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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 JOHN HOLLAND,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 PROTECTION ONE ALARM
14 MONITORING, INC., a Delaware
15 corporation,

16 Defendant.

Case No. C15-259 RSM

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
AND DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT

17 **I. INTRODUCTION**

18 This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Protection One Alarm Monitoring,
19 Inc. ("Protection One")'s Motion for Summary Judgment, Dkt. #29, and Plaintiff John
20 Holland's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, Dkt. #34. Protection One moves the Court to
21 dismiss all of Mr. Holland's claims. Dkt #29. Mr. Holland moves the Court for partial
22 summary judgment, seeking determinations that he had a disability and that he engaged in
23 protected activity, and for dismissal of Protection One's affirmative defenses. Dkt. #34. The
24 Court has determined that oral argument is unnecessary. For the reasons set forth below, the
25 Court GRANTS Defendant's Motion and DENIES Plaintiff's Motion as moot.
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ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND
DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 1

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II. BACKGROUND

Mr. Holland filed suit in February 2015 against Protection One alleging violations of the Family Medical Leave Act (“FMLA”), the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), the Washington Law Against Discrimination (“WLAD”), and violation of his right of privacy under RCW Ch. 9.73. *See* Dkt. #1. Mr. Holland alleges that Protection One discriminated and retaliated against him after he disclosed a health condition and requested intermittent FMLA leave on May 7, 2013. *Id.* Protection One issued a “termination notice” to Mr. Holland on June 4, 2013, citing, *inter alia*, “intimidating leadership,” and “yelling, profanity and degrading comments regarding employees.” *Id.* at 16. This termination notice also references an audio recording of Mr. Holland made during a meeting, which Mr. Holland alleges was illegal. *Id.*

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A. Employee Complaints against Mr. Holland, 2010-2012

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Mr. Holland was initially hired by Protection One as a Commercial Operations Supervisor in its Seattle branch in 2007. Dkt. #31 at 1. Mr. Holland was promoted to the position of General Manager of the Seattle branch on or about November 23, 2009. *Id.* at 2.

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In December 2010, Protection One’s CEO received a letter from an employee alleging that Mr. Holland had created a “hostile work environment,” and that he “screams, yells, cusses and makes a person feel 1 inch tall.” Dkt. #31-1 at 1. Betsy Scott, Vice President of Human Resources at Protection One, investigated but took no corrective action against Mr. Holland. Dkt. #31 at 2. In February 2011, Protection One received another complaint that Mr. Holland had been verbally abusive to an employee. Dkt. #31 at 2; Dkt. #31-2. Ms. Scott investigated and found that Mr. Holland had inappropriately yelled at an employee for forgetting her key card and knocking on the door to the office. Dkt. #31 at 2. Ms. Scott spoke with both the employee and Mr. Holland but took no other corrective action against Mr. Holland. *Id.*

1 In late September 2012, Ms. Scott received a telephone call from Dorie Ross, a former
2 Protection One employee who had recently resigned. *Id.* at 2-3; Dkt. #31-3. According to
3 notes from that call, Ms. Ross reported that Mr. Holland was “volatile and very difficult to
4 work for.” *Id.* She stated that employees were scared of Mr. Holland, that he “drops f-bombs
5 on a daily basis,” and that he was “[d]emeaning during conversations.” *Id.* Ms. Scott
6 investigated this complaint by speaking with employees in the Seattle branch and found the
7 complaints to be substantiated. *Id.* Specifically addressing this complaint, Mr. Holland admits
8 through briefing that he raised his voice and “dropped ‘F-bombs’ in managers meetings... on
9 occasion.” Dkt. #34 at 5. In October 2012, after completing her investigation, Ms. Scott
10 counseled and coached Mr. Holland regarding his behavior and provided him with suggestions
11 on how to control his anger and act professionally. Dkt. #31 at 3. Both Mr. Holland’s
12 immediate supervisor and the CEO of Protection One also spoke to him about his
13 unprofessional behavior and his need to improve it. *Id.*; Dkt. #31-12. No other corrective
14 action was taken against Mr. Holland.

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18 On March 14, 2013, Mr. Holland received an “Employee Performance Evaluation,”
19 receiving an “ME” (meeting expectations) in the categories of “Leadership,” “Managing
20 Conflict,” and “Communication,” with a written comment stating “John is a good leader who is
21 passionate and wants to be number one and works hand in hand with his team.” Dkt. #1 at 13-
22 15. This performance evaluation does not mention the previous complaints or counseling
23 efforts.

