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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT TACOMA

10 JASON MOORE,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 EFFECTUAL INC.,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:23-cv-05210-DGE

ORDER GRANTING SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT (DKT. NO. 28)

15  
16 **I INTRODUCTION**

17 This matter comes before the Court on Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment.  
18 (Dkt. No. 28.) Upon review of that motion, the Plaintiff's response (Dkt. No. 31), and  
19 Defendant's reply (Dkt. No. 34), the Court **GRANTS** the motion.<sup>1</sup>  
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23 <sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Local Rule 7(b)(4), the Court finds a decision can be made on the motion without  
24 oral argument.

1 **II BACKGROUND**

2 This is an employment dispute between Plaintiff Jason Moore and Defendant Effectual,  
3 Inc. (“Effectual”). Effectual works with commercial enterprises and the public sector to  
4 modernize IT and optimize cloud environments to improve performance and cost efficiency.  
5 (Dkt. No. 29-1 at 2.)

6 The complaint alleges Moore was terminated because of his religious beliefs. On August  
7 27, 2021, Moore signed an Offer of Employment letter and began employment at Effectual on  
8 October 4, 2021. (Dkt. No. 1-1 at 3.) On October 5, 2021, Rick Ruskin, Chief Sales Officer of  
9 Effectual, conducted an “all-hands” phone conference in which he informed Moore for the first  
10 time that Effectual intended to implement a Covid-19 Vaccination Policy. (*Id.*) On October 8,  
11 2021, Effectual implemented the vaccination policy, expressly requiring employees be fully  
12 vaccinated against Covid-19 by November 30, 2021, or otherwise request an accommodation.  
13 (*Id.*) Moore submitted a request for religious exemption on October 14. (*Id.*) Effectual  
14 allegedly “refused to consider Plaintiff Moore’s request for a religious exemption and on  
15 October 14, 2021, [Effectual] terminated Plaintiff Moore’s employment[.]” (*Id.* at 4.) Moore  
16 claims Effectual violated discrimination statutes in Washington, where Moore lived, and New  
17 Jersey, the state of Effectual’s principal place of business. (*Id.*)

18 The parties provide sharply different accounts of these events. According to Effectual,  
19 Moore was hired because Ruskin began recruiting for an Enterprise Account Executive (“EAE”)  
20 to support Effectual’s growing West Coast Sales Organization. (Dkt. No. 29-1 at 3.) EAEs work  
21 mostly in the field at client sites and in customer-facing industry events, conferences, and  
22 meetings, requiring strong interpersonal and customer service skills in all internal and external  
23 communications. (*Id.*) When the pandemic hit, EAE conferences and events were canceled.

1 (*Id.*) By Fall 2021, and in part because of the mass roll-out of the Covid-19 vaccines, the sales  
2 organization and many customers, partners, and vendors began transitioning back to in-person  
3 events.

4 Moore was recommended to Ruskin by current employees at Effectual. (Dkt. No. 29-2 at  
5 5–6.) Effectual offered Moore a position, but Moore requested additional time to close various  
6 deals at his prior employer, resulting in a start date of October 4, 2021. (*Id.* at 7–8.) During  
7 Moore’s employment, Ruskin was his direct and only supervisor. (Dkt. No. 29-1 at 3.)

8 On October 5, 2021, during Moore’s first weekly sales team meeting, Ruskin announced  
9 Effectual would likely publish its written Covid-19 vaccination policy by the end of the week,  
10 requiring all customer-facing employees to become vaccinated or request an accommodation by  
11 the end of November. (*Id.* at 3–4.) Regardless of whether EAEs reported to a physical office,  
12 their duties were “customer facing,” meaning the vaccination policy required Moore to be  
13 vaccinated or to receive an accommodation by November 30th. (*Id.*)

14 In addition to the policy, everyone in Effectual’s sales organization was required to  
15 become vaccinated to attend a client conference in Las Vegas called “re:Invent.” (Dkt. Nos. 29-  
16 1 at 4; 29-2 at 9–10.) Effectual planned on spending thousands of dollars for hotel rooms and  
17 plane tickets for the sales team to attend the event, which involved two of Effectual’s partners—  
18 Amazon Web Services (“AWS”) and Trace3—who, together, comprise a large percentage of  
19 Effectual’s revenue. (Dkt. No. 29-2 at 9–10.) AWS initiated a vaccine mandate for all those  
20 attending the event, which was to occur shortly after Thanksgiving. (*Id.*)

21 On October 6, 2021, Ruskin reached out to Moore, who had just started working at  
22 Effectual, to ask if he was vaccinated. (*Id.*) Ruskin explained he was adding Moore to the list of  
23 employees to attend re:Invent, and that vaccination was mandatory for attendance. (Dkt. No. 32-  
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1 6 at 1.) Ruskin asked, “is it something you are planning to do?” to which Moore responded, “In  
2 full transparency, No.” (*Id.*) Ruskin responded: “Oh Shit...” (Dkt. No. 32-6 at 1.) In those  
3 messages, Moore did not state anything his reasons for not getting vaccinated or any conflict  
4 between his religion and the vaccination policy. (Dkt. Nos. 29-1 at 4, 32-6 at 1.)

5 On October 8, 2021, Effectual published its Covid-19 vaccination policy. (Dkt. No. 29-4  
6 at 11–18.) The policy stated:

7 **By no later than November 30, 2021** (or, as to newly hired employees, within 45  
8 days of hire), employees must either:

- 9 1. Become fully vaccinated against COVID-19 by obtaining all required doses  
10 of an approved COVID-19 vaccination and provide proof of vaccination to  
11 Effectual Human Resources as described below; or
- 12 2. Request an accommodation from the COVID-19 vaccination requirement  
13 as described below . . . .

