5920 100TH Street SW, Ste 25 Lakewood, WA 98499 253-581-0660

to address the issues in Plaintiff's Motion for Continuance/Denial of Summary Judgment [dkt. No. 25].

No evidence has been shown nor will further discovery show liability by Domino's for the pre-recorded messages alleged to have been made to Anderson. The alleged activity was performed, directed, purchased, and controlled by FOFI with no influence, direction, or assistance by Domino's Pizza. This was an effort by FOFI to engage in new local marketing efforts in which Domino's does not control.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

Domino's Pizza, LLC is in the business of selling pizzas and other food related items through its retail stores both nationally and internationally. Domino's franchises its business to franchisees. Michael Brown has been a franchisee of Domino's since 1994 and now owns six stores in the Pierce County, Washington area. Exh. 15 to Godwin Dec: ¶3, pg. 1. A majority of Domino's Pizza's stores are franchise owned. A Standard Franchisee Agreement regulates the relationship between the parties. Exh.2 to Godwin Dec.: Standard Franchise Agreement ("SFA"). Domino's does not control, direct, or influence the local advertising efforts of a franchisee. Exh. 2 to Godwin Dec.: SFA §11.1(b), pg. 9, §13.3, pg. 11. It does control the national advertising campaigns and may require franchisees to participate in the national campaigns it creates. *Id.* at § 13. Local franchisees form a local advertising co-op. The co-op decides how its own contributions are spent. Exh. 1 to Fraley Dec.: Portions of Brown's Dep. 22:22-25. The co-op membership consists only of franchisees. Exh. 1 to Fraley Dec.: Portions of Brown's Dep.: 23:1-7.

In May 2009, Domino's had its bi-annual World Wide Rally ("Rally"). This event is designed to bring Domino's franchisees, corporate employees, and team members together to

motivate, discuss, and celebrate the brand. Exh. 4 to Fraley Dec.: Portions of Devereaux Dep. 9:16-25. 10:1-4. One of the events at the Rally is the Domino's Equipment & Supply ("E&S") Vendor Show ("Show"). There are various vendor booths where the vendors can communicate available services, products, etc. to those in attendance. Michael Brown attended the Rally and Show in 2009. Call-Em-All was a vendor at the Show. Exh. 1 of Fraley Dec.: Brown Dep. 30:11-31:17.

A vendor is sent an invite to attend the show by E&S in one of three ways: 1) a franchisee requests that the vendor is invited; 2) the Domino's Franchise Association requests that the vendor is invited; or (3) the vendor attended the show the previous year. The 2009 show was the first and last time CEA attended. Exh. 3 of Fraley Dec: Herrmann 24:11-13. CEA was invited at the request of a franchisee. Exh. 4 of Fraley Dec.: Devereaux 18:21-24; Exh. 7 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Senne Dep. 5:24-7:7.

Following the Rally, Mr. Brown, as the owner of FOFI, employed the services of Call-Em-All. Call-Em-All ("CEA") is a company engaged in the business of electronic and phone marketing and advertising. Mr. Brown retained his customers' telephone numbers that purchased from him in the previous six months to one year creating a database. Exh. 6 of Fraley Dec.: FOFI's Answers to Plaintiff's Interrogatories, The database was then uploaded to the CEA website where its equipment was used to call the customers and played a recorded message.

On August 31, 2009, a call was made to Plaintiff by Call-Em-All on behalf of FOFI where a pre-recorded message conveyed a pizza special the local Parkland/Spanaway Domino's was offering. Domino's was not involved with the described calls above. Domino's did not engage in a national call campaign. In fact, according to Brad Herrmann, president of

CEA, Domino's "would not touch us with a 10 foot pole." This underscores the absence of any relationship between Domino's and CEA. The call was made due to a decision of a local franchisee without input, encouragement, or approval by Domino's Pizza. Exh. 1 to Fraley Dec.: Portions of Brown's Dep. 70:4-16. Michael Brown did not speak to anyone with Domino's about the calls. *Id.* The Plaintiff did not speak to anyone from the Domino's corporate stores regarding the calls and she thought it was a local promotion. Exh. 2 of Fraley Dec: Portions of Anderson Dep., 58: 2-6. The caller id displayed the local Domino's Pizza number. *Id.* at 57: 11-13.