24 25 **B. Emergency Room Visit**

26 Mr. Holland has suffered from hypertension for some time. Dkt. #36 at 4. On April 23,
27 2013, the condition became worse, Mr. Holland went to see his doctor, and was sent to the
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1 emergency room for treatment. *Id.* at 4-5. Mr. Holland was told that his exacerbated
2 hypertension condition was due to work-related stress. *Id.* at 5. His medical records indicate
3 that a subsequent “cardiac workup” was “negative,” except for high blood pressure. Dkt. #30-3
4 at 2.

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6 Shortly thereafter, Mr. Holland called his supervisor, Ed Rickard, and informed him
7 about this incident and that he would need to take the next day off to reduce stress based on his
8 doctor’s recommendation. Dkt. #36 at 5. Mr. Holland did not explicitly mention hypertension.
9 Mr. Holland emailed Mr. Rickard the following day, stating:

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11 Would you mind if I work from home today. I have a follow up
12 appointment this morning with my Dr. The ER doctor suggested
13 that I take some time off and as you know I cannot afford to do
14 that right now with everything that we have going on and believe
15 that I can stay on top of everything without taking time off.

16 Dkt. #39 at 7. This email did not explicitly mention hypertension.

17 **C. Mr. Holland’s Last Month of Employment**

18 Approximately one week later, on May 1, 2013, Mr. Holland sent an email to Protection
19 One’s Human Resources department, asking for “necessary information for FML,” and later
20 clarified that he would be seeking “intermittent” leave. Dkt. #31 at 5; Dkt. #31-10. Protection
21 One provided Mr. Holland with a packet of information which included an application for
22 intermittent FMLA leave. *Id.* The introductory letter informed Mr. Holland that the
23 application must be returned within 15 days of the date of the letter. *Id.* Mr. Holland concedes
24 that he received, but never returned, the FMLA application to Protection One. Dkt. #30-1
25 (“Holland Dep.”) at 99:10 – 100:16. On May 1, 2013, Mr. Holland also sent an email to his
26 supervisor as follows:

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28 I want to request PTO from May 10th - May 19th. It works out to
be six days. Going to spend a few days in Las Vegas and Phoenix
visiting Crystal and friends. I will ensure that everything in the

1 Branch is set before leaving Friday Morning the 10th. Of course,
2 you and I both know that Jennifer runs the Branch anyway, even
when I am here.

3 Dkt. #30-1 at 40. On May 9, 2013, Mr. Holland had a conversation with Ms. Scott discussing
4 this “time off” request. Holland Dep. at 91:23-93:25. Ms. Scott informed Mr. Holland that his
5 time off request had been approved. *Id.* When asked if he had made a request for medical
6 leave to Ms. Scott, Mr. Holland stated that he “informed her that I was taking time off due to
7 the recommendation from the doctor... and to take steps to reduce stress.” *Id.* Mr. Holland
8 again did not explicitly mention hypertension. Whether or not the leave was officially
9 approved at the time, Mr. Holland does not dispute that he took the leave and that no one at
10 Protection One ever said anything negative about him taking this time off. Holland Dep. at
11 109:14 – 110:10. Mr. Holland reiterated in deposition that he never used the term “medical
12 leave” to refer to this trip; rather he referred to it as “time off at the recommendation of... my
13 doctor.” Holland Dep. at 96:12-20.

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16 On May 14, 2013, Protection One received two complaints about Mr. Holland’s
17 conduct through its third party report service, Ethics Point. Dkt. #31 at 3; Dkt. #31-4; Dkt.
18 #31-5. The complaints reported conduct that was similar to the report received in late
19 September 2012. *See id.* Again, Ms. Scott investigated by interviewing employees. *Id.*
20 Employees again reported that Mr. Holland had engaged in numerous instances of
21 unprofessional behavior, including making an inappropriate advance towards a female potential
22 customer, referring to Protection One’s competitors as “child molesters” who watch “gay
23 midget porn” during a meeting with third parties, as well as continued swearing and yelling.
24 *Id.*; Dkt. #31-6.