14 Employees who are unable to be vaccinated and/or comply with applicable  
15 COVID-19 safety protocols due to a disability, pregnancy, a qualifying medical  
16 condition that contraindicates vaccination or objections due to sincerely held  
17 religious beliefs, practices, or observances may request an accommodation or  
18 exemption . . . . To request an accommodation for one of the above reasons, an  
19 employee must complete a Medical Accommodation Request Form or a Religious  
20 Accommodation Request Form (available from Human Resources).

21 (*Id.* at 15, 17.) The policy contained language explaining the accommodation requests would be  
22 confidential and noting its non-discrimination and non-retaliation policy. (*Id.* at 17–18.)

23 Ruskin sent an email on October 11, 2021 to the entire sales team requesting any  
24 unvaccinated employees schedule a time with Ruskin to discuss their situation, stating, “as we  
know these decisions are quite personal.” (Dkt. No. 29-1 at 9.) Moore did not contact Ruskin or  
schedule a time to meet. (*Id.* at 4.) Ruskin sent a Zoom video call meeting invitation to Moore  
for October 12, 2021 with the subject line “Rick Ruskin’s Zoom Meeting.” (*Id.* at 13.)

1 According to Ruskin, the conversation on October 12 “went downhill quickly.” (Dkt.  
2 No. 29-2 at 22.) Moore informed Ruskin “he wasn’t going to be vaccinated[,]” and made “a  
3 bunch of antiscience type of comments; that it wasn’t real. It wasn’t a real vaccine. It wasn’t  
4 going to work.” (*Id.*) Moore told Ruskin the vaccine was a product of “fucking Fauci”<sup>2</sup> and told  
5 Ruskin, “This is fucking bullshit. What you guys are doing is fucking bullshit.” (Dkt. No. 29-2  
6 at 23.) Moore told Ruskin he was a “crazy liberal.” (*Id.* at 16.) Moore was angry that neither  
7 Ruskin nor anyone else at Effectual had communicated the policy to him prior to the date of the  
8 policy’s roll-out. (Dkt. No. 29-4 at 4.)

9 Ruskin later stated: “Mr. Moore’s conduct on the October 12, 2021 Zoom call was  
10 unacceptable to me. I lost trust in Mr. Moore’s ability to handle difficult conversations with his  
11 internal and external customers. In fact, I believed I could never put him in front of Effectual’s  
12 customers.” (Dkt. No. 29-1 at 5.) Ruskin decided to terminate Moore’s employment with  
13 Effectual “because of his insubordinate and disrespectful conduct” during the meeting. (*Id.*)  
14 Ruskin communicated his concerns and decision to Alexis Breslin, Chief Human Resources  
15 Officer, and Robb Allen, Effectual’s CEO. (*Id.*) Both Breslin and Allen agreed with Ruskin’s  
16 decision to terminate Moore. (*Id.*) Moore and Ruskin had no interaction between the October 12  
17 meeting and Moore’s termination on October 14, 2021. (*Id.*)

18 According to Breslin, who sat in on the termination meeting as a witness, Moore never  
19 mentioned religion as the basis for his decision not to be vaccinated until after Ruskin told  
20 Moore Effectual had terminated his employment. (Dkt. No. 29-4 at 4.) Breslin recalls Moore  
21 brought up religion in the context of asking a hypothetical “religious or medical  
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23 <sup>2</sup> Referencing Anthony Fauci, who was Director of the National Institute of Allergy and  
24 Infectious Diseases and member of the White House Coronavirus Task Force in 2020 during the  
initial height of the pandemic.

1 accommodation” generally. (*Id.*) According to Breslin, “Effectual would have considered a  
2 request for a religious accommodation if he had submitted one as an employee, but because his  
3 employment was already terminated, I had no occasion to do so.” (*Id.* at 4–5.) “I told him—and  
4 this was after his termination, when he then started to mention a religious accommodation. I told  
5 him that had he submitted as an employee, we would have taken it through the correct  
6 processes . . . .” (Dkt. No. 35-1 at 5.) “I never denied him a right to a religious  
7 accommodation . . . . as an employee, he never requested such.” (*Id.* at 6.)

8           Ruskin remembers four or five other employees who were not yet vaccinated at the time  
9 he discussed vaccination with Moore. (Dkt. No. 29-2 at 20.) One employee requested a  
10 religious exemption, and Effectual determined the employee would never be customer facing,  
11 “so [Effectual] had no issue with her request for a religious exemption.” (*Id.*) Another  
12 employee, who did not formally apply for the exemption as per the policy, told Ruskin he would  
13 miss the deadline because he was not approved to get the vaccine for medical reasons. (*Id.* at  
14 21.) Ruskin told him not to worry about the deadline, and eventually the employee was cleared  
15 by his doctor and was vaccinated. (*Id.*) According to Ruskin, two other employees “basically  
16 called me up that afternoon and said, I’ve got an appointment to get my vaccine Friday. I don’t  
17 like it. I don’t agree with it. I’m getting vaccinated on Friday. That’s how those conversations  
18 went.” (*Id.*)

19           In Effectual’s employee records, the official reason Moore was terminated was “Failure  
20 to comply with Company policy[.]” (Dkt. No. 32-13 at 1.) Breslin identified the policy as “our  
21 code of conduct policy[.]” explaining Moore violated it by “using profanity, carrying on. He was  
22 absolutely insubordinate to his manager and completely unprofessional as someone who is to  
23 represent this company.” (Dkt. No. 29-5 at 9.) In his deposition, Ruskin explained further:

1 **Mr. Reich:** Is [failure to comply with company policy] the reason Jason Moore was  
terminated?

2 **Mr. Ruskin:** Yeah. Company policy is you can't curse at your manager. You can't,  
3 you know, get aggressive and threaten him. That's why he was fired.

4 **Mr. Reich:** Oh, it had nothing to do with the COVID vaccine?

