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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

OMNI INNOVATIONS LLC et al

Plaintiffs

ASCENTIVE, LLC
a Delaware Limited Liability Company,

Defendant

NO. CV-06-01284-TSZ

DEFENDANT'S
MEMORANDUM IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
MOTION TO RECONSIDER
THE ORDER
DISQUALIFYING COUNSEL
FLOYD E. IVEY

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION PER LR 7(h)

The Court has Disqualified counsel Floyd E. Ivey by its Order of November 29, 2006. Defendant requests Reconsideration under Local Rule 7(h). This Motion for Reconsideration is timely filed within ten judicial days of the entry of the Order. The Court has overlooked or misapprehended evidence before the

Defendant's Memorandum in Support of Motion for Reconsideration of the Order granting Plaintiff's Motion to Disqualify - 1.
Z:\IPC\lient\Ascentive LLC v. Gordon\Ascentive v. Omni Innovations\Motions\MotionDisqualify\Motion.RECONSIDER.draft.061203\Motion ToDisqual.RECONSIDER.MEMO.061211.FINAL.wpd

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1 Court in the record or clear matters of law. The Order is manifestly erroneous.
2 Local Rule 7(h) requires a showing of manifest error in the prior ruling or a
3 showing of new facts or legal authority which could not have been brought to its
4 attention earlier with reasonable diligence. Manifest error is “...[a]n error that is
5 **plain and indisputable, and that amounts to a complete disregard of the**
6 **controlling law or the credible evidence in the record**”. *Andrieu v. Ashcroft*
7 253 F.3d 477, 489 (9th Cir. 2001). The district court's Order is manifestly
8 erroneous which is easily ascertainable as demonstrated herein. *Chamberlan v.*
9 *Ford Motor Co.* 402 F.3d 952, 959 (9th Cir. Cal. 2005).

10
11 **INTRODUCTION:**

12 **1. WESTERN DISTRICT JUDICIAL FINDING OF PLAINTIFFS**

13 **TENDENCY TO EXAGGERATE: Judge Coughenour notes Defendant’s**

14 **tendency to exaggerate and Instructs Counsel Siegel:** Defendant observes Judge
15 Coughenour’s note at Footnote 5, *Gordon v. Virtumundo, Inc*, CV-06-0204JCC,
16 May 26, 2006 as follows:

17 “FN5. Defendants point out, and **the Court has noted, Plaintiffs’ tendency**
18 **to exaggerate claims in its briefing....** While these exaggerations and
19 inconsistencies are not fatal to Plaintiffs’ efforts to defeat the instant motion,
20 the Court is concerned with Plaintiff’s imprecision in their representations to
21 the Court. **Plaintiffs’ Counsel is instructed to ensure that future filings**
22 **comply with the dictates of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11(b).**

23 (Emphasis added)(Attached hereto as Exhibit 7 pages 32-39)

24
25 **2. PLAINTIFFS’ LITIGATION TACTICS: Plaintiff’s Tactical Delay**

26 **and Employment of Rules and Motion for Disqualification:** Mr. Gordon and
27 counsel for Mr. Gordon have withheld critical facts from the court thereby

1 encouraging the Court to reach conclusions which are manifestly erroneous. These
2 facts were plainly known to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel when the present
3 Motion to Disqualify was filed. Plaintiff's attorneys Mr. Siegel and Mr. McKinley
4 knew of and failed to raise critical facts to the Court's attention. These facts are
5 clearly revealed in the record before this Court.

6 A highly unusual fact is that Mr. Gordon, in Gordon v. Impulse Marketing
7 Group Inc in the Eastern District and for the prior Motion to Disqualify in that
8 case, represents his Third Party Defendant daughter. Mr. Gordon, the owner of
9 Omni LLC, Gordon Declaration, signed and filed pleadings on behalf of JAMILA
10 GORDON regarding the denied Motion to Disqualify in Gordon v. Impulse.

11 Mr. Gordon's specific involvement in the prior Eastern District Motion to
12 Disqualify and the fact that his involvement was not clearly revealed by Plaintiff,
13 to the Court in the Western District, illustrates the cynicism of Plaintiff in
14 employing the Rules of Professional Conduct and this Motion to Disqualify as
15 litigation tactics. Such tactical use obviously increases costs to the Defendant,
16 seeks to deprive the Defendant of its choice of counsel and imposes burdens on the
17 Western District which have already or are currently being addressed by the
18 Eastern District.

19 This fact of Mr. Gordon's involvement in the prior Motion to Disqualify was
20 brought to the Court's attention in the present case, through the record filed by
21 Defendant Ascentive, with the record either overlooked or misapprehended by the
22 Court.

23 Further, Plaintiff's failure to move for Reconsideration of Judge Van
24 Sickle's Order denying the Eastern District Motion to Disqualify collaterally
25 estops Plaintiff from pursuing the like Motion in the Western District.

26 The Collateral Estoppel of Plaintiff and Plaintiffs' tactical use of Rules and
27 Motions are addressed as the concluding demonstration of manifest error

1 supporting this Motion for Reconsideration.

2

3 **THE STATE OF THE RECORD:** Defendant respectfully observes that
4 Defendants' responses to Plaintiffs' Motion to Disqualify comprise Court Rec. 10
5 through 16 and 25. Defendants' Memorandum in Response to Plaintiffs' Motion
6 to Disqualify Counsel Floyd E. Ivey has been filed in three discrete sections
7 comprising a total of 205 pages including exhibits 1 through 4. Exhibit 3 of Court
8 Rec. 16 comprises 98 pages. Exhibit 4 of Court Rec. 16 comprises 71 pages. The
9 Exhibits include pleadings from the Eastern District Motion to Disqualify in
10 Gordon v. Impulse Marketing Group Inc., CV-04-5125-FVS.

11

12 **MANIFEST ERROR IS SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS:**

13 1. **Manifest Error Number 1:** That it is Undisputed that counsel Ivey
14 provided Mr. Gordon contract services for Omni LLC.

15 2. **Manifest Error Number 2:** That Mr. Gordon was not among the Parties
16 in the prior Motion to Disqualify in Gordon v. Impulse in the Eastern District.

17 3. **Manifest Error Number 3:** That Mr. Gordon's subjective belief in the
18 attorney-client relationship was not before Judge Van Sickle.

19 4. **Manifest Error Number 4:** The conclusion that Judge Van Sickle's
20 Order, *see* docket no. 14 at 7-18, is not binding on the parties in the present case.

21 5. **Manifest Error Number 5:** That it is undisputed that Ivey did not seek a
22 waiver.

23 6. **Manifest Error Number 6:** That Plaintiff did not waive conflict by
24 delay or specific refusal to seek disqualification.

25 7. **Manifest Error Number 7:** That the Court interrelated the
26 unsubstantiated claim of representation of Omni LLC and Mr. Gordon's
27 unsolicited email regarding anti-spam claims to reach the conclusion that the

28

1 claims were "substantially related," to Mr. Ivey's current representation of
2 Defendants in Omni LLC v. Ascentive.

3 **8. Manifest Error Number 8:** That the Court did not find that Plaintiff is
4 collaterally estopped from again raising the matter of disqualifying counsel Ivey.

5 **9. Manifest Error Number 9:** That the Court did not find that Plaintiff
6 impermissibly employed Rules of Professional Conduct and the Motion to
7 Disqualify as litigation tactics.

8
9 **Manifest Error Number 1.** The Court Order states that it is undisputed that Ivey
10 provided services to Gordon regarding contracts for Omni LLC. The Court has
11 overlooked or misapprehended the record before the court or clear matters of law
12 and consequently this statement is manifestly erroneous. The record demonstrates
13 that counsel Ivey disputes the contention that Ivey provided services to Gordon
14 regarding contracts for Omni LLC as seen in Court Rec. 12, Declaration of Floyd
15 E. Ivey stating in part, pages 1-2, as follows:

16 I have reviewed the Declaration of Mr, James Gordon in Support of
17 Disqualification. **Mr. Gordon alleges that I have provided assistance to**
18 **Mr. Gordon regarding Omni Innovations LLC. I find no record of**
19 **having consulted with or having undertaken any work relative to Omni**
20 **Innovations LLC....I find no file, no memos, notes or any evidence that**
21 **assistance was provided to Mr. Gordon relative to Omni Innovations**
22 **LLC....However, it is with certainty that I have not engaged in any effort**
23 **regarding Omni Innovations LLC and any issue in the case of Omni**
24 **Innovations LLC. (Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 pages 19-20, Court Rec.**
25 **12, pages 1-2)**

26 Mr. Gordon states, Gordon Declaration, that counsel Ivey provided contract
27 services regarding Omni LLC. Yet Mr. Gordon supports this contention solely

1 with his bare statement. Mr. Gordon has no Billing Statement from counsel Ivey.
2 He offers no draft or final contract to be considered or used by Omni LLC. Mr.
3 Gordon has no email with counsel Ivey regarding any representation of Omni LLC.
4 The court has overlooked or misapprehended the substance of Mr. Gordon's
5 statement thus creating manifest error.

6 **Manifest Errors Number 2, 3 and 4.** The Court Order states at page 4, footnote 1,
7 as follows:

8 **Mr. Gordon's statement as to his subjective belief in the attorney-client**
9 **relationship is a significant piece of evidence distinguishing the present**
10 **motion from the motion to disqualify that was pending before Judge**
11 **Van Sickle in Gordon v. Impulse Marketing Group, Inc., Case No. CV-**
12 **04-5125-FVS. The motion before Judge Van Sickle was also brought by**
13 **different parties who had no attorney-client relationship with Mr. Ivey.**
14 **Judge Van Sickle's Order, see docket no. 14 at 7-18, is not binding on**
15 **the parties in the present case.**

16
17 The Court has overlooked or misapprehended the record before the court or
18 clear matters of law and consequently the Order is manifestly erroneous regarding
19 each of the three conclusions stated at page 4, footnote 1 as follows:

20 **Manifest error Number 2.** The conclusion that the parties bringing the
21 Motion to Disqualify, in Impulse v. Gordon, had no attorney-client relationship
22 with Mr. Ivey, is manifestly erroneous. The conclusion that the parties bringing
23 the Motion to Disqualify, in Impulse v. Gordon, presumes that Mr. Gordon was not
24 a participant in the Motion to Disqualify before Judge Van Sickle. This conclusion
25 is manifestly erroneous.

