SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR KING COUNTY

CRYSTAL SCOTT, an individual,

Plaintiff,

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SCHRYVER MEDICAL SALES AND MARKETING, INC., a State of Colorado corporation doing business in the State of Washington as SCHRYVER MEDICAL, INC.; CASEY MARSTERS, an individual; DEMETRIUS TRUJILLO, an individual; and JEFF ORTIZ, an individual,

Defendants.

No.

PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT FOR WRONGFUL TERMINATION, DISCRIMINATION, EQUAL PAY VIOLATIONS, RETALIATION AND DEFAMATION

i**s**Minute

Plaintiff Crystal Scott was terminated from her employment with Defendant Schryver Medical on June 1, 2012, after a photo depicting military moms breastfeeding caused national controversy and backlash. In addition to speaking out for breastfeeding mothers, Crystal Scott had also complained to Schryver about gender inequality and was told not to file a formal written complaint. Two weeks later, she was fired.

COMES NOW Plaintiff Crystal Scott ("Scott"), by and through her counsel of record, Patricia K. Buchanan and Adam G. Cuff, Patterson Buchanan Fobes Leitch & Kalzer, Inc., P.S., and, for the causes of action against the above-named Defendants Schryver Medical Sales

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and Marketing, Inc. ("Schryver"), doing business as Schryver Medical Inc., Casey Marsters ("Marsters"), Demetrius Trujillo ("Trujillo"), and Jeff Ortiz ("Ortiz") (collectively, "Defendants"), alleges and prays as follows:

I. PARTIES

- 1.1 Scott is and, at all times relevant, was a resident of the City of Cheney, County of Spokane, State of Washington, and, until June 1, 2012, an employee of Schryver.
- 1.2 On information and belief, Schryver is and, at all times relevant, was an out-of-state business incorporated in the State of Colorado, headquartered in the State of Colorado, and doing business in, among other places, the City of Tukwila, County of King, State of Washington.
- 1.3 On information and belief, Marsters is and, at all times relevant, was a resident of the State of Washington, an employee of Schryver, and a manager of Scott and Ortiz.
- 1.4 On information and belief, Trujillo is and, at all times relevant, was a resident of the State of Washington, an employee of Schryver, and a manager of Scott and Ortiz.
- 1.5 On information and belief, Ortiz is and, at all times relevant, was a resident of the State of Washington, an employee of Schryver, and a supervisor of Scott.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2.1 Scott realleges all prior paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 2.2 All acts and omissions alleged herein occurred, at all times relevant, in the State of Washington and all claims are brought under the laws of the State of Washington. The parties and this lawsuit are subject to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction of this Court.

¹ Scott is considering filing a charge with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, prerequisite to filing federal discrimination/retaliation claims. Accordingly, Scott reserves the right to amend her Complaint at a PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT - 2

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2.3	Pursuant t	o RCW	4.12.025,	venue	is p	proper	in th	e County	of King,	State	of
Waahinatan	aa Calawayaa s	ogidag (t	manaaata b	uainaaa'	٠:	Vina (Tourst				
wasnington	as Schryver i	esides (1	ransacts b	usmess) III	\mathbf{v}	Jount	у.			

	2.4	On information and belief, all alleged acts and/or omissions of Schryver and/or
its em	ployees	were on behalf of Schryver and occurred in the course and scope of employment
with S	Schryver	

III. FACTS

- 3.1 Scott realleges all prior paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 3.2 From 2000 2006, Scott served in the United States Army as a medic with a tour of duty in Iraq.
- 3.3 In January of 2011, Scott graduated from Carrington (formerly, Apollo) in Spokane, Washington as an x-ray technologist.
- 3.4 In or about March, 2011, Schryver hired Scott as a part-time mobile x-ray technologist. This was Scott's first job in her career as an x-ray tech.
- 3.5 Schryver is a full-service supplier of healthcare products and services to long-term care facilities throughout the western United States.
 - 3.6 In or about October 2011, Schryver promoted Scott to full-time status.
- 3.7 Scott worked for Schryver from approximately March 21, 2011, through approximately June 1, 2012, working out of its Spokane Valley, Washington location.
- 3.8 Scott was an excellent, dedicated employee who cared about her job, her coworkers, Schryver, and her patients/customers.

later appropriate date to add violation of federal claims, including without limitation Title VII of the federal Civil Rights Act. However, until and unless Scott actually amends her Complaint to add any federal claim, this reservation is not intended to waive her right to state court jurisdiction and/or warrant removal to federal court.