5 **Mr. Ruskin:** Zero. Parker, I just told you he was one of five or six people who  
wasn't vaccinated. The other ones came to me and said, I'm getting it this Friday,  
6 or, I would like to request a religious exemption; here's why. Or, I have a medical  
—I have dealt with all these things. He was just like that other group of people  
7 except they professionally came to me and told me what their issue was. We worked  
with all of them, and they all ended up staying with the company. We worked  
8 through all of their issues. He's the only one who basically said, This is fucking  
bullshit. You know, you know, it was—it was a rant. It was crazy. This had nothing  
9 to do with the vaccine policy. He was one of many who, at that point, were not  
adherent to it.

10 (Dkt. No. 29-2 at 14–15.)

11 Plaintiff remembers the events differently. According to Moore:

12 During the October 12, 2021 Zoom meeting with Rick Ruskin, I did NOT say  
Effectual's policy was "fucking bullshit;" I did NOT say "fucking Fauci;" and I did  
13 NOT tell my new boss (Rick Ruskin) the he was a "crazy liberal." On that October  
14 12, 2021 call, Rick Ruskin asked me directly why I was against taking the Covid  
Vaccine, and I told him I held religious and political beliefs around it.

15 (Dkt. No. 32-9 at 2.) While Moore recalls saying "B.S., and literally using the initials B.S.[,]" he  
16 does not recall cursing during the conversation. (Dkt. No. 29-3 at 53.) Moore remembers  
17 Ruskin asking if he intended to get vaccinated, to which Moore said no. (*Id.* at 50.) Ruskin  
18 "proceeded to ask [Moore], he said, You mind me asking just your stance on why you're not  
19 going to—you know, why are you not taking it?" (*Id.*) Moore "responded with [his] personal  
20 feelings and responses to him why [Moore] wasn't going to take it at that time[,]" prompting  
21 Ruskin to "kind of go into some anecdotal stories" about friends and relatives dying of COVID,  
22 working in healthcare, and seeing unvaccinated people requiring hospitalization. (*Id.* at 50–51.)  
23 Ruskin emphasized there were partners and customers Effectual wanted to continue to do  
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1 business which required vaccinated sales force. (*Id.* at 51.) Moore pointed out that he did not  
2 have any customers yet, and if vaccination was required to join the sales team, it “would have  
3 been nice to know” before his last day with his previous employer, to which Ruskin replied,  
4 “Yeah, we really screwed up on that, we should have reached out to you.” (*Id.* at 52–53.)

5       Because the policy allowed Moore, as a new employee, 45 days from the date of his hire  
6 to become vaccinated, he believed he had until that time to either decide to get vaccinated or  
7 request a religious accommodation. (Dkt. No. 32-9 at 2.) When Moore received the invitation  
8 from Ruskin for the October 14th Zoom meeting, he believed the call was to discuss his ability to  
9 submit an exemption request. (*Id.*) Moore believed this because an HR representative would be  
10 in attendance (Breslin) and because Ruskin titled the meeting “Discuss Vaccine policy Status[.]”  
11 (Dkt. Nos. 29-1 at 15, 32-9 at 2.) According to Ruskin, he “did not know what to identify as the  
12 subject of the meeting without tipping Mr. Moore off that it was a termination meeting, so  
13 [Ruskin] called it the last topic about which we had spoken.” (Dkt. No. 29-1 at 5.)

14       At the October 14th termination, Moore remembers Ruskin asking if Moore had “given it  
15 any other thought or have you changed your mind at all about becoming vaccinated?” (Dkt. No.  
16 32-9 at 3.) Moore said he had not changed his position. (*Id.*) According to Moore, Ruskin went  
17 on to discuss the re:Invent conference and the importance of vaccination for face-to-face with  
18 customers. (*Id.*) Ruskin noted if Moore was not going to get vaccinated, then Effectual did not  
19 want to continue Moore’s on-boarding since he was not going to adhere to the Covid-19 policy.  
20 (*Id.*) Moore explained he did not know a condition of his employment was to attend  
21 conferences, and mentioned he did not personally care if he went to the re:Invent conference.  
22 (*Id.*) Moore noted he still had time to put in for a religious or medical exemption, that he had his  
23 religious exemption ready to go, and that he would like to request to put it in, at which point  
24



1 Breslin spoke up and said there was no need for the submission. (*Id.*) Moore quotes Breslin  
2 stating: “Your only condition of employment to stay with Effectual is to be fully vaccinated  
3 against the COVID-19 virus or to be fully vaccinated and showing proof.” (*Id.*) Moore said he  
4 would not take the vaccine, and Breslin told Moore he would be terminated. (*Id.*)

5 Moore’s wife, Sarah, was present in the room during the termination call. (Dkt. No. 32-  
6 12 at 1.) Sarah recalls Ruskin asking if Moore had changed his mind about the vaccine, to which  
7 Moore replied he would not take the vaccine. (*Id.* at 2.) Moore asked to submit his religious  
8 exemption, and Breslin responded it would not be necessary to file one as it would be “denied on  
9 the spot.” (*Id.*) Sarah “did not witness any discussion about unprofessional behavior on the part  
10 of [Moore] at any point in the October 14, 2021 meeting. All the parties on the call were  
11 professional; there was not any swearing by either side. It was short and to the point.” (*Id.*)

12 Moore immediately lacked access to his Effectual systems. (*Id.* at 4.) Within five  
13 minutes of the termination meeting ending, Moore outlined what happened on the call in a  
14 document (Dkt. No. 32-4 at 1–2) and submitted the religious exemption to Ruskin from his  
15 personal e-mail account, stating: “As I just heard both of you (yourself and Alexis Breslin) state  
16 on our joint call, Effectual will reject this Religious exemption request before I have even the  
17 opportunity to send it over for review” (Dkt. No. 32-9 at 9–10). “Per Alexis, the condition of my  
18 employment at Effectual has only one path, which is to be fully vaccinated for COVID-19.” (*Id.*  
19 at 10.) Ruskin forwarded the email to Breslin, commenting “Oh my...”. (Dkt. No. 32-2 at 3.)  
20 Breslin responded: “I never denied his right to request a religious accommodation. I clearly  
21 stated that given the position he is currently in, an accommodation being made is not likely, as a  
22 sales person must travel and meet with customers.” (*Id.* at 2.) Ruskin replied: “I agree. His only  
23 skill is selling and that is a customer facing job.” (*Id.*)  
24