26 **Manifest error Number 3.** The conclusion that Mr. Gordon's subjective
27 belief in the attorney-client relationship was not before Judge Van Sickle is

1 manifestly erroneous.

2 **Manifest error Number 4.** The conclusion that Judge Van Sickle's Order,
3 *see* docket no. 14 at 7-18, is not binding on the parties in the present case is
4 manifestly erroneous.

5
6 **1. First addressed is Manifest error Number 2., the conclusions**
7 **regarding the identification of the parties bringing the Motion to Disqualify in**
8 **Impulse v. Gordon and regarding Mr. Gordon's participation in the Motion**
9 **to Disqualify in Impulse v. Gordon.**

10 Contrary to the Court's assertion, Mr. Gordon was a direct participant in the
11 Gordon v. Impulse Motion to Disqualify. Mr. Gordon was the representative of
12 Ms. JAMILA GORDON. Ms. JAMILA GORDON designated her father, Mr.
13 James Gordon, to represent her interests in the Gordon v. Impulse case and
14 executed a Power of Attorney to Mr. Gordon for that purpose. Ms. JAMILA
15 GORDON stated in her "Third-Party Defendant Jamila E. Gordon's Motion to
16 Compel and for Sanctions and Affidavit Re: Discovery", found at pages 32-40,
17 Exhibit 3, designated Court Rec. 16, the following:

18 **My father, has a power of attorney that I have executed** in Benton
19 **County, OR. Mr. Ivey has this document. I have asked my father, James S.**
20 **Gordon, Jr. to represent my interests in this matter. Thus, Mr. Ivey shall**
21 **interact directly with my father** or develop another workaround as I do not
22 wish to be contacted by Impulse or its attorneys in any manner. (Emphasis
23 added) (Attached hereto as Exhibit 2 page 21, from Court Rec. 16, Exhibit 3,
24 page 34)

25 Also see argument at Defendant's Memorandum pages 9-10, Exhibit 3 of
26 Court Rec. 16.

27 Mr. Gordon signed the document, found at Court Rec. 16, pages 32-40, on
28 behalf of Ms. JAMILA GORDON and certified that he filed the document on
29 March 9, 2006 as seen at page 38 of Court Rec. 16, Exhibit 3. (Attached hereto as
30 Exhibit 3 pages 22-24, from Court Rec. 16, Exhibit 3, page 32, 38 and 40)

1 Ms. JAMILA GORDON'S declaration supporting the Motion to Disqualify
2 was signed by Mr. Gordon and was filed by Mr. Gordon. Mr. Gordon signed for
3 Ms. JAMILA GORDON and certified the filing, on March 20, 2006, of the
4 "Declaration [of JAMILA GORDON] and Response to Impulse and Ivey Initial
5 Memorandum Response Re: third Party Defendant's Motion to Compel and
6 **Motion to Disqualify**" as seen at page 17 and 18 of Exhibit 4, Court Rec. 16 in
7 this matter. (Attached hereto as Exhibit 4 pages 25-27, are pages 8, 17 and 18 of
8 the said Declaration of JAMILA GORDON, found in this case at Court Rec. 16,
9 Exhibit 4, pages 8, 17 and 18).

10 Mr. Gordon's specific and direct participation in the Eastern District Motion
11 to Disqualify is clear. In the Eastern District case of Gordon v. Impulse, CV-04-
12 5125-FVS, Mr. Gordon represented his daughter, Jamila Gordon, and executed and
13 filed Ms. Jamila Gordon's pleadings in support of the Motion to Disqualify. Thus
14 it was manifestly erroneous to conclude that the parties bringing the Motion to
15 Disqualify in the Eastern District had no relationship to the parties in the present
16 Omni LLC v. Ascentive case.

17
18 **2. Secondly, addressing Manifest error Number 3., the Court's**
19 **statement that Mr. Gordon's subjective belief in the attorney-client**
20 **relationship was not before Judge Van Sickle and that such is a significant**
21 **piece of evidence distinguishing the present motion from the motion to**
22 **disqualify that was pending before Judge Van Sickle in Gordon v. Impulse**
23 **Marketing Group, Inc., Case No. CV-04-5125-FVS.**

24 Having shown from the record that Mr. James Gordon was the representative
25 of Ms. Jamila Gordon and that Mr. James Gordon signed the "Declaration [of
26 JAMILA GORDON] and Response to Impulse and Ivey Initial Memorandum
27 Response Re: third Party Defendant's Motion to Compel and **Motion to**

1 **Disqualify**” as seen at page 17 and 18 of Exhibit 4, Court Rec. 16 in this matter
 2 and attached hereto as Exhibit 4, it is clear and apparent that the statements
 3 ostensibly by Ms. JAMILA GORDON were derived from her father, Mr. Gordon.
 4 and, by Mr. Gordon’s signature as Power of Attorney, were specifically known to
 5 and adopted by Mr. Gordon.

6 More directly to the point of Mr. Gordon’s subjective belief of the attorney-
 7 client relationship being before Judge Van Sickle, is Bonnie Gordon’s statement
 8 found in the record before the court in Omni LLC v. Ascentive. Mr. Gordon’s wife
 9 disclosed to Judge Van Sickle the intimate and detailed sharing between husband
 10 Mr. Gordon and wife Mrs. Gordon in her Declaration in Gordon v. Impulse. That
 11 Declaration is before this court at page 23 of Exhibit 2, Court rec. 16. Mrs.
 12 Gordon, in support of the Motion to Disqualify in Gordon v. Impulse and as seen
 13 in the present record, stated the following:

14 As a result of 30 years of marriage, my husband and I discuss and
 15 collaborate on most things including litigation and strategies for same. This
 16 collaboration has revealed the following, we both understood Mr. Ivey was
 17 "his" attorney and that all that was discussed between the two of them was
 18 privileged. I was shocked to hear that Mr. Ivey had switched sides. The
 19 documents in my possession appear to reveal a betrayal of my husband and a
 20 skirting of the truth by Mr. Ivey. **Exhibit 4** - email dated 9/22/03; **Exhibit 5**
 21 - email dated 9/25/03; **Exhibit 6** - dated 9/30/03; **Exhibit 7** - dated 9/30/03
 22 to Jamila Gordon; **Exhibit 8** - dated 12/30/03; **Exhibit 9** - dated 4/4/05.
 23 (Attached hereto as Exhibit 4A pages 28-29, are pages 19 and 23 of the said
 24 Declaration of BONNIE GORDON, found in this case at Court Rec. 16,
 25 Exhibit 2, pages 19 and 23)

26 The Court is manifestly erroneous in concluding that “**Mr. Gordon's**
 27 **statement as to his subjective belief in the attorney-client relationship is a**
 28 **significant piece of evidence distinguishing the present motion from the**
motion to disqualify that was pending before Judge Van Sickle in Gordon v.
Impulse Marketing Group, Inc., Case No. CV-04-5125-FVS.” The JAMILA
 GORDON pleading signed by Mr. Gordon contained such allegations. Mrs.
 BONNIE GORDON’S Declaration specifically described the co-joined husband

1 and wife's subjective belief in the attorney-client relationship. Mr. Gordon's
2 subjective belief was specifically in the record before Judge Van Sickle. The Court
3 in Omni LLC noted Mr. Gordon's statement of such "subjective belief" from Mr.
4 Gordon's Declaration in Omni LLC. The Court did not reach the identical
5 "subjective belief" in the record in this matter.

6 The Court in its Order of Disqualification in Omni, at page 4 lines 3-12,
7 cites *Bohn v. Cody*, 119 Wn.2d 357, 363 (1992) in support of this conclusion.
8 However, this statement from *Bohn* is immediately followed by the statement that
9 "The client's subjective belief, however, does not control the issue unless it is
10 reasonably formed based on the attending circumstances, including the attorney's
11 words or actions. (citations omitted)"

12 Mr. Gordon's assertion that services were provided re: Omni LLC is
13 disputed. Mr. Gordon offered no document or writing but only his bare assertion.
14 The email Exhibits, considered by the Court in Omni LLC v. Ascentive and by
15 Judge Van Sickle in Gordon v. Impulse, become the sole undisputed evidence on
16 which the Motion to Disqualify is based. The email Exhibits are the identical
17 email Exhibits which were presented and argued to Judge Van Sickle. It is
18 manifestly erroneous, in light of the absolute absence of supporting evidence, for
19 the Court to conclude that Mr. Gordon's subjective belief is reasonably formed
20 based on the attending circumstances, including the attorney's words or actions.

21
22 **3. Third, addressing Manifest error Number 4., the Court's conclusion**
23 **that Judge Van Sickle's Order, see docket no. 14 at 7-18, is not binding on the**
24 **parties in the present case.** With the exception of Mr. Gordon's reference, with
25 no documented evidence, that contract drafting was provided by counsel Ivey for
26 Mr. Gordon relative to Omni LLC, the same record was before Judge Van Sickle
27 resulting in the Eastern District's denial of the Motion to Disqualify.

1 There was no Motion for Reconsideration brought in the Eastern District.
2 Plaintiff's Motion to Disqualify in the Western District should be considered a
3 Motion to Reconsider Judge Van Sickle's Order of May 15, 2006.

4 The showing of Mr. Gordon's representation of Jamila Gordon in Gordon v.
5 Impulse in the Eastern District and Mr. Gordon's direct and personal participation
6 in Gordon v. Impulse, removes any excuse for Plaintiff's failure to submit all
7 evidence, including allegations regarding Omni LLC, in the Eastern District
8 Motion to Disqualify. Mr. Gordon's participation, regarding the Motion to
9 Disqualify in Gordon v. Impulse including filing of pleadings, which included a
10 pleading supporting the Motion to Disqualify in Gordon v. Impulse, demonstrates
11 that all of the record presented in the Western District was available and could
12 have been presented to Judge Van Sickle in the Eastern District in the spring of
13 2006.