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- 3.9 On information and belief, Scott was and other female coworkers are and were, at all times relevant, paid less than their male counterparts for similar work.
- 3.10 In or about May of 2012, Scott complained to Schryver in writing, including without limitation to Marsters and Trujillo, and orally to Trujillo, Ortiz, and her coworkers, Rhonda King ("King") and Tom Janke ("Janke"). She complained regarding equipment safety issues relating to the Schryver company vehicles, including without limitation ramps, carpet, annual x-ray machine checks, and the proper securing of the x-ray machines due to a lack of equipment cages in the vans used to transport the x-ray machines.
 - 3.11 King told Scott not to report safety issues.
- 3.12 On information and belief, the safety reports made by Scott were not addressed and nothing was done to improve the safety issues.
- 3.13 As a result of the failure of Schryver to address some of these unreported safety issues, on or about May 8, 2012, Scott injured herself on an x-ray machine while removing it from a Schryver company vehicle.
- 3.14 Scott reported the injury to Schryver, including without limitation to Marsters and Ortiz, orally and in writing.
- 3.15 Scott completed and submitted an industrial insurance injury accident occurrence report. Further, an industrial insurance injury accident claim report was completed. However, on information and belief, Schryver never submitted the injury accident report to the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries, and Scott was encouraged not to. Out of fear of negative reprisal and retaliation, Scott elected not to file the injury accident report or complain about it further.

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- 3.16 Moreover, this was not the first time that she had injured herself. The first time that she injured herself on the job, Schryver did not allow Scott time to go to a doctor to be examined.
- 3.17 Apart from her work for Schryver, Scott is the Program Coordinator of a breastfeeding support group called Mom2Mom.
- 3.18 In or about May 2012, for the Mom2Mom group, Scott coordinated photographs of various women breastfeeding. The photographer shot photos of some military women breastfeeding in uniform, and the photographs were posted on the Internet.
- 3.19 On or about May 30, 2012, when the photograph had received media attention, Scott told Defendant Trujillo orally and in person about her role in the Mom2Mom group and her activities regarding the photograph of the women breastfeeding in uniform. Two days later, she was fired.
- 3.20 In addition, previously, in or about early May, 2012, Scott had requested shift transfer to the day shift over the preference of a male employee, Janke, who had less seniority than her. Though the day shift transfer was granted it was not without reprisal and Ortiz and Janke began to harass Scott. Ortiz told Scott that, since she "bitched" to get the day shift, he did not tell her ahead of time that she now had to pick up the company vehicle from Janke the night before her shift. Janke complained to Scott in a meeting of the x-ray technologists about Scott getting the day shift. Ortiz called Scott a "baby," "selfish," and "unprofessional." Further, Ortiz was condescending to female employees, played favorites with Janke, and repeatedly stated that the female employees cannot "do anything" and cannot "drive to certain places because [they] are afraid" or words to that effect.

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3.2	1 Scott	t complaine	ed to	Ortiz	regarding	the	harassment	and	gender	bias.	On
nformation	n and bel	lief, Ortiz d	lid no	t repor	t the comp	laint	to his super	iors.	Rather	, Ortiz	tolc
Scott not to	report it	t to Trujillo									