1 Moore states neither Breslin nor Ruskin commented on any poor conduct or behavior,  
2 profanity, calling Ruskin any names, or any of the other allegations. (Dkt. No. 32-9 at 4.)  
3 According to Moore, “it wasn’t until this case started that Rick Ruskin made false claims about  
4 my conduct towards him.” (*Id.*) Breslin sent a notification on October 18th with an agreement  
5 of separation document, which Moore never signed. (*Id.*)

6 On October 21, 2021, Moore sent the document he wrote outlining what happened in the  
7 call to Effectual, to which Effectual did not respond. (Dkt. Nos. 31 at 8, 32-4 at 1–2.) Breslin  
8 admitted during her deposition that there is no “written document, e-mail, Slack, text message,  
9 memo” or any other record in Effectual’s database that would ‘corroborate any code of conduct  
10 violation.” (Dkt. No. 32-10 at 2.) Similarly, Ruskin testified there was no written record  
11 discussing or summarizing what happened in the October 12, 2021 meeting between Ruskin and  
12 Moore. (Dkt. No. 32-11 at 2.)

13 Effectual filed a motion for summary judgment, arguing Moore lacks standing under  
14 New Jersey’s law against discrimination (“NJLAD”) and because he cannot establish his failure  
15 to accommodate claim under both the NJLAD and Washington Law Against Discrimination  
16 (“WLAD”) nor a breach of his at-will employment agreement. (Dkt. No. 28.)

### 17 III DISCUSSION

#### 18 A. Legal Standard

19 Summary judgment is proper only if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials  
20 on file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the  
21 movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The moving party is  
22 entitled to judgment as a matter of law when the nonmoving party fails to make a sufficient  
23 showing on an essential element of a claim in the case on which the nonmoving party has the  
24

1 burden of proof. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1985). There is no genuine issue  
2 of fact where the record, taken as a whole, could not lead a rational trier of fact to find for the  
3 nonmoving party. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986)  
4 (stating that the nonmoving party must present specific, significant probative evidence, not  
5 simply “some metaphysical doubt.”). Conversely, a genuine dispute over a material fact exists if  
6 there is sufficient evidence supporting the claimed factual dispute, requiring a judge or jury to  
7 resolve the differing versions of the truth. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 253  
8 (1986); *T.W. Elec. Serv. Inc. v. Pacific Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir.  
9 1987).

10         The determination of the existence of a material fact is often a close question. The court  
11 must consider the substantive evidentiary burden that the nonmoving party must meet at trial—  
12 e.g., a preponderance of the evidence in most civil cases. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 254, *T.W. Elec.*  
13 *Serv.*, 809 F.2d at 630. The court must resolve any factual issues of controversy in favor of the  
14 nonmoving party only when the facts specifically attested by that party contradict facts  
15 specifically attested by the moving party. The nonmoving party may not merely state that it will  
16 discredit the moving party’s evidence at trial, in the hopes that evidence can be developed at trial  
17 to support the claim. *T.W. Elec. Serv.*, 809 F.2d at 630 (relying on *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 256–  
18 257). Conclusory, non-specific statements in affidavits are not sufficient, and “missing facts”  
19 will not be “presumed.” *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed’n*, 497 U.S. 871, 888–889 (1990).

## 20         **B. Standing**

21         Effectual argues Moore’s NJLAD claim fails because he lacks standing as a Washington  
22 resident. (Dkt. No. 28 at 11.) Effectual admits it is headquartered in New Jersey, but argues  
23 Moore is a Washington State employee with no known contacts in New Jersey. (Dkt. No. 28.)  
24

1 Moore cites *Calabotta v. Phibro Animal Health Corporation*, noting the NJLAD applies to non-  
2 residents of New Jersey. (Dkt. No. 31 at 10); 213 A.3d 210, 224 (N.J. Ct. App. Div. 2019).  
3 *Calabotta* found “no expression of legislative intent to limit the statute’s protections to job  
4 applicants who live in New Jersey, or to those employees who perform all of their employment  
5 functions in New Jersey.” *Calabotta*, 213 A.3d at 224. Defendants do not mention this issue in  
6 their reply. (Dkt. No. 34.) The Court finds Moore may properly bring a claim under NJLAD  
7 because Effectual maintains its principal place of business in New Jersey.<sup>3</sup>

### 8 C. Merits

9 Defendant argues Plaintiff cannot establish his failure to accommodate claims under the  
10 NJLAD or WLAD. (Dkt. No. 28 at 12–17.) Effectual also challenges Moore’s theory of  
11 wrongful discharge in violation of public policy and that Effectual’s conduct amounted to a  
12 breach of contract. (*Id.* at 17–24.)

#### 13 1. Failure to accommodate claims

14 A plaintiff establishes a *prima facie* claim of failure to accommodate religious practices  
15 under WLAD by showing that (1) he or she had a bona fide religious belief, the practice of  
16 which conflicted with employment duties; (2) he or she informed the employer of the beliefs and  
17 the conflict; and (3) the employer responded by subjecting the employee to threatened or actual  
18 discriminatory treatment. *Kumar v. Gate Gourmet Inc.*, 325 P.3d 193, 203 (Wash. 2014).