III. ARGUMENT

A. The Alleged Phone Calls were Not Made by Domino's Pizza as Required for Liability Under 47 USC §227(b)(1)(B) And RCW 80.36.400.

The evidence that has been produced thus far in this litigation by all parties involved has demonstrated clearly that Domino's was not involved with the alleged calls ordered by FOFI and made by CEA. Under the federal and state laws, it is unlawful for any person to initiate any telephone call to a residential line using a pre-recorded message for commercial solicitation. TCPA 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B), RCW 80.36.400. In order to create liability, the plaintiff must show that Domino's, LLC. made the alleged calls.

As addressed by Domino's in its Motion [dkt. 24], Mike Brown did not request information from, consult with, or interact with Domino's about Call-Em-All or the services it offered. Exh. 1 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Brown's Dep. 46:1-4. Domino's never contracted with CEA to use its services and never had a business relationship with CEA. Exh. 3 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Herrmann Dep. 53:21, 54:17-19; Exh. 5 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Roeser 66:19-20. CEA in fact tried to be involved with Domino's after the 2009 and it ignored its request. Exh. 3 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Herrmann 24:11-13, 59:1-5, 13-25, 60:1-17. In FOFI Response to Domino's Motion

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fact, "they [Domino's] didn't want to touch us with a 10-foot pole." Exh. 3 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Hermann's Dep. 45:9. Anderson only spoke to Michael Brown and Nicole Brown, at the local level, about the alleged violations of state and federal law. Exh. 2 of Fraley Dec.: Anderson Dep.: 58:11-14. She never had communications with any Domino's corporate personnel about the alleged violations of state and federal law. Exh. 2 of Fraley Dec.: Anderson Dep 58:7-10. The number that displayed on Anderson's caller-id was from the local Parkland/Spanaway location. Exh. 2 of Fraley Dec.: Anderson Dep.:8:7-9, 57:8-13.

B. The Calls were Made by CEA "On Behalf Of" FOFI and Not For The Benefit of Domino's.

Plaintiff, in her Motion for Continuance/Denial of Summary Judgment [dkt. 25], asserts that the ultimate issue is not one of agency as Domino's suggests, but an issue of whether FOFI was acting "on behalf of' Domino's when it placed the call to Anderson.

Plaintiff's Motion for Continuance, pg. 8, ¶ 15. Essentially, the issues are one in the same (agency law applies for state claims and "on behalf of' liability for the federal claims).

Plaintiff's Motion is a mere attempt to throw mud on the wall with the hope something sticks.
The Plaintiff also cites to part of the TCPA that is not relevant to this litigation, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(3), which creates liability for entities on whose behalf calls are made where entities do not honor the do-not-call registry request. See fn. 7 to Plaintiff's Motion [dkt 25], pg. 8. There is no claim that Anderson has been placed on such a registry. See Amended Complaint. Furthermore, the Plaintiff directs the Court to FCC rules and case law regarding facsimile advertisements on behalf of liability. Faxes are not at issue in this litigation and should not weigh on the reasoning of the Court. The evidence produced thus far has not shown the level of control by Domino's over its franchisee's marketing efforts as required by

the TCPA and the "on behalf of", nor will future evidence show such control. See Domino's Response to Plaintiff's 56(d) Motion [dkt. 28].

In *Charvat v. EchoStar Satellite, LLC.*, 676 F.Supp.2d 668 (S.D. Ohio 2009), the court dealt with this exact issue. Pre-recorded messages were sent to Plaintiff offering DISH Network programming and were placed by several different companies. The companies had entered into Retailer Agreements where they were authorized, as independent contractors, to advertise, promote, and solicit orders for DISH products. *Charvat v. EchoStar Satellite, LLC.* 676 F. Supp.2d 668,671 (2009). This is the same luxury Domino's has afforded FOFI. The issue to be decided was whether EchoStar may be held liable for the alleged violations of its retailers. *Charvat* at 673.

