

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

V.V.V. & Sons Edible Oils Limited v. Meenakshi Overseas LLC

No. 2:14-cv-02961-DJC-CKD (E.D. Cal. June 18, 2025) · No. 2:14-cv-02961-DJC-CKD · Decided June 20,
2025

SUMMARY

The court ruled on motions to preclude testimony in a trademark dispute concerning the IDHAYAM mark for sesame oil. It denied the motion to exclude Plaintiff’s retained expert, Thomas J. Maronick, finding that challenges to his survey methodology affected the weight rather than admissibility of his testimony. The court precluded Janarathanan Rajaratnam from testifying as an expert because of inadequate disclosures but permitted him to testify as a lay witness subject to trial objections under Federal Rule of Evidence 701.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Daniel J. Calabretta
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	June 20, 2025
DOCKET	2:14-cv-02961-DJC-CKD
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The court ruled on the defendant's motions to preclude the testimony of plaintiff's retained expert, Thomas J. Maronick, and non-retained expert, Janarathanan Rajaratnam.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under Federal Rule of Evidence 702, expert testimony is admissible when the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the expert is qualified and the testimony is relevant and reliable. Exclusion is proper only when the testimony is clearly irrelevant or unreliable; methodological flaws generally affect weight rather than admissibility.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown; district court order with no reporter citation and no stated precedential status.
PARTIES	V.V.V. & Sons Edible Oils Limited v. Meenakshi Overseas LLC

TOPICS

expert testimony

daubert standard

evidence

motion in limine

trademark infringement

PRACTICE AREAS

evidence

intellectual property

trademark litigation

civil procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Thomas J. Maronick's survey-based expert testimony concerning likelihood of confusion should be excluded as irrelevant or unreliable under Federal Rule of Evidence 702.
2. Whether Janarathanan Rajaratnam should be excluded from testifying as a non-retained expert because of inadequate disclosures and qualifications.
3. Whether Rajaratnam could testify as a lay witness under Federal Rule of Evidence 701 based on personal knowledge acquired through his import-export experience.

HOLDINGS

1. Maronick's testimony was not clearly irrelevant or unreliable and could be admitted. Alleged flaws concerning the survey population, lack of a control group, photographs, and marketplace replication affected the weight of the evidence rather than its admissibility.
2. Rajaratnam could not testify as an expert under Rule 702 because plaintiff failed to make adequate expert disclosures.
3. Rajaratnam could testify as a lay witness under Rule 701 to the extent his opinions were rationally based on personal perception, helpful to understanding his testimony or determining a fact in issue, and not based on specialized knowledge within Rule 702.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“With respect to survey evidence, we have long held that it should be admitted as long as it is conducted according to accepted principles and is relevant. Technical inadequacies in a survey, including the format of the questions or the manner in which it was taken, bear on the weight of the evidence, not its admissibility.”
(at 3-4)

“Rajaratnam will not be permitted to testify as an expert witness. However, the Court will permit Rajaratnam to testify as a lay witness, subject to any objections Defendant may raise at trial concerning testimony that exceeds the scope of Federal Rule of Evidence 701.” (at 8)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The underlying dispute concerns the IDHAYAM mark used in connection with sesame oil. Plaintiff retained Thomas J. Maronick to conduct and interpret a survey concerning the likelihood of confusion between the parties' products. Plaintiff also sought to present Janarathanan Rajaratnam, an officer of an Indian export company involved in shipping IDHAYAM products, concerning importation practices and requirements. Plaintiff conceded that its disclosures concerning Rajaratnam were inadequate but argued that he should still testify based on personal knowledge as a lay witness.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff brought a trademark dispute seeking cancellation of defendant's federal registration for the IDHAYAM mark and related relief based on priority of use. Before trial, defendant moved to exclude testimony from plaintiff's experts. The court denied the motion concerning Maronick, and granted Rajaratnam's exclusion as an expert in part while permitting him to testify as a lay witness subject to trial objections.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S. 579, 596-97 (1993)
- Cooper v. Brown, 510 F.3d 870, 942 (9th Cir. 2007)
- Primiano v. Cook, 598 F.3d 558, 565 (9th Cir. 2010)
- Guidroz-Brault v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., 254 F.3d 825, 829 (9th Cir. 2001)
- Rock v. Arkansas, 483 U.S. 44, 61 (1987)
- BillFloat Inc. v. Collins Cash Inc., 105 F.4th 1269, 1275 (9th Cir. 2024)
- United States v. Lopez, 762 F.3d 852, 863-64 (9th Cir. 2014)
- United States v. Maher, 454 F.3d 13, 24 (1st Cir. 2006)
- Hynix Semiconductor Inc. v. Rambus Inc., Nos. CV-00-20905-RMW, C-05-00334-RMW, C-06-00244-RMW, 2008 WL 504098, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 19, 2008)