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19  
20 <sup>3</sup> “A corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of any State by which it has been incorporated  
21 and the State where it has its principal place of business.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1). “Principal  
22 place of business” is “the place where a corporation’s officers direct, control, and coordinate the  
23 corporation’s activities.” *Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 559 U.S. 77, 92–93 (2010). “In practice it  
24 should normally be the place where the corporation maintains its headquarters—provided that  
the headquarters is the actual center of direction, control, and coordination, *i.e.*, the “nerve  
center,” and not simply an office where the corporation holds its board meetings[.]” *Id.* at 93.  
Effectual is headquartered in New Jersey, and is therefore a citizen of New Jersey and subject to  
the NJLAD.

1 Similarly, under NJLAD, to establish a *prima facie* case of religious discrimination for failure to  
2 accommodate, the employee must allege: (1) he holds a sincere religious belief that conflicts  
3 with a job requirement; (2) he informed his employer of the conflict; and (3) he was disciplined  
4 for failing to comply with the conflicting requirement. *Aliano v. Twp. of Maplewood*, No. 22-cv-  
5 5598 (ES) (AME), 2023 WL 4398493, at \*3 (D.N.J. July 7, 2023) (citing *Webb v. City of*  
6 *Philadelphia*, 562 F.3d 256, 259 (3d Cir. 2009)).

7 Defendant argues Moore cannot establish any element of his *prima facie* claims. (Dkt.  
8 No. 28 at 12–17.) As this Court views the evidence presented by both parties, there is clearly a  
9 genuine dispute of fact material to elements of these claims. The parties have diametrically  
10 opposed narratives of the conversation between Ruskin and Moore at the October 12 meeting,  
11 with no written document to support either side’s version of events. Ruskin and Breslin assert  
12 they informed Moore he was terminated *before* he ever mentioned a religious request; Moore and  
13 his wife assert he asked if he could submit the religious accommodation request and was denied  
14 on the spot and terminated *after*, which is relevant to whether Effectual knew of Moore’s  
15 religious objections when they fired him. The parties certainly disagree as to why Moore was  
16 terminated: Moore asserts it was because of his religious decision not to get vaccinated, while  
17 Effectual asserts it was because of his violation of the company’s code of conduct due to his  
18 behavior at the October 12th meeting. Because of these genuine disputes, summary judgment  
19 would be inappropriate as to the second and third questions asked by WLAD and NJLAD:  
20 whether Moore informed Effectual of his religious beliefs, and whether Effectual terminated him  
21 because of the conflict between his beliefs and his employment duties.

22 The real issue is whether Moore’s had a “bona fide religious belief, the practice of which  
23 conflicted with employment duties” under WLAD, or a “a sincere religious belief that conflicts  
24

1 with a job requirement” under NJLAD. If Moore’s religious beliefs are not sincere, he cannot  
2 sustain failure to accommodate claims under either statute. Although there is a dispute as to  
3 whether Moore’s religious beliefs are sincere, the Court finds the dispute is not genuine.

4 The following is all the evidence regarding Moore’s purported religious beliefs.  
5 According to Plaintiff’s deposition, he attended church almost every Sunday at Sunset Bible  
6 Church in Gig Harbor, Washington. (Dkt. No. 29-3 at 9.) He testified there is no church  
7 directive that parishioners should not receive vaccines. (*Id.* at 10.) The back-dated religious  
8 exemption request Moore sent to Effectual after being terminated on October 14, 2021 read:

9 October 11, 2021

10 To Whom It May Concern within Effectual:

11 I submit this statement to request a religious exemption from Effectual’s  
12 mandatory vaccinations, including the COVID-19 vaccine as it would violate my  
13 sincerely held personal religious beliefs. I therefore assert my right to a religious  
14 exemption in accordance with state and federal law. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 8:57-  
15 6.4(a), I request exemption from the required COVID-19 vaccine.

16 As a Christian who believes in the Sovereign power of Jesus Christ as Lord  
17 over my life, I believe that God has predetermined a perfect plan for my life and  
18 therefore I object to the injection of all future vaccinations, including the covid-19  
19 vaccination. To inject myself with any substance which would alter my state into  
20 which I was born would be to criticize my Lord and question His divine  
21 omnipotence. My faith will not allow me to question my Lord and God, nor  
22 challenge His divine power.

23 Thus, I believe that the injection of foreign matter into my body is a  
24 sacrilegious violation of my faith. Jesus makes many promises to the Faithful,  
including protecting me when my faith is entrusted to Him. Within the doctrine of  
my religious belief, I believe in the Lord God as the Almighty and Sovereign God  
who is in control of all. The plans and purpose for my life are determined by the  
will and power of God. It is through my faith, biblical practices and prayer that I  
believe in the Lord’s plan above my own understanding. I trust in the Lord’s perfect  
plan for my life, therefore, I wish to let his plan unravel through me.

This mandatory vaccination conflicts with God’s law and I am bound to  
follow His law. He has commanded me to treat my body as a temple, “Do you not  
know that your bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit, who is in you, whom you

1 have received from God? You are not your own; you were bought at a price.  
2 Therefore honor God with your bodies” 1 Corinthians 6:19-20. I believe in the word  
3 of the Living God who says, “your faith might not rest in the wisdom of men but  
4 in the power of God” 1 Corinthians 2:5. As a person of faith, who believes in the  
5 Sovereignty of the Lord Jesus. “For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus  
6 for good works, which God prepared beforehand, that we should walk in them”  
7 Ephesians 2:10.

8 Sincerely,

9 Jason Moore

10 (*Id.* at 194.) When questioned about this letter, Moore stated he did not recall whether he wrote it  
11 by “[him]self out of whole cloth.” (*Id.* at 65.) Moore states he contacted his friend, Anthony  
12 Bruno, who had asked for a religious accommodation at his job; Bruno sent him a letter that Moore  
13 took portions of then “made [his] own changes to it.” (*Id.* at 66–67.) Moore maintains “the bulk”  
14 of the statement is his own writing, but upon questioning was not certain which portions of it were  
15 his and which were Bruno’s. (*Id.* at 70–71.)