14 The Order disqualifying counsel Ivey in Omni LLC v. Ascentive leaves
15 counsel Ivey as attorney of record opposing Plaintiff Gordon in the Eastern District
16 cases of Gordon v. Impulse and Gordon v. Ascentive. The commonality of Omni
17 LLC v. Ascentive in the Western District with the two cases of Gordon v.
18 Ascentive and Gordon v. Impulse in the Eastern District, renders the May 2006
19 Order of Judge Van Sickle in diametric opposition to the November 2006 Order of
20 Judge Zilly.

21 Specifically before the Western District are the two issues of the Western
22 District's Reconsideration of an Order from the Eastern District and of Forum
23 Shopping by Plaintiff Omni LLC and Mr. Gordon. It is manifestly erroneous for
24 the Western District to create such uncertainty in light of the extent of the record
25 before the Western District in this matter.

26
27 **Manifest Errors Number 5 and 6.** The Court Order states that it is undisputed

1 that Ivey did not seek a waiver. The Court has overlooked or misapprehended the
2 record before the court or clear matters of law and consequently this statement is
3 manifestly erroneous. The matter of waiver is specifically addressed in the record.
4 The failure of the Court to find waiver by Plaintiff is manifestly erroneous.

5 **Manifest Error Number 5:** The Order in Omni LLC states at page 5 line
6 22 that “It is undisputed that Mr. Ivey did not seek a waiver of conflict from Mr.
7 Gordon. Gordon Decl...” Contrary to this assertion, the matter of waiver is
8 extensively addressed in the record. The Declaration of Floyd E. Ivey Re: Issues
9 of Disqualification: Initial Response, in Gordon v. Impulse, is submitted to the
10 Court in the Western District at Court Rec. 16, Exhibit 3 commencing at Court
11 Rec. Page 12. Issues of prior representation are addressed in Court Rec. 16,
12 Exhibit 3 commencing at page 13 line 18 through page 14 line stating:

13 PRIOR SERVICES TO MR. GORDON BY ATTORNEY FLOYD E. IVEY

14 I was initially contacted by attorneys Mr. Sean Moynihan and or Mr. Peter
15 Glantz, attorneys for Impulse in approximately November or December, 2004. I
16 advised that I knew Mr. James Gordon and had assisted briefly in matters
17 wholly unrelated to electronic mail issues. I also advised that Mr. Gordon had
18 contacted me regarding electronic mail issues but that I had not assisted Mr.
19 Gordon relative to electronic mail.

20 In approximately December 2004 or January 2005 I contacted attorney Mr.
21 Douglas McKinley Jr., counsel for Mr. Gordon in the Impulse matter, and
22 told him that I had been requested to be local counsel in the Impulse defense, that
23 I had known Mr. James Gordon and had assisted him in matters unrelated to
24 electronic mail.

25 I also told Mr. McKinley that Mr. Gordon had contacted me, in
26 approximately 2003, requesting assistance regarding electronic mail. I told Mr.
27 McKinley that I had not assisted Mr. Gordon regarding electronic mail. I asked
28 attorney Mr. McKinley to determine and advise if there was any contention of a
conflict. Mr. McKinley, within a short time, advised that Mr. Gordon did not object
to my appearance on behalf of Impulse.

I subsequently also appeared as defense in the matter of Gordon v.
Ascentive, Eastern District of Washington, CV 05-0579-FVS and as local counsel
Gordon v. Efinancials, LLC, Benton County Case 05-2-01489-7. (Attached hereto as
Exhibit 5 pages 30-31, from Court Rec. 16, Exhibit 3, pages 13-14)

Thus, by the record before the court in Omni LLC v. Ascentive, the conclusion that
attorney Ivey did not seek a waiver from Mr. Gordon is manifestly erroneous.

1 **Manifest Error Number 6:** Plaintiff's delay and specific refusal to seek
2 disqualification constitutes waiver by Plaintiff. Approximately eleven months
3 following counsel Ivey's appearance in Gordon v. Impulse, Mr. Gordon's counsel,
4 in correspondence, raised the issue of conflict. This issue is addressed in the
5 record before the Western District. Counsel Ivey responded stating:

6 "Let's immediately address this comment".

7 On November 2, 2005, at 7:29 p.m. Mr. McKinley responded, indicated a
8 difference of recollection but confirmed that " ... **Mr. Gordon has indicated**
9 **that it is his present desire is to bring IMG to account for their actions,**
10 **not to cause you problems in your law practice.** Accordingly, I have not
11 raised any further concern...(Attached hereto as Exhibit 6 page 31, from
12 Court Rec. 16, Exhibit 3, page 16.)

13 Thereafter, on March 17 and March 20, 2006, fourteen months following
14 counsel Ivey's appearance in opposition to Mr. Gordon in Gordon v. Impulse,
15 approximately seven months following counsel Ivey's appearance in opposition to
16 Mr. Gordon in Gordon v. Ascentive and following appearance by counsel Ivey in
17 Gordon v. Efinancials, the issue was raised by the Motions to Compel brought by
18 Mr. Gordon's wife and Mr. Gordon's daughter, Jamila Gordon. Mr. Gordon
19 signed and filed pleadings supporting the Motion to Disqualify in the Eastern
20 District.

21 By the record before the court in Omni LLC v. Ascentive, the failure of the
22 court to hold that Plaintiff waived any issue re: conflict, either by delay or by
23 Plaintiff's specific statement, is manifestly erroneous.

24 **Manifest Error Number 7.** At page 5 of the Order in Omni LLC v. Ascentive the
25 Court reaches a manifestly erroneous conclusion stating that:

26 "Because Mr. Gordon's and Mr. Ivey's email exchange concerned anti-spam
27 lawsuits, and the present litigation is an anti-spam lawsuit brought by Mr.
28 Gordon's company, Omni, the prospective attorney-client relationship
formed between Mr. Ivey and Mr. Gordon in the fall of 2003 is relevantly
interconnected, and therefore "substantially related," to Mr. Ivey's current

1 representation of Defendants.

2 Counsel Ivey has refuted any representation of Omni LLC for contract or
3 any purpose. Mr. Gordon has not related Omni LLC to any issue of anti-spam
4 lawsuits. The sole evidence remaining for the Court in Omni LLC in the Western
5 District, as it was in the Eastern District of Gordon v. Ascentive, were the email
6 transmissions seen to be identical between the Western District and the Eastern
7 District.

8 The Court has indicated that the conclusion reached at page 5 of the Order is
9 significant in its decision. The conclusion is not supported by the record and is
10 manifestly erroneous. The Court, in relying on this conclusion, has overlooked or
11 misapprehended the record before the court or clear matters of law and
12 consequently this Court is manifestly erroneous in considering the conclusion as a
13 basis for granting the Motion to Disqualify.

14 **Manifest Error Number 8.** The facts demonstrate Plaintiff Mr. Gordon's direct
15 participation in the prior Motion to Disqualify in the Eastern District. Mr. Gordon
16 not only signed and filed documents for Third Party Defendant JAMILA
17 GORDON, in support of the Motion to Disqualify in Eastern District, but was and
18 remains her designated representative in Gordon v. Impulse. Judge Van Sickle's
19 Order denying the Motion to Disqualify was not Reconsidered. Plaintiff is
20 collaterally estopped from again raising the issue.

21 In the present matter of Omni LLC v. Ascentive, Omni LLC is identified as
22 Mr. Gordon's company per Gordon's Declaration. In the case of Gordon v.
23 Impulse, a Motion to Disqualify counsel Ivey was brought by Third Party
24 Defendants Mrs. Gordon and Ms. Jamila Gordon, Mr. Gordon's wife and daughter
25 respectively. Mr. Gordon was intimately involved in the bringing of the Motion to
26 Disqualify. There was no Motion for Reconsideration brought by Mr. Gordon, his
27

1 wife or daughter. Mr. Gordon is now collaterally estopped from pursuing the
2 Motion to Disqualify.

3 In a like circumstance in *Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp.* 837 F.2d
4 1044, 1047-48, (C.A.Fed.,1988), the district court did not accord a decision from a
5 separate case collateral estoppel effect because it concluded that specific issues in
6 the separate case had not been given serious attention. Additionally, the propriety
7 of the district court's action was not contested. *Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley*
8 *Corp.* 939 F.2d 1540, 1547 (C.A.Fed. (Conn.),1991). There is no issue herein
9 which has not been given serious attention. Mr. Gordon and Omni LLC are
10 collaterally estopped by the decision in Gordon v. Impulse.

11 Evidence of a mutuality of parties in separate litigation is required for the
12 Court to give another District's decision collateral estoppel effect. *Kohn v.*
13 *Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters* 289 F.Supp.2d 1155, 1173
14 (C.D.Cal.,2003) holding that the prevailing rule is that administrative
15 determinations may be given collateral estoppel effect between the parties and their
16 privies if they are the result of fair adversary hearings and are supported by
17 substantial evidence.

18 Mr. Gordon is present and participating in both the Omni LLC v. Ascentive
19 and in the Gordon v. Impulse Motions to Disqualify. There is identity of the
20 parties, there were adversary hearings and substantial evidence was considered by
21 Judge Van Sickle in the Eastern District. The Court in Omni LLC has overlooked
22 or misapprehended the record before the court or clear matters of law and
23 consequently is manifestly erroneous in not concluding that Plaintiff is collaterally
24 estopped.

25 **Manifest Error Number 9.** Counsel Ivey immediately discussed prior legal
26 assistance to Mr. Gordon with Mr. Gordon's attorney Mr. McKinley. Eleven
27 months after Counsel Ivey's appearance in three cases opposing Mr. Gordon, i.e.,

1 Gordon v. Impulse, Gordon v. Ascentive and Gordon v. Efinancials, Mr. McKinley
2 refers to a conflict but advises that Mr. Gordon has no desire to pursue the issue.

