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HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

JILL ALEXANDER,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
BOEING COMPANY,  
  
Defendant.

CASE NO. C13-1369RAJ  
  
ORDER

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This matter comes before the court on defendant the Boeing Company’s motion for summary judgment. Dkt. # 27. Plaintiff Jill Alexander alleges causes of action for violation of the Washington Law Against Discrimination (“WLAD”) for failure to accommodate, failure to engage in the interactive process, disparate treatment, and wrongful termination, and violation of the Family and Medical Leave Act (“FMLA”) and the Washington Family Medical Leave Act (“WFMLA”) for interference with protected medical leave and wrongful termination. Dkt. # 7. This matter may be decided on the papers submitted. Accordingly, plaintiff’s request for oral argument is DENIED.

1 The court also DENIES plaintiff’s motion to strike Jeff Plant’s declaration in its  
2 entirety pursuant to Evidence Rule 408. Rule 408 provides that compromise offers and  
3 negotiations are not admissible to “prove or disprove the validity or amount of a disputed  
4 claim or to impeach by a prior inconsistent statement or a contradiction[.]” Fed. R. Evid.  
5 408(a). However, the court “may admit this evidence for another purpose[.]” Fed. R.  
6 Evid. 408(b). Plaintiff has not explained, and the court has not found, any assertion in  
7 Mr. Plant’s declaration that is offered to prove or disprove the validity or amount of a  
8 disputed claim or to impeach by a prior inconsistent statement or a contradiction. Dkt. #  
9 31.

10 Having reviewed the memoranda, evidence, and the record herein, the court  
11 DENIES defendant’s motion for summary judgment.

## 12 **II. BACKGROUND**

13 Plaintiff was employed with Boeing from 1996 to 2013. Dkt. # 40-4 (Alexander  
14 Decl.) ¶ 2. Since at least 2000, plaintiff’s managers knew that she had migraines and that  
15 she missed work due to her migraines. *Id.* ¶ 2. From approximately 2009 through 2012,  
16 plaintiff would telecommute sporadically because of her migraines, and beginning in  
17 2012, plaintiff’s migraines became more frequent. *Id.* ¶¶ 10-11. In April or May 2012,  
18 Boeing advised that employees could no longer work from home if they were sick or  
19 work partial or flexible days. *Id.* ¶ 12. In June 2012, plaintiff was advised for the first  
20 time that she could apply for FMLA leave to cover absences caused by her migraines.  
21 Dkt. # 30 (Sells Decl.) ¶ 7. Plaintiff took intermittent FMLA for the remainder of the  
22 year, but because she was no longer allowed to work partial or flexible days, her absences  
23 were far more frequent than they were before and her reviews suffered as a result. Dkt. #  
24 40-4 (Alexander Decl.) ¶¶ 11, 18. Additionally, plaintiff was disciplined for what Boeing  
25 deemed to be “unexcused” absences. Dkt. # 40-1 at 17-18, 24-25 (Ex. A to Weiss Decl.,  
26 Alexander Depo. at 85:3-86:24, 99:18-100:10); *id* at 39-40, 50 (Ex. B to Weiss Decl.,  
27

1 Williams Depo. at 41:20-42:5, 50:10-16); # 40-4 (Alexander Decl.) ¶¶ 19-20, 23. Boeing  
2 terminated plaintiff’s employment for “job abandonment” when she did not report to  
3 work from April 29 through May 2, 2013. Dkt. 30 (Sells Decl.) ¶¶ 18-23.

### 4 III. ANALYSIS

5 Summary judgment is appropriate if there is no genuine dispute as to any material  
6 fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
7 56(a). The moving party bears the initial burden of demonstrating the absence of a  
8 genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986).  
9 Where the moving party will have the burden of proof at trial, it must affirmatively  
10 demonstrate that no reasonable trier of fact could find other than for the moving party.  
11 *Soremekun v. Thrifty Payless, Inc.*, 509 F.3d 978, 984 (9th Cir. 2007). On an issue where  
12 the nonmoving party will bear the burden of proof at trial, the moving party can prevail  
13 merely by pointing out to the district court that there is an absence of evidence to support  
14 the non-moving party’s case. *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 325. If the moving party meets  
15 the initial burden, the opposing party must set forth specific facts showing that there is a  
16 genuine issue of fact for trial in order to defeat the motion. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby,*  
17 *Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 250 (1986). The court must view the evidence in the light most  
18 favorable to the nonmoving party and draw all reasonable inferences in that party’s favor.  
19 *Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Prods.*, 530 U.S. 133, 150-51 (2000).

#### 20 A. FMLA and WFMLA

21 “The FMLA creates two interrelated, substantive employee rights: first, the  
22 employee has a right to use a certain amount of leave for protected reasons, and second,  
23 the employee has a right to return to his or her job or an equivalent job after using  
24 protected leave.” *Bachelor v. Am. W. Airlines, Inc.*, 259 F.3d 1112, 1122 (9th Cir. 2001)  
25 (citing 29 U.S.C. §§ 2612(a), 2614(a)). “Congress intended that these new entitlements  
26 would set ‘a minimum labor standard for leave,’ in the tradition of statutes such as ‘the  
27