16 The language of Moore’s beliefs as outlined in the letter are in sharp contrast with the  
17 reasoning Moore testified that he originally gave Ruskin on October 12, 2021, when Ruskin asked  
18 Moore why he opposed vaccination:

19 Number one, I told him that it’s under Federal Emergency Use Authorization Act  
20 and if I were to take it and something ever happened to me, because it’s being called  
21 a vaccine, meaning I had some sort of risk about it, my family would not be —was  
22 not going to be able to hold anybody accountable, number one. Number two, I said  
23 I don’t even have medical benefits with you guys. So if I do take it and have some  
24 sort of issue, I said, I don’t even have healthcare benefits. I said, number three, and  
what I told him was, I said, according to the studies that were out—and I did  
reference Bloomberg, by the way, whom he talked about, I said, according to the—  
according to the data, right, I’m not a high risk for anything happening to me based  
on my age and health conditions. So everything that points to me I have a percent  
chance of if I get COVID to basically be able to survive through it and the studies  
say that my natural antibodies are going to be X greater than that of taking the  
vaccine. So I would rather take my risk with that because it’s better odds. And  
ultimately what I said about Fauci, I said, Quite honestly, Rick, as I stated it to him,  
I said, with all the—with all the wavering back and forth of the policies of this, no,  
we’re going to do this, no we’re going to do that, I said, I just don’t trust—I don’t

1 trust anybody that’s delivering the message, including Fauci and everybody else. I  
2 said, I don’t have trust with them, and I left it at that. Those are the conversation  
3 topics that I said.

3 (*Id.* at 54–55.)

4 Effectual argues Moore’s religious beliefs are not “bona fide” or “sincerely held” because  
5 his primary reasons for refusing the vaccine had nothing to do with religion, and instead were  
6 attributable to his secular beliefs about its efficacy and his distrust of “anybody that’s delivering  
7 the message” about COVID-related policies, including Dr. Fauci. (Dkt. No. 28 at 14–15.)  
8 Plaintiff argues Moore may have both secular and religious reasons for not getting vaccinated,  
9 and the secular reasoning does not “cancel out” the protected religious objection. (*Id.*) This is  
10 true; where a “religious belief is sincerely held, the presence of longstanding secular objections  
11 does not refute the finding of sincerity any more than it negates” the connection between the  
12 sincerely held religious belief and the objection. *Callahan v. Woods*, 658 F.2d 679, 684 (9th Cir.  
13 1981). But that does not obviate the need for Plaintiff to make a showing that the religious  
14 reason for his objection is sincerely held.

15 Taking Moore’s deposition testimony and affidavit at face value, the sincerity of his  
16 religious beliefs preventing him from getting the Covid-19 vaccination is suspect. First, there are  
17 inconsistencies in his narrative as it relates to his communication of his religious beliefs. For  
18 example, Moore’s affidavit states that during their conversation on October 12th, “I told  
19 [Ruskin] I held religious and political beliefs around it[,]” but in his deposition, Moore states  
20 about this same conversation: “We did not talk about religious exemption or accommodation on  
21 the call” and instead admitted he listed only secular reasons for not wanting to get vaccinated.  
22 (Dkt. No. 29-3 at 56.) And, although it is puzzling and perhaps inappropriate that Effectual  
23 continued to pressure Moore to provide them with an explanation well in advance of the  
24



1 vaccination/accommodation deadline, it is even more strange that Moore responded at multiple  
2 times to these inquiries (once during the Slack conversation, once during the October 12th call,  
3 and once during the October 14th call, potentially prior to termination) without mentioning his  
4 religious objections at all. One would think, knowing accommodations could be made for  
5 religious objectors, Moore would respond with that objection and communicate his intent to  
6 submit his request for a religious accommodation. Instead, Moore provided a number of reasons  
7 why he opposed vaccination, none of them religious in nature. And, regardless of whether  
8 Effectual terminated Moore before or after he mentioned his religious accommodation request,  
9 the written request is not his own; he could not remember which parts of it he wrote; he did not  
10 testify to or affirm his personal religious beliefs nor explain how they conflicted with the  
11 vaccine. Other than the back-dated, co-authored letter, there is no other evidence asserting or  
12 explaining Moore’s religious beliefs or how sincerely he holds them.

13           It is quite clear More had scientific and political objections to the vaccine that he  
14 attempted to “fit” to his religious beliefs in order to potentially qualify for a religious exemption.  
15 This does not suffice to establish a *prima facie* case that Moore maintained a bona fide or  
16 sincerely held religious belief. *See, e.g., Detwiler v. Mid-Columbia Med. Ctr.*, No. 3:22-CV-  
17 01306-JR, 2022 WL 19977290, at \*4 (D. Or. Dec. 20, 2022), *report and recommendation*  
18 *adopted*, No. 3:22-CV-01306-JR, 2023 WL 3687406 (D. Or. May 26, 2023). In *Detwiler*, the  
19 plaintiff, a practicing Christian, was exempted from her employer’s Covid-19 vaccination  
20 requirement, citing “the use of cells from ‘aborted fetuses’ in developing” the vaccines. *Id.* at  
21 \*1. As part of her accommodation, the hospital where she worked required her to wear an N95  
22 mask while in the office and to submit to weekly antigen testing. *Id.* She then requested a  
23 religious exemption from the antigen testing, explaining her objection to violating the will of  
24

1 God by harming her body with COVID testing based on a belief that the antigen test is “dipped  
2 in ethylene oxide,” a “carcinogenic substance” that is “cancer[ous]” and has “adverse effects on  
3 DNA profiles.” *Id.* at \*2. The Court affirmed the hospital’s denial of this accommodation  
4 request, explaining that plaintiff’s allegations centered on her belief that Covid-19 antigen tests  
5 are carcinogenic rather than any religious belief. *Id.* at \*4. Here, the same is true. Moore  
6 testified his objections center on his belief that the Covid-19 vaccine is potentially harmful,  
7 ineffective, and recommended by politicians he distrusts rather than any religious belief. He  
8 stated the first reason he did not want to get vaccinated was his family’s inability to seek  
9 recourse should the vaccine harm him because of its status under the Federal Emergency Use  
10 Authorization Act; his second reason related to his lack of health insurance; third was his opinion  
11 that he was not a “high-risk” individual, and his belief that data demonstrated he maintained  
12 “better odds” without the vaccine; fourth was his distrust of Dr. Fauci and the “wavering back  
13 and forth of the policies.” (Dkt. No. 29-3 at 55.) His purported religious beliefs did not make  
14 the list.