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27 Plaintiff returned to work on Monday, May 20, 2013. Holland Dep. at 99:22-23. He
28 visited his doctor that day and had him complete the FMLA application. *Id.* at 99:15 – 100:16;

1 Dkt. #30-1 at 34-37. Dr. Miller's records indicate that Mr. Holland had "FMLA paperwork for
2 stress. Has been off work for a few days and feels better after trip to AZ, saw family." Dkt.
3 #30-3 at 1. Although the FMLA application was completed on May 20, 2013, Mr. Holland did
4 not return the application to Protection One that day, or any time over the next two weeks prior
5 to his termination of employment. Holland Dep. at 100:6-13.
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7 Notably, Mr. Holland's doctor indicated in the FMLA form that Mr. Holland was not
8 unable to perform any of his job functions due to his condition, that he did not need any further
9 medical leave, intermittent or otherwise, that he would not need to attend follow-up treatment
10 appointments or work part-time or on a reduced schedule, and that he would not suffer any
11 episodic flare-ups that would impact his job functions. Holland Dep. at 100:18-23; Dkt. #30-1
12 at 34-37. Protection One first saw the completed FMLA application approximately two months
13 after Mr. Holland's employment had been terminated. Dkt. #31 at 5.
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15 On May 27, 2013, after concluding her investigation, Ms. Scott sent an email to the
16 Regional VP who supervises Mr. Holland, as well as his superior and the CEO, summarizing
17 the substantiated complaints against Mr. Holland. Dkt. #31 at 3-4. In this email, Ms. Scott
18 stated:
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20 We discussed this type of behavior with [Mr. Holland] before and
21 he is just not making the permanent adjustments he needs to and
22 the employees have lost all respect for him, even his most loyal
23 employees. At this point his ability to lead the team is damaged. I
24 have discussed this with Paul and Ed and we are all in agreement
25 that it is time to move John out of the organization.

26 Dkt. #31-7 at 1.¹ Ultimately, the decision to terminate Mr. Holland's employment was made
27 by the CEO, Timothy Whall. Dkt. #31 at 4. Mr. Whall made the decision to terminate
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¹ The Court notes that Ms. Scott in the same email also recommended the termination of another General Manager in a different office location for similar abusive behavior, and a final written warning to a lower level employee for outbursts and taking his frustration out on his colleagues. Dkt. #31-7.

1 Plaintiff's employment on May 31, 2013, during a telephone call with Ms. Scott. *Id.* Ms. Scott
2 states that, although she was aware that Mr. Holland was going to request an FMLA application
3 during her investigation, she did not share this with Mr. Whall "or anyone else with a role in
4 the decision to terminate plaintiff's employment." Dkt. #31 at 5.

5 The next day, Ms. Scott received an email from an individual going by "Jack Frost,"
6 with an audio recording attachment. *Id.* The recording contained audio of Mr. Holland yelling,
7 using profanity, and referring to employees in the corporate office of Protection One in an
8 unprofessional manner during a meeting. *Id.* Mr. Holland did not give consent to be recorded.
9 Dkt. #36 at 8. Protection One states that the recording was not made with its knowledge or
10 authorization. Dkt. #31 at 4. After listening to the recording, Ms. Scott determined that Mr.
11 Holland must be removed from the branch immediately to prevent any further verbal abuse of
12 Protection One's employees. *Id.*

13 On June 4, 2013, Mr. Holland received a termination notice in a meeting with his
14 supervisor William "Ed" Rickard. Dkt. #31 at 5; Dkt. #1 at 16. The termination notice states
15 that Mr. Holland was being terminated as a result of his "continued unacceptable behavior,"
16 specifically "yelling, profanity and degrading comments regarding employees of the branch
17 other departments, which created an unacceptable work environment." Dkt. #1 at 16. The
18 notice specifically mentions that Mr. Holland "has received multiple complaints... over the
19 past couple of years." *Id.*

20 Mr. Holland states, and the record indicates, that he did not receive a formal written
21 warning, or a Performance Improvement Plan ("PIP") before termination. Written warnings
22 are discussed in Protection One's "Performance Improvement Plan Employee Guide." Dkt.
23 #39 at 14-16. This guide contemplates a first, second, and final written warnings, suspension,
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1 and a “final step” of discharge from employment. *Id.* Mr. Holland states that “Protection One
2 made clear that this was a process it expected to be followed in all cases going forward,” and
3 that “[t]hese same formal warnings and PIP corrective action tools were... used with Branch
4 Managers...” Dkt. #34 at 2 (citing Dkt. #36 at 1-2; Dkt. #35 at 16-17, 33-34). However, the
5 guide also states “the company reserves the right, but is not required, to follow a progressive
6 corrective action plan.” Dkt. #39 at 14. The guide states “for violation of any of its rules or
7 failure to perform to expectations, and depending upon the severity and frequency of the
8 misconduct... Protection One may implement any of the following corrective actions.... The
9 nature and severity of the offense/violation and the work record of the employee are critical
10 elements in the decision making process.” *Id.* The guide states “[t]he company need not resort
11 to a progressive corrective action, but may take whatever action it deems necessary to address
12 the issue at hand.” *Id.* This is in accord with the Employee Handbook. *See* Dkt. #31-11 at 9
13 (“this policy does not require ‘progressive discipline.’”)
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16 **III. DISCUSSION**

