

Hon. Richard A. Jones

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

United Federation of Churches, LLC (dba
"The Satanic Temple")

Plaintiff,

v.

David Alan Johnson (AKA "ADJ"),
Leah Fishbaugh, Mickey Meeham, and
Nathan Sullivan,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:20-cv-00509-RAJ

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
FOR DAMAGES AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

In support of its claims, Plaintiff United Federation of Churches (dba "The Satanic Temple") (abbreviated "TST") alleges as follows:

I. PREAMBLE

1. This case is about two hacked social media accounts and failed attempts at hacking a different social media account and an email account. TST is suing Defendants for misappropriating two of TST's Facebook business pages by replacing all approved administrators with themselves. Shortly after the misappropriation, Johnson started posting content critical of TST from TST's own webpage while retaining the original branding. Later, Johnson modified the name of the website, ostensibly to create a competitor organization, while appending the suffix "Archive Temple Chapter."

2. Since entry of the original complaint, the Court entered an order dismissing parts

1 of this case without prejudice and parts with prejudice. Dkt. # 20. The parts dismissed without
2 prejudice are the subject of the amendments in this complaint.

3 (1) As to Count 1 (CFAA), the facts are further developed to state when the
4 revocation occurred, how that revocation was communicated, and what
5 actions Defendants undertook afterwards. Compare Dkt. # 20 at pp. 7-9.

6 (2) As to former Count 3 (tortious interference with business expectancy), the
7 facts are further developed to state the factual underpinnings for how
8 Defendants knew about the Facebook pages' pecuniary value and how the
9 interference was wrongful beyond the interference itself. Compare Dkt. # 20
10 at p. 15. This count is renumbered to Count 2 in light of the order of dismissal
11 with prejudice of former Count 2 (Cyberpiracy).

12 (3) As to former Count 4 (Washington Consumer Protection Act), that claim is
13 replaced with a trespass to chattel claim (Count 3) and a conversion claim
14 (Count 4). Compare Dkt. # 20 at pp. 16-17.

15 3. The Cyberpiracy and Defamation counts have been removed from this First
16 Amended Complaint in compliance with the orders of dismissal with prejudice. To the extent
17 the Court may grant Plaintiff's now-pending Motion for Reconsideration, Dkt. # 21, Plaintiff
18 reserves the right to file a second amended complaint to reassert whichever claims the order of
19 reconsideration may revive.

20 4. Since the filing of the original complaint, the rightful Washington Chapter
21 leadership has reclaimed the Facebook page. This moots the need of injunctive relief to return
22 the website to its rightful owners, but does not moot the need of injunctive relief to refrain from
23 future unauthorized access, money damages, or attorney's fees and costs.

24 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 5. This Court has original jurisdiction over the federal claim arising under the CFAA.
26 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); 18 U.S.C. § 1030(g) (CFAA). The Court has supplemental

1 jurisdiction over the state common law claims arising from the same facts. 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

2 6. The Court can properly exercise general personal jurisdiction over each Defendant
3 because they live in Seattle, Washington which is in this District. The Court can properly exercise
4 specific personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because their actions took place in Seattle,
5 Washington which is in this District.

6 7. Venue properly lies with this Court because the hacking took place in Seattle,
7 Washington. 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

8 III. PARTIES

9 8. TST is a religious organization. See generally “About us,” available at
10 <https://www.thesatanictemple.org/about-us.html>

11 9. TST subscribes and advances seven fundamental tenets:

- 12 (1) One should strive to act with compassion and empathy toward all creatures
13 in accordance with reason.
- 14 (2) The struggle for justice is an ongoing and necessary pursuit that should
15 prevail over laws and institutions.
- 16 (3) One’s body is inviolable, subject to one’s own will alone.
- 17 (4) The freedoms of others should be respected, including the freedom to
18 offend. To willfully and unjustly encroach upon the freedoms of another is
19 to forgo one's own.
- 20 (5) Beliefs should conform to one's best scientific understanding of the world.
21 One should take care never to distort scientific facts to fit one's beliefs.
- 22 (6) People are fallible. If one makes a mistake, one should do one's best to
23 rectify it and resolve any harm that might have been caused.
- 24 (7) Every tenet is a guiding principle designed to inspire nobility in action and
25 thought. The spirit of compassion, wisdom, and justice should always
26 prevail over the written or spoken word.

