

HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

“AMY”,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOSHUA OSMUN KENNEDY

Defendant.

CONSOLIDATED

LEAD CASE NO. C13-17 RAJ

MEMBER CASE NO. C13-762 RAJ

ORDER

This matter comes before the court on its order to show cause why this case should not be stayed (Dkt. # 53), and the motions for writ of attachment filed by plaintiffs “Amy”¹ and “Vicky” prior to consolidation² (Dkt. # 31; Case No. 13-762, Dkt. # 8). The court ordered the parties to show cause why this case should not be stayed to determine whether the proximate cause requirement³ in 18 U.S.C. § 2259 attaches to plaintiffs’ civil claim for damages under 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252A and 2255. Dkt. # 53.

¹ “Amy” and “Vicky” are pseudonyms for victims depicted in child pornography images.

² The court will address Amy and Vicky as “plaintiffs” since their cases have been consolidated.

³ The Ninth Circuit has held that section 2259 contains a proximate cause requirement to all kinds of losses described in § 2259(b)(3), but the Fifth Circuit disagreed, finding that the proximate cause requirement only applies to the catchall category of “other losses” in section 2259(b)(3)(F). *Contrast United States v. Kennedy*, 643 F.3d 1251, 1261 (9th Cir. 2011) *with In re Unknown*, 697 F.3d 306, 329 (5th Cir. 2012). The Supreme Court granted certiorari from the

1 Having reviewed the parties' responses to the order to show cause, the briefing
2 regarding prejudgment writ of attachment, evidence, and the record herein, and having
3 held a hearing to provide defendant with the opportunity to show cause why a writ of
4 attachment should not issue, the court declines to enter a stay and grants the motions for
5 prejudgment writ of attachment.

6 **A. No Stay is Warranted**

7 In determining whether all losses under section 2259 require a showing of
8 proximate cause, the Ninth Circuit and Fifth Circuit relied on the statutory text. *See*
9 *Kennedy*, 643 F.3d at 1260-61; *In re Unknown*, 697 F.3d at 316. Section 2259(b)(3)
10 defines the term "full amount of the victim's losses," and includes, among other things,
11 "any other losses suffered by the victim as a proximate result of the offense." 18 U.S.C.
12 § 2259(b)(3)(F). The *Kennedy* court noted that it has interpreted section 2259(b)(3) "as
13 allowing restitution only for losses that were 'proximately' caused by the defendant's
14 conduct." *Kennedy*, 643 F.3d at 1261 (citing *United States v. Laney*, 189 F.3d 954, 965
15 (9th Cir. 1999)). The Fifth Circuit came to a different conclusion and held that the
16 proximate result language is limited to the category of "other losses" found in section
17 2259(b)(3)(F). *In re Unknown*, 697 F.3d at 318-19.

18 In contrast to section 2259(b)(3)(F), sections 2255 and 2252A(f) do not contain
19 the term "proximate." Section 2255 provides:

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21 Any person who, while a minor, was a victim of a violation of section . . .
22 2252A . . . of this title and who suffers personal injury as a result of such a
23 violation, regardless of whether the injury occurred while such person was
24 a minor, may sue in any appropriate United States District Court and shall
recovery the actual damages such person sustains and the cost of the suit,
including reasonable attorney's fee. Any person as described in the

25
26 Fifth Circuit case to determine the causal relationship between the defendant's conduct and the
27 victim's harm or damages that the government or victim must establish to recover restitution
under section 2259.

1 proceeding sentence shall be deemed to have sustained damages of no less
2 than \$150,000 in value.

3 18 U.S.C. § 2255(a). Section 2252A(f) provides that “[a]ny person aggrieved by reason
4 of” possessing and transporting child pornography “may commence a civil action” and
5 seek “compensatory and punitive damages” and “the costs of the civil action and
6 reasonable fees for attorneys and expert witnesses.” 18 U.S.C. § 2252A(f).

