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13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
14 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
15

16 IOLA FAVELL, SUE ZARNOWSKI,  
17 MARIAH CUMMINGS, and AHMAD  
MURTADA, *on behalf of themselves and*  
18 *all others similarly situated,*

19 Plaintiffs,

20 vs.

21 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN  
CALIFORNIA and 2U, INC.,

22 Defendants.  
23  
24  
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Case No. 2:23-cv-00846-GW-MAR

Assigned to: Hon. George H. Wu

**DEFENDANT UNIVERSITY OF  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S  
NOTICE OF MOTION AND  
MOTION TO EXCLUDE OPINIONS  
& TESTIMONY OF PLAINTIFFS'  
EXPERT WITNESS JOHN  
CHANDLER**

Date: October 24, 2024  
Time: 8:30 a.m.  
Ctrm: 9D

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**MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION**

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on October 24, 2024, at 8:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, in Courtroom 9D of the First Street Courthouse, located at 350 West 1st Street, Los Angeles, California, 90012, Defendant University of Southern California (“USC”) will, and hereby does, move the Court for an order excluding the exposure opinions and testimony of Plaintiffs’ expert Dr. John Chandler for purposes of class certification, summary judgment, and trial.

This motion is based on this Notice of Motion, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the referenced Exhibits and case filings, and such argument as the Court may allow.

This motion is made following the videoconference of counsel under L.R. 7-3, which took place on September 6, 2024.

Dated: September 13, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

**SHOOK HARDY & BACON L.L.P.**

By: /s/ Michael L. Mallow  
Michael L. Mallow  
**Attorney for Defendant**  
**University of Southern California**

1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2 **INTRODUCTION**

3 Plaintiffs’ expert Dr. John Chandler offers several “exposure” opinions, asserting  
4 that prospective students, to varying degrees, were exposed to representations that  
5 USC’s Rossier School of Education (“Rossier”) was highly ranked in U.S. News &  
6 World Report’s (“US News”) “Best Graduate Schools of Education” rankings via  
7 emails, webpages, and other marketing channels. Chandler, however, has not actually  
8 performed any quantitative analysis to support his conclusory opinions. His opinion  
9 regarding email exposure is directly contradicted by the evidence, and his opinions  
10 regarding exposure by webpages and other channels are founded on nothing more than  
11 his own speculation. Because none of Chandler’s exposure opinions are based on  
12 sufficient facts or data, USC respectfully requests this Court exclude such opinions in  
13 accordance with Federal Rule of Evidence 702(b).

14 **BACKGROUND**

15 Plaintiffs bring a putative class action against USC, alleging that Rossier’s high  
16 ranks on U.S. News’s annual list of “Best Graduate Schools of Education” were inflated  
17 by Rossier’s misreporting of data to US News. *See* Dkt. 67. Plaintiffs allege USC  
18 “disseminated, and/or caused to be made or disseminated a long term advertising  
19 campaign to the public, including to Plaintiffs and the class, regarding USC Rossier’s  
20 status as a school with in-person and online degree programs that are highly ranked by  
21 US News.” *Id.* at ¶ 175. Plaintiffs further theorize that “hundreds of students each year  
22 ... were driven [to attend Rossier] by the false perception that USC Rossier is a ‘top-  
23 ranked’ program.” *Id.* at ¶ 110.

24 Plaintiffs retained Chandler to opine on “[t]he scope of [Rossier’s] recruitment  
25 practices, specifically, the portion of matriculating students from 2013 through to [sic]  
26 2022 who were recruited for the program with online advertising that made use of  
27 fraudulent rankings.” **Exhibit (“Ex.”) 1**, Chandler Report, p. 3. Chandler suggests he  
28 intended to “estimate the fraction of matriculating students who were exposed to the

1 fraudulent rankings promoted by” Rossier with a “quantitative estimate [that] focuses  
2 on two primary sources of exposure: email campaigns and web pages.” *Id.* at p. 80.

3 As it turns out, however, Chandler was “unable to quantify the number of  
4 prospective students or students who [were] exposed.” **Ex. 2**, Chandler Deposition,  
5 p. 278:23-25; **Ex. 1**, p. 82 (stating he did “not have reliable site traffic figures,” so his  
6 “argument for the exposure via websites must be qualitative”). Nevertheless, Chandler  
7 opines that “all or virtually all prospective students were exposed to the fraudulent  
8 rankings through ... emails” and that a “vast majority of matriculating students” were  
9 exposed to ranking representations by visiting Rossier’s webpages. **Ex. 1**, p. 81-82. In  
10 addition to emails and webpages, Chandler opines—but does “not quantitatively  
11 estimate[]”—that “several other marketing channels contributed significantly to the  
12 exposure of prospective students to USC’s fraudulent rankings,” including “social  
13 media, print marketing, and online media.” *Id.* at p. 83-84.

