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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 10 **FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

11 **CAROLYN ANDERSON,**

12 **Plaintiff,**

13 **v.**

14 **DOMINO'S PIZZA, INC., DOMINO'S**  
 15 **PIZZA, LLC, FOUR OUR FAMILIES,**  
 16 **INC. and CALL-EM-ALL, LLC,**

17 **Defendants.**

**CIVIL ACTION NO.: 11-cv-00902-RBL**

**DEFENDANT CALL-EM-ALL, LLC'S**  
**REPLY IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF ITS**  
**MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**  
**ON ITS CROSSCLAIMS AGAINST**  
**FOUR OUR FAMILIES, INC.**

**HEARING DATE:**

**ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED**

20 COMES NOW Defendant Call-Em-All, LLC (hereinafter, "CEA") and submits this  
 21 reply memorandum in further support of its motion for summary judgment on its  
 22 crossclaims against Defendant Four Our Families, Inc.

23 **Call-Em-All's Reply in Further Support of**  
 24 **Motion For Summary Judgment—Page 1**

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1 CEA previously moved for summary judgment against Plaintiff Carolyn Anderson,  
2 but Plaintiff accepted CEA's offer of judgment, thereby mooting the portion of CEA's  
3 summary judgment motion directed at Plaintiff. The remaining portion of CEA's motion  
4 seeks summary judgment on CEA's crossclaims for indemnification against Four Our  
5 Families.  
6

7 This is not a tough call for the Court: CEA is clearly entitled to summary judgment  
8 on its crossclaims. Four Our Families has submitted only speculation and hypotheses, but  
9 no evidence, in opposition to the unambiguous indemnification obligations contained in  
10 CEA's Terms Of Use. No affidavit was submitted by Four Our Families' principal,  
11 Michael Brown, or any other officer or employee of the company in opposition to CEA's  
12 summary judgment motion. The only evidence on which the Court can decide this motion  
13 is contained in Four Our Families' moving papers. As CEA's officer, Brad Herrmann  
14 testified, Four Our Families was required to accept, and did in fact accept, CEA's Terms  
15 Of Use prior to using CEA's services. During discovery in this action, both CEA and Four  
16 Our Families produced the same Terms Of Use and there is no dispute concerning the  
17 indemnification obligations contained therein.  
18

19 Finally, Four Our Families' counsel admitted liability and that CEA was "merely a  
20 conduit" for Four Our Families' telephone call to Plaintiff. ECF Document 107-2 at 67.  
21 This admission completely negates Four Our Families' argument that CEA was negligent  
22 and therefore is not entitled to indemnification.  
23  
24

1 There is nothing privileged about Four Our Families' admission, because the  
2 admission was not an attorney-client communication, was not attorney work product, and  
3 was contained in an e-mail to Plaintiff's attorney. Thus the motion to strike should be  
4 denied. However, absent this admission, there are still ample grounds to grant CEA's  
5 summary judgment motion.  
6

### 7 **LEGAL STANDARD**

8 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(e) requires that an adverse party's response to a  
9 motion for summary judgment must set forth **specific, substantial** facts showing that there  
10 is a genuine issue for trial. Here, Four Our Families has nothing more than its own faulty  
11 memories, and their factual averments are far from specific. It does not identify a sole  
12 document that contradicts their indemnification obligations.  
13

14 Affidavits or declarations alone, without any other piece of probative evidence, are  
15 insufficient to survive summary adjudication. In this case, there is not even an affidavit  
16 from a party, merely its counsel. That is insufficient, because a party opposing summary  
17 judgment must produce sufficient evidence to raise a triable issue of fact. *Baylor v.*  
18 *Trident Sch. Corp.*, 268 F. App'x 684, 685 (9th Cir. 2008) (rejecting doctor's  
19 unsubstantiated testimony that he admittedly could not prove); *Taylor AG Indus. v. Pure-*  
20 *Gro*, 54 F.3d 555, 559 (9th Cir. 1995) ("In opposing summary judgment, Appellants have  
21 the burden of putting forth evidence sufficient to establish a triable issue of material fact").  
22  
23  
24

1 A party cannot avoid summary judgment merely by resting upon its pleadings.  
2 *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 325 (1986). Moreover, conclusory or speculative  
3 testimony is does not meet this standard. *Anheuser-Busch, Inc. v. Natural Beverage*  
4 *Distributors*, 69 F.3d 337, 345 (9th Cir. 1995) (testimony produced by defendant did not  
5 raise a genuine issue of fact sufficient to defeat summary judgment); *Hunt-Wesson Foods,*  
6 *Inc. v. Ragu Foods, Inc.*, 627 F.2d 919, 929 n.9 (9th Cir. 1980) (plaintiff’s affidavit  
7 containing unsupported testimony disputing defendant’s allegations held insufficient to  
8 withstand defendant’s summary judgment motion).