15 *Detwiler* noted that courts have been reluctant, in a variety of contexts, to recognize  
16 analogous beliefs as religious in nature. 2022 WL 19977290 at \*4; *see also Fallon v. Mercy*  
17 *Cath. Med. Ctr. of Se. Pennsylvania*, 877 F.3d 487, 492 (3d Cir. 2017) (dismissing a Title VII  
18 claim based on a religious objection to the flu vaccine that was derived from the secular/medical  
19 belief that a vaccine “may do more harm than good”); *Brox v. Hole*, 590 F. Supp. 3d 359, 366  
20 (D. Mass. 2022), *aff’d in part, vacated in part, remanded*, 83 F.4th 87 (1st Cir. 2023) (“the  
21 record suggests that plaintiffs’ opposition to receiving the COVID-19 vaccine”—i.e., that God  
22 has instilled them with adequate immune systems and a corresponding preference for natural  
23 remedies— “is based primarily on philosophical, medical, or scientific beliefs, or personal fears  
24

1 or anxieties rather than bona fide religious practices”) (citation and internal quotations  
2 omitted); *Mason v. Gen. Brown Cent. Sch. Dist.*, 851 F.2d 47, 51–52 (2d Cir. 1988) (rejecting  
3 parents’ religious objection to the school’s vaccination policy on the grounds that their cited  
4 belief in the body’s ability to self-heal were scientific and/or secular); *Geerlings v.*  
5 *Tredyffrin/Easttown Sch. Dist.*, No. 21-CV-4024, 2021 WL 4399672, at \*7 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 27,  
6 2021) (rejecting the plaintiff’s religious objection to wearing masks as harmful to the body,  
7 stating “it takes more than a generalized aversion to harming the body to nudge a practice over  
8 the line from medical to religious”).

9 Plaintiff does not respond further to Effectual’s argument that Moore did not hold a bona  
10 fide religious belief. Instead, Plaintiff incorrectly states: “Effectual’s only claim is that Jason  
11 Moore was terminated before he informed Effectual of his religious beliefs” and “Defendant  
12 admits, for purposes of summary judgment, that Jason Moore has a sincerely held religious belief  
13 against taking the Covid 19 vaccination[.]” (Dkt. No. 31 at 11, 15.) Review of Effectual’s  
14 motion for summary judgment quite obviously demonstrates Effectual is contesting the sincerity  
15 of Moore’s religious beliefs. The failure to substantively oppose arguments can be construed as  
16 a waiver or abandonment of those issues thus warranting dismissal of those claims. *Jenkins v.*  
17 *Cnty. of Riverside*, 398 F.3d 1093, 1095 n.4 (9th Cir. 2005) (finding claims abandoned when not  
18 raised in opposition to a motion for summary judgment); *see also Conservation Force v. Salazar*,  
19 677 F. Supp. 2d 1203, 1211 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (“Where plaintiffs fail to provide a defense for a  
20 claim in opposition, the claim is deemed waived.” (citing *Pers. Elec. Transports, Inc. v. Office of*  
21 *U.S. Tr.*, 313 Fed. Appx. 51, 52 (9th Cir. 2009))), *aff’d*, 646 F.3d 1240 (9th Cir. 2011).

22 Moore fails to establish a *prima facie* claim that his bona fide or sincerely held religious  
23 belief prevented his vaccination. The reasoning he gave to Effectual about the efficacy and  
24

1 trustworthiness of the vaccine are medical beliefs, not religious ones. *See Fallon*, 877 F.3d at  
2 492. Moore’s NJAD and WLAD claims are dismissed.

3           2. Breach of contract

4           Effectual next argues Moore cannot maintain his breach of contract because he was an at-  
5 will employee. (Dkt. No. 28 at 17–18.) Effectual argues at-will employees, like Moore, can be  
6 discharged at any time for no cause, good cause or even “cause morally wrong” without fear of  
7 liability. (*Id.* at 18.) Plaintiff responds, arguing Effectual violated its own policy and therefore  
8 breached its own contract by failing to allow Moore at least 45 days to apply for his religious  
9 accommodation or become vaccinated. (Dkt. No. 31 at 19) (citing *Thompson v. St. Regis Paper*  
10 *Co.*, 685 P.2d 1081, 1089 (Wash. 1984)). Plaintiff also argues his termination was in violation of  
11 the public policy against discrimination, which can form the basis for a tort claim for wrongful  
12 discharge. (*Id.* at 19–20.)

13           Under Washington law, an employment contract indefinite as to duration is terminable at  
14 will by either the employee or employer. *Thompson*, 685 P.2d at 1089. There is no doubt Moore  
15 was an at-will employee. Effectual’s handbook, which Moore signed on October 4, 2021, states:

16           Your employment with the Company is at-will. This means that neither you nor the  
17 Company has entered into a contract regarding the duration of your employment.  
18 You are free to terminate your employment with the Company at any time, with or  
19 without reason. Likewise, the Company has the right to terminate your  
employment, or otherwise discipline, transfer, or demote you at any time, with or  
without reason, at the discretion of the Company. Nothing in this handbook creates  
or is intended to create a promise or representation of continued employment.