17 **A. Legal Standard**

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19 Summary judgment is appropriate where “the movant shows that there is no genuine
20 dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed.
21 R. Civ. P. 56(a); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247 (1986). Material facts are
22 those which might affect the outcome of the suit under governing law. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at
23 248. In ruling on summary judgment, a court does not weigh evidence to determine the truth of
24 the matter, but “only determine[s] whether there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Crane v. Conoco,*
25 *Inc.*, 41 F.3d 547, 549 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing *Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. v. O’Melveny &*
26 *Meyers*, 969 F.2d 744, 747 (9th Cir. 1992)).
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1 On a motion for summary judgment, the court views the evidence and draws inferences
2 in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255; *Sullivan v.*
3 *U.S. Dep't of the Navy*, 365 F.3d 827, 832 (9th Cir. 2004). The Court must draw all reasonable
4 inferences in favor of the non-moving party. *See O'Melveny & Meyers*, 969 F.2d at 747, *rev'd*
5 *on other grounds*, 512 U.S. 79 (1994). However, the nonmoving party must make a “sufficient
6 showing on an essential element of her case with respect to which she has the burden of proof”
7 to survive summary judgment. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Further,
8 “[t]he mere existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the plaintiff’s position will be
9 insufficient; there must be evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for the plaintiff.”
10 *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 251.

13 **B. FMLA Claim**

14 Mr. Holland alleges that Protection One violated the Family Medical Leave Act in
15 terminating his employment “for discriminatory and retaliatory purposes.” Dkt. #1 at 5.

16 There are at least three categories of FMLA claims. *Bachelder v. America West.*
17 *Airlines, Inc.*, 259 F.3d 1112, 1124-25 (9th Cir. 2001). One category, referred to as
18 “interference” claims, covers claims that an employer has “interfere[d] with, restrain[ed], or
19 den[ied] the exercise of or the attempt to exercise” any right the FMLA provides. 29 U.S.C. §
20 2615(a)(1); *Bachelder*, 259 F.3d at 1124. The other categories cover retaliation and
21 discrimination. One aims at employers who discharge or “discriminat[e] against any individual
22 for opposing any practice made unlawful by” the FMLA. *Bachelder*, 259 F.3d at 1124 (quoting
23 29 U.S.C. § 2615(a)(2)). The other aims at employers who “discriminat[e] against any
24 individual for instituting or participating in FMLA proceedings or inquiries.” *Id.* at 1124 (citing
25 29 U.S.C. § 2615(b)).
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1 In *Shields v. BCI Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles*, No. C04-928JLR, 2005 WL
2 2045887, *6 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 25, 2005), the Court considered a similar fact pattern as here.
3 Ms. Shields claimed that her employer terminated her in part because she had requested
4 additional FMLA paperwork, presumably to request FMLA leave. *Shields*, 2005 WL 2045887
5 at *6. The Court in that case concluded that Ms. Shields' claim fell within the "interference"
6 category of FMLA claims. *Id.* There is no question of fact that Mr. Holland did not actually
7 submit his FMLA application, that Protection One was not given the opportunity to refuse his
8 non-request for FMLA, and that Mr. Holland did not voice opposition to Protection's One's
9 non-refusal to offer FMLA. The Court thus finds that, as in *Shields*, the Plaintiff is alleging an
10 interference claim.² Mr. Holland's FMLA interference claim is not subject to the traditional
11 *McDonnell Douglas* burden shifting analysis, but instead requires only that he prove that
12 seeking FMLA leave was "a negative factor" in his employer's termination decision. *Id.* (citing
13 *Bachelder*, 259 F.3d at 1125).³

16 In this case, the record shows Ms. Scott recommended Mr. Holland's termination to
17 Protection One's CEO on the basis of Mr. Holland's behavior in the workplace, including the
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19 ² The Court notes that Mr. Holland argues that he is claiming FMLA retaliation, and that the proper test is
20 "showing that (1) the employee engaged in a protected activity under this statute; (2) the employee was adversely
21 affected by an employment decision; and (3) the protected activity and the adverse employment action were
22 causally connected," citing out-of-circuit case law. Dkt. #38 at 11 (citing *Gordon v. U.S. Capitol Police*, 778 F.3d
23 158, 161 (D.C. Cir. 2015)) (internal quotation marks omitted). Even if the Court were to adopt this test, the Court
24 finds that its conclusion would be no different, because no reasonable juror could find a causal connection between
25 Mr. Holland's requests for FMLA and his termination, for the reasons stated *infra*.