See “Our tenets” available at <https://www.thesatanictemple.org/our-tenets.html>.

10. TST’s mission is to “encourage benevolence and empathy among all people,
reject tyrannical authority, advocate practical common sense and justice, and be directed by the

1 human conscience to undertake noble pursuits guided by the individual will.” See “Our mission”
2 available at <https://www.thesatanictemple.org/our-mission.html>.

3 11. TST was the subject of the recent documentary “Hail Satan?” (2019), directed by
4 Penny Lane and distributed by Magnolia Pictures.

5 12. TST maintains sole title to the trade name “The Satanic Temple” in the context of
6 religious organizations. See **Exhibit 1** (registration of trademark).

7 13. TST has adherents in each of the 50 States, importantly to include Washington.
8 At the relevant time, TST was organized at local levels in “Chapters,” which are largely
9 autonomous but are subject to centralized control to ensure faithfulness to organizational
10 principles and purposes.

11 14. TST had a Washington State Chapter which, at the relevant time, was led by two
12 individuals: one serving as Chapterhead and the other serving as Media Liason.

13 15. The Chapterhead has administrative authority over the Washington Chapter and,
14 until March 12, 2020, was assisted by an advisory council.

15 16. The Media Liaison promotes the Washington Chapter’s activities to the general
16 public.

17 17. Defendants were councilors on the advisory council to the Chapterhead. On
18 March 12, 2020, the advisory council consisted of 16 positions, of which Defendants held four.
19 Attendant to their positions on the council, Defendants were entrusted with management of the
20 Chapter’s social media presence along with the other councilors.

21 18. On March 12, 2020, Defendants were removed from their positions on the council
22 because of interpersonal conflicts with Chapter leadership and other councilors.

23 19. Defendant David Alan Johnson is an individual residing in Seattle, which is within
24 this Court’s district. Johnson is a former associate of TST who misappropriated TST’s
25 Washington Chapter Facebook website from within this Court’s district and is using it and its
26 audience in an effort to undermine TST and to create a competitor organization.

1 26. At the relevant time, Facebook was the Washington Chapter’s primary platform of
2 communicating with its membership.

3 27. At the relevant time, Twitter was the Washington Chapter’s secondary platform of
4 communicating with its membership.

5 28. TST’s Washington Chapter has a Google account to generally facilitate its
6 organizational purposes by creating and storing documents.

7 29. In October of 2014, the Washington Chapter business page was created exclusively
8 for the benefit of TST in its efforts to disseminate information for what was then the Seattle Chapter.
9 See *id.*, in its current state, available at <https://www.facebook.com/thesatanictemplewashington>.
10 See also **Exhibit 2** (Chapter page history, updated since original complaint).

11 30. Over the next several years, the Washington Chapter has grown the Facebook page
12 to an audience exceeding 17,000 followers. *Ibid.*

13 31. In January of 2015, the Washington Chapter created a Twitter account for the
14 organization. See *id.* available at https://twitter.com/TST_Washington. Currently, the Twitter
15 account has an audience of about 4,000 followers. *Id.*

16 32. In September of 2018, the Washington Chapter created a secondary Facebook page,
17 named “TST WA Allies,” to facilitate communications with individuals who were interested in TST
18 but did not want to identify as a member. Since the original complaint, the Allies page appears to
19 have been deleted. See *id.*, in its current state, available at
20 <https://www.facebook.com/queersatanicmemes>; see also **Exhibit 3** (deleted page).

21 33. Until the hacking, both Facebook pages were maintained and controlled exclusively
22 by administrators approved by TST.