### 14 **LEGAL STANDARD**

15 This Court acts as a “gatekeeper” for expert testimony, ensuring the proposed  
16 expert’s testimony “both rests on a reliable foundation and is relevant to the task at  
17 hand.” *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 597 (1993); *see also*  
18 *Grodzitsky v. Am. Honda Motor Co., Inc.*, 957 F.3d 979, 984 (9th Cir. 2020) (“In  
19 evaluating challenged expert testimony in support of class certification, a district court  
20 should evaluate admissibility under the standard set forth in *Daubert*...”) (quotations/brackets omitted). Before a person can be “cloaked with the mantle of an  
21 expert,” “care must be taken to assure that [the] proffered witness truly qualifies as an  
22 expert, and that such testimony meets the requirements of Rule 702.” *Jinro Am. Inc. v.*  
23 *Secure Invs., Inc.*, 266 F.3d 993, 1004 (9th Cir. 2001).

24 Plaintiffs have the burden of proving that Chandler’s testimony is admissible  
25 under Federal Rule of Evidence 702. *Cooper v. Brown*, 510 F.3d 870, 942 (9th Cir.  
26 2007). Rule 702 provides:  
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1 A witness who is qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience,  
2 training, or education may testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise if  
3 the proponent demonstrates to the court that it is more likely than not that:

- 4 (a) the expert’s scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will  
5 help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a  
6 fact in issue;
- 7 (b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data;
- 8 (c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and
- 9 (d) the expert’s opinion reflects a reliable application of the principles  
10 and methods to the facts of the case.

11 “Rule 702 was amended recently to clarify and emphasize that expert testimony  
12 may not be admitted unless the proponent demonstrates to the court that it is more likely  
13 than not that the proffered testimony meets the admissibility requirements set forth” in  
14 the Rule. *Boyer v. City of Simi Valley*, No. 19-CV-00560, 2024 WL 993316, at \*1 (C.D.  
15 Cal. Feb. 13, 2024) (quotations omitted). “[P]revious holdings that the critical question  
16 of the sufficiency of an expert’s basis, and the application of the expert’s methodology,  
17 are questions of weight and not admissibility are an incorrect application of Rules 702  
18 and 104.” *Id.* (quotations omitted). “The Court is required to analyze the expert’s data  
19 and methodology at the admissibility stage more critically than in the past.” *Id.*

20 “Opinion evidence is only as good as the facts upon which it is based.” *State of*  
21 *Washington v. United States*, 214 F.2d 33, 43 (9th Cir. 1954). “Federal Rule of  
22 Evidence 702(b) permits the introduction of expert testimony only if the testimony is  
23 based on sufficient facts or data.” *Stephens v. Union Pac. R.R. Co.*, 935 F.3d 852, 856  
24 (9th Cir. 2019) (quotations omitted). “The expert’s opinion must rest on facts or data  
25 in the case that the expert has been made aware of or personally observed, not merely  
26 assumptions and speculation.” *Id.* (quotations omitted). Expert testimony based on  
27 “unsubstantiated and undocumented information” is inadmissible. *City of Pomona v.*  
28 *SQM N. Am. Corp.*, 750 F.3d 1036, 1044 (9th Cir. 2014) (quotations omitted). Expert

1 testimony is also “inadmissible when the facts upon which the expert bases his  
2 testimony contradict the evidence.” *Greenwell v. Boatwright*, 184 F.3d 492, 497 (6th  
3 Cir. 1999); *see also Rebel Oil Co., Inc. v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, 51 F.3d 1421, 1436  
4 (9th Cir. 1995).

## 5 ARGUMENT

### 6 **I. Chandler’s Opinion Concerning Prospective Students’ Exposure to Emails** 7 **Has No Factual Basis and Contradicts the Evidence.**

8 The foundation of Chandler’s opinion that “all or virtually all prospective  
9 students were exposed to the fraudulent rankings through ... emails” is his belief that  
10 “[a]ll prospective students were added to drip email campaigns managed by 2U, which,  
11 as confirmed by 2U’s representative, included the fraudulent ranking information.”  
12 **Ex. 1**, p. 80-82. In fact, all prospective students were *not* added to drip email  
13 campaigns. Chandler appears to believe that every person who started an online  
14 application with Rossier was added to drip email campaigns. **Ex. 2**, p. 161:15-162:12.