26 ³ The Court notes that Ninth Circuit case law subsequent to *Bachelder* has applied a five-part test for FMLA
27 interference claims involving the denial of FMLA benefits. See *Sanders v. City of Newport*, 657 F.3d 772, 778 (9th
28 Cir. 2011) (An employee must establish that "(1) he was eligible for the FMLA's protections, (2) his employer was
covered by the FMLA, (3) he was entitled to leave under the FMLA, (4) he provided sufficient notice of his intent
to take leave, and (5) his employer denied him FMLA benefits to which he was entitled."). In *Sanders*, the Ninth
Circuit stated that "the employer's intent is irrelevant to a determination of liability" in interference claims, citing
inter alia, *Colburn v. Parker Hannifin/Nichols Portland Div.*, 429 F.3d 325, 332 (1st Cir. 2005) ("[E]mployer
motive plays no role in a claim for substantive denial of benefits."); *Smith v. Duffie Ford-Lincoln-Mercury, Inc.*,
298 F.3d 955, 960, (10th Cir. 2002) ("If an employer interferes with the FMLA-created right to medical leave or to
reinstatement following the leave, a deprivation of this right is a violation regardless of the employer's intent.").
However, this line of cases appears inapplicable to a fact pattern where the employer terminated the employee prior
to (or instead of) deciding whether to grant an FMLA request—it is not possible for such an employee to prove his
employer "denied him FMLA benefits to which he was entitled" without discussing the motive for the termination.

1 use of profanity. *See* Dkt. #31-7 at 1. Mr. Holland does not deny that he engaged in this type of
2 behavior. Mr. Holland offers no direct evidence that a request for FMLA leave played a role in
3 the decision to terminate his employment. Instead, Mr. Holland points to the circumstantial
4 evidence of timing, the fact that “similarly situated managers without health issues were treated
5 by following the progressive discipline policy,” and Protection One’s “failure to follow its own
6 investigative [protocol].” *See* Dkt. #38 at 12.⁴ Mr. Holland elaborates on this last allegation,
7 stating that Ms. Scott failed to “follow her own practice and procedure which is to interview the
8 subject of an investigation and allow him to provide information to refute or otherwise explain
9 the alleged circumstances.” Dkt. #38 at 16.
10

11 The Court first addresses the timing of Plaintiff’s termination. The record demonstrates
12 that Mr. Holland’s termination occurred almost directly after Protection One received reports of
13 inappropriate workplace behavior; even in the light most favorable to Mr. Holland, no
14 reasonable jury could find that the timing alone indicated that Mr. Holland’s notice of an intent
15 to take leave and request for an application for FMLA played a negative factor in his
16 termination. Turning to the claim that “similarly situated managers without health issues were
17 treated by following the progressive discipline policy,” the Court finds this irrelevant because
18 there is no genuine issue of fact that Protection One’s progressive discipline policy was
19 followed in this case since the policy as written provides Protection One with the flexibility to
20 directly terminate an employee for egregious behavior, or to deviate from the policy at will.
21 Dkt. #39 at 14-16. Finally, no reasonable jury could find that Protection One’s failure to
22 interview Mr. Holland after receiving complaints in May 2013 constituted evidence that Mr.
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26 ⁴ Mr. Holland claims via declaration that he spoke with CEO Tim Whall about the complaints of profanity during
27 an October 15, 2012, visit, and that Mr. Whall conveyed that he understood why Mr. Holland was using profanity
28 and stated “[y]ou are one of my best managers, a top performer in the company, and you need to keep doing what
you’re doing.” Dkt. #36 at 3. Plaintiff acknowledges that Mr. Whall has no recollection of this discussion. Dkt.
#34 at 5 n.3. Even if Mr. Whall said these words, it does not call into question the motivation for Protection One’s
subsequent decision to terminate Mr. Holland after *subsequent* and more severe inappropriate behavior.