3 Thereafter, fourteen months after counsel Ivey's appearing in Gordon v.
4 Impulse, Mrs. Bonnie Gordon and Ms. Jamila Gordon raise the issue of
5 disqualification within a Motion to Compel. At this time Counsel Ivey had
6 originated and filed dozens of pleadings in Impulse, had filed many pleadings in
7 Gordon v. Ascentive and was actively and ultimately successful in pursuing a
8 change of venue of Gordon v. Efinancial from Benton County to King County.
9 (Court Rec. 16, Exhibit 3, pages 46-69)

10 The use of ethical rules and motions to disqualify as tactical instruments are
11 well recognized and condemned by the 9th Circuit. *Optyl Eyewear Fashion Intern.*
12 *Corp. v. Style Companies, Ltd.* 760 F.2d 1045, 1048, 1050 (9th Cir. Cal. 1985).
13 Delay in filing the motion to disqualify is suggestive of its use for purely tactical
14 purposes. Additionally, delay is evidence of failure to mitigate in a timely manner.
15 *Matter of Firestorm 1991* 129 Wash.2d 130, 145 916 P.2d 411 (1996); *First Small*
16 *Business Inv. Co.*, 108 Wash.2d at 337, 738 P.2d 263. Tactical use of the motion
17 to disqualify can be the sole grounds for denying a motion to disqualify. *Firestorm*
18 *1991 Id.* at 145.

19 The Motion to Disqualify in Omni LLC v. Ascentive was brought twenty-
20 one months following counsel Ivey's January 2005 appearance in Gordon v.
21 Impulse. The Motion to Disqualify in Omni LLC v. Ascentive was brought
22 following the court's denial of joining Omni LLC as an additional Plaintiff in both
23 Gordon v. Impulse and Gordon v. Ascentive in the Eastern District. The Motion to
24 Disqualify in Omni LLC v. Ascentive was brought following counsel Ivey's
25 having filed dozens of pleadings in defense of Impulse, Ascentive and Efinancials.

26 It is manifestly erroneous, based on this record, for the court in Omni LLC v.
27 Ascentive, Western District, to not find that the Plaintiff's use of the ethical rules

1 and a motion to disqualify is a condemned tactical maneuver.

2

3

CONCLUSION

4

The eleven month delay prior to the Gordon’s counsel’s comment regarding conflict, followed by agreement that Mr. Gordon did not wish to take any further action, opened the process where Plaintiff’s considered tactical offenses to the substantial defense against Mr. Gordon’s several email cases. Thereafter, fourteen months after appearance by counsel Ivey, followed the transparent action by Mrs. Bonnie Gordon and Ms. Jamila Gordon, with crafting and signing by Mr. Gordon, of the Third Party Defendant’s Motion to Disqualify. The Motion to Disqualify was buried within a Motion to Compel and brought to light by counsel Ivey. That motion was denied. Then, twenty-one months following counsel Ivey’s appearance in Impulse et al, Plaintiff’s seek a new decision by a new judge in a different Division of the Federal District Courts.

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Plaintiffs have employed a tactical use of the Motion to Disqualify.

16

Plaintiffs have sought and obtained Western District Reconsideration of an Order from the Eastern District of Washington.

17

18

Plaintiffs were denied joinder of Omni LLC in the Eastern District.

19

Plaintiffs have shopped for this new forum.

20

However, following more than twenty-one months of involvement by counsel Ivey in opposing Mr. Gordon, at no time has Plaintiff pointed to any evidence of prejudice. The absence of pertinent evidence leads to the conclusion that there has not been representation of issues which constitute a violation of any Rule of Ethics. *First Small Business Inv. Co. of California v. Intercapital*, 108 Wash.2d 324, 332 738 P.2d 263, 267 (1987). A litigant cannot delay filing a motion to disqualify in order to use the motion later as a tool to deprive his opponent of counsel of his choice after substantial preparation of a case has been

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1 completed. *Central Milk Producers Coop. v. Sentry Food Stores, Inc.*, 573 F.2d
2 988, 992 (8th Cir.1978).

3 The Court should Reconsider and deny Plaintiff's Motion to Disqualify.

4 DATED this 11th day of December, 2006.

5
6 **LIEBLER, IVEY, CONNOR, BERRY & ST.
7 HILAIRE**

8
9 s/ FLOYD E. IVEY
10 **Floyd E. Ivey, WSBA #6888**
11 **Attorneys for the Defendants Ascentive and**
12 **Schran**

13 I hereby certify that on December 11, 2006, I electronically filed
14 **Defendant's Memorandum in Support of Motion for Reconsideration of the**
15 **Court's Order of Disqualification** with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF
16 System which will send notification of such filing to Robert Siegel and Douglas
17 McKinley. I hereby certify that I have served the foregoing to the following non-
18 CM/ECF participants by other means: NA.

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29 S/ FLOYD E. IVEY
30 **FLOYD E. IVEY**

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Floyd E. Ivey
Liebler, Ivey, Connor, Berry & St. Hilaire
1141 N. Edison, Suite C
P.O. Box 6125
Kennewick, WA 99336
Telephone (509) 735-3581
Fax (509) 735-3585
Attorneys for Defendant

Hon. Judge Zilly

DOUGLAS E. MCKINLEY, JR.
Attorney At Law
P.O. Box 202 Richland, Washington 99352
509-628-0809
Fax (509) 628-2307
Attorney for Plaintiff

ROBERT J. SIEGEL
1325 4th Ave Ste 940
Seattle, WA
98101-2509

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

OMNI INNOVATIONS LLC et al

Plaintiffs

ASCENTIVE, LLC
a Delaware Limited Liability Company;
ADAM SCHRAN, individually and as part
of his marital community; JOHN DOES, I-X
Defendants

NO. CV-06-01284

**DECLARATION OF FLOYD
E. IVEY IN RESPONSE TO
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
TO DISQUALIFY
COUNSEL FLOYD E. IVEY**

Floyd E. Ivey now declares that I have appeared for Defendant Ascentive, LLC in this matter on October 20, 2006.

I have separately moved for the Rescheduling or Striking of Plaintiffs' Motion to Disqualify.

I have reviewed the Declaration of Mr. James Gordon in Support of Disqualification. Mr. Gordon alleges that I have provided assistance to Mr.

*Exhibit 1 Motion
for Reconsideration*

19

1 Gordon regarding Omni Innovations LLC. I find no record of having consulted
2 with or having undertaken any work relative to Omni Innovations LLC. I have
3 had, in years past, minimal contact with Mr. Gordon. That prior contact is fully
4 addressed in the Exhibits and Memorandum which is identified as Exhibits to the
5 Defendants' Memorandum Opposing Plaintiff's Motion to Disqualify.

6 The Exhibits annexed to Mr. Gordon's Declaration, in this present matter,
7 were previously considered in a like Motion to Disqualify brought in a like case by
8 Mr. Gordon's wife in the Eastern District. I find no file, no memos, notes or any
9 evidence that assistance was provided to Mr. Gordon relative to Omni Innovations
10 LLC.

11 However, it is with certainty that I have not engaged in any effort regarding
12 Omni Innovations LLC and any issue in the case of Omni Innovations LLC. Any
13 contact by Mr. Gordon with this office relative to his intent to pursue violations of
14 RCW 19.190 are documented in the email annexed to Mrs. Gordon's Declaration
15 in the Eastern District matter of Gordon v. Impulse Marketing Group.

16 DATED this 20th day of October, 2006

17 LIEBLER, IVEY, CONNOR, BERRY & ST. HILAIRE

18
19 By s/ FLOYD E. IVEY
20 FLOYD E. IVEY, WSBA #6888
21 Counsel for Defendant
1141 N. Edison, Suite C
Kennewick, WA 99336

22 I hereby certify that on October 20, 2006, I electronically filed **Declaration**
23 **of Floyd E. Ivey Opposing Motion to Disqualify** with the Clerk of the Court
24 using the CM/ECF System which will send notification of such filing to Plaintiffs'
25 counsel Robert J. Siegel and Douglas McKinley.

26 S/ FLOYD E. IVEY

27 FLOYD E. IVEY

20

1 and turned around and represented Impulse and other parties even
2 though my dad had discussed and corresponded about suing spammers
3 – an apparent breach of ethics Mr. Ivey - I have copies of the 15 or more
4 emails between Mr. Ivey and my father.

5
6 My father, has a power of attorney that I have executed in Benton
7 County, OR. Mr. Ivey has this document. I have asked my father, James
8 S. Gordon, Jr. to represent my interests in this matter. Thus, Mr. Ivey
9 shall interact directly with my father or develop another workaround as
10 I do not wish to be contacted by Impulse or its attorneys in any manner.

11 Interrogatories

12 Examples of the non-responsive answers to interrogatories by Impulse
13 are the following:

14 Interrogatory #11: Who actually sets up and sends email on behalf of
15 Impulse?

16
17 Response: Impulse asserts the Ambiguity, Irrelevancy, and
18 Overbreadth Objections. The inquiry is not relevant to the issues
19 alleged in the Third Party Complaint. The information sought will not
20 lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Bushman v. New Holland,
21 83 Wn. 2d 429, 433-34 (1974); Felix A. Thillet, Inc. v. Kelly-Springfield
22 Tire Co., 41 F.R.D. 55 (D.P.R. 1966).

23
24 As Impulse has alleged that I was part of a scheme to defraud it and
25 that I allegedly opted into its marketing partners' web sites, I have a

21
Exhibit 2

Motion For Reconsideration

Case 2:04-cv-05125-FVS Document 270 Filed 03/09/2006

FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MAR 09 2006

JAMES R. LARSEN, CLERK DEPUTY
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN
DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT RICHLAND

James S. Gordon, Jr., Plaintiff,

vs.

Impulse Marketing Group, Inc.,
Defendant

Impulse Marketing Group, Inc.,
Third-Party Plaintiff,

v.