15 That is not the case. Such emails were sent “only to people who had opted in to  
16 receive information about the program,” *i.e.*, those who “fil[led] out the request for  
17 information form” on the Rossier online website. **Ex. 3**, Gerber Deposition, p. 109:9-  
18 10, 22-23. In other words, the only prospective students who received the emails were  
19 those who affirmatively opted in to “these email campaigns” and did not “unsubscribe.”  
20 *Id.* at p. 114:7-10. As a result, “not every individual would receive all of these e-mails.”  
21 *Id.* at p. 109:13-14. For example, students who were “direct apply” (meaning they filled  
22 out an application without filling out a request for information form) would not have  
23 received these emails. *Id.* at p. 53:25-54:11. The 2U representative referenced by  
24 Chandler “couldn’t speculate” as to “a percentage that opted in” to the email campaigns,  
25 or, out of those that initially opted in, a percentage that unsubscribed. *Id.* at p. 114:11-  
26 12; *see also id.* at p. 48:1-8. Neither can Chandler. **Ex. 1**, p. 82 (admitting he cannot  
27 do a quantitative analysis of students who received the emails); **Ex. 2**, p. 278:23-25  
28 (“I’m unable to quantify the number of students who [were] exposed.”).

1 Moreover, simply because a prospective student received one or more of the  
2 subject emails does not mean that he or she was thereby exposed to a ranking  
3 representation. For one, many recipients did not open the emails. Chandler cites an  
4 internal USC document that notes a particular email was opened by 49% of recipients.  
5 **Ex. 1**, p. 36. This less-than-half open rate was described as “impressive,” suggesting  
6 most emails were not opened by anywhere near a majority of recipients. *Id.*

7 It is also unclear which, if any, of the emails contained a ranking representation.  
8 Chandler reasons that 2U’s representative was “unequivocal” that every prospective  
9 student who opted in received an initial (or “welcome”) email that contained a ranking  
10 representation. **Ex. 2**, p. 220:8-11; *see also Ex. 1*, p. 81. But that is not true. The 2U  
11 representative very much equivocated, stating only that “[i]t would surprise [her] if it  
12 was not part of the initial e-mail.” **Ex. 3**, p. 113:18-19. In any event, Chandler does  
13 not know “what the open rates were on the welcome e-mail.” **Ex. 2**, p. 223:19-20.

14 Accordingly, there is no factual basis whatsoever for Chandler’s opinion that “all  
15 or virtually all prospective students were exposed to the fraudulent rankings through  
16 these emails.” **Ex. 1**, p. 82. Such opinion also “contradict[s] the evidence.” *See*  
17 *Greenwell*, 184 F.3d at 497. Not only is Chandler mistaken that the emails were sent  
18 to every prospective student, but Plaintiff Iola Favell has even confirmed that she was  
19 not exposed to a ranking representation via email. **Ex. 4**, Favell Deposition, p. 113:11-  
20 21.

21 **II. Chandler’s Opinion Concerning Prospective Students’ Exposure to**  
22 **Webpages is Not Based on Any Facts or Data.**

23 Chandler’s opinion that a “vast majority of matriculating students” were exposed  
24 to a ranking representation on Rossier’s webpages similarly is not based on any facts or  
25 data. **Ex. 1**, p. 81. Chandler admits he does “not have reliable site traffic figures” (*id.*  
26 at p. 82), he cannot say how many prospective students visited the subject webpages,  
27 and he does not “have data to confirm” that visitors to the subject webpages “would  
28 have seen the ranking on that page.” **Ex. 2**, p. 238:5-7, 241:5-18.