7 While there appears to be some causal connection necessary in Section 2252A(f)
8 (“by reason of”) and section 2255 (“as a result of”), neither of these sections explicitly
9 require proximate cause as required by section 2259 (“as a proximate result of”). Where
10 “Congress includes particular language in one section of a statute but omits it in another
11 section of the same Act, it is generally presumed that Congress acts intentionally and
12 purposefully in the disparate inclusion or exclusion. *Russello v. United States*, 464 U.S.
13 16, 23 (1983). Accordingly, the court presumes that Congress acted intentionally in
14 omitting the term “proximate” in reference to civil damages available to victims of child
15 pornography.

16 The court finds that the Supreme Court’s resolution of the circuit split on whether
17 proximate cause is required to demonstrate all losses to award restitution under section
18 2259 will have no affect on this court’s determination regarding whether plaintiffs are
19 entitled to civil damages under section 2255 and 2252A(f). Accordingly, the court
20 declines to enter a stay.

21 **B. Motions for Prejudgment Writ of Attachment**

22 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 64 provides: “At the commencement of and
23 throughout an action, every remedy available that, under the law of the state where the
24 court is located, provides for seizing a person or property to secure satisfaction of the
25 potential judgment. But a federal statute governs to the extent it applies.” Fed. R. Civ.
26 Proc. 64(a). To prevail on a motion for issuance of prejudgment writ of attachment,
27 plaintiffs must establish that (1) there is probable cause to believe that the alleged

1 statutory ground for attachment exists, and (2) the probable validity of the claims. RCW
2 6.25.070(1); *see L.C. v. Gilbert*, Case No. C09-5586 BHS, 2010 WL 2650603 (W.D.
3 Wash. 2010).

4 1. Probable Cause regarding Statutory Grounds for Attachment

5 Under Washington law, a plaintiff may obtain a prejudgment writ of garnishment
6 if the writ is issued for a purpose other than garnishing a defendant's earnings "(a) on the
7 ground that an attachment has been issued in accordance with chapter 6.25 RCW, (b) on
8 the ground that the plaintiff sues on a debt that is due and owing and unpaid, or (c) on one
9 or more of the grounds for issuance of attachment stated in RCW 6.25.030 or 6.25.040."
10 RCW 6.26.010. Section 6.25.030 allows the court to issue a writ of attachment on the
11 grounds that, among others, "the damages for which the action is brought are for injuries
12 arising from the commission of some felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor[.]"
13 RCW 6.25.030(9). Additionally, the plaintiff or someone on plaintiff's behalf must apply
14 for a writ of attachment by affidavit,

15 alleging that the attachment is not sought and the action is not prosecuted to
16 hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the defendant and also alleging that
17 affiant has reason to believe and does not believe the following, together
18 with specific facts on which affiant's belief in the allegations is based: (a)
19 That the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff (specifying the nature of the
20 claim and the amount of such indebtedness over and above all just credits
and offsets), and (b) that one or more of the grounds stated in RCW
6.25.030 for issuance of a writ of attachment exists.

21 RCW 6.25.060.

22 The Washington Supreme Court has held that the statute is broad and general.
23 *Buob v. Ochs*, 33 Wn. 2d 732, 734, 207 P.2d 189 (Wn. 1949). The Washington Supreme
24 Court has also interpreted the term "indebtedness" broadly to encompass tort cases,
25 equity cases, or cases involving unliquidated claims. *Id.* at 734-35.

26 Here, plaintiffs seek civil damages for personal injuries resulting from Kennedy's
27 possession and transportation of child pornography, a felony. The court finds that the

1 claims alleged here fall within the term “indebtedness” as interpreted broadly by the
2 Washington Supreme Court. Defendant does not challenge the remaining requirements
3 of the statute, but rather focuses on RCW 6.25.040. However, RCW 6.26.010 makes
4 clear that there are a number of alternate grounds by which prejudgment attachment may
5 be sought. Plaintiffs have satisfied the requirements for one of those grounds under
6 RCW 6.25.030.⁴

7 Accordingly, the court finds probable cause that statutory grounds for issuing a
8 prejudgment writ of attachment exists.