1 child labor laws, the minimum wage, Social Security, the safety and health laws, the  
2 pension and welfare benefit laws, and other labor laws that establish minimum standards  
3 for employment.” *Id.* “Implementing this objective, Congress made it unlawful for an  
4 employer to ‘interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of or the attempt to exercise,  
5 any right provided’ by the Act.” *Id.* (citing 29 U.S.C. § 2615(a)(1)). This prohibition  
6 encompasses an employer’s consideration of an employee’s use of FMLA-covered leave  
7 in making adverse employment decisions. *Id.* (citing 29 C.F.R. § 825.220(c):  
8 “[E]mployers cannot use the taking of FMLA leave as a negative factor in employment  
9 actions, such as hiring, promotions or disciplinary actions; nor can FMLA leave be  
10 counted under ‘no fault’ attendance policies.”) (emphasis omitted). A plaintiff may prove  
11 that the taking of FMLA-protected leave constituted a negative factor in the decision to  
12 terminate him or her by using direct evidence, circumstantial evidence, or both.<sup>1</sup> *Id.* at  
13 1125.

14 To make out a prima facie case of FMLA interference, plaintiff must demonstrate  
15 that (1) she was eligible for the FMLA’s protections, (2) her employer was covered by  
16 the FMLA, (3) she was entitled to leave under the FMLA, (4) she provided sufficient  
17 notice of her intent to take leave, and (5) her employer denied her FMLA benefits to  
18 which she was entitled. *Escriba v. Foster Poultry Farms, Inc.*, 743 F.3d 1236, 1243 (9th  
19 Cir. 2014).

20 Defendant argues that plaintiff’s FMLA and WFMLA claims should be dismissed  
21 because (1) there is no evidence that plaintiff’s use of FMLA leave was a “negative  
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23 <sup>1</sup> This District has recognized that the WFMLA mirrors the provisions of the FMLA, and  
24 that the WFMLA must be construed in a manner that is consistent with similar provisions of the  
25 FMLA and that gives consideration to the rules, precedents, and practices of the federal  
26 department of labor relevant to the federal act. *Washburn v. Gymboree Retail Stores, Inc.*, Case  
27 No. C11-822RSL, 2012 WL 3818540, \*9 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 4, 2012). Neither party has  
indicated a distinction between the FMLA and the WFMLA for purposes of this analysis.  
Accordingly, the court’s discussion of plaintiff’s FMLA claim applies equally to her WFMLA  
claim.

1 factor” in Boeing’s decision to terminate her employment, (2) Alexander was ineligible  
2 for FMLA leave after January 1, 2013, and (3) Alexander did not provide sufficient  
3 notice of her request for FMLA leave on June 25, 2012. Dkt. # 27 at 17-18.

4 1. Negative Factor Evidence

5 Plaintiff has presented sufficient evidence that creates a genuine dispute of  
6 material fact regarding whether plaintiff’s use of FMLA leave was a negative factor in  
7 Boeing’s decision to terminate her. In response to whether plaintiff’s absences were  
8 considered a negative factor in evaluating her work performance, Jeffrey Sells, plaintiff’s  
9 direct supervisor, responded:

10 It was difficult. I know in her last performance review, it was difficult to  
11 give her an adequate performance review without her being at work as  
12 much as, as often as she missed. When she was at work, she was very  
13 effective and I alluded to that in her performance review, but the fact that  
she did miss a lot of work did play in the fact that she wasn’t as effective as  
she could have been just by the fact she wasn’t there.

14 Dkt. # 40-1 at 70 (Ex. C to Weiss Decl., Sells Depo. at 66:8-17). In January 2013,  
15 plaintiff applied for FMLA leave and took what she believed to be FMLA leave January  
16 25 through 28, 2013. Dkt. # 40-4 (Alexander Decl.) ¶¶ 21-22. On January 29, 2013,  
17 plaintiff returned to work and was informed by Sells and Rachael Williams, the human  
18 resources generalist, that her absences on January 25 through 28, 2014 were unexcused  
19 because she was not eligible for FMLA leave. *Id.* ¶ 23. Sells and Williams informed  
20 plaintiff that she would receive a five day suspension as a result of these “unexcused”  
21 absences. *Id.* On January 30, 2013, plaintiff called Williams to clarify when her  
22 suspension would begin, and Williams told her that it would begin on her first day back  
23 from leave, which was April 29, 2013. *Id.* ¶ 25.

24 On April 29, 2013, when plaintiff did not show up for work, Sells sought advice  
25 from Williams, who advised him to call plaintiff’s cell and home phone numbers, which  
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1 he did. Dkt. # 40-1 at 80-81 (Ex. C to Weiss Decl., Sells Depo. at 83:19-84:3).<sup>2</sup> On May  
2 1, 2013, at approximately 6:55 p.m., plaintiff texted Sells that she would call him the  
3 following day, which she did. Dkt. # 30 (Sells Decl.) ¶ 21; # 40-4 (Alexander Decl.) ¶  
4 27. On May 2, 2013, at approximately 10:00 a.m., Sells and Williams received  
5 notification that plaintiff had applied for FMLA leave for April 29 through May 3, 2013.  
6 Dkt. # 40-1 at 59-60 (Ex. B to Weiss Decl., Williams Depo. at 146:14-147:17); *id.* at 78-  
7 79 (Ex. C to Weiss Decl., Sells Depo. at 80:20-81:8); *id.* at 135 (Ex. G to Weiss Decl.,  
8 TBC 1252). Despite this notification of potential FMLA-protected leave, Sells and  
9 Williams made the decision to end plaintiff’s employment “for job abandonment”  
10 because she had not come in to work. Dkt. # 30 (Sells Decl.) ¶ 22. On May 3, 2013, at  
11 approximately 2:15 p.m., Sells and Williams called plaintiff and told her that her Boeing  
12 employment had ended “due to job abandonment.” *Id.* ¶ 23.