Jamila E. Gordon, Third-Party
Defendant

Case No.: CV-04-5125-FVS

THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT,
JAMILA E. GORDON'S MOTION
TO COMPEL AND FOR
SANCTIONS AND AFFIDAVIT
RE: DISCOVERY

TO: Clerk of the Court

AND TO: Floyd E. Ivey, Attorney for Third-Party Plaintiff

Exhibit B

21

*Exhibit 3 Motion for
Reconsideration*

22

Case 2:04-cv-05125-FVS Document 270 Filed 03/09/2006

1 The Court having considered Third party Defendant's Motion to Compel
2 and for Sanctions – said Order is hereby (granted) _____ (denied)
3 _____. Impulse is Ordered to Respond in full to Third Party
4 Defendant's Discovery by _____, 2006. Sanctions are awarded in
5 the amount of \$_____ and are to be paid to Third Party
6 Defendant or to this Court by Impulse by _____, 2006.

7
8 Dated this _____ day of _____, 2006


9
10 _____

11 JUDGE VAN SICKLE

12
13
14 Certificate of Service

15 I, hereby, certify that on March 9, 2006, I filed this Order on Third
16 Party Defendant's Motion to Compel and for Sanctions with this Court.
17 I have served Bob Siegel, Peter J. Glantz, Sean A. Moynihan, Floyd E.
18 Ivey, Bonnie Gordon, James Gordon III, Jonathan Gordon, Emily
Abbey, and Robert Pritchett by other means.

19 _____ PDA
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Case 2:04-cv-05125-FVS Document 270 Filed 03/09/2006

1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States
2 that the foregoing is true and correct.

3
4 Jamila E. Gordon, Pro Se
5 9804 Buckingham Drive
6 Pasco, WA 99301
7 509-210-1069

8
9 EXECUTED this 9th day of March, 2006.

10  P o A

11
12 Certificate of Service

13 I, hereby, certify that on March 9, 2006, I filed this motion with this
14 Court. I have served Bob Siegel, Peter J. Glantz, Sean A. Moynihan,
15 Floyd E. Ivey, Bonnie Gordon, James Gordon III, Jonathan Gordon,
16 Emily Abbey, and Robert Pritchett by other means.

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FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MAR 20 2006

JAMES R. LARSEN, CLERK
DEPUTY
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN
DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT RICHLAND

James S. Gordon, Jr., Plaintiff,

vs.

Impulse Marketing Group, Inc.,
Defendant

Impulse Marketing Group, Inc.,
Third-Party Plaintiff,

v.

Jamila E. Gordon, Third-Party
Defendant

Case No.: CV-04-5125-FVS

DECLARATION AND
RESPONSE TO IMPULSE AND
IVEY INITIAL MEMORANDUM
RESPONSE RE: THIRD PARTY
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
COMPEL AND MOTION TO
DISQUALIFY

TO: Clerk of the Court

AND TO: Floyd E. Ivey, Attorney for Third-Party Plaintiff

AND TO: Peter J. Glantz and Sean A. Moynihan

*Gordon v Impulse
CV 04 5125 FVS
Exhibits to memorandum
re. Disqualification
Exhibit #1*

*Exhibit 4 motion for
Reconsideration*

JF

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in this case – this calculated merit-less distraction is a waste of
judicial resources predicated on the realization that Impulse’s
theory of the case is smoke and mirrors – something that our
jury will clearly see.

15) My opinion is that Mr. Ivey is not a man of his word. That is
the reason why I have requested my father’s help. He has
buffered me from the day-to-day skirmishes with Impulse.
However, he has not submitted anything to the Court on my
behalf without my input and foreknowledge. It appears that
Impulse could correspond via email [to my father and copying
3rd parties and Mr. Siegel] or suggest yet another way to
overcome the impasse regarding the need to communicate in
this case. We have been pulled into Impulse’s mean-spirited
and illegal charade, but we will defend ourselves to the best of
our collective abilities.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States
that the foregoing is true and correct.

Jamila E. Gordon
9804 Buckingham Drive
Pasco, WA 99301
509-210-1069

EXECUTED this 20th day of March, 2006



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X

Certificate of Service

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I, hereby, certify that on March 20, 2006, I filed this affidavit with this Court. I have served Bob Siegel, Peter J. Glantz, Sean A. Moynihan, Floyd E. Ivey, Bonnie Gordon, James Gordon III, Jonathan Gordon, Emily Abbey, and Robert Pritchett by other means.

John P O A

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MAR 20 2006

FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MAR 17 2006

JAMES R. LARSEN, CLERK
DEPUTY
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN
DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT RICHLAND

James S. Gordon, Jr., Plaintiff,

vs.

Impulse Marketing Group, Inc.,
Defendant

Impulse Marketing Group, Inc.,
Third-Party Plaintiff,

v.

Bonnie F. Gordon, Third-Party
Defendant

Case No.: CV-04-5125-FVS

DECLARATION AND
RESPONSE TO IMPULSE AND
IVEY INITIAL MEMORANDUM
RESPONSE RE: THIRD PARTY
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
COMPEL AND MOTION TO
DISQUALIFY

TO: Clerk of the Court

AND TO: Floyd E. Ivey, Attorney for Third-Party Plaintiff

AND TO: Peter J. Glantz and Sean A. Moynihan

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28

Exhibit 2
Exhibit 4A Motion
for Reconsideration

1 web sites which do not disclose a link to Impulse -- claiming
2 that it is a marketing partner simply because it purchased an
3 email list from another spammer. Impulse has failed to disclose
4 via interrogatories and requests for production its list of so-
5 called marketers ostensibly to avoid being painted with the
6 same brush as these "fly-by-night" criminal spam gangs.

7 Discovery now appears to be a one-way street whereby Impulse
8 hounds Plaintiff for discovery while maintaining a closed fist on
9 its requirement for disclosure. For pro se defendants, the
10 distinction between our collective claims, if there is one, is not
11 discernible to us.

12 9) As a result of 30 years of marriage, my husband and I discuss
13 and collaborate on most things including litigation and
14 strategies for same. This collaboration has revealed the
15 following, we both understood Mr. Ivey was "his" attorney and
16 that all that was discussed between the two of them was
17 privileged. I was shocked to hear that Mr. Ivey had switched
18 sides. The documents in my possession appear to reveal a
19 betrayal of my husband and a skirting of the truth by Mr. Ivey.
20 **Exhibit 4** – email dated 9/22/03; **Exhibit 5** – email dated
21 9/25/03; **Exhibit 6** – dated 9/30/03; **Exhibit 7** – dated 9/30/03
22 to Jamila Gordon; **Exhibit 8** – dated 12/30/03; **Exhibit 9** –
23 dated 4/4/05.

24 10) I find it peculiar that Mr. Ivey would retain my husband's
25 email from 2002, but not the 2003 emails that would indicate a
conflict.

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DISQUALIFICATION

I am local Counsel for Impulse Marketing Group, Inc. (hereafter Impulse) in the above entitled matter. I appeared for the Defendant on January 26, 2005.

Mrs. Bonnie Gordon and Ms. Jamila Gordon have filed, on March 9, 2006, pleadings which implicitly constitute Motions to Disqualify counsel Floyd E. Ivey.

Mrs. Bonnie Gordon filed, on March 9, 2006, a pleading entitled "Amended Motion to Compel and For Sanctions and Affidavit re: Discovery." Mrs. Gordon, commencing at Page 2, addresses acts of Floyd E. Ivey which she deems to violate ethical obligations of counsel. ATTACHED AS EXHIBIT A, pages 10-20.

Ms. Jamila Gordon's pleading is entitled Third-Party Defendant Jamila Gordon's Motion to Compel and for Sanctions and Affidavit re: Discovery. Ms. Jamila Gordon, commencing at the bottom of page 2 recites prior representation of Mr. James Gordon, by counsel Floyd E. Ivey, and asserts that Mr. James Gordon "...discussed and corresponded about suing spammers - an apparent breach of ethics Mr. Ivey - I have copies of the 15 or more emails between Mr. Ivey and my father." ATTACHED AS EXHIBIT B, pages 21-29.

PRIOR SERVICES TO MR. GORDON BY ATTORNEY FLOYD E. IVEY

I was initially contacted by attorneys Mr. Sean Moynihan and or Mr. Peter Glantz, attorneys for Impulse in approximately November or December, 2004. I advised that I knew Mr. James Gordon and had assisted briefly in matters wholly unrelated to electronic mail issues. I also advised that Mr. Gordon had contacted me regarding electronic mail issues but that I had not assisted Mr. Gordon relative to electronic mail.

In approximately December 2004 or January 2005 I contacted attorney Mr. Douglas McKinley, Jr., counsel for Mr. Gordon in the Impulse matter, and told him that I had been requested to be local counsel in the Impulse defense, that I had known Mr. James Gordon and had assisted him in matters unrelated to electronic

30

*Exhibit's motion for
Reconsideration*

1 mail.

2 I also told Mr. McKinley that Mr. Gordon had contacted me, in
3 approximately 2003, requesting assistance regarding electronic mail. I told Mr.
4 McKinley that I had not assisted Mr. Gordon regarding electronic mail.

5 I asked attorney Mr. McKinley to determine and advise if there was any
6 contention of a conflict. Mr. McKinley, within a short time, advised that Mr.
7 Gordon did not object to my appearance on behalf of Impulse.

8 I subsequently also appeared as defense in the matter of Gordon v.
9 Ascentive, Eastern District of Washington, CV 05-0579-FVS and as local counsel
10 Gordon v. Efinancials, LLC, Benton County Case 05-2-01489-7.

11

12 ASSISTANCE TO MR. GORDON UNRELATED TO ELECTRONIC MAIL

13 Matters where contact occurred between attorney Ivey and Mr. James
14 Gordon included the following:

15 1. providing, in likely May 2002, a blank Confidentiality Agreement to Mr.
16 Gordon with the name "MEDIA LOGIC" indicated. I do not find a file related to
17 this issue but solely a computer file copy of the in blank CDA;

18 2. on May 3, 2002 I received an email from Mr. Gordon regarding the
19 patenting process. I have not assisted Mr. Gordon re: patenting;

20 3. in an email response to Mr. Gordon on May 3, 2002, I noted his use of a
21 Trademark and commented that this raised trademark issues. I do not find that I
22 provided any Trademark Services to Mr. Gordon;

23 4. email of 7/16/02, 8/28/02, 11/2/02 and 11/19/02 regarded his business
24 with Dancing Wolf, Inc. I do not find that any action was taken.