1 Holland’s FMLA requests played a negative factor in his termination, because such a course of
2 action was reasonable given the circumstances—Protection One had previously met with Mr.
3 Holland to investigate similar complaints, and the new complaints had merit based on the
4 evidence before Ms. Scott.⁵ Because there is no evidence that a reasonable jury could rely on to
5 find that a request for FMLA leave played a negative factor in Mr. Holland’s termination, the
6 Court finds that this claim is properly dismissed on summary judgment.
7

8 **C. ADA and WLAD Claims**

9 Mr. Holland alleges that Protection One violated the ADA and WLAD by terminating
10 his employment “based upon his disability or perceived disability, failing to provide
11 accommodations and retaliating against plaintiff.” Dkt. #1 at 5-6.
12

13 *Discrimination Claim*

14 In evaluating claims under both the ADA and WLAD, Washington courts apply the
15 burden shifting scheme set forth in *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792 (1973).
16 *Bacon, Jr. v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, No. C09-5608RJB, 2010 WL 3340517, at *6 (W.D. Wash.
17 Aug. 23, 2010) (collecting cases). Under this scheme, plaintiff must first establish a *prima facie*
18 case of discrimination on account of a disability. *Id.* The burden then shifts to the employer “to
19 provide a non-discriminatory reason for that discharge which disclaims any reliance on the
20 employee’s disability in having taken the employment action.” *Id.* (citations omitted). If the
21 employer does so, then plaintiff bears the burden of showing that the employer’s reason for
22 termination was pretextual. *Id.* This means that plaintiff must establish that the “proffered
23 reason for the employment decision is not worthy of belief.” *Kuyper v. State*, 79 Wash. App.
24 732, 738, 904 P.2d 793 (1995).
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⁵ The Court notes that Mr. Holland does not dispute that he said the things he is accused of saying.

1 In order to establish a *prima facie* case under the ADA, Mr. Holland must establish that:
2 (1) he has a disability; (2) he is a qualified individual with a disability; and (3) that he was
3 discriminated against because of that disability. *Bates v. United Parcel Service, Inc.*, 511 F.3d
4 974, 988 (9th Cir. 2008). A “disability” is defined as a “physical or mental impairment that
5 substantially limits one or more major life activities.” 42 U.S.C. § 12102. The term
6 “substantially limits” is defined in 29 C.F.R § 1630.2(j), which lists three factors to consider in
7 determining whether an individual is substantially limited in a major life activity: “(i) The
8 nature and severity of the impairment; (ii) The duration or expected duration of the impairment;
9 and (iii) The permanent or long term impact, or the expected permanent or long term impact of
10 or resulting from the impairment.” Major life activities include “caring for oneself, performing
11 manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.” 29 C.F.R.
12 § 1630.2(i).

15 Under Washington law, “[t]he elements of a *prima facie* case of disparate treatment
16 disability discrimination are that the employee was: [1] disabled, [2] subject to an adverse
17 employment action, [3] doing satisfactory work, and [4] discharged under circumstances that
18 raise a reasonable inference of unlawful discrimination.” *Callahan v. Walla Walla Hous. Auth.*,
19 126 Wn. App. 812, 819–20, 110 P.3d 782 (2005). An employee’s failure to provide notice of
20 his disability to his employer may prevent him from pursuing a claim for disability
21 discrimination under the WLAD. *See Hume v. American Disposal Co.*, 124 Wn.2d 656, 670-
22 672 (1994) (discussing notice in the context of a failure to accommodate claim).

25 Protection One argues that Mr. Holland did not have a disability as defined under the
26 ADA, because Mr. Holland has conceded that his hypertension did not interfere with any major
27 life activities in May or June of 2013. Dkt. #29 at 18 (citing Holland Dep. at 113:12-14).
28

1 Protection One argues that Mr. Holland’s condition did not interfere with Mr. Holland’s ability
2 to work, as he had worked after being diagnosed with hypertension in 2010, and only took off
3 nine days from work after the ER visit. *Id.* at 18-19. The Court also notes that Mr. Holland
4 worked from home immediately after his ER visit, Dkt. #39 at 7, and that Mr. Holland’s doctor
5 at one point indicated that Mr. Holland’s condition would not interfere with work. Dkt. #30-1
6 at 34-37. Protection One also points out that Mr. Holland’s hypertension did not prevent him
7 from obtaining other employment after he was terminated, which he started July 31, 2013, nor
8 did it interfere in any way with that employment by his own admission. Dkt. #29 at 19 (citing
9 Holland Dep. at 138:13-20, 157:13-22).⁶
10