13 Thus, there is direct evidence that Boeing’s decision to terminate plaintiff was due  
14 to her absences from April 29 through May 2, 2013. However, if those absences were  
15 covered by the FMLA, Boeing’s consideration of those absences as a “negative factor” in  
16 the termination decision violated the FMLA. *See Bachelder*, 259 F.3d at 1125-26 (“In  
17 the case before us, there is direct, undisputed evidence of the employer’s motives:  
18 America West told Bachelder when it fired her that it based its decision on her sixteen  
19 absences since the January 1996 corrective action discussion. If those absences were, in  
20 fact, covered by the Act, America West’s consideration of those absences as a ‘negative  
21 factor’ in the firing decision violated the Act.”). Accordingly, the court must address  
22 defendant’s second argument regarding plaintiff’s eligibility for FMLA leave.

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24 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiff asserts that she may have checked her voice mail on April 29, 2013, but that  
25 she did not hear Sells’s message on that day. *Id.* ¶ 26. Plaintiff contends that the first time she  
26 heard a message from Sells that week was late on May 1, 2013. *Id.* Although defendant has  
27 presented evidence that plaintiff checked her voice mail on April 29, 2013, this court is not  
permitted to make credibility determinations. Accordingly, the court views the evidence in the  
light most favorable to plaintiff—that she did not hear Sells’s voicemail until May 1, 2013.

1           2. Eligibility for FMLA Leave

2           Defendant argues that plaintiff was ineligible for FMLA leave beginning January  
3 1, 2013, because she had not accrued at least 1,250 “hours of service” in the 12 months  
4 prior to the requested leave date. Dkt. # 27 (Mot.) at 19 (citing 29 U.S.C. § 2611(2)(A);  
5 29 C.F.R. § 825.110(a)). The term “hours of service” in the FMLA follows the principles  
6 established under the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”). 29 C.F.R. § 825.110(c)(1).  
7 Under the FLSA, the employee has the burden of proving that she performed the work for  
8 which she was not compensated. *Brock v. Seto*, 790 F.2d 1446, 1447-48 (9th Cir. 1986).  
9 In view of the remedial purpose of the FLSA and the employer’s statutory obligation to  
10 keep proper records of wages, hours and other conditions and practices of employment,  
11 this burden is not to be an impossible hurdle for the employee. *Id.* at 1448.

12           Defendant has presented evidence that plaintiff recorded 1,203.2 total hours  
13 worked for 2012. Dkt. # 43 (Luschei Decl.) ¶ 3. Plaintiff does not dispute that she  
14 recorded 1,203.2 hours of total work for 2012. However, she contends that in order to  
15 fulfill her job responsibilities, it was necessary for her to work extra hours each day,  
16 despite the fact that they were not included in her timesheets or paychecks. Specifically,  
17 she contends that she worked at least 2.5 hours per week that were not included in her  
18 regular or overtime hours. Dkt. # 40-4 (Alexander Decl.) ¶ 8. Plaintiff testified that she  
19 usually checked her email when she got up in the morning, and before she went to bed in  
20 the evenings, which would take at least 15 minutes for the morning and 15 minutes for  
21 the evening. Dkt. # 40-1 at 33 (Ex. A to Weiss Decl., Alexander Depo. at 121:4-14).  
22 Plaintiff also testified that she would often take phone calls on the way into work or make  
23 phone calls in the evenings. *Id.* Plaintiff also contends that she received a lot of evening  
24 emails from Boeing’s Japan partners that required her to respond after regular work  
25 hours, and she received requests to participate in ad hoc meetings or to set up ad hoc  
26 meetings. Dkt. # 40-4 (Alexander Decl.) ¶ 8. Plaintiff did not record the time spent  
27 doing these tasks but the work was required to do her job competently. *Id.*

1           Additionally, Michael Dickinson, the director of the department, had directed the  
2 managers not to claim “overtime” hours but expected them to work the additional hours  
3 anyways. *Id.* Sells, Dickinson, and other managers in plaintiff’s group regularly worked  
4 additional hours over the 40 hours per week. *Id.* Plaintiff contends that the culture at  
5 Boeing was that they were not supposed to claim overtime often, but they were expected  
6 to work long hours anyways. *Id.* Williams, the Human Resources Generalist, also  
7 testified that she works outside of the scheduled hours without recording the time into the  
8 system. Dkt. # 29 (Williams Decl.) ¶ 2; # 40-1 at 62 (Ex. B to Weiss Decl., Williams  
9 Depo. at 158:17-20). She testified that she usually works between five to ten hours per  
10 week extra before she puts in for overtime. *Id.* at 62-63 (Williams Depo. at 158:21-  
11 159:6). The fact that a human resources employee admits to working between five and  
12 ten hours a week off the clock before reporting overtime corroborates plaintiff’s claim of  
13 Boeing’s culture and expectation that managers regularly work additional hours without  
14 recording their time. The court finds that, taken together, this evidence is sufficient to  
15 create a genuine issue of material fact regarding the amount and extent of plaintiff’s work  
16 as a matter of just and reasonable inference. *See Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Pottery Co.*,  
17 328 U.S. 680, 687 (1946), *partially superseded by statute on other grounds as described*  
18 *in IBP, Inc. v. Alvarez*, 546 U.S. 21, 26 (2005).