1           Rather than rely on facts and data, Chandler cites “commonsense ... to assume”  
2 that “[s]tudents who were serious about Rossier ... were likely to visit many of these  
3 pages.” **Ex. 1**, p. 81, 83; *see also id.* at p. 82-83 (explaining the lack of data prevented  
4 him from “arriving at an estimate of the number of students who saw the fraudulent  
5 rankings on these sites,” so his “argument for exposure via websites must be  
6 qualitative”). This is pure, inadmissible ipse dixit, *i.e.*, a “bare assertion,” *United States*  
7 *v. Barnes*, 295 F.3d 1354, 1362 (D.C. Cir. 2002), or a “‘because I said so’ conclusion.”  
8 *Laux v. Mentor Worldwide, LLC*, 295 F. Supp. 3d 1094, 1103 (C.D. Cal. 2017).  
9 Chandler cannot rely on his “personal opinions and speculation rather than on a  
10 systematic assessment of” the webpage visits by prospective students. *See Ollier v.*  
11 *Sweetwater Union High Sch. Dist.*, 768 F.3d 843, 861 (9th Cir. 2014) (quotations  
12 omitted); *see also Gen. Elec. Co. v. Joiner*, 522 U.S. 136, 146 (1997) (“But nothing in  
13 either *Daubert* or the Federal Rules of Evidence requires a district court to admit  
14 opinion evidence that is connected to existing data only by the *ipse dixit* of the expert.  
15 A court may conclude that there is simply too great an analytical gap between the data  
16 and the opinion proffered.”); *Townsend v. Monster Beverage Corp.*, 303 F. Supp. 3d  
17 1010, 1032 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (“Plaintiffs fail to show that Dr. Maronick’s assumption  
18 that energy drink consumers are energy drink purchasers is grounded in anything other  
19 than his unsupported speculation.”).

20           Further, even if Chandler’s opinion were truly a matter of “commonsense,” it  
21 would still be inadmissible because it would be unhelpful. *See United States v. Rahm*,  
22 993 F.2d 1405, 1413 (9th Cir. 1993) (explaining expert testimony cannot address “areas  
23 believed to be within the jurors’ common understanding”); *Alves v. Riverside Cty.*, No.  
24 19-CV-2083, 2023 WL 2983583, at \*11 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 13, 2023) (“The Ninth Circuit  
25 instructs district courts to guard from expert elucidation areas believed to be within the  
26 jurors’ common understanding, and exercise their discretion to exclude an opinion that  
27 concerns a subject improper for expert testimony, for example, one that invades the  
28 province of the jury.”) (cleaned up); *AFMS LLC v. United Parcel Serv. Co.*, No. 10-

1 CV-5830, 2014 WL 12515335, at \*4 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 2014) (“It is well established  
2 that expert testimony is not helpful if it simply addresses lay matters which the jury is  
3 capable of understanding and deciding without the expert’s help.”) (quotations omitted).

4 **III. Chandler’s Opinion Concerning Prospective Students’ Exposure to “Other  
5 Channels” is Not Based on Any Facts or Data.**

6 Likewise, Chandler’s opinion that “other channels”—*e.g.*, social media, print  
7 marketing, and online media—“contributed significantly” to exposure is not based on  
8 any facts or data. **Ex. 1**, p. 83. Chandler failed to perform any quantitative analysis of  
9 exposure for these other channels, so he has no way of knowing how much or how little  
10 these “other channels” contributed to prospective students being exposed to the ranking  
11 representations. *Id.* at p. 84. He does not know, for example, how many prospective  
12 students, if any, actually saw the subject social media posts. **Ex. 2**, p. 213:1-7, 214:13-  
13 215:14, 251:13-19. His “other channels” opinion is “unsupported by the record or any  
14 analysis other than broad generalizations from general marketing and advertising  
15 principles.” *See Ono v. Head Racquet Sports USA, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-4222, 2016 WL  
16 6647949, at \*11 n.10 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 8, 2016) (rejecting expert’s advertising exposure  
17 opinion). In fact, the very last sentence of Chandler’s report confirms he is only  
18 speculating: “These additional channels ensure that, if a student somehow avoided the  
19 rankings via [emails and webpages], *they might well have been exposed* via these other,  
20 non-quantifiable channels.” **Ex. 1**, p. 84 (emphasis added).

21 And, much like Chandler’s webpage opinion, even if a quantitative analysis were  
22 somehow unnecessary to support this “other channels” opinion due to a common  
23 understanding of how online/social media works (*see Ex. 2*, p. 252:1-24), that would  
24 simply mean that Chandler’s opinion is unhelpful and thus inadmissible. *See Rahm*,  
25 993 F.2d at 1413; *Alves*, 2023 WL 2983583, at \*11; *AFMS*, 2014 WL 12515335, at \*4.

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**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, USC respectfully requests this Court exclude the exposure opinions and testimony of Plaintiffs’ expert Dr. John Chandler for purposes of class certification, summary judgment, and trial.

Dated: September 13, 2024

Respectfully submitted,  
**SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.**

By: /s/ Michael L. Mallow  
Michael L. Mallow

**Attorney for Defendant  
University of Southern California**

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

The undersigned counsel of record for the University of Southern California certifies that this brief contains 2,417 words, which complies with the word limit of L.R. 11-6.1.

By: /s/ Michael L. Mallow  
Michael L. Mallow