9 2. Probable Validity of Claim

10 Defendant also argues that plaintiff has not proven the “probable validity” of her
11 claim, citing RCW 6.25.060. However, that section does not contain any requirement to
12 establish probable validity. Rather, RCW 6.25.070(3) contains the probable validity
13 language. Defendant does not dispute (1) the “fact that Mr. Kennedy was found guilty of
14 possession and transportation of pornographic images of” Amy and Vicky, (2) the fact
15 that Amy and Vicky are “victims” of the Defendant’s criminal offense within the
16 meaning of the applicable criminal statute, or (3) the fact that Amy and Vicky have been
17 damaged by the sexual abuse and exploitation they suffered. Dkt. # 37 at 5; Case No. 13-
18 762, Dkt. # 16 at 5. Defendant even concedes that “at best” Kennedy’s “actions were the
19 cause of the generalized harm that [they] suffered, not that the Defendant’s actions were a
20 material and proximate cause of [their] losses. Dkt. # 37 at 6; Case No. 13-762, Dkt. # 16
21 at 6. Nevertheless, defendant argues that plaintiffs have failed to introduce any evidence
22 of a causal connection between Mr. Kennedy’s conduct and any specific loss incurred or
23 damage suffered by them. *Id.* at 5.

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26 ⁴ The court has already found that section 2252A and 2255 do not require a showing of
27 proximate cause. Accordingly, the court has not addressed defendant’s argument regarding
proximate cause.

1 Unfortunately for Kennedy, the court has already found that the section 2252A(f)
2 and 2255 do not require proximate cause, and the court is persuaded by the reasoning of
3 the Sixth Circuit, and adopts it here. *Doe v. Boland*, 698 F.3d 877 (6th Cir. 2012), *cert*
4 *denied*, 133 S.Ct. 2825 (2013). In *Boland*, plaintiffs sued defendant under section
5 2252A(f) and 2255 for personal injury damages as a result of morphed pornographic
6 images created and shared by Boland with court staff and parties to litigation. 698 F.3d
7 at 880. Boland conceded that he violated section 2252A and that the plaintiffs were
8 considered victims under section 2255. *Id.* The question left for the court was whether
9 plaintiffs suffered a resulting “personal injury.” The court concluded that they did:
10 “Like a defamatory statement, pornography injures a child’s reputation and emotional
11 well-being, and violates the individual interest in avoiding disclosure of personal
12 matters.” *Id.* (quoting *Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coal.*, 535 U.S. 234, 249 (2002) and *New*
13 *York v. Ferber*, 458 U.S. 747, 759 n.10 (1982)) (internal quotations and citations
14 omitted). “And like defamation, those harms are ‘personal injuries.’” *Id.* at 881.

15 Amy and Vicky were real children with legally protected interests in their
16 reputations. *Id.* at 882. They were real victims of child sex abuse and child pornography.
17 Every day of her life, Amy lives “in constant fear that someone will see [her] picture and
18 recognize [her] and that [she] will be humiliated all over again.” Dkt. # 32-2 (Ex. 2 to
19 Marsh Decl.). Vicky has also been traumatized by the knowledge that images of her rape
20 are being circulated, causing her paranoia, wondering whether people she knows have
21 seen the images, and by the fact that some individuals who have seen the images have
22 tried to contact her. Case No. 13-762, Dkt. # 8-5 (Ex. 3 to Hepburn Decl.). At this early
23 stage of the litigation, it appears to the court, based on the victim statements, Kennedy’s
24 admissions in the criminal proceeding, and Kennedy’s concession regarding the
25 generalized harm caused by his actions, that every time Kennedy shared those
26 pornographic images, Kennedy invaded those interests and harmed their emotional well-
27 being and reputation.