19           Plaintiff’s estimate that she works at least fifteen minutes in the morning and  
20 fifteen minutes in the evening every day would result in the 2.5 hours per week she  
21 estimates as additional hours worked that were not recorded by Boeing. Additionally, the  
22 court has reviewed the total days that plaintiff actually worked in 2012 (Dkt. # 33-2 at  
23 52-63 (Ex. G to Jones Decl.)), and calculates that plaintiff worked a total of 145 days, or  
24 twenty-nine five-day work weeks. Thus, by plaintiff’s estimation, and the court’s  
25 calculation, plaintiff worked an extra 72.5 hours that were not recorded by Boeing. If a  
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1 jury were to credit this evidence, plaintiff would have 1,275.7 “hours of service,” which  
2 exceeds the 1,250 threshold to be eligible for FMLA leave.<sup>3</sup>

3 Questions of material fact also exist with respect to whether Boeing knew or had  
4 reason to know that plaintiff was performing unreported work given plaintiff’s testimony  
5 regarding the culture at Boeing, plaintiff’s testimony that Dickinson had directed the  
6 managers not to claim overtime hours often, Williams’s testimony regarding her own  
7 practices of working additional hours without reporting overtime, and evidence that Sells  
8 and Dickinson also worked hours in excess of 40 hours per week without reporting all of  
9 the excess hours.

10 Accordingly, the court finds that genuine disputes of material fact exist with  
11 respect to whether plaintiff was eligible for FMLA leave beginning in January 2013.<sup>4</sup>

12 3. Sufficiency of Notice

13 Plaintiff’s interference claim also arises out of a written warning she received for  
14 her allegedly unexcused absence on June 25, 2012. Defendant argues that Alexander did  
15 not provide Boeing notice as soon as practicable of her need for leave on June 25, that  
16 Alexander’s failure to provide Boeing notice within two days violated Boeing’s policy,  
17 and, that Boeing could therefore count the June 25 absence as an unexcused absence.  
18 Dkt. # 27 at 23. Plaintiff contends that she did not have sufficient notice of Boeing’s

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21 <sup>3</sup> The court rejects plaintiff’s alternative argument that at least one document produced by  
22 Boeing reflects that plaintiff worked 1813.8 hours. Dkt. # 40 at 17 (citing Ex. G to Weiss Decl.,  
23 TBC 0430). It is undisputed that the document referenced shows the total amount plaintiff was  
paid, which included holidays, sick leave and vacation, not the total amount plaintiff worked.  
Dkt. # 43 (2d Luschei Decl.) ¶ 3, Ex. G.

24 <sup>4</sup> The cases cited by defendant from other jurisdictions are not binding on this court. In  
25 any event, the court believes that the circumstances of this case are more similar to the  
26 circumstances in *Kosakow v. New Rochelle Radiology Assocs.*, 274 F.3d 706, 716-17 (2d Cir.  
2001) than to the circumstances in *McArdle v. Town of Dracut*, 732 F.3d 29, 34 (1st Cir. 2013),  
27 *Staunch v. Continental Airlines*, 511 F.3d 625, 630 (6th Cir. 2008), and *Arenas-Grube v.*  
*Menasha Joint Sch. Dist.*, Case No. C10-809, 2010 WL 5300194, \*1 (E.D. Wis. Dec. 20, 2010).  
Dkt. # 27 (Mot.) at 20; # 41 (Reply) at 10.

1 policy that she had to initiate a request for FMLA leave within two business days after  
2 the start of the leave.

3 For unforeseeable<sup>5</sup> FMLA leave, the regulations in effect in 2012 provided that  
4 “an employee must provide notice to the employer as soon as practicable under the facts  
5 and circumstances of the particular case. It generally should be practicable for the  
6 employee to provide notice of leave that is unforeseeable within the time prescribed by  
7 the employer’s usual and customary notice requirements applicable to such leave.” 29  
8 C.F.R. § 825.303(a) (West 2009).<sup>6</sup> With respect to the content of the notice, the  
9 employee must “provide sufficient information for an employer to reasonably determine  
10 whether the FMLA may apply to the leave request.” *Id.* § 825.303(b).

11 Additionally, “in order for the onset of an employee’s FMLA leave to be delayed  
12 due to lack of required notice, it must be clear that the employee had actual notice of the  
13 FMLA notice requirements.” *Id.* § 825.304(a). “This condition would be satisfied by the  
14 employer’s proper posting of the required notice at the worksite where the employee is  
15 employed and the employer’s provision of the required notice in either an employee  
16 handbook or employee distribution, as required by § 825.300.” *Id.* Section 825.300(a)  
17 requires an employer to post and keep posted a general notice explaining FMLA  
18 provisions and providing information concerning the procedures for filing complaints of  
19 violations of the FMLA. However, different notice requirements exist with respect to  
20 eligibility and rights and responsibilities notice. “When an employee requests FMLA  
21 leave, or when the employer acquires knowledge that an employee’s leave may be for an  
22 FMLA-qualifying reason, the employer must notify the employee of the employee’s  
23 eligibility to take FMLA leave within five business days, absent extenuating  
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25 <sup>5</sup> Defendant has not presented any evidence that plaintiff’s migraines were foreseeable or  
26 otherwise predictable such that she could provide advance notice.

