differently from others similarly situated and that there is no rational basis for the
4 difference in treatment." *Willowbrook*, 528 U.S. at 564. Thus, Plaintiffs must present evidence
5 establishing that the conditions on their property were factually similar to those on other
6 properties with hedges greater than three feet in height. Defendants contend that Plaintiffs'
7 property is dissimilar to other properties because of the safety hazard created by the nature of
8 this specific curve and the height of Plaintiffs' hedge. Accordingly, Defendants may offer
9 Jeffrey's expert testimony.

10 However, the actual safety of the curve is not relevant with respect to all of Plaintiffs
11 claims. For example, even if Jeffrey's opinion is correct, Plaintiffs' right to substantive due
12 process still may have been violated if Daly acted arbitrarily and capriciously in reaching her
13 decision. Defendants do not dispute that Daly did not rely upon Jeffrey's letter dated April 24,
14 2007. Accordingly, while Jeffrey's letter dated April 24, 2007 is admissible as a report of
15 Jeffrey's expert opinion, it is inadmissible to explain the actions or decisions of the County or its
16 employees.

17 **2. Testimony of Thomas Jacobson (Plaintiffs' second motion *in limine*)**

18 Plaintiffs move to exclude the testimony of Thomas Jacobson, who has been designated
19 by Defendants as an expert witness with respect to the interpretation of County Code Chapter
20 13.10.525. As discussed above, Chapter 13.10.525(c)(3) does not exempt Plaintiffs' hedge and
21 fence from permitting requirements, and the California Building Code does not preempt Chapter
22 13.10.525(c)(2). Because only minimal evidence with respect to Chapter 13.10.525 is necessary
23 to provide the jury with the context of the instant action, Jacobson's testimony, if any, should be
24 quite limited.

25 ///

26 _____
27 testimony on issues of traffic engineering, sight distance problems, and related issues associated
28 with the hedge in the front-yard setback at 396 Tolak Road." (Affidavit of Jason Heath, Docket
No. 80 at Ex. A.)

1 that Defendants seek to admit Jacobson's testimony, they must show that this
2 testimony is necessary to provide the jury with the context of the instant action.

3 5) Plaintiffs' third motion *in limine* will be granted in part. Evidence with respect to
4 the Rule 68 settlement offer and as to whether the County acted arbitrarily in
5 expunging the NOV will be excluded.

6 6) The motions otherwise will be denied

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8 **IT IS SO ORDERED**

9 DATED: 11/12/10

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11 JEREMY FOGEL
12 United States District Judge
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