23 34. Administrators are given a written Code of Conduct, which instruct requirements for
24 permissible activity on behalf of TST. In relevant part, the instructions pertaining to online conduct
25 follow:

26 Public statements & interactions with media

1 All public actions and statements must be approved and vetted by the TST National Council
2 and the TST Executive Council. If a member is approached by media or asked for any
3 official statement regarding an action or belief relating to TST all members must refrain
4 from comment and refer the inquiring party to the Chapter Head.

5 . . .

6 Confidentiality

7 Members should respect confidentiality, including documentation. Internal information
8 should not be shared beyond members of the local chapter. Members' names, contact
9 information, and meeting locations are also considered confidential. If you are ever unsure,
10 don't share.

11 . . .

12 Copyright

13 Material produced by The Satanic Temple is the property of the organization. Consent for
14 use of logo, name or other identity materials may be approved for use for certain projects.
15 You may not use any official materials without prior approval. Approval may also be
16 withdrawn at any time.

17 . . .

18 Online code of conduct

19 As a member of TST, your interactions with others, both online and off, will be held to the
20 TST Code of Conduct. As an individual, we support your freedom of speech and freedom
21 to hold your opinions. Members' behavior, however, reflects on the organization as whole
22 and also builds the internal culture of TST. Therefore, we have a code of conduct specifically
23 for the internet.

24 Respect the diversity of opinions you find online and respond in a courteous manner. All
25 TST members' online conduct must be free of harassment, stalking, threats, abuse, insults,
26 defamation, or humiliation. This includes, but is not limited to, demeaning comments of an

1 ethnic, religious, sexist, or racist nature; and unwanted sexual advances or intimidation by
2 email or online. Such behavior will result in termination from the organization.

3 As a member of TST, always assume that what you publish on the web is permanent.
4 Anyone can easily print out a comment or save it as a screenshot. Remember, that TST is
5 often engaged in legal suits and exchanges online, or via text have the right to be exposed in
6 the case of a deposition. Think before you hit “send”.

7 Using TST in connection with surveys, contests, pyramid schemes, chain letters, junk email,
8 spamming or any duplication or unsolicited messages is prohibited and will result
9 termination from the organization.

10 Any public disagreements between TST members should be taken to a private conversation.

11 If mediation is needed, it will be provided.

12 See form agreement, available as **Exhibit 4**. Sullivan has the only known copies of the agreement
13 which was signed by Defendants.

14 35. The above written instructions form the contours of administrators’ authorization to
15 access TST’s social media accounts.

16 36. Defendants, each, were entrusted with administrative rights to the above-described
17 social media accounts, subject to the requirements set forth in the written instructions.

18 37. Until the hacking, Defendant Sullivan had exclusive access of the original copies of
19 each Defendants’ signature, acknowledging and agreeing to be bound by the above terms in return
20 for access to the social media accounts.

21 38. On information and belief, Sullivan still has exclusive access to these documents,
22 among other highly sensitive materials including membership listings, internal policies and
23 procedures, and meeting notes.

24 39. Defendants were each well aware of the Code of Conduct because it served as a
25 source of friction leading up to the events giving rise to this litigation. For example, on March 2,
26 2020, Johnson shared the following post on the Allies page outside of his authority:

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40. The ensuing deletion and reiteration of the expectation that Johnson adhere to the Code of Conduct as a condition of continued social media access would serve as foreshadowing for the misappropriation of the Allies page.

41. Between March 2 and March 12, TST’s Washington leadership became increasingly frustrated with Defendants’ organizational failures and inflammation of interpersonal conflicts within the advisory council.

