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v.
v. Civil Action No.: 10-CV-01546-REB-CBS

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> IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

THE DIRECT MARKETING ASSOCIATION,
Plaintiff,

ROXY HUBER, in her capacity as
7 Executive Director, Colorado Department of Revenue,

Defendant.
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DEPOSITION OF F. CURTIS BARRY

Sandston, Virginia

HALASZ REPORTING \& VIDEO
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Reported by: Mary L. Rosser, RPR

Q Okay. So it could be an icon or a URL?
A Right, or just a hot link, if you know -- you know, like the words "Colorado sales tax".

Q Highlighted and underlined --
A Right. Yeah.
Q -- you click on that, and then it takes you somewhere else?

A Yes.
Q And you assume that the linking notice would send customers to a retailer's FAQs; is that right?

A It's one way to do it.
Q Okay. What would another way to do it be?
A Just to have a -- when you do that hot link, to be able to go out to a place either in the web system or in the order management system where you have company policies so that, you know, we could put out there in a user-friendly way what the statute said and what the customers' options were, and that they would be required to pay the sales tax if, as you know better than I, all the possibilities. So just, you know, we have places in the systems that allow us to do that for both call center and e-commerce.

Q So it would be possible then for the linking notice to take a customer not to the frequently asked questions page, but to like the terms and conditions

1 section of the offer?

A Yeah. We don't call it that, but it would be just like, you know, our company policies. It could be on returns or product damage. And on the surface of it, it probably wouldn't be visible to the customer without clicking that maybe.

Q And in terms of the cost that it would take companies to create this path, is the cost any different if it takes -- if the linking notice takes the customer to frequently asked questions, as opposed to the company's policy page?

A No.
Q Okay. What about a pop-up window, would a pop-up window work as an alternative?

A Yes.
Q And would programming the order path for a pop-up window be more or less expensive than a linking notice?

A It might be, it might be somewhat more, but a small amount of money. A question would be, you know, do you want the customer to click on that, that they accept that or not, which is kind of a negative, you know, customer service issue.

Q And when you said that it might be somewhat more but a small amount of money, tell me what you mean by

1 that. I'm not sure I understand that.
A Well, I mean, it's going to vary by company. It might be a couple thousand dollars more, it might be less.

Q To program a prop-up window --
A Yeah.
Q -- as opposed to a linking notice?
A It's not a huge amount, but it would be more than just hitting an FAQ.

Q You mentioned in the last paragraph under 1(a) -- we're back on Exhibit 1, your report here -- that you have used the assumption that companies adopt a linking notice, rather than some form of "work around". What would a "work around" be?

A "Work around", generally the way the term is used, is something that may be less desirable, but gets it done without major programming.

Q And what would be some examples of "work arounds" in this particular context?

A I don't have any.
Q Let's go back to Exhibit No. 5, if you would, which is one of the earlier drafts of your report. Okay. If you would look at page 7, please. The second full paragraph says, "Retailers we have talked to are looking at a variety of solutions and workarounds including

1 did come up, and I told them I didn't think that would 2 work.

3 BY MS. SCOVILLE:
4 Q Okay. The second sentence of this paragraph
5 says, "Another is that e-commerce customers to force the
6 Colorado customer, when they enter their delivery
7 address, to have to click a button before proceeding with
8 the sale that they understand their sales tax
9 obligations." Is this something that's actually being 10 done by a company?

A No. I don't remember -- no, but it goes back to what I just said a couple of minutes ago. It has some negative customer service ramifications. People just kind of threw this up.

Q Okay. So it was an idea --
A Right.
Q -- that was thrown out by one of the people that you talked to?

A Right.
Q All right. The next paragraph says, "There are a variety of workarounds that we have heard discussed which probably do not meet the regulation. One is using e-commerce trigger e-mails to inform the Colorado customer after the order is accepted by the system." Is that something that companies are actually doing?

Q So I'm wondering how you took those two numbers to get to 5- to 10- in the middle.

A Because I thought it was on the low end of the range, and I think it's reasonable.