1 It is true that most tort plaintiffs “must show the amount of their damages. But §
2 2255 is no ordinary cause of action. The statute declares that any victim ‘shall be
3 deemed to have sustained damages of no less than \$150,000 in value.’” *Boland*, 698 F.3d
4 at 882 (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 2255(a)). “The point of a minimum-damages requirement is
5 to allow victims of child pornography to recover *without* having to endure potentially
6 damaging damages hearings. Were it otherwise, a fresh damages hearing might inflict
7 fresh wounds, *increasing* the child’s suffering *and* increasing the compensatory damages
8 to which she is entitled.” *Id.* (emphasis in original). Congress could rationally conclude
9 that all children depicted in child pornography “are seriously injured and deserve a high
10 threshold amount of damages.” *Id.* “Once a child has shown she was the victim of a sex
11 crime, there is little point in forcing her to prove an amount of damages, only to have the
12 court disregard that figure and award the statutory minimum.” *Id.* at 883. Plaintiffs are,
13 of course, free to prove an amount of damages, as section 2252A(f) does not contain a
14 minimum damages award. However, they are not required to do so under section 2255.

15 Accordingly, the court finds that plaintiffs have demonstrated the probable validity
16 of their claims.

17 3. Fourteenth Amendment

18 Defendant also argues that the fact that section 2252 sets a minimum award of
19 \$150,000 violates the Fourteenth Amendment’s prohibition on the imposition of grossly
20 excessive or arbitrary punishments on a tortfeasor. Dkt. # 37 at 6. The court presumes
21 that defendant intended to cite section 2255, which sets the \$150,000 minimum, rather
22 than section 2252, which provides no remedy for civil damages.⁵
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26 ⁵ Section 2252A(f) provides the civil damages remedy that plaintiffs seek. The court
27 notes that defendant has not challenged the constitutionality of section 2252A(f), the plaintiffs’
second claim for relief.

1 The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits states from imposing grossly excessive or
2 arbitrary punishments on tortfeasors. *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Campbell*, 538
3 U.S. 408, 416 (2003). Compensatory damages are intended to redress the concrete loss
4 that a plaintiff has suffered by reason of defendant’s wrongful conduct. *Id.* By contrast,
5 punitive damages serve a broader function aimed at deterrence and retribution. *Id.*

6 Here, the \$150,000 minimum damages are deemed to be the “actual damages”
7 sustained, not punitive damages. 18 U.S.C. § 2255(a). As stated above, the court is
8 persuaded by the reasoning of the Sixth Circuit:

9 The point of a minimum-damages requirement is to allow victims of child
10 pornography to recover *without* having to endure potentially damaging
11 damages hearings. Were it otherwise, a fresh damages hearing might inflict
12 fresh wounds, *increasing* the child’s suffering *and* increasing the
13 compensatory damages to which she is entitled. . . . Once a child has shown
14 she was a victim of a sex crime, there is little point in forcing her to prove
15 an amount of damages, only to have the court disregard that figure and
16 award the statutory minimum.

17 *Boland*, 698 F.3d at 882. While plaintiffs are certainly free to prove an amount of
18 damages in excess of \$150,000, they are not required to do so and simply seeking the
19 statutory minimum for actual damages does not run afoul of the Fourteenth Amendment.

20 4. Seventh Amendment

21 Defendant also argues that the statutory minimum violates Kennedy’s Seventh
22 Amendment right to a jury trial. Dkt. # 37 at 7-9. As an initial matter, the court finds
23 that the Seventh Amendment⁶ right to a civil jury trial applies here to plaintiffs’ claims
24 seeking damages for injuries caused by wrongful conduct because the remedy of damages
25 is the traditional form of relief granted by the common law courts. *See In re U.S. Fin.*

26 ⁶ The Seventh Amendment provides: “In suits at common law, where the value in
27 controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact
tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according
to the rules of common law.” U.S. Const. amend. VII.