42. “Organizational failures,” as used above, particularly included:

- (1) Repeatedly operating TST’s social media to endorse leftist politics as opposed to Satanism, despite repeated reminders that this was unacceptable;
- (2) Failing to attend a particular meeting to address the above issue; and
- (3) Failing to initiate, conceive, or execute any publicity for the Washington

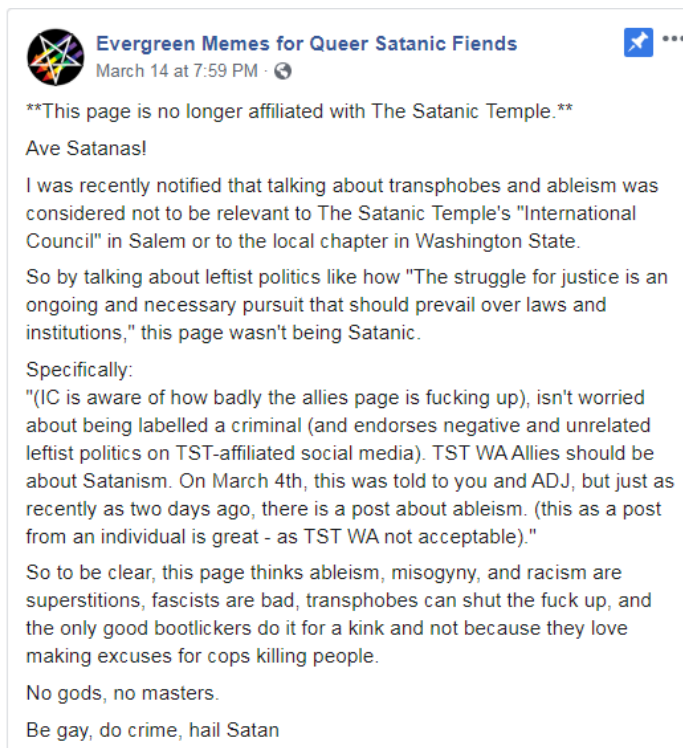
1 Chapter's Prayer for Plurality event, which was a matter of organizational
2 significance.

3 43. On March 12, 2020, TST's Washington leadership removed Defendants from their
4 advisory positions.

5 44. Defendants' positions on the advisory council entailed the authorization to manage
6 the Chapter's social media activity. By removing Defendants from their advisory positions, the
7 Washington Chapter leadership revoked Defendants' authorization to manage the Chapter's social
8 media activity and revoked Defendants' authorization to serve as custodians of records.

9 45. At some point between March 12 and March 14, 2020, Defendants entered into an
10 unlawful agreement to misappropriate and shut down substantially all the internet presence of TST's
11 Washington Chapter toward the twin goals of forming a competitor organization and harming TST.

12 46. On March 14, 2020, Meeham exceeded authorization for the Allies page by
13 removing all TST-approved administrators except the other named Defendants, changing the name
14 to "Evergreen Memes for Queer Satanic Fiends," and posting the following manifesto:



1 47. Meeham, in conjunction with the other named Defendants, then began posting
2 material in violation of the Code of Conduct and in disregard of the revocation of authority entailed
3 in being removed from the position on the advisory council.

4 48. Sullivan explicitly recognized that Defendants had no authorization to access the
5 Allies page. On March 15, 2020, Sullivan publicly stated that he was no longer affiliated with TST.
6 **Exhibit 5.** A commentator suggested “Time to found your own,” to which Sullivan responded
7 “three steps ahead of you” and “we have a meme page here that we stole from TST: Evergreen
8 Memes for Queer Satanic Friends.” **Id.** at pp. 3-4.

9 49. Following Meeham’s usurpation of the Allies page, the Washington Chapterhead
10 removed all defendants from administrative access privileges to the remaining social media
11 accounts. More specifically, the Chapterhead removed all administrative privileges of Johnson,
12 Fishbaugh, Meeham, and Sullivan to the Facebook Chapter account and the Twitter and Google
13 accounts referenced herein.

14 50. On or around March 18, 2020, Johnson hacked the TST’s Twitter account, removed
15 all of TST’s approved administrators, replaced the approved administrators with his co-Defendants,
16 followed a number of extremist groups, and changed the description from “Washington State
17 Chapter of the Satanic Temple” to “Satan stands as the ultimate icon for selfless revolt. We oppose
18 irrational, unjust hierarchies like white supremacy, patriarchy, ableism, & cishet normality.”
19 Johnson took these actions despite having a subjective awareness that he no longer had authorization
20 to use TST’s Twitter account.