11 In Response to this Motion, Mr. Holland argues that his physician, Dr. Warren Miller,
12 concluded on May 20, 2013, that Mr. Holland “is unable to work or perform other regular daily
13 activities for more than three consecutive, full calendar days and needs treatment” and that Mr.
14 Holland’s time away from work was medically necessary. Dkt. #38 at 5-6 (citing Dkt. #30-1 at
15 35). Mr. Holland also argues that:
16

17 Washington law defines “Disability” more broadly than the ADA
18 describing it as “the presence of a sensory, mental, or physical
19 impairment that: (i) is medically cognizable or diagnosable; or (ii)
20 exists as a record or history; or (iii) is perceived to exist whether or
21 not it exists in fact.” RCW 49.60.040(7)(a). Moreover, “[a]
22 disability exists whether it is temporary or permanent, common or
23 uncommon, mitigated or unmitigated, or whether or not it limits
24 the ability to work generally or work at a particular job or whether
25 or not it limits any other activity within the scope of this chapter.”
26 *Id.* at 7(b).

27 Dkt. #38 at 10.

28 ⁶ Protection One also argues that “Even if plaintiff could create an issue of fact as to whether he is disabled, he cannot establish the remainder of his prima face case. Plaintiff’s only evidence that his termination was related to his alleged disability is ‘coincidence.’” Dkt. #29 at 19.

1 On Reply, Protection One argues that nothing in the cited record from Dr. Miller
2 identifies any major life activity that was substantially impaired by Mr. Holland’s hypertension,
3 and that “[w]hen a plaintiff relies on work as the ‘major life activity’ limited by a disability, he
4 must establish that he was ‘significantly restricted in the ability to perform either a class of jobs
5 or a broad range of jobs in various classes as compared to the average person having
6 comparable training, skills and abilities.’” Dkt. #41 at 4 (citing 29 C.F.R. § 1630.2(j)(3)(i)).
7 Protection One also argues that it was never given notice of Mr. Holland’s disability—
8 hypertension—before termination; Mr. Holland only informed his employer that he needed
9 time off to deal with stress, and requested but did not submit an FMLA application. *Id.* at 4-6.
10

11 On these facts, the Court concludes that Mr. Holland’s ADA claim must fail because he
12 does not meet the disability definition. The Court bases this conclusion on Mr. Holland’s own
13 testimony that the condition did not affect life activities, his medical records indicating that Mr.
14 Holland’s condition would not interfere with work, and the fact that he repeatedly worked
15 through his condition. Mr. Holland presents insufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to
16 conclude that his hypertension affected his work. The Court also concludes that Mr. Holland’s
17 ADA and WLAD claims must fail because no reasonable jury could find that Mr. Holland was
18 terminated because of his alleged disability. The record shows Protection One was not
19 informed as to the nature of his medical condition, *i.e.* hypertension, prior to termination.
20 Instead, Mr. Holland has repeatedly indicated that he only informed his employer that he
21 needed time off to deal with stress at the direction of his doctor. Such statements do not put an
22 employer on notice that an employee has a sensory, mental, or physical impairment. Protection
23 One’s well-documented motivation for termination, discussed *supra*, had nothing to do with
24 Mr. Holland’s medical condition or even his taking time off.
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1 *Failure to Accommodate Claim*

2 To establish a *prima facie* case for failure to accommodate under the ADA, Mr. Holland
3 must show that “(1) he is disabled within the meaning of the ADA; (2) he is a qualified
4 individual able to perform the essential functions of the job with reasonable accommodation;
5 and (3) he suffered an adverse employment action because of his disability.” *Samper v.*
6 *Providence St. Vincent Med. Ctr.*, 675 F.3d 1233, 1237 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing *Allen v. Pac. Bell*,
7 348 F.3d 1113, 1114 (9th Cir. 2003)); *see also* 42 U.S.C. §§ 12112(a), (b)(5)(A) (requiring
8 reasonable accommodation).
9