- 3.22 In or about May, 2012, Scott orally complained and reported to Trujillo via telephone regarding Ortiz's discriminatory and harassing behavior.
- 3.23 Trujillo encouraged Scott not to file a formal written complaint, stating that it was "not in the best interest of Schryver for her to be filing a complaint" or words to that effect. He said he would take care of it, but, two weeks later, Scott was fired.
- 3.24 On information and belief, Trujillo never filed, processed, arranged for, or forwarded any oral or written report, complaint or summary of what Scott had orally reported.
- 3.25 Trujillo did tell Scott that he agreed that Ortiz's discriminatory and harassing behavior was wrong and told Scott that he would speak with Ortiz.
- 3.26 On information and belief, Trujillo never did speak with Ortiz, because Ortiz and Janke continued to discriminate against and harass Scott. When Scott advised Ortiz of the conduct she reported to Trujillo, Ortiz also admitted that it was wrong, but also told her not to pursue it.
- 3.27 Ortiz complained to Scott that she "ruined it for all of [them]," and that all the x-ray technologists now had to drive to the office to pick up company vehicles, instead of driving them home. Again, Ortiz was condescending, stating female employees were "babies" and afraid of unsafe neighborhoods; he complained that women cannot do anything. By way of retaliation and further gender bias/harassment, Ortiz and Janke treated Scott with increasing animosity.

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- 3.28 Shortly after complaining and reporting regarding all the above matters, on or about June 1, 2012, Defendants discharged Scott. When asked why she was being discharged, Scott was told: due to the media.
- 3.29 Scott's male coworkers have violated company policies and not been discharged, and have otherwise received disparate, more favorable treatment.

IV. CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION DISCRIMINATION [RCW 49.60]

- 4.1 Scott realleges all prior paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 4.2 As the result of these events, Scott was subjected by Defendants to discrimination on the basis of gender (including without limitation pregnancy and breastfeeding) in violation of the Washington Law Against Discrimination, RCW 49.60, et seq., including without limitation RCW 49.60.030 and .180.
 - 4.3 Scott is a female.
- 4.4 Defendants discharged and otherwise treated Scott less favorably than other employees not in the same protected category as her.
- 4.5 Specifically, among other things, Defendants denied and/or failed to maintain her transfer to day shift in favor of a male employee with less seniority. Further, Defendants discharged Scott for alleged pretextual violations of certain types of policies and male employees were not discharged for violating them.
 - 4.6 Discrimination was at least a substantial factor in Scott's discharge.
 - 4.7 Defendants' actions and omissions proximately caused Scott's damages.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION HARASSMENT [RCW 49.60]

- 4.8 Scott realleges the foregoing as though fully set forth herein.
- 4.9 As the result of the foregoing events, Scott was subjected by Defendants to hostile work environment harassment on the basis of gender in violation of the Washington Law Against Discrimination, RCW 49.60, *et seq.*, including without limitation RCW 49.60.030 and .180.
- 4.10 Defendants and coworkers subjected Scott to hostile work environment harassment because of her gender.
- 4.11 The hostile work environment harassment was subjectively and objectively unwelcome.
- 4.12 The hostile work environment harassment was severe and pervasive and affected the terms and conditions of her employment.
- 4.13 The hostile work environment harassment is imputed to Defendants because Scott tried to stop it, complained about it and reported it, but Defendants did not take prompt, effective remedial action to prevent it and the harassment did not stop.
 - 4.14 Defendants' actions and omissions proximately caused Scott's damages.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION WAGE DISCRIMINATION DUE TO SEX [RCW 49.12]

- 4.15 Scott realleges the foregoing as though fully set forth herein.
- 4.16 On information and belief, Defendants paid lower compensation to Scott and other female employees than male employees for similar work and/or level of responsibility.
- 4.17 As the result of the foregoing events, Scott and other women employees were subjected by Defendants to discrimination in the payment of wages as between sexes in PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT 8

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violation of the Washington Wage Discrimination Due To Sex Law, RCW 49.12, *et seq.*, including without limitation RCW 49.12.175.

- 4.18 Defendants damaged Scott in that she did not receive the full amount of compensation that she would have received had she not been discriminated against.
 - 4.19 Defendants' actions and omissions proximately caused Scott's damages.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION WRONGFUL DISCHARGE IN VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY

- 4.20 Scott realleges the foregoing as though fully set forth herein.
- 4.21 Public policy protects, among other things, breastfeeding at the workplace and in places of public accommodation, protects against discrimination on the basis of gender (including pregnancy and breastfeeding), protects against unsafe workplaces, protects employee injury claim filing, protects against infringements of free speech, and protects against unlawful practices regarding medical goods and services.
 - 4.22 Defendants discharged Scott because she promoted these public policies.
- 4.23 Discharging Scott for promoting these public policies impermissibly jeopardizes these public policies.
 - 4.24 There is no overriding justification for Scott's discharge.
- 4.25 As the result of the foregoing events, Defendants wrongfully discharged Scott in violation of public policy.
 - 4.26 Defendants' actions and omissions proximately caused Scott's damages.