21 51. On March 20, 2020, despite having a subjective awareness that he no longer had
22 authorization to use TST’s Facebook Chapter page, Johnson took control of the Chapter page by
23 removing all TST-approved administrators, modifying the cover page without approval, and posting
24 a three-page manifesto. The manifesto, as it looked as of the original complaint, is attached and
25 incorporated as **Exhibit 6** (the archive reflects Central time). Originally, the manifesto was posted
26 with the original trade dress of TST.

1 52. Broadly, the manifesto levied false claims that TST leadership is cozy with the alt-
2 right, are white supremacists, are generally insufficiently leftist for Johnson’s preference, and does
3 not conform to Johnson’s impression of Satanism. Posting the manifesto exceeded Johnson’s grant
4 of authority as defined in the Code of Conduct, disregarded the revocation of authority entailed in
5 being removed from the position on the advisory council, and disregarded the explicit revocation of
6 authority entailed in having his administrative access to the Chapter page removed.

7 53. On March 20 at 11:29 pm, the Chapter’s media liaison emailed Johnson a cease and
8 desist instruction, stating “I’d like you to return the Facebook page back to us please.” **Exhibit 7**

9 54. Johnson ignored the email and did not return the Facebook page to TST.

10 55. Instead, Johnson spent the next couple of days posting links and commentary from
11 the Chapter page, all with the general, and false, theme that TST leaders are incompetent fascists.
12 See **Exhibit 8** (posts and commentary in excess of authorization). The links and commentary all
13 exceeded Johnson’s grant of authority as defined in the Code of Conduct, disregarded the revocation
14 of authority entailed in being removed from the position on the advisory council, disregarded the
15 explicit revocation of authority entailed in having his administrative access to the Chapter page
16 removed, and disregarded the explicit cease and desist demand referenced in ¶ 54.

17 56. On March 20 at 11:36 pm, Fishbaugh attempted to change the password to the
18 Chapter’s Google-based email account by changing the recovery email and changing the phone
19 number. This ignored the revocation of authority entailed in being removed from the position on
20 the advisory council and disregarded the explicit withdrawal of authority entailed in removing her
21 administrative access.

22 57. On March 22 at 3:08 pm, Johnson modified the name of the Chapter page from “The
23 Satanic Temple Washington” to “Satanic Washington State – Archived Temple Chapter” and
24 modified the profile picture to replace TST-specific iconography with “antifa” symbolism. These
25 modifications disregarded the revocation of authority entailed in being removed from the position
26 on the advisory council, disregarded the explicit revocation of authorization entailed in having his

1 social media administrative access revoked, and disregarded the explicit cease and desist demands
2 referenced in ¶¶ 45.

3 58. By operation of his removal as a member of the advisory council, Sullivan’s control
4 over original signed copies of membership agreements, cloud-based trade secret documentation,
5 became unauthorized.

6 59. Of importance to this action, Sullivan had, and continues to have, exclusive control
7 over membership enrollment and application documents and background check documents for
8 prospective new members (to exclude felons from membership), both of which are paper
9 documents. Sullivan also had, and continues to have, an electronic database of the membership, as
10 well as their contact information.

11 60. TST opposes the use or threat of violence as a mechanism for control.

12 61. The Chapter page maintains its original URL:
13 <https://www.facebook.com/TheSatanicTempleWashington/>.

14 62. As of the original complaint, TST’s Washington Chapter lost between 20 and 30
15 members because of Johnson’s false claims published to the Chapter page.

16 63. Facebook refused to correct the matter, mislabeling the issue as a “Page admin
17 issue” to the exclusion of “infringements of your legal rights.”