20 (Dkt. No. 29-3 at 138, 193.) Additionally, the handbook states: “The policies in this handbook  
21 are subject to change at the sole discretion of the Company.” (*Id.* at 139.) As set forth in  
22 *Thomas*, there are exceptions to this “at-will” rule. Promises of specific treatment in specific  
23 situations found in an employee manual or handbook issued by an employer to his or her  
24

1 employees may, in appropriate situations, obligate the employer to act in accord with those  
2 promises. *Thompson*, 685 P.2d at 1089. Additionally, an employer can be liable in tort if he or  
3 she discharges an employee for a reason that contravenes a clear mandate of public policy. *Id.*

4 *i. Promises of specific treatment in specific situations*

5 Policies relating to certain procedures the company agrees to use in certain situations can  
6 constitute promises capable of breach. *Wlasiuk v. Whirlpool Corp.*, 914 P.2d 102 (Wash. Ct.  
7 App. 1996), *modified*, 932 P.2d 1266 (Wash. Ct. App. 1997). In *Wlasiuk*, a Washington Court of  
8 Appeals analyzed two policies: the first required a human resources investigation before an  
9 employee is terminated for gross misconduct, and the second promised an employee with 10 or  
10 more years of service would not be involuntarily separated without the approval of two corporate  
11 officers. *Id.* at 174–176. The court found these promises enforceable and the failure to adhere to  
12 those policies could amount to the company’s breach of contract. *Id.* at 176.

13 Unlike *Wlasiuk*, Effectual’s Covid-19 policy made no mention of promised procedures to  
14 be used prior to termination; nor does the employee handbook. The Covid-19 policy does  
15 discuss the potential for termination but makes no promises in conjunction with that procedure:  
16 “Employees, required to vaccinate, who have not complied with this policy by the above  
17 deadline may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.”  
18 (Dkt. No. 29-4 at 15.) The Covid-19 policy made no promise to maintain Moore’s employment  
19 pending the 45-day period in which he was instructed to get vaccinated or submit his request for  
20 exemption.

21 And, other than the *Thompson* case giving rise to the claim itself, Plaintiff cites to no  
22 other case. Plaintiff fails to provide precedent evidencing a policy like Effectual’s Covid-19  
23 policy could create a promise of specific treatment in certain situations as a matter of  
24

1 Washington law. “Arguments made in passing and not supported by citations to the record or to  
2 case authority are generally deemed waived.” *United States v. Graf*, 610 F.3d 1148, 1166 (9th  
3 Cir. 2010); *United States v. Williamson*, 439 F.3d 1125, 1138 (9th Cir. 2006). The Court finds  
4 Moore’s argument that Effectual promised certain treatment in this specific situation unavailing.  
5 Moore’s claim for breach of contract under this theory is not sustainable as a matter of law.

6 *ii. Wrongful discharge violating public policy*

7 Finally, Effectual argues the additional exception to Washington’s at-will employment  
8 doctrine—the common law tort of wrongful discharge—is not actionable here. (Dkt. No. 28 at  
9 18.) Effectual argues the public-policy exception generally applies to four established  
10 categories: (1) where employees are fired for refusing to commit an illegal act; (2) where  
11 employees are fired for performing a public duty or obligation, such as serving jury duty; (3)  
12 where employees are fired for exercising a legal right or privilege, such as filing workers’  
13 compensation claims; and (4) where employees are fired in retaliation for reporting employer  
14 misconduct, i.e., whistleblowing. (*Id.* at 19) (citing *Martin v. Gonzaga Univ.*, 425 P.3d 837, 843  
15 (Wash. 2018)).

16 Plaintiff argues Effectual violated a public policy against “discriminating against  
17 employees’ religious practices” and identifies Moore’s “right to apply for a religious  
18 accommodation under Effectual’s Covid 19 Policy.” (Dkt. No. 31 at 20.) Plaintiff argues the  
19 public policy against discrimination as set forth in WLAD can form the basis of a tort claim for  
20 wrongful discharge. (*Id.* at 19) (citing *Roberts v. Dudley*, 993 P.2d 901 (Wash. 2000), *as*  
21 *amended* (Feb. 22, 2000)). *Roberts* found an exception to the at-will rule and read a public  
22 policy of nondiscrimination from WLAD; importantly, the plaintiff in *Roberts* did not assert a  
23 claim *under* WLAD, but rather brought a claim only in the common law, borrowing language  
24

1 from WLAD to demonstrate Washington’s public policy against discrimination. 993 P.2d at  
2 902, 907–911.


3 The purpose of WLAD is certainly a public policy of nondiscrimination. But it strains  
4 credulity to allow Moore to sustain a breach of contract claim under a narrow exception to the  
5 “at-will” doctrine based on Effectual’s violation of the public policy outlined in WLAD, the  
6 statute under which Moore could not sustain a *prima facie* case for discrimination. To find  
7 otherwise would allow plaintiffs to circumvent the express requirements of a statute.

8 Moore’s breach of contract arguments are both rejected. The Court finds Effectual made  
9 no promises of specific treatment in specific situations obligating it to act in accord with those  
10 promises. Nor will this Court impose common law liability on Effectual for terminating Moore  
11 against the “public policy” as outlined in WLAD, a statute under which Moore has no viable  
12 claim.

13 **IV CONCLUSION**

14 Accordingly, and having considered Defendant’s motion, the briefing of the parties, and  
15 the remainder of the record, the Court finds and ORDERS that Defendant’s Motion for Summary  
16 Judgment is **GRANTED**. Judgment shall be entered in favor of Defendant.

17 Dated this 13th day of March, 2024.

18   
19 \_\_\_\_\_  
20 David G. Estudillo  
21 United States District Judge  
22  
23  
24