OPINION

V.V.V. & Sons Edible Oils Limited v. Meenakshi Overseas LLC

PER CURIAM.

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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10

11 V.V.V. & SONS EDIBLE OILS LIMITED, No. 2:14-cv-02961-DJC-CKD

12 Plaintiff, 13 v. ORDER

14 MEENAKSHI OVERSEAS LLC,

15 Defendant. 16

17 18 This matter involves a trademark dispute over the mark IDHAYAM, an Indian 19 word for heart, in conjunction with the sale of sesame oil. Defendant Meenakshi 20 Overseas LLC sells sesame oil under the IDHAYAM mark and owns a federal 21 trademark registration for that mark. Plaintiff V.V.V. & Sons Edible Oils Limited, who 22 also sells sesame oil under the IDHAYAM mark, claims priority of use in the mark, and 23 seeks cancellation of Defendant’s registration and related relief on that basis. 24 Now before the Court are Defendant’s Motions to Preclude the

Testimony of 25 Plaintiff's Expert Witness Thomas J. Maronick (Maronick Mot. (ECF No. 138)) and 26 Plaintiff's Non-Retained Expert Witness Janarathanan Rajaratnam (Rajaratnam Mot. 27 (ECF No. 139)). The Court held a hearing on May 1, 2025, with Kenneth Brooks 28 1 appearing for Plaintiff, and Richard Mandel appearing for Defendant. (ECF No. 157.) 2 The Motions were submitted. 3 Having considered the Parties' briefing and arguments, the Court will deny 4 Defendant's Motion to Preclude Testimony of Expert Witness Thomas J. Maronick but 5 will grant Defendant's Motion to Preclude Testimony of Non-Retained Expert Witness 6 Janarathanan Rajaratnam in part.

7 LEGAL STANDARD

8 Under Rule 702 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, a witness may offer expert 9 testimony if the following requirements are met: 10 (a) the expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the 11 evidence or to determine a fact in issue; 12 (b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data; 13 (c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and 14 methods; and 15 (d) the expert's opinion reflects a reliable application of the principles and methods to the facts of the case. 16 17 Testimony is admissible under Rule 702 if the court finds by a preponderance of the 18 evidence that the expert is qualified and the testimony is both relevant and reliable. 19 See *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 597 (1993). Expert testimony 20 is relevant if it "will assist the trier of fact to understand or determine a fact in issue." 21 *Cooper v. Brown*, 510 F.3d 870, 942 (9th Cir. 2007). "The evidence must logically 22 advance a material aspect of the party's case." *Id.* Expert testimony "is reliable if the 23 knowledge underlying it has a reliable basis in the knowledge and experience of the 24 relevant discipline." *Primiano v. Cook*, 598 F.3d 558, 565 (9th Cir. 2010) (footnote 25 omitted). Expert testimony must "relate to scientific, technical, or other specialized 26 knowledge, which does not include unsupported speculation and subjective beliefs." 27 *Guidroz-Brault v. Mo. Pac. R.R. Co.*, 254 F.3d 825, 829 (9th Cir. 2001). Exclusion of 28 expert testimony is proper only when such testimony is clearly irrelevant or unreliable; 1 otherwise, "[v]igorous cross-examination, presentation of contrary evidence, and 2 careful instruction on the burden of proof are the traditional and appropriate means of 3 attacking shaky but admissible evidence." *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 596 (citing *Rock v. 4 Arkansas*, 483 U.S. 44, 61 (1987)).