Q Okay. Let's go to Exhibit B, which is the annual purchase summary.

A In the final?
Q Yes, please, in Exhibit 1. Under Subparagraph 1, the last full paragraph, it talks about there are two potential sources for the detail order information, the operational order processing system and the direct marketing system. Can you explain to me the difference between the two systems?

A Are we right here?
Q Yeah, exactly.
A Well, we talked this morning -- I think it was this morning -- that, you know, the system, the part of the system that we use for the call center to take the order, service the customer, that's what we call the operational part of it. The direct marketing is the marketing part of it, in other words, if they were using the same data, but formatted and analyzed differently for, say, the RFM. So it's the marketing versus the operations.

Q And do most retailers have both, the operational

1 order processing system and the direct marketing system?

A It's in the same system. It's just how you view the data. There are different reports and things.

Q Okay. I guess what I'm trying to understand is, all retailers would hold this data, and would most retailers be able to view it through both lenses, through the operational lens and through the marketing lens?

A Catalog companies can. Again, e-commerce may not be as sophisticated at the marketing side of it.

Q Okay. So e-commerce retailers would be more likely to view their data through the operating lens?

A Right.
Q Okay. I see. But the data already exists, right?

A Yes.
Q One of the costs that you list in your report, and this goes on to page 2, in terms of the steps that are necessary on the annual report, are, No. 6, for the accounting department to check the file to determine if any corrections are necessary. What work would the accounting department need to do?

A Well, what I'm envisioning is, we're not just going to run this and then pump out the data. It was something that is very customer sensitive and now reports

A No.
Q -- for that number?
A No.
Q You conclude that 20 percent of Colorado purchasers will buy $\$ 500$ or more per year from a particular retailer. How do you know that?

MR. SCHAEFER: Objection. That's not what it says. It says less than 20 percent. BY MS. SCOVILLE:

Q Okay. Let me start over. You conclude that less than 20 percent of Colorado purchasers will buy $\$ 500$ or more a year from a particular retailer. How do you know that?

A Just taking the $\$ 100$ average order as being a higher than average order in direct businesses and the fact that they're going to buy two times or less on the average, they won't reach the $\$ 500$. I know looking at customers' results over the year, if you have somebody that buys \$500, you've got a really premium buyer.

Q And did you do any particular studies to determine that 20 percent is the right percentage?

MR. SCHAEFER: Same objection, but go ahead.
A Less than 20 percent. I think that's a very conservative number. I think it could easily be 10 to 15

1 because it will be a premium buyer.
2 BY MS. SCOVILLE:

Q So it could be as low as 10 percent of customers?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Did you do any studies yourself to determine what percentage of folks would buy $\$ 500$ or more?

A No. I just, as I said, know that from working with clients' results and experience.

Q And did you refer to any published literature?
A No.
Q Did you discuss that with the 17 companies with whom you spoke?

A No.
Q Is published literature available in your field that would talk about the percentage of buyers who spend more than a certain amount?

A There are just general surveys, which are hard to apply because they often take in small start-up catalogs and very large catalogs and they average things together and they end up not sure how to apply the data. So could be, but --

Q And did you try and estimate different percentages based on small start-up catalogs versus
fulfillment systems with packing inserts in the past?
A All the time.
Q What, on average, does a simple packing insert cost to place in an individual package?

A Under 10 cents.
Q In this case, it needs to be provided with every order?

A From Colorado.
Q So this would be something south of a dime, but for every single order placed?

A Yes. And then with gifts and ship-to's, because the package isn't going -- since the package is not going to the purchaser, you'd have to have a separate notice mailed to the purchaser. In other words, we're not going to put a notice in the box that this gift -- your purchaser is going to have to pay the sales tax. We're not going to do that. So we're going to have to take that fact, whether it's a ship-to or a gift, and send that to the purchaser. Then the question I would think would be, does it have to go first-class or can it go bulk.

Q So that would be an additional cost with the ship-to's and gifts?

A Yes.
Q Ms. Scoville asked you questions as well about