18 64. One week prior to the original complaint, this time through counsel, TST
19 reiterated the legal theories at play to Facebook and to Johnson. More particularly, On March 23,
20 2020, Matthew Kezhaya (TST’s outside general counsel) issued a demand letter to Johnson which
21 threatened this very litigation unless he “permanently relinquish[ed] full control” of the Chapter
22 page “by 4:00 PM Central Time on March 24, 2020.” **Exhibit 9**

23 65. Johnson ignored the letter and, together with his co-Defendants, continued to
24 maintain exclusive control over the Chapter page. In so doing, Johnson and his co-Defendants
25 disregarded the revocation of authority entailed in being removed from their positions on the
26 advisory council, disregarded the explicit revocation of authorization entailed in having their social

1 media administrative access revoked, and disregarded the explicit cease and desist demands
2 referenced in ¶¶ 45 and 64.

3 66. Facebook did not respond and did not return control of the Chapter page until after
4 the original complaint. See Exhibit 2.

5 67. Defendants simply ignored all communications, from counsel and TST alike.

6 68. TST was able to recover the Twitter account and the email account through
7 Twitter and Google, respectively.

8 **III. CAUSES OF ACTION**

9 **Count 1:**

10 **CFAA violation**

11 69. TST re-alleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations.

12 70. The CFAA provides a civil cause of action when a Defendant knowingly accesses a
13 “protected computer” by “exceeding authorized access,” which causes a cumulative “loss” of at
14 least \$5,000. See 18 U.S.C. § 1030(g), (c)(4)(A)(i)(I). Or, in the case of an attempted violation, the
15 successful violation would cause at least \$5,000 in “loss.” Ibid.

16 71. A “computer,” is broadly defined as any device for processing or storing data. 18
17 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(1).

18 72. A “protected computer” is a “computer” which is “used in or affecting interstate or
19 foreign commerce or communication.” 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(2)(B).

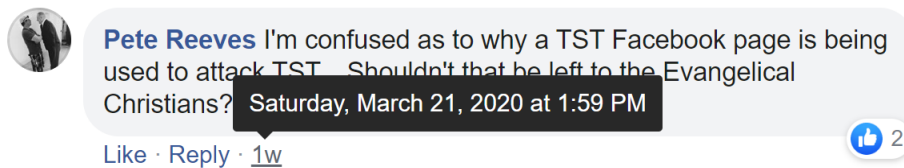
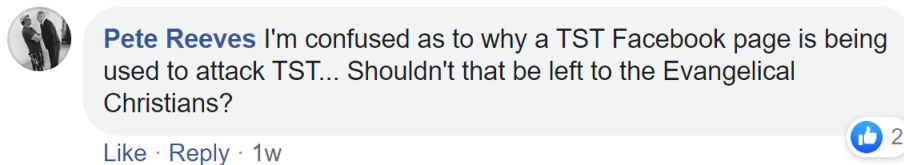
20 73. Websites have been recognized as a “protected computer” within the meaning of the
21 CFAA. See United States v. Drew, 259 F.R.D. 449, 457-58 (C.D. Cal. 2009).

22 74. A defendant “exceeds authorized access” by accessing a computer “with
23 authorization and to use such access to obtain or alter information in the computer that the accesser
24 is not entitled so to obtain or alter.” 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(6).

25 75. A “loss” is “any reasonable cost to any victim, including the cost of responding to
26 an offense, conducting a damage assessment, and restoring the data, program, system, or

1 information to its condition prior to the offense, and any revenue lost, cost incurred, or other
 2 consequential damages incurred because of interruption of service.” 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(11).

3 76. As described above, Defendants wrongfully and intentionally by exceeding their
 4 authorized access, perpetrated fraud upon TST and its membership, as well as any who happened
 5 upon the offending posts, by posting under the misappropriated identity of TST. Perfectly
 6 encapsulating the issue, one commenter expressed confusion on March 21, stating:



14 See <https://www.facebook.com/TheSatanicTempleWashington/posts/2908426992513671>

15 77. There is a cognizable dollar value to social media accounts. Preliminary estimates
 16 of the “loss” related to the misappropriation of the Chapter page is \$33,689.70, plus \$1,037.52 for
 17 the Allies page. The Twitter page, if successfully misappropriated, would have lost \$8,246.70. The
 18 aggregate sum being \$42,973.92—well in excess of the \$5,000 jurisdictional requirement.