27 <sup>6</sup> The court has used the applicable version of the regulations that were in effect in 2012.  
The Department of Labor amended the regulations in 2013.

1 circumstances.” *Id.* § 825.300(b)(1). Notification of eligibility may be oral or in writing.  
2 *Id.* § 825.300(b)(2). The rights and responsibilities notice requires employers to provide  
3 written notice detailing the specific expectations and obligations of the employee and  
4 explaining consequences of failure to meet such obligations. *Id.* § 825.300(c)(1). This  
5 notice must be provided to the employee each time the eligibility notice is provided. *Id.*  
6 “The notice of rights and responsibilities may be distributed electronically so long as it  
7 otherwise meets the requirements of this section.” *Id.* § 825.300(c)(6).

8 By June 20, 2012, plaintiff had exhausted her sick and vacation leave, and plaintiff  
9 had informed Sells that she suffered from migraine headaches and that was the reason she  
10 was missing so much time. Dkt. # 30 (Sells Decl.) ¶ 5. Sells then met with the Boeing  
11 human resources generalist, who suggested meeting with plaintiff to talk about her  
12 attendance. *Id.* ¶ 6. On June 21, 2012, Sells, the human resources generalist, and  
13 Dickinson met with plaintiff to discuss her attendance, and the human resources  
14 generalist advised plaintiff to contact TotalAccess to see whether she might be able to  
15 cover future absences with FMLA leave. *Id.* ¶ 7. The following week, plaintiff missed  
16 work from June 25 through June 27, 2012. *Id.* ¶ 8. Sells received notification from  
17 Aetna on June 28 that plaintiff had requested FMLA leave for the prior three days, and  
18 that Aetna had approved the leave request for June 26 and June 27, but denied it for June  
19 25 as untimely because she had not requested leave within 48 hours. *Id.*

20 The parties have not provided any evidence with respect to whether Boeing  
21 provided plaintiff with written notice of her rights and responsibilities within five days of  
22 the June 21, 2012 meeting. Rather, Boeing contends that it published the two-day rule in  
23 its leave of absence policy handbook which was available to all employees on Boeing’s  
24 intranet. Dkt. # 41 (Reply) at 8. It is undisputed that the two day rule is in Boeing’s  
25 leave of absence policy handbook. Dkt. # 29 at 20 (Ex. C to Williams Decl., TBC 0769,  
26 § 7.3). It is also undisputed that the handbook is available to all employees on Boeing’s  
27 intranet through a hyperlink. Dkt. # 42 at 21-22 (Ex. B to Sanders Decl., Miller Depo. at

1 41:12-42:7). While simply “posting” a hyperlink to the FMLA leave policy may satisfy  
2 the general notice requirement under section 825.300(a), defendant has not demonstrated  
3 as a matter of law that simply “posting” a link to the policy satisfies the rights and  
4 responsibilities notice under section 825.300(c). Indeed, the term “distributed  
5 electronically” is different from the term “posted,” and indicates that something more is  
6 required for the rights and responsibilities notice than simply posting the policy on a  
7 website.<sup>7</sup> Compare 825.300(c)(6) with 825.300(a). Finally, plaintiff contends that she  
8 contacted Sells on the morning of June 25, 2012, and informed him that she would be  
9 absent that day due to a migraine. Dkt. # 40-4 (Alexander Decl.) ¶ 19. The parties have  
10 not addressed whether this notice was sufficient to comply with section 825.303(a), such  
11 that Boeing could reasonably determine whether the FMLA may apply to the leave  
12 request that would trigger the eligibility and rights and responsibilities notice under  
13 825.300(b) & (c), to the extent that the notice requirements were not triggered by the  
14 June 21, 2012 meeting.

15 The court finds that there is a genuine dispute of material fact regarding whether  
16 plaintiff had sufficient notice of Boeing’s policy that employees must provide  
17 TotalAccess notice within two business days after the start of the absence.

## 18 **B. WLAD**

19 The WLAD makes it unlawful for an employer to refuse to hire, discharge, or  
20 discriminate in compensation based on a person’s sensory, mental, or physical disability.  
21 *Riehl v. Foodmaker, Inc.*, 152 Wn. 2d 138, 144-45, 94 P.3d 930 (Wn. 2004); RCW  
22 49.60.180. A disabled employee has a cause of action for at least two different types of  
23 discrimination: (1) failure to accommodate where the employer failed to take steps  
24 reasonably necessary to accommodate the employee’s condition, and (2) disparate  
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26 <sup>7</sup> The parties have not directed the court to evidence regarding whether the employee  
27 handbook containing the FMLA leave policy was distributed to plaintiff prior to June 25, 2012.

1 treatment if the employer discriminated against the employee because of her condition.  
2 *Id.* at 145.

3 1. Failure to Accommodate

4 To establish a prima facie case for failure to accommodate, the employee must  
5 show that (1) she had a sensory, mental, or physical abnormality that substantially limited  
6 her ability to perform the job, (2) the employee was qualified to perform the essential  
7 functions of the job, (3) the employee gave the employer notice of the abnormality and its  
8 accompanying limitations, and (4) upon notice, the employer failed to affirmatively adopt  
9 measures that were available to the employer and medically necessary to accommodate  
10 the abnormality. *Id.* Additionally, the employer need not provide the accommodation if  
11 it would be an undue hardship on the employer. *Id.*

12 Defendant argues that the court should enter summary judgment on plaintiff's  
13 reasonable accommodation claim because plaintiff does not meet the second and fourth  
14 elements because (1) "her migraines prevented her from maintaining regular and  
15 predictable attendance, which was an 'essential function' of her job;"<sup>8</sup> (2) there is no  
16 evidence that any reasonable accommodation of the migraine condition was possible, and  
17 (3) Boeing engaged in the interactive process and offered several reasonable  
18 accommodations of her migraine headaches. Dkt. # 27 (Mot.) at 24.

