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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT SEATTLE

8 CASE NO. 2:23-cv-1372

9 *IN RE*: AMAZON RETURN POLICY  
10 LITIGATION

11 ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
12 DISMISS

13  
14 **1. INTRODUCTION**

15 This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Amazon.com, Inc.’s Partial  
16 Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims for money had and received, unjust enrichment,  
17 promissory estoppel, and conversion. Dkt. No. 62. Having reviewed the papers  
18 submitted in support of and opposition to the motion, and the relevant legal  
19 authorities, the Court DENIES the motion for the reasons stated below.

20 **2. BACKGROUND**

21 This case involves Amazon’s “advanced refund policy,” which is a portion of  
22 its overall return policy. Under the advanced refund policy, a consumer will receive  
23 a refund before Amazon physically receives the returned item. Dkt. No. 58

1 (amended complaint) at 5–6. For instance, a consumer may drop off an item for  
2 return shipping at one of Amazon’s designated return kiosks and receive a refund at  
3 that point. *Id.* at 6. But if the item does not make it back to Amazon, Amazon will  
4 re-charge the consumer’s credit card on file for the item’s full price. *Id.* at 6.

5 Plaintiffs allege that they properly returned their items and received  
6 advanced refunds, but Amazon subsequently charged them again anyway. *Id.* at 3.  
7 Plaintiffs have sued Amazon for breach of contract, violating the duty of good faith  
8 and fair dealing, violating the Washington Consumer Protection Act, money had  
9 and received, unjust enrichment, promissory estoppel, and conversion. *Id.* at 37–39.  
10 Amazon moves to dismiss Plaintiffs’ quasi-contract claims and conversion claim.  
11 Having reviewed the record, the pleadings, and the relevant law, the Court is fully  
12 informed and denies the motion for the reasons below.

### 13 3. DISCUSSION

#### 14 3.1 Legal standard.

15 “A Rule 12(b)(6) motion tests the legal sufficiency of a claim.” *Navarro v.*  
16 *Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). Dismissal is appropriate when the  
17 complaint “fail[s] to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
18 12(b)(6). To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must allege facts that  
19 “plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Whitaker v. Tesla Motors, Inc.*, 985  
20 F.3d 1173, 1176 (9th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009)).  
21 On a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, “[t]he issue is not whether a  
22 plaintiff will ultimately prevail but whether the claimant is entitled to offer  
23 evidence to support their claims.” *McGary v. Portland*, 386 F.3d 1259, 1261 (9th Cir.

2004) (quotation omitted). On a motion to dismiss, courts must take the complaint’s factual allegations as true and construe them “in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Arias v. Raimondo*, 860 F.3d 1185, 1189 (9th Cir. 2017); Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

### **3.2 The independent duty doctrine does not bar Plaintiffs’ conversion claim.**

Amazon argues that Plaintiffs’ conversion claim is barred by Washington’s independent duty doctrine because the duty to refund arises solely from the contract, not from an independent tort duty. The Court rejects this argument for several reasons.

“The independent duty doctrine is ‘an analytical tool used by the court to maintain the boundary between torts and contract.’” *Elcon Const., Inc. v. E. Washington Univ.*, 273 P.3d 965, 969 (Wash. 2012) (quoting *Eastwood v. Horse Harbor Found., Inc.*, 241 P.3d 1256, 1263 (Wash. 2010)). The doctrine provides that “[a]n injury ... is remediable in tort if it traces back to the breach of a tort duty arising independently of the terms of the contract.” *Id.* (quoting *Eastwood*, 241 P.3d at 1263). The Washington Supreme Court has specifically limited the application of the independent duty doctrine. In *Elcon Construction*, the court stated it had “applied the [independent duty] doctrine to a narrow class of cases, primarily limiting its application to claims arising out of construction on real property and real property sales,” and “directed lower courts not to apply the doctrine” beyond these contexts “unless and until [the Washington Supreme Court] has, based upon

1 considerations of common sense, justice, policy and precedent, decided otherwise.”  
2 *Id.* at 970.

3 This case, involving consumer purchases rather than real property or  
4 construction, falls outside the scope of cases in which the Washington Supreme  
5 Court has authorized application of the independent duty doctrine.

6 And even assuming the independent duty doctrine were to apply in this  
7 context, the duty not to wrongfully take or retain another’s property exists  
8 independently of any contractual relationship. Washington tort law establishes an  
9 independent duty not to steal—or convert—the belongings of another; it does so by  
10 providing a common-law cause of action for conversion. *See Fuji Food Prods. Inc. v.*  
11 *Occidental, LLC*, 2018 WL 6310090, at \*4 (“The tort of conversion involves willfully  
12 interfering with the property of another without lawful justification, resulting in the  
13 deprivation of the owner's right to possess his property.”). Thus, if the plaintiff  
14 establishes conversion, then liability and remedies flow from the common law tort of  
15 conversion, even if the plaintiff can show that she is entitled to the same remedies  
16 on a contract theory. *Id.* at \*6. As a result, the independent legal duty doctrine does  
17 not preclude the plaintiff’s conversion claim. *Id.*