10 Under Washington law, to establish a *prima facie* case for a reasonable accommodation
11 claim, a plaintiff must show that “(1) the employee had a sensory, mental, or physical
12 abnormality that substantially limited his or her ability to perform the job; (2) the employee was
13 qualified to perform the essential functions of the job in question; (3) the employee gave the
14 employer notice of the abnormality and its accompanying substantial limitations; and (4) upon
15 notice, the employer failed to affirmatively adopt measures that were available to the employer
16 and medically necessary to accommodate the abnormality.” *Kries v. WA-SPOK Primary Care,*
17 *LLC*, 2015 Wash. App. LEXIS 2190, *57 (Wash. Ct. App. Sept. 10, 2015) (citing *Davis v.*
18 *Microsoft Corp.*, 149 Wn.2d at 532 (2003); *Hill v. BCTI Income Fund-I*, 144 Wn.2d 172, 192-
19 93, 23 P.3d 440 (2001), overruled on other grounds by *McClarty v. Totem Electric*, 157 Wn.2d
20 214, 137 P.3d 844 (2006)).
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24 Because the Court has already found that Mr. Holland did not have a disability that
25 substantially limited a major life activity, including work, and that he failed to give his
26 employer notice of such a disability before termination, Mr. Holland cannot make a *prima facie*
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1 case for failure to accommodate under the ADA or the WLAD. These claims are properly
2 dismissed on summary judgment.

3 **D. RCW 9.73.060 Privacy Claim**

4 Mr. Holland claims that Protection One violated his right to privacy under state law.
5 Dkt. #1 at 6. RCW 9.73.030(1)(b) makes it unlawful to record a “private conversation,” without
6 “first obtaining the consent of all the persons engaged in the conversation.” The term “private
7 conversation” is not defined in the statute. RCW 9.73.060 states that “[a]ny person who,
8 directly or by means of a detective agency or any other agent, violates the provisions of this
9 chapter shall be subject to legal action for damages, to be brought by any other person claiming
10 that a violation of this statute has injured his or her business, his or her person, or his or her
11 reputation.”
12 reputation.”

13
14 Protection One argues that Mr. Holland’s claim is based solely on the audio recording it
15 received from “Jack Frost” on June 1, 2013. Dkt. #29 at 22. Protection One argues that the
16 recording is not of a “private conversation” within the meaning of the statute, citing to Mr.
17 Holland’s deposition. Mr. Holland admits that the recording was made during a “staff meeting”
18 involving at least four people where they “would be discussing status, sales numbers for the
19 month to date, productivity.... And certainly one of those conversations would have been
20 around hiring.” Holland Dep. at 128:7-20. Protection One argues that this was “the precise
21 opposite of a ‘private’ conversation... [it was] a public berating of plaintiff’s subordinate
22 employees.... Plaintiff’s volume alone removes the conversation from the definition of
23 ‘private.’” Dkt. #29 at 23. Protection One also argues that it did not authorize the recording.
24

25
26 In Response, Mr. Holland argues that the communication at issue here “occurred during
27 a workplace meeting between co-workers behind locked and security coded doors at Protection
28

1 One's offices" and "[i]t is clear that Holland expected this conversation to be private." Dkt. #38
2 at 20. Mr. Holland does not provide any evidence that Protection One authorized the recording.

3 Whether a particular conversation is private under this statute is a question of law where
4 the "facts are undisputed." *State v. Kipp*, 179 Wn.2d 718, 726, 317 P.2d 1029 (2014). Whether
5 a communication is private is determined based on "a subjective intention [by the parties] that it
6 be private," and whether "that expectation is reasonable." *State v. Modica*, 164 Wn.2d 83, 87,
7 186 P.3d 1062 (2008) (citing *State v. Christensen*, 153 Wn.2d 186, 188, 102 P.3d 789 (2004)).
8 In making this determination, courts consider 1) "the duration and subject matter of the
9 communication, 2) the location of the communication and the presence of potential third parties,
10 and 3) the role of the nonconsenting party and his or her relationship to the consenting party."
11 *State v. Babcock*, 168 Wn. App. 598, 605, 279 P.3d 890 (2012) (citing *State v. Townsend*, 147
12 Wn.2d 666, 673-74, 57 P.3d 255 (2002)) (internal quotations omitted). Communication in the
13 workplace can be "private" within the meaning of the statute. *Houser v. City of Redmond*, 91
14 Wn.2d 36, 37, 586 P.2d 482 (1978).
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18 There is no question of fact that this recording is of Mr. Holland in a meeting with
19 multiple employees at a work staff meeting. There is no question of fact that Mr. Holland
20 raised his voice in this meeting. The Court thus finds that this was not a "private conversation"
21 within the meaning of the statute. Mr. Holland's claim fails on this ground alone. The Court
22 also finds that Mr. Holland can point to no evidence that this recording was made at the behest
23 of Protection One. Mr. Holland's claim against *this* Defendant would thus fail even if the
24 recording had been of a private conversation.
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