19 a. *Essential Functions of Job*

20 "The term 'essential functions' is derived from the WLAD's federal counterpart,  
21 the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and it has been defined in the regulations of  
22 the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) as follows: "The term  
23 essential functions means the *fundamental job duties* of the employment position the  
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26 <sup>8</sup> In reply, defendant argues that plaintiff's job required her to maintain a regular and  
27 predictable work schedule, from any location, rather than maintain a physical presence for  
attendance. Dkt. # 41 at 12.

1 individual with a disability holds or desires. . . .” *Davis v. Microsoft Corp.*, 149 Wn. 2d  
2 521, 533, 70 P.3d 126 (Wn. 2003) (emphasis in original).<sup>9</sup> “Properly understood, an  
3 ‘essential function’ is a job duty that is fundamental, basic, necessary and indispensable  
4 to filling a particular position, as opposed to a marginal duty divorced from the essence or  
5 substance of the job.” *Id.* The term includes the tasks and activities that are  
6 indispensable to the job, as well as the conduct and service required of the employee. *Id.*  
7 Thus, some courts have recognized that job presence or attendance may be an essential  
8 job function. *Id.*; *but cf Humphrey v. Mem’l Hosps. Ass’n*, 239 F.3d 1128, 1135 n.11 (9th  
9 Cir. 2001) (“although excessive or unscheduled absences may prevent an employee from  
10 performing the essential functions of his job and thereby render him not otherwise  
11 qualified for purposes of the ADA, regular and predictable attendance is not per se an  
12 essential function of all jobs.”).

13         Additionally, a disabled employee who can perform the essential functions of her  
14 job with a reasonable accommodation is entitled to that accommodation. *See Davis*, 149  
15 Wn. 2d at 533 n.5 (“The term ‘qualified individual with a disability’ means an individual  
16 with a disability who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the  
17 essential functions of the employment position that such individual holds or desires.”)  
18 (emphasis omitted); WAC 162-22-020(3) (“able worker with a disability” is a person  
19 whose disability does not prevent the proper performance, with or without reasonable  
20 accommodation, of the particular job in question); WAC 162-22-025(2) (unfair practice  
21 to fail or refuse to make reasonable accommodation for an able worker with a disability  
22 unless doing so would impose undue hardship). Although plaintiff retains the burden of  
23 proof in making her prima facie case, Boeing has the burden of production in establishing  
24 what job functions are essential. *Samper v. Providence St. Vincent Med. Ctr.*, 675 F.3d  
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26         <sup>9</sup> Washington courts have looked to federal cases interpreting the American with  
27 Disabilities Act (“ADA”) for guidance in interpreting the WLAD. *Id.* at 534.

1 1233, 1237 (9th Cir. 2012). To meet its burden of production, defendant must produce  
2 admissible evidence that, if credited by the trier of fact, would support a finding that the  
3 function at issue is essential. *Id.*

4 According to plaintiff’s job description, her position involves managing  
5 employees, working closely with partners and suppliers, and employee development.  
6 Dkt. # 32 at 27 (Ex. E to Luschei Decl.). The position “requires the ability to find  
7 creative solutions to supplier management issues impacting development, design,  
8 qualification, schedule and Condition of Assembly”; requires an in-depth knowledge of  
9 Supplier Management procurement policies, procedures, and best practices as well as  
10 basic understanding of various contract terms and conditions; and requires strong  
11 communication skills, a proven ability to work well in a team, and the ability to operate  
12 with minimal direction and handle a fast-paced environment. *Id.*

13 Sells confirms that plaintiff’s position required her to coordinate suppliers,  
14 schedulers, engineers, and others to ensure that each part shipped when it was supposed  
15 to arrive at final assembly on time. Dkt. # 30 (Sells Decl.) ¶ 4. Boeing’s suppliers  
16 included companies in the United States, Japan, Korea, France, Austria, and Australia.  
17 *Id.* ¶ 3. Additionally, procurement managers, like plaintiff, must troubleshoot any number  
18 of problems that suddenly arise, such as issues with the product, cost increases, delivery  
19 delays, and quality control. *Id.* ¶ 4. Procurement agents, Boeing’s operations teams, and  
20 its suppliers and other partners all rely on procurement managers to exercise day-to-day  
21 oversight and act as a reliable intermediary. *Id.* Thus, according to Sells, regular and  
22 predictable attendance is a necessary part of the procurement manager’s job. *Id.*