18 Amazon cites an unpublished Washington Court of Appeals opinion, *Fuji*  
19 *Food Products, Inc. v. Occidental, LLC*, for the proposition that “the independent-  
20 duty doctrine barred a conversion claim . . . [where] the duty not to steal somebody  
21 else’s property related to the contractual duty arising out of the parties’ lease.” Dkt.  
22 No. 62 at 12 (citing *Fuji Food Prods.*, 2018 WL 6310090, at \*6). Contrary to  
23 Amazon’s characterization, *Fuji Food* actually supports Plaintiffs’ position, as the

1 court there held that a conversion claim was not barred by the independent duty  
2 doctrine because “the duty not to steal someone else's property is related to, but  
3 independent of, any duties in the parties’ [contract].” *Fuji Food Prods.*, 2018 WL  
4 6310090, at \*6–7. Thus, the Washington Court of Appeals confirmed that a plaintiff  
5 may seek recovery for “the same damages in tort and in contract” if the remedy  
6 stems from a different source of law—an independent legal duty. *Id.* (“The fact that  
7 Fuji sought the same damages in tort and contract is not the relevant inquiry.”).

8 Amazon’s other cited cases do not compel a different result. Those cases  
9 either applied the independent duty doctrine in contexts explicitly approved by the  
10 Washington Supreme Court, or they contradicted *Elcon*’s clear directive limiting the  
11 doctrine's application. This Court is bound by the Washington Supreme Court’s  
12 guidance on Washington law.

13 Plaintiffs have adequately alleged that Amazon stole money directly from  
14 their bank accounts and continues to possess it unlawfully. These allegations state  
15 a plausible claim for conversion that exists independently of the parties' contractual  
16 relationship.

17 Accordingly, the Court denies Amazon’s motion to dismiss the conversion  
18 claim.

### 19 **3.3 Plaintiffs may plead inconsistent claims in the alternative.**

20 Amazon moves to dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims for unjust enrichment, promissory  
21 estoppel, and money had and received, arguing these quasi-contract claims cannot  
22 coexist with Plaintiffs’ breach of contract claim. Dkt. No. 62 at 9 (collecting cases).

1 While it is true that a party to a valid express contract is generally bound by  
2 the provisions of that contract and may not disregard it to bring an action on an  
3 implied contract relating to the same matter, *Chandler v. Washington Toll Bridge*  
4 *Auth.*, 137 P.2d 97, 103 (Wash. 1943), this principle does not mandate dismissal at  
5 the pleading stage when claims are expressly pleaded in the alternative.

6 Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure explicitly permits parties to  
7 “state as many separate claims... as it has, regardless of consistency,” Fed. R. Civ.  
8 P. 8(d)(3), and to state claims “alternatively or hypothetically,” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
9 8(d)(2). *See also Marks v. UMG Recordings, Inc.*, Case No. 22-55453, 2023 WL  
10 4532774, at \*4 (9th Cir. July 13, 2023) (holding that under Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(d)(3),  
11 the plaintiff “was entitled to plead his rescission-and frustration-based declaratory  
12 relief claims in the alternative if his claim for breach of an implied contract failed,  
13 even though these claims were inconsistent with his breach of contract theory”).

14 Here, Plaintiffs have expressly plead their quasi-contract claims in the  
15 alternative:

16 Should it be determined for any reason that the parties’ contract is  
17 invalid, subject to avoidance, does not cover the parties’ dispute, or  
18 is otherwise ineffective to regulate the parties’ obligations, Plaintiffs  
allege this Count in the alternative to Counts I and II and in  
accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(d)(2).

19 [CITATION].

20 Under Rule 8(d)(2), “[i]f a party makes alternative statements,” like Plaintiffs  
21 did here, then “the pleading is sufficient if any one of them is sufficient.” Fed. R.  
22 Civ. P. 8(d)(2). Amazon’s reliance on cases dismissing quasi-contract claims is  
23 misplaced because those cases typically involve situations where: (1) the litigation

1 had progressed beyond the pleading stage; (2) the plaintiff failed to plead the claims  
2 in the alternative; or (3) the court had definitively determined that a valid,  
3 enforceable contract governed the parties' dispute. None of these circumstances  
4 exists here. Amazon does not challenge the sufficiency of Plaintiffs' primary  
5 contract claims under Rule 12(b)(6).

6 Amazon argues that Plaintiffs must affirmatively plead that the contract is  
7 invalid. This argument misunderstands the nature of alternative pleading.  
8 Plaintiffs need not take contradictory positions about the contract's validity; they  
9 need only preserve alternative legal theories in case developments during discovery  
10 reveal that the contract is invalid, unenforceable, or fails to address some aspect of  
11 the parties' dispute.

12 Accordingly, the Court denies Amazon's motion to dismiss the quasi-contract  
13 claims.

#### 14 4. CONCLUSION

15 In sum, Amazon's partial motion to dismiss (Dkt. No. 62) is DENIED. The  
16 Parties are ORDERED to submit an updated Joint Status Report by Monday, May  
17 12, 2025.

18  
19 Dated this 29th day of April, 2025.

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22 Jamal N. Whitehead  
23 United States District Judge