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION RETALIATION [RCW 49.60]²

- 4.27 Scott realleges the foregoing as though fully set forth herein.
- 4.28 Defendants discharged and otherwise engaged in conduct dissuasive of complaining of discrimination and harassment in retaliation against Scott for complaining about and reporting discrimination and harassment.
- 4.29 Scott has and had a reasonable belief that the conduct of which she complained was discrimination and harassment.
- 4.30 Retaliation was at least a substantial factor in Scott's discharge and other dissuasive conduct.
- 4.31 As the result of the foregoing events, Scott was subjected by Defendants to retaliation in violation of the Washington Law Against Discrimination, RCW 49.60, *et seq.*, including without limitation RCW 49.60.030, .180, and .210.
 - 4.32 Defendants' actions and omissions proximately caused Scott's damages.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION DEFAMATION

- 4.33 Scott realleges the foregoing as though fully set forth herein.
- 4.34 The following statements, published by Schryver, and specifically by its President, Jay Schryver, on or about June 15, 2012, if not other dates as well, in Shine.Yahoo.com are untrue and defamatory; Schryver knows them to be untrue and

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² Scott is considering filing charges of discrimination/retaliation with Washington State Department of Labor & Industries through the Divisions of Industrial Safety and Health as well as Industrial Insurance, respectively, for discharge in retaliation for complaining regarding workplace safety as well as complaining regarding industrial injury, prerequisite to filing WISHA/L&I discrimination/retaliation claims. Accordingly, Scott reserves the right to amend her Complaint at a later appropriate date to add such violations.

nevertheless knowingly, willfully, and intentionally published the same, thereby damaging Scott:

"Crystal Scott was terminated by the company on June 1st for various legitimate employment-related reasons," he wrote in the statement. "Amongst other things, on the day prior to her termination, Ms. Scott had clocked in to the company's timekeeping system and had been assigned time-sensitive tasks that were wholly ignored. Thereafter, Ms. Scott ignored the company's repeated attempts to contact her to inquire as to her whereabouts and status of her job assignments. When the company finally did get a hold of Ms. Scott, she informed them that she was sick and would not be working. Based on company records – including GPS data from a company van that had been assigned to her – Ms. Scott was actually at a local media outlet conducting personal business, on company time, using company equipment as transportation."

- 4.35 Schryver published false and defamatory language concerning Scott to third parties by giving an oral or written false statement to the media for inclusion in a media report.
- 4.36 Schryver is liable for the intentional acts of its employees committed in the course and scope of their employment.
 - 4.37 Schryver had no privilege or other right to publish the statement.
 - 4.38 Schryver's actions and omissions proximately caused Scott's damages.
 - 4.39 Scott's reputation has been damaged thereby in an amount to be proven at trial.

V. RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Scott prays for relief and demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 1. For equitable relief in the form of reinstatement;
- 2. For all of Scott's special damages, including without limitation lost past and future compensation and benefits, both back and front pay and other special damages;

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- 3. For all of Scott's general damages, including without limitation emotional distress and reputation damages;
- 4. For all expenses, costs, disbursements, and fees, including without limitation any and all reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in bringing this action as provided by any applicable statute, contract, and/or recognized ground in equity;
- 5. For any and all prejudgment interest and/or post-judgment interest that the Court may impose on any judgment awarded to Scott;
 - 6. For any and all tax consequences of any judgment; and
- 7. For any further or additional relief that the Court finds equitable, appropriate or just.

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DATED this 26 th day of Ju	une, 2012.
	PATTERSON BUCHANAN
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	FOBES LEITCH & KALZER, INC., P.S.

Patricia K. Buchanan, WSBA No. 19892 Attorney for Plaintiff Crystal Scott

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