Even though a company may claim no agency relationship exists and the person is an independent contractor through an agreement, there may still be liability. *Charvat* at 674 (citing *Worsham v. Nationwide Ins. Co.*, 138 Md.App.487, 772 A.2d. 868, 878 (2001); *Hooters of Augusta, Inc. v. Nicholson*, 245 Ga.App. 363, 537 S.E. 2d 468, 472 (2000)). The court is to determine if the company retains the "right to control the manner or means" of the content of the solicitations, direction of the marketing, and the means method and manner of executing the work, including the design of the advertisement and recipients of said advertisement. *Charvat* at 675 (citing *Hooters* at 472.). The court found that EchoStar maintains no control over the method of advertising or the means by which the retailers carry out their marketing activities. *Id.* EchoStar did retain ownership of subscriber's contact information, the prices to be charged, the type of programming offered, and it reserved the right to accept or reject any programming orders submitted by Retailers, but this did not illustrate control over the manner or means by which the Retailers marketed the product.

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Charvat at 676. EchoStar's control over the Retailers marketing efforts was limited to the demand that Retailers comply with all federal, state and local laws. Id. There was no indication of micro-managing by EchoStar of the retailers marketing efforts. EchoStar did not place the calls or direct others to place the calls. Charvat at 679.

Plaintiff cites to various cases where liability was found based on the same "on behalf of' theory she claims exists, including Worsham v. Nationwide, and Hooters v. Augusta. See Plaintiff's Motion at 9-11 (citing Worsham, 138 Md. App. 487, 772 A.2d 868 (2001); Hooters, 537 S.E.2d 468 (Ga. App. 2000). There was evidence that Nationwide exhibited control based on similar scripts used by its agents. Worsham at 879. Hooters designed and produced the ad and determined who would receive the advertisement. *Hooters* at 472. Charvat discusses each of these cases and how the facts are distinguishable and instead looks to two other cases for instruction, Charvat v. Farmers Insurance (Agent was an independent contractor with sole authority to determine who to solicit business from and how to do it) and Lary v. VSB Financial (No employee of VSB was in direct control of unsolicited advertisement or played a part in sending it). Charvat, 178 Ohio App.3d 118, 897 N.E.2d 167 (2008); Lary, 910 So.2d 1280 (Ala. Civ. App. 2005). The courts in *Charvat* and *Lary* ruled that the independent contractors were not acting on behalf of anyone other than their own business. Charvat v. EchoStar at 676-677. Anderson also directs the Court to a decision by the FCC regarding illegal calls or faxes. The Plaintiff in *Charvat* also pointed the court in the same direction. In response the court stated,

Plaintiff's reliance on an opinion issued by the Federal Communications Commission is misplaced. In discussing whether telephone solicitations made by or on behalf of **tax-exempt non-profit organizations** were subject to the TCPA, the FCC stated, "our rules generally establish that the party on whose behalf of a solicitation is made bears ultimate responsibility for any violations. Calls placed by **an agent** of the telemarketer are treated as if the telemarketer itself placed the call.

In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, 10 F.C.C.R. 12391, 12397 (1995)(footnote omitted).

Domino's Pizza is not a tax-exempt non-profit organization, nor is Mr. Brown an agent of Domino's Pizza as evidenced by testimony and the SFA.

This case could not be more on point with the issues before the Court today. Domino's Pizza, as franchisor, has clearly defined its relationship with its franchisees as one of independent contractors in the Standard Franchise Agreement ("SFA") and has disavowed an agency relationship. See Exhibit 2 to Godwin Dec.: SFA §22.8, pg. 30. "You do not have the authority to act for or on behalf of us [Domino's]." Id. The SFA specifically addresses advertising and efforts by the franchisee. Like *EchoStar*, Domino's may exercise control over pricing, national advertising efforts, and the type of products offered, but it does not control the means or manner of local advertising efforts of its franchisees. Exh. 2 to Godwin Dec.: SFA § 13.1, pg. 10, §12.1 pg. 9. Domino's will provide advice and guidance on methods of food preparation and administrative and financial tasks, but it does not provide guidance on advertising. SFA § 11, pg. 9.