25 I do not find that files were opened for these matters. My assistance to Mr.
26 Gordon, re: these matters, was minimal.

27

28 CONTACTS BY MR. GORDON REGARDING ELECTRONIC MAIL

2031

1 of November 2, 2005 at 3:27 p.m.

2
3 At 5:51 p.m. November 2, 2005, I noted the comment and responded to Mr.
4 McKinley stating in part: "Let's immediately address this comment".

5 I summarized my assistance to Mr. Gordon. I noted that Mr. Gordon had
6 sent email to me regarding electronic mail issues and that I had declined to assist.
7 At the time of this email on November 2, 2005, I found no email or files relating to
8 electronic mail issues. I so advised Mr. McKinley following a review of files and
9 email over a period of approximately two hours. I reminded Mr. McKinley that
10 the issue of conflict had been raised with Mr. McKinley at the earliest time of my
11 involvement and that Mr. McKinley had indicated no objection to my appearance
12 for Impulse. These comments are seen at EXHIBIT C, pages 30-34.

13 On November 2, 2005, at 7:29 p.m. Mr. McKinley responded, indicated a
14 difference of recollection but confirmed that "...Mr. Gordon has indicated that it is
15 his present desire is to bring IMG to account for their actions, not to cause you
16 problems in your law practice. Accordingly, I have not raised any further concern.

17 Parenthetically, Mr. Gordon has shown me email traffic back and forth between
18 Mr. Gordon and you related to initiating a spam suit against CMG, including
19 emails from you to Mr. Gordon. Based on my review of this correspondence and
20 your representations below, it would appear to me that your records are
21 incomplete." As seen in EXHIBIT C, pages 30-34, I forwarded the exchange of
22 EXHIBIT C, pages 30-34, to my co-counsel Mr. Moynihan and Mr. Glantz.

23
24 Mr. McKinley's comments were made approximately 11 months following
25 my appearance in the Impulse Case. The activity, by November 2, 2005, in the
26 Impulse case, the Ascentive Case and the Efinancials LLC case were as follows:

- 27 1. Impulse - one-hundred forty-nine (149) filings had been made in Impulse
28 with attorney Ivey making all of the Impulse filings. (ATTACHED AS

31
*Exhibit to motion for
Reconsideration*

Westlaw.

Slip Copy
Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1495770 (W.D.Wash.)
(Cite as: Slip Copy)

Page 1

C

Briefs and Other Related Documents

Gordon v. Virtumundo, Inc. W.D.Wash., 2006. Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.

United States District Court, W.D. Washington.
James S. GORDON, Jr., a married individual, d/b/a 'Gordonworks.com'; Omni Innovations, LLC., a Washington limited liability company, Plaintiffs,
v.
VIRTUMUNDO, INC., a Delaware corporation, d/b/a Adknowlegemail.com; Adknowledge, Inc., a Delaware corporation, d/b/a Aknowlegemail.com; Scott Lynn, an individual; and John Does, 1-X, Defendants.

No. CV06-0204JCC.

May 24, 2006.

Robert J. Siegel, Merkle, Siegel & Friedrichsen, Seattle, WA, for Plaintiffs.

Derek Alan Newman, Newman & Newman, Seattle, WA, for Defendants.

ORDER

COUGHENOUR, J.

*1 This matter has come before the Court on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(2) (Dkt. No. 8), Plaintiffs' Opposition thereto (Dkt. No. 11), and Defendants' Reply (Dkt. No. 17). The Court has considered the briefs, declarations, and exhibits submitted by the parties and determined that oral argument is not necessary. For the reasons that follow, the Court DENIES Defendants' motion to dismiss.

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs James S. Gordon, Jr. ("Gordon") and Omni Innovations, LLC ("Omni") have brought this action for alleged violations of the Federal Can-Spam Act of 2003, 15 U.S.C. §§ 7701-11, the Washington

Commercial Electronic Mail Act ("CEMA"), Wash. Rev. Code 19.190.010-110, and the Washington Consumer Protection Act. Gordon is a Washington resident and registrant of the internet domain gordonworks.com ("Gordonworks"). Gordonworks is an interactive computer service and internet access service that, among other functions, provides e-mail accounts to individuals. (Am.Compl.(Dkt. No. 15) ¶ 3.4.) The internet domain server on which the Gordonworks domain resides is owned by Omni. ^{FN1}

^{FN1}. Unless otherwise indicated, this Order's references to "Plaintiffs" includes both Gordon and Omni.

Defendants Virtumundo, Inc. ("Virtumundo") and Adknowledge, Inc. ("Adknowledge") are non-Washington-resident businesses that provide online marketing services to third-party clients. Virtumundo is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Kansas. Adknowledge is also a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Missouri. Virtumundo and Adknowledge are separate corporate entities and currently have no relationship with one another. ^{FN2} Virtumundo and Adknowledge market products for their clients by transmitting e-mails to interested consumers. Their services are permission-based-meaning that consumers must voluntarily provide their contact information to the companies and must also specify the subject matter of the ads that they are interested in receiving. In the past two years, Virtumundo has derived a portion of revenue from business activities conducted in Washington. Defendant Scott Lynn ("Lynn") is a Missouri citizen and serves as Chief Executive Officer of Defendant Adknowledge. He is also the sole shareholder of both companies. ^{FN3}

^{FN2}. Defendants specifically state that "Adknowledge, Inc. and Virtumundo, Inc. are two separate corporate entities and currently have no relationship to each other." (Defs.'

32

Exhibit 7 Motion
for Reconsideration

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 Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1495770 (W.D.Wash.)
 (Cite as: Slip Copy)

Page 2

Mot., Brandt Decl. ¶ 7 (emphasis added). Defendants do not address whether the two entities *formerly* had a relationship to one another. Plaintiffs' allegations are that some relationship did exist between the two.

FN3. Unless otherwise indicated, this Order's references to "Defendants" includes Acknowledge, Virtumundo, and Lynn.

Plaintiff Gordon alleges that between August 21, 2003, and February 15, 2006, he received approximately 6000 misleading, unsolicited e-mail ads from Defendants that were transmitted through Omni's domain server to his e-mail address "james@gordonworks.com,"^{FN4} as well as to other individuals using Gordonworks for domain hosting. (Pls.' Opp'n, Gordon Decl. ¶ 10; Am. Compl. ¶ 3.7.) Gordon alleges that he has sent approximately 200 direct e-mail requests to various Virtumundo e-mail addresses to cease transmission of all e-mails, but that the e-mails nevertheless persisted, even after the filing of the present action.^{FN5} These e-mails allegedly were sent to various addresses under the Virtumundo domain name.^{FN6}

FN4. The record is not clear as to precisely how these e-mails were procured. While Plaintiff Gordon alleges that he had no prior business relationship with either Virtumundo or Adknowlege, he also states that he was "tricked" into subscribing to various prize websites.

FN5. Defendants point out, and the Court has noted, Plaintiffs' tendency to exaggerate claims in its briefing. (*E.g., compare* Pls.' Opp'n 3 (claiming to have sent "literally thousands" of cease-and-desist e-mails), *with* Pls.' Opp'n, Gordon Decl. ¶ 7 (claiming to have sent 200 cease-and-desist e-mails).) While these exaggerations and inconsistencies are not fatal to Plaintiffs' efforts to defeat the instant motion, the Court is concerned with Plaintiffs' imprecision in their representations to the Court. Plaintiffs' Counsel is instructed to ensure that future filings comply with the

dictates of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11(b).

FN6. The addresses were `abuse@virtumundo.com`, `legal@virtumundo.com`, `postmaster@virtumundo.com`, and `webmaster@virtumundo.com`. Defendants deny ever having received these e-mails. Plaintiff Gordon alleges, however, that the e-mails never "bounced" back to him, suggesting that Defendant Virtumundo did receive these e-mails.

II. ANALYSIS

A. Applicable Legal Standards

*2 When a district court acts on a defendant's motion to dismiss without holding an evidentiary hearing, the plaintiff must only make a prima facie showing of jurisdictional facts to withstand the motion to dismiss. *Tuazon v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.*, 433 F.3d 1163, 1168 (9th Cir.2005). Under this standard, the plaintiff must provide evidence that, if believed, would support jurisdiction over the defendant. *Harris Rutsky & Co. Ins. Servs. v. Bell & Clements Ltd.*, 328 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir.2003). Unless directly controverted, a plaintiff's version of the facts is to be taken as true. *Doe v. Unocal Corp.*, 248 F.3d 915, 922 (9th Cir.2001). Conflicts between the facts contained in the parties' affidavits, as well as all reasonable inferences, must be resolved in the plaintiff's favor. *Id.*

In order for a court to exercise jurisdiction over nonresident defendants, jurisdiction must be conferred by an applicable rule or statute. *See* *Investor Prot. Corp. v. Vigman*, 764 F.2d 1309, 1313-14 (9th Cir.1985). Where, as here, there is no applicable federal statute governing personal jurisdiction, the district court applies the law of the state in which the district court sits. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k)(1)(A); *Harris Rutsky & Co. Ins. Servs., Inc. v. Bell & Clements Ltd.*, 328 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir.2003). In addition, an assertion of jurisdiction must accord with constitutional principles of due process. *Id.* Federal due process requires that a

Slip Copy
 Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1495770 (W.D.Wash.)
 (Cite as: Slip Copy)

Page 3

nonresident defendant have minimum contacts with the forum state of such a nature that the exercise of personal jurisdiction does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington, 326 U.S. 310, 316, 66 S.Ct. 154, 90 L.Ed. 95 (1945). The constitutional test may be satisfied by showing that (1) the defendant has "substantial" or "continuous and systematic" contacts with the forum state, or (2) there is a strong relationship between the defendant's forum contacts and the cause of action. Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co., 805 F.2d 834, 839 (9th Cir.1986). The former is known as "general" jurisdiction and the latter as "specific" jurisdiction. See Ziegler v. Indian River County, 64 F.3d 470, 473 (9th Cir.1995).