1 *Sec. Lit.*, 609 F.2d 411, 422, 423 (9th Cir. 1979) (“it is too obvious to be doubted that the
2 constitutional right to a jury trial attaches to statutory causes of action as long as they
3 involve legal rights and remedies.”). Additionally, the Ninth Circuit has held that “there
4 is no right to a jury trial when the judge awards the minimum statutory damages.”
5 *GoPets LTD v. Hise*, 657 F.3d 1024, 1034 (9th Cir. 2011). Here, if plaintiffs decide to
6 seek the statutory minimum of \$150,000 for their section 2255 claim, then defendant is
7 not entitled to a jury trial. If plaintiffs decide to seek an amount greater than the
8 minimum or seek damages under section 2252A(f), then defendant is entitled to a jury
9 trial. Accordingly, the \$150,000 statutory minimum does not violate the Seventh
10 Amendment.

11 5. Bond

12 Defendant also argues that a bond of only \$500 is not authorized by statute or
13 reasonable. Amy requested a \$500 bond. Dkt. # 31 at 12.

14 Before a writ of attachment issues, plaintiff must execute and file with the clerk a
15 surety bond in an amount no less than \$3,000 in the superior court or \$500 in the district
16 court, and double the amount for which plaintiff demands judgment, or such other
17 amount as the court shall fix “conditional that the plaintiff will prosecute the action
18 without delay and will pay all costs that may be adjudged to the defendant, and all
19 damages that the defendant may sustain by reason of the writ of attachment or of
20 additional writs issued[.]” RCW 6.25.080.

21 Here, this court is the functional equivalent of the state superior court, so the
22 minimum bond would be \$3,000. Plaintiffs have indicated that they seek at least
23 \$150,000.⁷ The court believes that a \$300,000 bond, as defendant requests, for victims of
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26 ⁷ Plaintiffs seek to attach a floating houseboat and the real property on which it sits
27 located at 3236 ½ Portage Bay Pl. E., Seattle, WA 98102 (Tax Parcel No. #B3-4200-069589-04
& 408880-1450-03) (Dkt. # 37-1 at 5).

1 child pornography is so cost-prohibitive that it would result in the inability of virtually
2 any victim of child pornography to attach any property of a defendant. Such a result
3 would fly in the face of the very statutes that provide a civil remedy for these vulnerable
4 victims if defendants have the ability to creatively move assets to become judgment-
5 proof. Section 6.25.080 provides a remedy for defendant if plaintiffs delay prosecution
6 of this action and for costs sustained by defendant by reason of the writ. The court is
7 cognizant of the fact that Kennedy shares equal ownership in the houseboat with his
8 mother, and that they are currently attempting to sell that property. However, the court
9 believes that attachment of the entire property is necessary to prevent transfer of
10 Kennedy's interest in the property for less than market value. The court is open to
11 proposals from the parties regarding a procedure to quash the writ of attachment in the
12 event that a purchase and sale agreement is entered into between Kennedy and his mother
13 and a buyer for fair market value, and to attach Kennedy's portion⁸ of the sale proceeds.
14 The court expects the parties to meet and confer before filing any such future motions,
15 preferably, using the expedited procedure available in Local Civil Rule 37(a)(2)(I) if the
16 parties cannot come to an agreement to file a stipulation.

17 Accordingly, the court exercises its discretion in entering a nominal bond of
18 \$3,000.

19 6. RCW 6.25.170

20 Defendant's final argument is that plaintiffs have not made the requisite showing
21 under RCW 6.25.170 to obtain additional discovery of his other assets. However,
22 plaintiffs have not moved the court for examination of defendant as to his property.
23 Accordingly, the court need not address this argument.
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27 ⁸ Kennedy represents that he has a one-half equal share in the property.

1 **C. Conclusion**

2 For all the foregoing reasons, the court declines to impose a stay, and GRANTS
3 plaintiffs' motions for writ of attachment for the Portage Bay property, which consists of
4 real and personal property. The Clerk is DIRECTED to issue the Writs of Attachment,
5 and the United States Marshal may immediately execute them. Plaintiffs are ORDERED
6 to deposit a bond in the total amount of \$3,000 to the Clerk of Court no later than
7 November 8, 2013.

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9 Dated this 1st day of November, 2013.

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12 The Honorable Richard A. Jones
13 United States District Judge
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