The SFA does not direct or require any advertising methods for the franchisee to engage in; the franchisee may be required to participate in promotions and advertising Domino's determines to be appropriate for the benefit of the system. SFA § 13.1, pg. 10. This is in reference to TV and radio advertising of specials Domino's creates. Exh. 1 of Fraley Dec.: Brown Dep. 20:18-23. There is no written policy regarding marketing, except the SFA. Exh. 4 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Devereaux Dep. 38:5-19. The Field Marketing Team has a liaison type role between franchisees and national level marketing.

It is up to the franchisee how it spends their own dollars on local marketing in the way they see fit, if there is any role that Domino's Corporate plays is to facilitate discussions across franchisees and franchisees to share best practices. It

is kind of hands-off when it comes to local, actual executing local marketing and local marketing decisions.

Exh. 3 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Christopher Roesser 64:19-25, 65:1-16.

Domino's did not limit Mr. Brown's local marketing efforts. Exh. 1 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Brown Dep. 18:25, 19:16. Domino's does make suggestions on types of local advertising efforts such as box topping (placing flyers on pizza boxes), passing out menus at lunch time, direct mailing, and Advo (coupon insert in mail). Exh. 1 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Brown Dep. 19:25, 20:1-23; Exh. 5 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Roeser Dep.: 17:13-18; Exh. 4 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Devereaux Dep. 21:17-25-22:11. Domino's has never encouraged telemarketing, but it has not actively discouraged it. Exh. 4 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Devereaux Dep. 22:12-18, 39:19-24. Mr. Brown was never required by Domino's to engage in any local advertising. Exh. 1 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Brown Dep. 21:15-17. Domino's never required Mr. Brown to send faxes or make pre-recorded calls. Exh. 1 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Brown Dep. 19:20-23. Franchisees do not report to Domino's the type of efforts it engages in or the result of those activities. Exh. 4 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Devereaux Dep 35:2-8.

Mr. Brown did not make Domino's aware that he was placing pre-recorded messages to his customers. See Exh. 15 of Godwin's Decl. [dkt 24-1]: Dec of Michael Brown; Exh. 4 of Fraley Dec: Portions of Devereaux Dep. 33:8-16. Mr. Brown had no contact with Domino's about the calls. Exh. 1 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Brown Dep. 46:1-4. He did not seek its permission, approval, or recommendations. He used the equipment of a third party vendor, CEA, to make the calls. Mr. Brown created his own database of customers to call. He did not receive the numbers from Domino's, but only from customers who had called and placed an order with FOFI. Exhibit 6 of Fraley Dec.: FOFI's Answers to Plaintiffs Second Set of

Interrogatories 1. Domino's as a corporation did not want to participate in a program where customers would be called with a pre-recorded message. The focus for Domino's marketing efforts is to promote traffic to its website, to encourage online ordering. Placing calls to customers did not promote this focus. Exh. 5 of Fraley Dec.: Portions of Roeser Dep. 23:3-25, 24:9. Domino's corporate, as its own entity, was against the practice. *Id.* at 33:3-9. Like *EchoStar*, it did not operate or maintain control over any automated dialing equipment that initiated the calls, each call was initiated by FOFI, Domino's did not provide telephone numbers, and it did not instruct its franchisees to make calls to its customers.

IV. CONCLUSION

Four Our Families, Inc., respectfully requests Domino's Pizza's Motion for Summary Judgment be granted by the Court. Mr. Brown was not an agent authorized to act on its behalf nor did it assert control over Mr. Brown's advertising efforts to create "on behalf of" liability. Mr. Brown found a new way to market a special to his customers at the local level without any assistance, influence, or direction from Domino's Pizza. There is no genuine dispute of material fact as required to deny this motion.

Dated at Lakewood, Washington this 19th day of December, 2011.

FAUBION REEDER FRALEY & COOK, P.S.

By <u>/s/ Nelson Fraley, II</u>

NELSON C. FRALEY II, WSBA No. 26742

Attorneys for Four Our Families, Inc.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

	I hereby certify	that on I	December	19th,	2011,	I electro	nically	served	the	foregoing	to
the p	arties listed below	•									

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