9  
10 *Batiz v. American Commercial Security Services*, 776 F. Supp. 2d 1087 (C.D. Cal.  
11 2011) was originally a class action. However, after the court decertified the class on  
12 fairness and procedural grounds, it allowed named plaintiffs to proceed in their individual  
13 capacities. The defendants moved for partial summary judgment against two of the  
14 plaintiffs, and the court granted their motion. The court noted that the only evidence that  
15 each of the plaintiffs offered to counter the defendants’ evidence was the deposition  
16 testimony and declarations of those same plaintiffs, which the plaintiffs contended was  
17 sufficient to create a genuine issue of material fact. The court, however, found that the  
18 testimony was “self-serving and uncorroborated,” and refused to consider it. *Id.* at 1098,  
19 1100. Summary judgment was therefore granted.

20  
21  
22 Similarly, in *FTC v. Neovi, Inc.*, 604 F.3d 1150, (9th Cir. 2010), the district court  
23 granted summary judgment after refusing to consider the declaration of one of the  
24 defendant’s executives. It found the declaration to be “the epitome of uncorroborated and

1 self-serving testimony,” and therefore held that no genuine triable issues of fact  
2 necessitated a trial. The defendant appealed, arguing the district court had improperly  
3 weighed the evidence, but the Ninth Circuit affirmed the grant of summary judgment: “the  
4 district court was correct that it need not find a genuine issue of fact if, in its determination,  
5 the particular declaration was ‘uncorroborated and self-serving.’” *Id.* at 1159 (“The district  
6 court was on sound footing concluding that Qchex put forward nothing more than a few  
7 bald, uncorroborated, and conclusory assertions rather than evidence”).

### 9 LEGAL ARGUMENT

#### 10 CEA IS ENTITLED TO SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON ITS CROSSCLAIMS

11 CEA is indisputably entitled to contractual and legal indemnification from Four  
12 Our Families under CEA’s Terms Of Use, which Four Our Families was required to  
13 accept, and did in fact accept, before using CEA’s service. Although Four Our Families  
14 nominally opposes summary judgment on the indemnification claims, it does not  
15 demonstrate any issue of material fact capable of staving off summary judgment.  
16

17 Four Our Families offers no evidence disputing that CEA did not allow Four Our  
18 Families to use its service (including placing the prerecorded call to Plaintiff which  
19 became the basis of this action), until Four Our Families accepted CEA’s Terms Of Use.  
20

21 There is also no material dispute that the Terms of Use placed the responsibility of  
22 complying with all state and federal laws with Four Our Families, and further required  
23 Four Our Families to indemnify CEA for costs, including attorney’s fees, if it failed to  
24 comply with the law. **Four Our Families even included CEA’s Terms Of Use in its own**

1 **discovery responses in this litigation.** Those Terms Of Use were confirmed by Four Our  
2 Families when it provided them back to CEA in the discovery process (*see* ECF Document  
3 107-2 at Exhibit 5 (Four Our Families’ discovery responses)) state:

4           You [Four Our Families] will not use, or attempt to use, the Call-Em-All  
5 Service in connection with any... messages... that are... unsolicited in  
6 nature. [ECF Doc. # 107-2 at p. 58, ¶11].

7 and also:

8           User [Four Our Families] agrees that it is the sole responsibility of  
9 User to abide by any laws defined by the State or Federal Government  
10 in which Call-Em-All Services will be applicable. User understands and  
11 agrees that Call-Em-All will not be held responsible for damages to the  
User or any third party incurred due to User's failure to abide by State  
and/or Federal laws. [ECF Doc. # 107-2 at p. 59, ¶15].

12 and also:

13           You agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless Call-Em-All, its  
14 officers, directors, owners, employees, agents, other Service Providers,  
15 vendors or customers from and against all losses, liabilities, expenses,  
16 damages and costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees resulting from any  
17 violation of the User Agreement by you or any harm you may cause to  
anyone. You agree and we reserve the right, at your expense, to assume  
the exclusive defense and control of any matter otherwise subject to  
indemnification by you. [ECF Doc. # 107-2 at p. 61, ¶25].