5 ANALYSIS

6 I. Motion to Preclude Expert Testimony of Thomas J. Maronick 7 Plaintiff retained Dr. Thomas J. Maronick, an Emeritus Professor of Marketing in 8 the School of Business and Economics at Towson University, to perform a survey 9 purporting to measure the likelihood of confusion between the Parties' respective 10 IDHAYAM sesame oil products. (ECF No. 138-2 at 2.) Dr. Maronick issued an expert 11 report ("Maronick Report") describing and interpreting the results of this survey on

12 October 30, 2024. (*Id.* at 3–10.) Therein, Dr. Maronick opined that the "level of 13 likelihood of confusion found here, i.e., 46.7%, supports a conclusion that there is a 14

likelihood of confusion between the two brands of sesame oil among consumers who 15 buy Indian and Asian food.” (Id. at 2.) Plaintiff has indicated they intend for Dr. 16 Maronick to testify at trial in support of Plaintiff’s assertion that there is a likelihood of 17 confusion between the Parties’ products and marks. (Maronick Mot. at 1.) 18 Defendant has moved to exclude Dr. Maronick’s testimony on the basis that his 19 survey is neither relevant nor reliable. (Id. at 1–2, 4–14.) In particular, Defendant 20 argues that (1) Dr. Maronick targeted an overinclusive audience for the survey, as the 21 survey was not limited to Indian consumers nor limited to respondents who frequently 22 (as opposed to rarely) purchased Indian food; (2) Dr. Maronick did not include a 23 control group; and (3) Dr. Maronick did not adequately replicate marketplace 24 conditions, as the survey photos he used were poor quality, masking language that 25 would have distinguished the products for consumers, and did not include images of 26 any third-party products, thereby suggesting to survey respondents that the Parties’ 27 two products shown were similar. (Id. at 4–14.) Given these flaws, Defendant argues 28 1 Dr. Maronick should be precluded from testifying at trial because “the Maronick 2 Report [is] completely useless, and capable only of misleading the jury.” (Id. at 2.) 3 The Court disagrees. As the Ninth Circuit recently explained in *BillFloat Inc. v. 4 Collins Cash Inc.*, 105 F.4th 1269 (9th Cir. 2024): 5 With respect to survey evidence, we have long held that it should be admitted as long as it is conducted according to 6 accepted principles and is relevant. Technical inadequacies in a survey, including the format of the 7 questions or the manner in which it was taken, bear on the 8 weight of the evidence, not its admissibility. In sum, follow- on issues of methodology, survey design, reliability, the 9 experience and reputation of the expert, critique of conclusions, and the like go to the weight of the survey 10 rather than its admissibility. 11

12 Id. at 1275 (cleaned up). Such is the case here. First, concerning the survey group, 13 the Court concurs with Plaintiff’s argument raised in their Opposition that, at 14 minimum, the respondents included in the survey all indicated they purchased Indian 15 food, even if only infrequently. (Opp’n Maronick Mot. (ECF No. 148) at 4–5.) Thus, 16 Defendant has not shown that the survey pool was clearly incorrect. To the extent 17 Defendant wishes to argue the survey respondents should have been more narrowly 18 tailored, they are free to do so at trial. Second, as to Dr. Maronick’s failure to include a 19 control group, the Parties disagree that a control group was required or helpful for 20 this type of survey. (See Maronick Mot. at 6–8; Opp’n Maronick Mot. at 5–6.) Given 21 the Ninth Circuit’s guidance in *BillFloat*, the Court finds this disagreement as to the 22 survey’s design implicates the weight, not admissibility, of Dr. Maronick’s testimony. 23 Finally, Defendant argues that the quality of the photos in the actual survey (as 24 opposed to the copy reproduced for the Court) were far clearer, and that including 25 photos of third-party products would have overcomplicated the survey and lessened 26 the survey’s effectiveness. (Opp’n Maronick Mot. at 6–7.) As with Defendant’s prior 27 28 1 concerns, the Court finds these arguments concern the survey’s weight, not its 2 admissibility, and can be argued at trial. 3 In short, the Court finds that the Maronick Report is neither clearly irrelevant nor 4 unreliable and