B. General Jurisdiction

A court may constitutionally assert general jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant only when the defendant's contacts with the forum state are so substantial and of such a nature as to justify suit in the forum state, even if the cause of action before the court arises from dealings entirely distinct from those activities. Int'l Shoe Co., 326 U.S. at 318. Plaintiffs have not opposed Defendants' general jurisdiction argument. Accordingly, this Court will only address the issue of specific personal jurisdiction.

C. Specific Jurisdiction

This Court may only exercise specific jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant if jurisdiction is proper under Washington's long-arm statute and comports with federal due process principles. Washington's long-arm statute, Revised Code of Washington section 4.28.185, permits the assertion of personal jurisdiction to the extent permitted by due process, except where limited by the terms of the statute. Omeluk v. Langsten Slip & Batbyggeri A/S, 52 F.3d 267, 269 (9th Cir.1995) (citing Deutsch v. W. Coast. Mach., 80 Wash.2d 707, 497 P.2d 1311, 1314 (Wash.1972)). Accordingly, "the statutory and constitutional standards merge into a single due process test." Shute v. Carnival Cruise Lines, 897 F.2d 377, 380 (9th Cir.1990), *rev'd on other grounds*, 499

U.S. 585, 111 S.Ct. 1522, 113 L.Ed.2d 622 (1991). The Ninth Circuit has held that in order to establish specific jurisdiction, a plaintiff must demonstrate that (1) the defendant has *purposefully availed* itself of the privilege of conducting activities in the state; (2) the claim *arises out of* or results from the defendant's forum-related activities; and (3) the exercise of jurisdiction would be *reasonable*. Omeluk, 52 F.3d at 270.

1. Purposeful Availment

*3 The purposeful availment requirement ensures that Defendants will not be "haled into a jurisdiction through random, fortuitous, or attenuated contacts." Ziegler, 64 F.3d at 473 (internal quotation omitted). In cases involving the assertion of personal jurisdiction primarily on the basis of internet activity, the likelihood that personal jurisdiction can be constitutionally exercised is directly proportionate to the nature and quality of the commercial activity over the internet. Cybersell, Inc. v. Cybersell, Inc., 130 F.3d 414, 419 (9th Cir.1997). In addition, in tort cases, personal jurisdiction may attach if an out-of-forum defendant merely engages in conduct aimed at, and having effect in, the situs state. Ziegler, 64 F.3d at 473.

At the outset, the Court notes that it is the nonresident defendant's contacts with the *forum state* that are relevant for purposes of a personal jurisdiction analysis. See Yahoo! Inc. v. La Ligue Contre Le Racisme Et L'Antisemitisme, 433 F.3d 1199, 1207 (9th Cir.2006) ("In any personal jurisdiction case we must evaluate *all* of a defendant's contacts with the *forum state*") (emphasis added). Merely demonstrating that a nonresident defendant has limited-or no-contacts with a *particular plaintiff* does not dispose of the personal jurisdiction inquiry. Having clarified that it is Defendants' contacts with the state of Washington, and not merely contacts with Plaintiffs, that are significant, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have made a prima facie showing that Defendants' internet activity amounts to purposeful availment in Washington, as follows.

Plaintiffs have alleged that each defendant "aided, abetted, assisted, and conspired with the acts of each

34

Slip Copy

Page 4

Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1495770 (W.D.Wash.)

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other defendant” (Am.Compl. ¶¶ 1.6, 3.7), which has caused Plaintiffs to receive thousands of unsolicited e-mails through the Gordonworks domain. Defendants have attempted to attack the credibility of Plaintiffs' evidence, but otherwise have not directly controverted the allegations that they are sending mass unsolicited e-mails to Washington citizens. Rather, both Virtumundo and Adknowledge have directed-and continue to direct-marketing e-mails to Washington residents and are thus purposefully availing themselves of the forum state in a “knowing and repeated” manner through commercial transmissions over the internet. See Zippo Mfg. Co. v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc., 952 F.Supp. 1119, 1124 (W.D.Pa.1997) (“If the defendant enters into contracts with residents of a foreign jurisdiction that involve the knowing and repeated transmission of computer files over the Internet, personal jurisdiction is proper.”).

Defendants' authority to the contrary is not on point. Defendants rely heavily on the recent Ninth Circuit opinion Cybersell, Inc. v. Cybersell, Inc., 130 F.3d 414, in arguing that e-mail, like an internet website, is of a “passive nature” and can be accessed from locations outside of Washington. While both an internet website and e-mail may transmit information in analogous manners, the nature of the alleged unlawful conduct at issue here renders the comparison to Cybersell inappropriate because Defendants are alleged to have sent *thousands* of unsolicited e-mails to Plaintiff Gordon and other Washington residents. In contrast, Cybersell did not involve e-mail spammers. Defendants also cite a number of cases holding that contacts through e-mail, telephone, and fax are insufficient in and of themselves to constitute sufficient minimum contacts for the assertion of personal jurisdiction. (Defs.' Mot. 7, 10-12.) Several of these cases involve mere *correspondence* by e-mail, rather than e-mail of a commercial nature, as alleged here. Such cases are thus inapposite to Defendants' arguments. Furthermore, even in those cases involving the transmission of commercial e-mails, the issue before the court was whether a *single* commercial e-mail, rather than thousands of commercial e-mails, constituted a sufficient contact for the assertion of personal jurisdiction.

*4 Not only have Defendants reached into Washington

by sending mass e-mails, both Virtumundo and Adknowledge acknowledge that they have generated revenue from business activity conducted in Washington.^{FN7} Such revenue-generation from Washington further supports the conclusion that Defendants are “‘purposefully deriv[ing] benefit’ from their interstate activities.” Burger King v. Rudzewicz, 471 U.S. 462, 473, 105 S.Ct. 2174, 85 L.Ed.2d 528 (1985) (quoting Kulko v. California Superior Court, 436 U.S. 84, 96, 98 S.Ct. 1690, 56 L.Ed.2d 132 (1978)); see also Easter v. Am. W. Fin., 381 F.3d 948, 961 n. 7 (9th Cir.2004) (noting the significance of deriving income from the forum state in the purposeful availment analysis).

FN7. Virtumundo has admitted that in 2004, 0.04% of its revenue was generated from Washington, and that in 2005, it derived 0.16% of its revenue from Washington. (Defs.' Mot., Brandt Decl. ¶ 22.) Adknowledge does not provide specific figures and only states that it “does not generate any substantial percentage of its revenues from consumers” in Washington. (*Id.*, Geroe Decl. ¶ 11.) While Adknowledge may not, in its opinion, derive “substantial” revenue from Washington consumers, its statement necessarily implies that it does derive some amount of revenue from e-mail activity directed at Washington.

Defendants' attempts to distance themselves from Washington are insufficient to defeat Plaintiffs' prima facie showing of jurisdiction. Adknowledge, for example, argues that it goes to lengths to remove consumers who self-report a Washington address from its e-mail lists in the hopes of minimizing contacts with Washington. (Defs.' Mot., Geroe Decl. ¶¶ 12-16.) These efforts reportedly began in 2004. However, Gordon has alleged that he already had begun receiving unsolicited e-mails as early as August 2003. Adknowledge's efforts to remove Washington e-mail addresses in 2004 has no bearing on its alleged contacts prior to that date, and Adknowledge offers no evidence suggesting that it was not knowingly sending e-mails to Washington residents before these changes were implemented. Further, while the evidence and briefing with respect to

35

Slip Copy
 Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1495770 (W.D.Wash.)
 (Cite as: Slip Copy)

Page 5

Adknowledge's actual business activity is not as developed as that regarding Virtumundo,^{FN8} Plaintiffs have specifically alleged Adknowledge's participation in the allegedly unlawful conduct. (See Am. Compl. ¶ 3.7.) Significantly, Defendants have not directly controverted these allegations, and, in fact, have acknowledged that both Virtumundo and Adknowledge have generated revenue from Washington. The Court is satisfied that Plaintiffs have sufficiently demonstrated that Adknowledge and Virtumundo purposefully availed themselves of the Washington forum.

FN8. As the Court noted *supra* note 2, Defendants have only alleged that Virtumundo and Adknowledge are separate corporate entities that *currently* have no relationship to each other, but Defendants have remained silent as to whether a business relationship existed in the past. In light of Plaintiffs' allegations that Defendants took concerted steps to send unsolicited e-mail to Plaintiff Gordon and other Washington residents in as early as August 2003, the fact that Virtumundo and Adknowledge have no current business relationship merely begs the question as to the existence of a prior relationship, particularly during any portion of the time period at issue in this lawsuit.

Defendants' arguments that Plaintiffs have failed to provide specific evidence with respect to Defendant Lynn are also unpersuasive. "There is no bar to exercising personal jurisdiction over officers and employees of a non-resident corporation if they ha[ve] the requisite minimum contacts." Calder v. Jones, 465 U.S. 783, 790, 104 S.Ct. 1482, 79 L.Ed.2d 804 (1984). Plaintiffs have alleged that Defendant Lynn is the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of Adknowledge and the sole shareholder of *both* entities. (Am.Compl.¶ 1.4.) Lynn is also alleged to have had knowledge of, directed, and authorized Virtumundo's and Adknowledge's allegedly illegal actions. (*Id.*) A corporate officer can be personally liable for torts which he authorizes or directs or in which he participates. Coastal Abstract Serv. Inc., v. First Am. Title Ins. Co., 173 F.3d 725, 734 (9th Cir.1999); accord

Johnson v. Harrigan-Peach Land Dev. Co., 79 Wash.2d 745, 489 P.2d 923 (Wash.1971). Defendants have provided no evidence to the contrary, except to suggest that Defendant Lynn is the CEO only of Adknowledge. While Defendants are correct in arguing that each defendant's contacts with the forum state must be assessed individually, Calder, 465 U.S. at 790, Defendants have not provided any evidence from which the Court can conclude that Defendant Lynn has insufficient contacts with the forum state to support the assertion of jurisdiction over him as an individual in the present case, other than to make a conclusory argument that Plaintiffs have failed to make a *prima facie* showing of personal jurisdiction. Defendants have failed to directly controvert Plaintiffs' allegations supporting jurisdiction over Defendant Lynn. The foregoing applies to the John Doe Defendants as well.