23 As Boeing appears to concede in reply, however, the vast majority of plaintiff’s  
24 job requirement is accomplished over the computer and phone, which does not require a  
25 physical presence in the office or face-to-face contact. Dkt. # 40-4 (Alexander Decl.) ¶  
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1 14.<sup>10</sup> Indeed, in the past, plaintiff had successfully telecommuted and worked from home  
2 during migraine episodes, and received positive performance reviews.<sup>11</sup> *Id.* ¶¶ 11, 13.  
3 Alexander concedes that a migraine could last from a few hours to a few days, and during  
4 the worst parts of a migraine she is unable to work. *Id.* ¶ 5, 11. However, when the  
5 migraine is easing off, she is able to work, make phone calls, and talk on the phone. *Id.* ¶  
6 6, 11. When Alexander was permitted to work flexible hours or partial days, she was  
7 able to work from home once the migraine subsided. *Id.* ¶ 11. However, in April or May  
8 2012, Dickinson advised that they were no longer permitted to work from home on a day  
9 they were sick, and they were not permitted to use flex-time or work partial days without  
10 preapproval.<sup>12</sup> *Id.* ¶ 12. Once flex-time and partial days were removed, Alexander had to  
11 take more days off due to her migraines, causing her reviews to suffer. *Id.* ¶ 11, 18.<sup>13</sup>

12 While maintaining a regular and predictable work schedule (as opposed to  
13 physical presence) may be an essential function of plaintiff’s job, there is a genuine  
14 dispute of material fact regarding whether plaintiff could perform this essential function  
15 had she been provided a reasonable accommodation of flexible or partial days that had  
16 been successful in the past. *See* WAC 162-22065(2)(a) (adjusting work schedule is an  
17 example of a reasonable accommodation); *Kimbrow v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, 889 F.2d  
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19 <sup>10</sup> The court notes that plaintiff testified that she agreed that her job required regular,  
20 predictable attendance, and that she “needed to be reliable and be there every day and be counted  
21 upon” because it was “a necessary part to any job.” Dkt. # 33-1 at 21-22 (Ex. A to Weiss Decl.,  
22 Alexander Depo. at 88:23-89:14). However, whether or not that “attendance” was in the form of  
physical presence or online and telecommute presence, and whether that “attendance” could be  
accomplished by flexible and partial days is a question of fact that must be resolved by the jury.

23 <sup>11</sup> Other employees were allowed to work partial work days due to medical issues as well  
as work from home. Dkt. # 40-1 at 44 (Ex. B to Weiss Decl., Williams Depo. at 68:14-22).

24 <sup>12</sup> Plaintiff concedes that flexible days and partial days were available if it was  
preapproved, but the nature of migraines was such that she could not predict when they would  
25 occur and therefore could not get preapproval. Dkt. # 42 at 9 (Ex. A to Sanders Decl., Alexander  
Depo. at 102:8-24).

26 <sup>13</sup> Plaintiff’s testimony is consistent with her declaration regarding her migraines and the  
27 potential for partial or flexible work day accommodation. Dkt. # 40-1 at 19-23) (Ex. A to Weiss  
Decl., Alexander Depo. at 89:20-92:7, 94:17-24).



1 869, 879 (9th Cir. 1989) (“As long as a reasonable accommodation available to the  
2 employer could have plausibly enabled a [disabled] employee to adequately perform his  
3 job, an employer is liable for failing to attempt that accommodation.”); *Pulcino v. Fed.*  
4 *Express Corp.*, 141 Wn. 2d. 629, 644, 9 P.3d 787 (Wn. 2000) (whether an employer  
5 made reasonable accommodation or whether the employee’s request placed an undue  
6 burden<sup>14</sup> on the employer are questions of fact for the jury), *overruled on other grounds*  
7 *by McClarty v. Totem Elec.*, 157 Wn. 2d 214, 219 n.3, 137 P.3d 844 (Wn. 2006),  
8 *superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in Hale v. Wellpinit Sch. Dist. No. 49*,  
9 165 Wn. 2d 494, 498, 198 P.3d 1021 (Wn. 2009).

10 *b. Interactive Process and Reasonable Accommodations*

11 Boeing argues that a failure to engage in the interactive process is not a free-  
12 standing claim absent the possibility of reasonable accommodation, and that it did engage  
13 plaintiff in the interactive process and offered her numerous reasonable accommodations.  
14 Dkt. # 27 at 26.

15 Washington courts, like federal courts, do not recognize a free-standing interactive  
16 process claim absent a possibility of accommodation as a basis of a disability  
17 discrimination claim. *See Fey v. State*, 174 Wn. App. 435, 453, 300 P.3d 435 (Wn. App.  
18 2013) (“A failure to engage in an interactive process does not form the basis of a  
19 disability discrimination claim in the absence of evidence that accommodation was  
20 possible.”). Nevertheless, plaintiff has presented sufficient evidence that reasonable  
21 accommodations in the form of flex-days or partial days would have allowed her to  
22 perform her job. Accordingly, plaintiff may pursue her failure to engage in the  
23 interactive process theory.

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26 <sup>14</sup> Boeing has not presented any evidence that allowing plaintiff to work partial days or  
27 with a flexible schedule would be an undue burden.

1 With respect to the interactive process, as indicated above, plaintiff has presented  
2 sufficient evidence to demonstrate that a flexible schedule or partial days would have  
3 been a reasonable accommodation, and that Boeing eliminated this accommodation,  
4 which had previously been successful. Thus, the question of whether Boeing failed to  
5 engage in the interactive process with respect to flexible or partial work days is a  
6 question reserved for the jury.<sup>15</sup> See *Barnett v. U.S. Air, Inc.*, 228 F.3d 1105, 1117 (9th  
7 Cir. 2000) (defendant’s “ failure to engage in the interactive process foreclosed at least  
8 one potentially reasonable accommodation.”), *vacated on other grounds by U.S. Airways,*  
9 *Inc. v. Barnett*, 535 U.S. 391, 407 (2002) (Stevens, J., concurring) (“The Court of  
10 Appeals also correctly held that there was a triable issue of fact precluding the entry of  
11 summary judgment with respect to whether petitioner violated the statute by failing to  
12 engage in an interactive process concerning respondent’s three proposed  
13 accommodations. [*Barnett*,] 228 F.3d 1105, 1117 (C.A.9 2000) (en banc). This latter  
14 holding is untouched by the Court’s opinion today.”).