18           Unable to deny these outcome determinative facts, Four Our Families speculates  
19 without any evidence that CEA may have altered its Terms Of Use sometime between  
20 2009 (when Four Our Families accepted them) and 2011 (when Four Our Families  
21 produced them in its discovery responses). This argument, contained on page 7 of Four  
22 Our Families’ opposition memorandum, appears to blame its counsel: “The Terms of Use  
23  
24

1 provided in FOFI's response was accessed via CEA's website over a year later by FOFI's  
2 counsel. Anyone could access these documents on CEA's website."

3 However, Four Our Families' opposition contains no declaration from its president  
4 Michael Brown, or any other officer or employee of the company, disputing the  
5 indemnification obligation. The only argument is that the Terms of Use "might" have been  
6 different in 2009. As the authorities cited above indicate, mere speculation that something  
7 could have been different is not sufficient to withstand a summary judgment motion.  
8

9 **THERE IS NO BASIS TO STRIKE FOUR OUR FAMILIES' E-MAIL**

10 On June 12, 2012, in an e-mail sent to all counsel in this case, Four Our Families'  
11 counsel admitted its liability and further admitted that CEA was "merely a conduit" for  
12 Four Our Families' telephone call to Plaintiff. ECF Document 107-2 at 67. This  
13 admission completely negates Four Our Families' argument that CEA was negligent and  
14 therefore is not entitled to indemnification.  
15

16 Four Our Families moves to strike this admission from evidence, but there is no  
17 basis to do so. There is nothing privileged about this admission: it was not an attorney-  
18 client communication; it was not attorney work product; and was contained in an e-mail to  
19 Plaintiff's attorney. The e-mail is admissible into evidence under Rule 801(d)(2)(D) of the  
20 Federal Rules of Evidence because it was made by Four Our Families' agent (attorney)  
21 concerning a matter within the scope of their relationship.  
22  
23  
24

1 A statement is admissible under Rule 801(d)(2)(D) if: (1) there is an agency  
2 relationship between Four Our Families and its counsel; (2) counsel's statements were  
3 made during the course of that relationship; and (3) that the statements concerned matters  
4 within the scope of counsel's agency. *See, e.g., Hilao v. Estate of Marcos*, 103 F.3d 767,  
5 775 (9th Cir. 1996). All three requirements are so obviously satisfied by the e-mail that  
6 no further explanation is needed.  
7

8 Thus the motion to strike should be denied. However, absent this admission, there  
9 are still ample grounds to grant CEA's summary judgment motion.

### 10 **CONCLUSION**

11 There is no material factual dispute concerning CEA's crossclaims against Four  
12 Our Families, and CEA is entitled to summary judgment on its contractual indemnification  
13 crossclaims.  
14

15 There is no dispute concerning the acceptance and scope of Four Our Families'  
16 obligation to indemnify CEA, only Four Our Families' baseless, self-serving speculation to  
17 the contrary. CEA's Terms Of Use, accepted by Four Our Families' as a condition of  
18 using CEA's services, speak for themselves. The e-mail by Four Our Families' counsel is  
19 an admissible admission by Four Our Families that CEA was not negligent, which destroys  
20 CEA's remaining argument.  
21

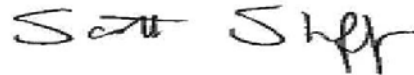
22 For the reasons stated above, and in CEA's opening memorandum, Call-Em-All,  
23 LLC respectfully requests that judgment be entered in its favor on the crossclaims.  
24



1 Dated: September 7, 2012

2 Respectfully submitted,

3 **OLSHAN FROME WOLOSKY LLP**

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18 *Attorneys for Crossclaimant Call-Em-All, LLC*

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Elissa J. Shane an employee of Olshan Frome Wolosky LLP counsel for defendant Call-Em-All, LLC in the within action, do hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the following documents:

**DEFENDANT CALL-EM-ALL, LLC’S REPLY IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON ITS CROSSCLAIMS AGAINST FOUR OUR FAMILIES, INC.**

was served by me on the 7th day of September 2012. Service was made by electronic mail via the Court’s ECF system thereby causing it to be delivered to all counsel of record in the within action who are registered with the Court’s electronic filing system (“ECF”).

The foregoing statements are true to the best of my information and belief. I am aware that if any of the foregoing statements made by me are willfully false, I am subject to punishment.



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Elissa J. Shane