19 78. Defendants were aware that the social media accounts had an economic value to
 20 TST. The social media accounts were the primary means for TST to communicate with the general
 21 public and TST’s supporters, and those communications help to foster the kind of relationship that
 22 results in charitable donations to support TST’s organizational purposes. By depriving TST of its
 23 social media accounts, Defendants intended to diminish those donations and divert donations to their
 24 competitor organization, provisionally named “The Satanic Temple 2: Electric Boogaloo.” Exhibit
 25 3 at p. 4.

26 79. Further compounding the losses are TST’s attorney’s fees for investigating this

1 matter, entering futile demands for corrective action: both of Facebook and from Defendants, and
2 drafting this complaint. TST will continue to incur losses in the costs and fees related to this lawsuit.
3 TST's costs and attorney's fees well exceed the \$6,000 incurred in researching and drafting the
4 original complaint.

5 80. TST has incurred, and continues to incur, reputation losses from the
6 misappropriation of its Facebook pages. These reputation losses are irreparable by money damages.

7 81. Based on the foregoing, TST is entitled to injunctive relief in the form of a permanent
8 injunction enjoining Defendants from accessing any of TST's "protected computers" (i.e. any
9 internet-based media) under threat of contempt, economic damages of at least \$48,973.92, and costs
10 and attorney's fees to be computed after entry of the decree.

11 **Count 2:**

12 **Tortious interference**

13 82. TST re-alleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations.

14 83. TST maintains ongoing business relationships with Facebook, importantly to
15 include the Chapter page and Allies page.

16 84. There is an economic benefit for TST in having a ubiquitous platform to interact
17 with members and prospective members in the convenience of their homes and wherever they carry
18 their smartphones. Namely, with increased awareness comes increased membership and donations
19 which create a positive feedback loop.

20 85. At the relevant time, Defendants had subjective knowledge of the business
21 relationship between Facebook and TST. Facebook is well-known as a separate company from the
22 organizations that have profiles on its proprietary network.

23 86. Defendants intentionally and with an improper motive acted to sever the Washington
24 Chapter's relationships with Facebook by misappropriating the two websites for the twin goals of
25 harming the Washington Chapter, and TST at large, and creating a competitor organization.

26 87. Defendants were aware that the social media accounts had an economic value to

1 TST. The social media accounts were the primary means for TST to communicate with the general
2 public and TST's supporters, and those communications help to foster the kind of relationship that
3 results in charitable donations to support TST's organizational purposes. By depriving TST of its
4 social media accounts, Defendants intended to diminish those donations and divert donations to their
5 competitor organization, provisionally named "The Satanic Temple 2: Electric Boogaloo." Exhibit
6 3 at p. 4.

7 88. Defendants' interference with TST's social media presence was wrongful beyond
8 the interference itself. Defendants abused TST's social media presence as a channel to publish
9 derogatory messages directly to TST's intended audience. The contemplated and intentional
10 purpose of so doing was to diminish TST's membership and donation base.

11 89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, TST has suffered
12 substantial economic injury and loss of business opportunity and has incurred attorney's fees and
13 other costs in attempting to remedy the situation.

14 90. Based on the foregoing, TST is entitled to injunctive relief in the form of a permanent
15 injunction enjoining Defendants from accessing any of TST's "protected computers" under threat
16 of contempt, punitive damages, and costs and attorney's fees to be computed after entry of the
17 decree.

18 **Count 4:**

19 **Trespass to chattels**

20 91. TST re-alleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations.

21 92. Trespass to chattels is the intentional interference with a party's personal property
22 without justification that deprives the owner of possession or use. G&G Closed Cir. Events, LLC
23 v. Single, LLC, No. C18-1295JLR, 2020 WL 5815050, at *4 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 30, 2020) (citing
24 Restatement (Second) of Torts § 217).