*5 Finally, Defendants attempt to argue that they did not purposefully avail themselves of the privilege of doing business in Washington because neither Gordon's e-mail address, nor the e-mail addresses of other Washington residents receiving Defendants' marketing e-mails, include any information designating the location of the recipient. As a result, Defendants argue, such e-mail could not have been targeted at a particular geographic location. Several courts have considered and rejected similar arguments in the context of lawsuits involving bulk unsolicited e-mail. See, e.g., Verizon Online Servs., Inc. v. Ralsky, 203 F.Supp.2d 601 (E.D.Va.2002); State v. Heckel, 122 Wash.App. 60, 93 P.3d 189 (Wash.Ct.App.2004). For example, in Heckel, the Washington State Attorney General brought suit against an individual for alleged violations of Washington's CEMA. After the trial court imposed a permanent injunction and a civil penalty on the defendant, he appealed the trial court's decision arguing, *inter alia*, that the State failed to prove that he knew that specific e-mail addresses were registered to Washington residents. The Heckel court rejected this argument, noting that the defendant's argument, if taken to its logical conclusion, would produce the impracticable result of shielding offenders from liability simply where they "had no specific knowledge about particular recipients." Heckel, 93 P.3d at 192-93.

Similarly, in Ralsky, Verizon Online Services brought

Slip Copy
 Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1495770 (W.D.Wash.)
 (Cite as: Slip Copy)

Page 6

suit against a group of defendants in Virginia for an alleged conspiracy to transmit millions of unsolicited bulk e-mail messages to Verizon's member database through Verizon's proprietary online network. In support of their argument that a court in Virginia could not constitutionally assert personal jurisdiction, the defendants claimed that they did not know that their unsolicited bulk e-mail messages would harm servers located in Virginia, and therefore that they could not have purposefully availed themselves of the forum. The *Ralsky* court squarely rejected this argument, noting that such an argument "would allow spammers to send UBE with impunity, avoiding personal jurisdiction simply by alleging that they did not know the exact location of an ISP's e-mail servers." *Ralsky*, 203 F.Supp.2d at 620. In particular, the *Ralsky* court was unwilling to permit tortfeasors to "escape personal jurisdiction for deliberate acts by simply pleading ignorance of where the harm of [the] action would lie." *Id.* at 620 n. 13. To do so, the court reasoned, would be "fundamentally unfair." *Id.* at 622.

Like the defendants in *Heckel* and *Ralsky*, Defendants' attempts in the present case to sidestep jurisdiction by pleading ignorance are unpersuasive. Although Virtumundo's and Adknowledge's e-mail lists might not plainly indicate to which states the e-mails are being sent, both Virtumundo and Adknowledge admit that they are aware of certain portions of their revenue coming from Washington. Further, Adknowledge's attempts to reduce the number of e-mails sent to Washington starting in 2004 clearly shows known e-mail contact with Washington both before and after those measures were implemented. Additionally, Defendants have, at all times, had access to the Washington Association of Internet Service Providers registry of e-mail addresses, which Washington courts have recognized as a valid means for ascertaining whether a particular e-mail address is owned by a Washington resident. See *Heckel*, 93 P.3d at 69-70.

*6 For the foregoing reasons, the Court finds that Defendants have "purposefully availed" themselves of this Washington forum.

2. "Arises Out Of"

The Court must next determine whether the claims made against Defendants arise out of their Washington-related activities. In making this determination, the Court considers whether Plaintiffs' claims would have arisen "but for" Defendants' contacts with Washington. *Harris Rutsky*, 328 F.3d at 1131-32. As noted *supra*, Defendants have not directly controverted Plaintiffs' allegations that Plaintiff Gordon received from Defendants thousands of unsolicited e-mails sent to him in Washington. But for Defendants' conduct, Plaintiffs' alleged injury would not have occurred. The Court finds that Plaintiffs' claims arise out of Defendants' Washington-related activities.

3. Reasonableness

"Once it has been established that a defendant purposefully established minimum contacts with a forum ... he must present a compelling case that the presence of some other considerations would render jurisdiction unreasonable' in order to defeat personal jurisdiction." *Dole Food Co., Inc. v. Watts*, 303 F.3d 1104, 1114 (9th Cir.2002). Assessing the reasonableness of asserting jurisdiction prevents the use of jurisdictional rules "in such a way as to make litigation 'so gravely difficult and inconvenient' that a party unfairly is at a 'severe disadvantage in comparison to his opponent.'" *Core-Vent Corp. v. Nobel Indus. AB*, 11 F.3d 1482, 1487 (9th Cir.1993) (citing *Burger King*, 471 U.S. at 478). The Court examines seven factors to determine whether the exercise of jurisdiction is reasonable:

(1) the extent of the defendants' purposeful interjection into the forum state's affairs; (2) the burden on the defendant of defending in the forum; (3) the extent of conflict with the sovereignty of the defendants' state; (4) the forum state's interest in adjudicating the dispute; (5) the most efficient judicial resolution of the controversy; (6) the importance of the forum to the plaintiff's interest in convenient and effective relief; and (7) the existence of an alternative forum.

Id. at 1487-88. No factor is dispositive in itself; the Court must balance all seven. *Roth v. Garcia Marquez*, 942 F.2d 617, 623 (9th Cir.1991).

37

Slip Copy
 Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1495770 (W.D.Wash.)
 (Cite as: Slip Copy)

Page 7

Defendants argue that the exercise of jurisdiction would be unreasonable on three grounds. First, Defendants argue that jurisdiction would not be reasonable in the present case because they have not purposefully interjected themselves into Washington state affairs. However, Plaintiffs allege, and Defendants do not directly controvert, that Defendants have transmitted thousands of unsolicited e-mails to Plaintiff Gordon and other Washington residents. Furthermore, Defendants have knowingly engaged in acts aimed at Washington residents because they have admitted that they derive revenue from their business activity in Washington. Defendants have purposefully interjected themselves into Washington.

*7 Second, Defendants argue that the burden of proceeding with this litigation in Washington is substantial. The Court disagrees. It is unsurprising that a nonresident defendant would prefer to litigate an action in the state in which its principal place of business is located. However, such a preference-coupled with the assertion of a lesser burden on Plaintiffs to litigate here (*see* Defs.' Mot. 14)-is insufficient to establish the existence of a substantial burden on Defendants if they must litigate in Washington. The fact that Defendants apparently will want to call witnesses for this action who currently reside in California, New York, and Texas (*see id.*) also fails to demonstrate a substantial burden of litigating in *Washington*, as this inconvenience would necessarily apply in any state in which this action ultimately proceeds. Finally, "with the advances in transportation and telecommunications and the increasing interstate practice of law, any burden is substantially less than in days past." *CE Distrib., LLC v. New Sensor Corp.*, 380 F.3d 1107, 1112 (9th Cir.2004). Notwithstanding the fact that most or all of Defendants' witnesses may reside out of state, Defendants have provided evidence of no other circumstances that would indicate that litigating an action in Washington will present a substantial burden or a deprivation of due process. *See Yahoo! Inc.*, 379 F.3d at 1136 ("[W]hile the defendant's burden in litigating in the forum is considered, it will not be deemed unreasonable unless it constitutes a deprivation of due process.") (citing *Core-Vent Corp.*, 11 F.3d at 1488).

Third, and finally, Defendants argue that the efficiency of the forum also weighs against a finding of reasonableness. Defendants largely re-present the same argument they have made regarding the substantial burden of litigating in Washington. However, as with Defendants' substantial burden argument, because Defendants still must secure their California, New York, and Texas witnesses to attend a trial in the alternative forums of either Kansas or Missouri, the added efficiency of litigating this action outside of Washington would be marginal, if not nonexistent.

Defendants do not address any of the remaining reasonableness factors. Even considering these factors, the majority weigh in favor of asserting personal jurisdiction. Litigating this action in Washington is, without question, highly convenient for Plaintiffs, because this is where they chose to initiate the lawsuit. Furthermore, nothing in the record indicates that litigation of this matter in Washington would create sovereignty conflicts with either Missouri or Kansas. Moreover, Washington has a substantial interest in adjudicating a dispute involving the sending of thousands of unsolicited e-mails to one (or many) of its residents in violation of Washington law. Accordingly, because a majority of the reasonableness factors favor the assertion of personal jurisdiction, the Court finds that Defendants have failed to present a compelling case that the exercise of personal jurisdiction would be unreasonable in the present case.

*8 Finally, it is apparent from the briefs that there exist a number of factual disputes in the present case that may prove dispositive later in the litigation. For example, the precise manner in which Plaintiff Gordon initially "opted-in" with Virtumundo or Adknowledge is disputed.^{FNS} In addition, the parties dispute whether Gordon's attempt to put Defendants on notice that he did not wish to receive unsolicited e-mail was sufficient under the statutory language of the Federal Can-Spam Act. Although resolution of these factual disputes undoubtedly will have a significant impact on which parties ultimately succeed on the merits, the fact that such disputes exist has no bearing on the jurisdictional issue presently before the Court: whether Defendants have established sufficient contacts with Washington. Accordingly, for purposes of this Rule 12(b)(2) motion,

38

Slip Copy
Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1495770 (W.D.Wash.)
(Cite as: Slip Copy)

Page 8

the Court does not need to resolve these factual arguments.

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FN9. Gordon claims that he had no prior relationship with Defendants at the time he received the initial unsolicited e-mail (Pls.' Opp'n, Gordon Decl. ¶4), whereas Defendants claim that Plaintiff Gordon has misrepresented the fact that he did not opt-in with Virtumundo or Adknowledge.

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III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth in this Order, Defendants' motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction is DENIED.

SO ORDERED.

W.D.Wash.,2006.
Gordon v. Virtumundo, Inc.
Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1495770 (W.D.Wash.)

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39