## 15 2. Disparate Treatment Discrimination

16 The WLAD prohibits employers from discharging or discriminating against any  
17 person in the terms or conditions of employment because of, *inter alia*, “the presence of  
18 any sensory, mental, or physical disability . . . .” RCW 49.60.180(2) & (3). A plaintiff  
19 may prove her claim for disparate treatment discrimination by either offering direct  
20 evidence of discriminatory intent or by satisfying the *McDonnell Douglas* burden-shifting  
21 test that gives rise to an inference of discrimination.  
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23 <sup>15</sup> Defendant has presented evidence that after April or May 2012, Sells allowed plaintiff  
24 to use partial days without preapproval on at least two occasions. Dkt. # 42 at 10-12 (Ex. A to  
25 Sanders Decl., Alexander Depo. at 103:3-105:19). However, plaintiff also testified this was not  
26 a normal occurrence, and she only attempted the two requests for partial days without  
27 preapproval after other people were allowed to do it. *Id.* at 12 (Alexander Depo. at 105:7-19).  
Accordingly, whether plaintiff was able to use partial days without preapproval as an  
accommodation for her migraines is a material, factual issue properly reserved for the jury.

1 To establish a prima facie case of discrimination by direct evidence, a plaintiff  
2 must provide direct evidence that (1) the defendant acted with a discriminatory motive  
3 and (2) the discriminatory motivation was a significant or substantial factor in an  
4 employment decision. *Kastanis v. Educ. Emps. Credit Union*, 122 Wn. 2d 483, 491, 859  
5 P.2d 26 (Wn. 1993).

6 Defendant argues that there is no direct evidence of animus.<sup>16</sup> Dkt. # 27 (Mot.) at  
7 28. The court disagrees.

8 The Washington Supreme Court has held that “[c]onduct resulting from the  
9 disability (e.g., decrease in performance) is part of the disability and not a separate basis  
10 for termination.” *Riehl*, 152 Wn. 2d at 152. Here, plaintiff has presented evidence that  
11 the majority of her absences were because of her migraines. Dkt. # 40-4 (Alexander  
12 Decl.) ¶¶ 9, 11, 19, 21-23. Plaintiff’s supervisors and human resources knew about her  
13 migraines and knew that they were the cause of most of her absences. Dkt. # 30 (Sells  
14 Decl.) ¶¶ 2, 5-7, 13-14. Sells testified that “it was difficult to give plaintiff an adequate  
15 performance review without her being at work as much as, as often as she missed” and  
16 “the fact that she did miss a lot of work did play into the fact that she wasn’t as effective  
17 as she could have been just by the fact she wasn’t there.” Dkt. # 40-1 at 70 (Ex. C to  
18 Weiss Decl., Sells Depo. at 66: 8-17). Additionally, Boeing issued plaintiff a corrective  
19 action memorandum, informed her that she would be suspended without pay for five days  
20 because of “unexcused” absences that were caused by her migraines, and suggested that  
21 she step out of management because of her absences. Dkt. # 40-1 at 17-18, 24-25 (Ex. A  
22 to Weiss Decl., Alexander Depo. at 85:3-86:24, 99:18-100:10); *id* at 39-40, 50 (Ex. B to  
23 Weiss Decl., Williams Depo. at 41:20-42:5, 50:10-16); # 40-4 (Alexander Decl.) ¶¶ 19,  
24 23. Finally, Sells and Williams terminated plaintiff’s employment for “job  
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26 <sup>16</sup> Since defendant has not challenged the second prong, the court has only addressed  
27 whether there is direct evidence of discriminatory motive.

1 abandonment” after they had received notification that she requested FMLA leave. Dkt.  
2 # 40-1 at 59-60 (Ex. B to Weiss Decl., Williams Depo. at 146:14-147:17); *id.* at 78-79  
3 (Ex. C to Weiss Decl., Sells Depo. at 80:20-81:8); *id.* at 135 (Ex. G to Weiss Decl., TBC  
4 1252).

5 This is direct evidence that Boeing’s discipline and termination were because of  
6 plaintiff’s absenteeism, which resulted from her migraines.<sup>17</sup> *Riehl*, 152 Wn. 2d at 152.  
7 The court finds that plaintiff has presented sufficient evidence that creates a triable issue  
8 of fact regarding whether Boeing’s discipline and termination for plaintiff’s absenteeism  
9 (conduct resulting from her migraines) demonstrates discriminatory motive. Since  
10 plaintiff has provided direct evidence of discriminatory animus that creates a genuine  
11 dispute of material fact, the court need not analyze whether plaintiff has also established  
12 a prima facie case under *McDonnell Douglas*.

#### 13 IV. CONCLUSION

14 For all the foregoing reasons, the court DENIES defendant’s motion for summary  
15 judgment.

16 Dated this 28th day of July, 2014.

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19 The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
20 United States District Judge

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<sup>17</sup> Defendant does not dispute that plaintiff’s migraines constitute a disability.