will deny Defendant's Motion to Preclude Expert Testimony of Dr. 5 Maronick. 6 II. Motion to Preclude Expert Testimony of Janarthan Rajaratnam 7 Plaintiff has also identified Janarthan Rajaratnam, a director of Pankaj Exports 8 Private Limited ("Pankaj"), as a non-retained expert who Plaintiff intends to use as a 9 witness at trial. (Rajaratnam Mot. at 1.) Pankaj is an export company located in India 10 that has been involved in shipping IDHAYAM branded goods manufactured by 11 Plaintiff to various parts of the world, including the United States. (Id.) Plaintiff has 12 indicated Rajaratnam will testify about various customs and practices of importers in 13 meeting the requirements of U.S. Customs and the U.S. Food and Drug 14 Administration ("FDA"), as well as about the importation practices of the Parties to this 15 action. (Id.; see also Disclosure Non-Retained Expert Witness (ECF No. 139-2); Suppl. 16 Disclosure Non-Retained Expert Witness (ECF No. 139-3).) 17 Defendant argues Rajaratnam's testimony should be excluded for three 18 reasons: (1) he does not qualify as a proper non-retained expert, but is instead acting 19 as a retained expert as he intends to base his testimony on documents and 20 information produced in the litigation and shown to him for his review; (2) Plaintiff has 21 failed to fully comply with the disclosure requirements of Federal Rule of Civil 22 Procedure 26 for either non-retained or retained experts; and (3) Rajaratnam lacks 23 adequate qualifications to testify concerning U.S. Customs and FDA importation 24 requirements and practices. (Rajaratnam Mot. at 1–15.) 25 In their Opposition, Plaintiff largely concedes that their expert disclosures have 26 been inadequate and that Rajaratnam is not an appropriate expert witness. (See 27 Opp'n Rajaratnam Mot. (ECF No. 149) at 1–3.) Instead, Plaintiff argues Rajaratnam 28 should be permitted to testify as a fact witness under Federal Rule of Evidence 701 1 because he has personal knowledge concerning the requirements of U.S. Customs 2 and the FDA from his years of importing foodstuffs into the U.S., and has personal 3 knowledge concerning the importation of IDHAYAM products by both the Defendant 4 and the Plaintiff spanning several years. (Id. at 3–9.) 5 The Court will preclude Rajaratnam from testifying as an expert witness given 6 Plaintiff's failure to make adequate disclosures under the Federal Rules. However, the 7 Court declines to prohibit Rajaratnam from testifying as a lay witness. Under Rule 701, 8 a lay witness may offer opinions that are "(a) rationally based on the witness's 9 perception; (b) helpful to clearly understanding the witness's testimony or to 10 determining a fact in issue; and (c) not based on scientific, technical, or other 11 specialized knowledge within the scope of Rule 702." Fed. R. Evid. 701. Rule 701 has 12 a personal knowledge requirement, which can be met if the witness demonstrates 13 firsthand knowledge or observation. *United States v. Lopez*, 762 F.3d 852, 863–64 14 (9th Cir. 2014). For example, testimony may be deemed admissible "based on the lay 15 expertise a witness personally acquires through experience, often on the job." *United 16 States v. Maher*, 454 F.3d 13, 24 (1st Cir. 2006); see also *Hynix Semiconductor Inc. v. 17 Rambus Inc.*, Nos. CV-00-20905-RMW, C-05-00334-RMW, C-06-00244-RMW, 2008 WL 18 504098, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 19, 2008) (stating "the rules of evidence have long 19 permitted a person to testify to opinions about their own businesses based on their 20