25 93. The first chattel at issue is TST's possessory interest in Facebook's computer
26 network which manifested through the internet as the Chapter page and the Allies page.

1 **Conversion**

2 100. TST re-alleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations.

3 101. Conversion is the act of “willfully interfering with any chattel, without lawful
4 justification, whereby any person entitled thereto is deprived of the possession of it. In re Mastro,
5 No. 09-16841-MLB, 2017 WL 2889659, at *13 (Bankr. W.D. Wash. July 6, 2017) (citing Public
6 Util. Dist. No. 1 v. Wash. Public Power Supply Sys., 104 Wn.2d 353, 378 (Wash. 1985)).

7 102. “Willful” means “intentional” but not necessarily “malicious.” Id. (citing Schilling
8 v. Radio Holdings, Inc., 136 Wn.2d 152, 159–60 (Wash. 1998)) (citations omitted).

9 103. Malicious intent is not an element of conversion and good faith is not a defense. Id.
10 (citing Brown v. Brown, 157 Wn. App. 803, 818, (2010)).

11 104. Trespass to chattels differs from conversion as a matter of degree. See Intel Corp.
12 v. Hamidi, 30 Cal. 4th 1342, 1350, 71 P.3d 296, 302 (2003) (“Dubbed by Prosser the ‘little brother
13 of conversion,’ the tort of trespass to chattels allows recovery for interferences with possession of
14 personal property ‘not sufficiently important to be classed as conversion, and so to compel the
15 defendant to pay the full value of the thing with which he has interfered’); see also Damiano v. Lind,
16 163 Wash. App. 1017 at *5 (2011) (“Trespass to chattels is something less than a conversion.”)
17 (unpublished opinion, but the Court “may consider unpublished state decisions, even though such
18 opinions have no precedential value.” Emps. Ins. of Wausau v. Granite State Ins. Co., 330 F.3d
19 1214, 1220 (9th Cir. 2003)).

20 105. The same chattels are at issue in this Conversion claim as the Trespass to Chattels
21 claim. Both are included because Washington courts tend to discuss both in tandem. E.g. Damiano,
22 above; see also Sexton v. Brown, 147 Wash. App. 1005 (2008).

23 **IV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

24 **WHEREFORE**, in addition to all other relief to which the Court finds TST entitled,
25 TST prays for orders as follows:

26 (1) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, immediately return full control to counsel for

1 Plaintiff under threat of contempt: all TST materials, whether in paper or electronic format,
2 including without limitation: all signed agreements, all membership listings, all internal policies and
3 procedures, all governance documentation, any branding materials, and any other document created
4 by or for the benefit of TST.

5 (2) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, permanently refrain from accessing any
6 administrative function of any internet-based medium, including without limitation any
7 social media accounts, email accounts, or document storage accounts, created by or for
8 the benefit of TST.

9 (3) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay economic to Plaintiff in the amount of
10 \$42,973.92.

11 (4) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay statutory damages to Plaintiff in the
12 amount of \$100,000.

13 (5) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay punitive damages to Plaintiff in an
14 amount to be determined at trial.

15 (6) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay costs and attorney's fees to Plaintiff in
16 an amount to be determined after trial.

17 (7) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay prejudgment and postjudgment interest
18 until paid in full.

19
20 Respectfully submitted this 29th day of March, 2021.

21 LYBECK PEDREIRA & JUSTUS, PLLC

22 By: /s/ Benjamin Justus
23 Benjamin Justus (#38855)
24 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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And: /s/ Matthew A. Kezhaya
Matthew A. Kezhaya (AR#2014161), admitted pro hac vice
Attorney for Plaintiff
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 29th day of March, 2021, I electronically filed the foregoing
FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF with the
Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all
parties of record.

Dated at Seattle, Washington, the 29th day of March, 2021.

By: /s/ Benjamin Justus
Benjamin Justus