United States Court of Appeals

I	for the Eighth Circuit	
	No. 12-3033	
	Todd Johnson	
	Plaintiff - Appellant	
	v.	
Dollar General; I	Dolgencorp, LLC; Michael Willi	ams
	Defendants - Appellees	
	om United States District Court hern District of Iowa - Ft. Dodge	
	ubmitted: June 6, 2013 Filed: June 6, 2013 [Unpublished]	
Before WOLLMAN, BOWMA	N, and GRUENDER, Circuit Jud	lges.
PER CURIAM.		
Todd Johnson appeals dis	strict court's adverse grant of sur	

¹The Honorable Mark W. Bennett, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Iowa.

Leave Act (FMLA) and state law. Following de novo review, we agree with the district court's determination that Johnson did not create a genuine issue of material fact that he had a "serious heath condition" for purposes of a claim that defendants interfered with his FMLA rights. See 29 U.S.C. § 2611(11) (defining "serious health condition"); Ballato v. Comcast Corp., 676 F.3d 768, 772 (8th Cir. 2012) (initial burden of proof in FMLA interference case is on employee to show that he was entitled to benefit denied); Rankin v. Seagate Tech., Inc., 246 F.3d 1145, 1147 (8th Cir. 2001) (conditions like common cold or flu will not routinely satisfy requirements). We also agree that Johnson's FMLA retaliation claim fails because, among other reasons, he did not establish he was attempting to invoke FMLA rights. See Wierman v. Casev's General Stores, 638 F.3d 984, 999 (8th Cir. 2011) (FMLA retaliation claim is evaluated under burden-shifting framework; to establish prima facie case, employee must show that (1) he engaged in protected conduct, (2) he suffered materially adverse employment action, and (3) materially adverse action was causally linked to protected conduct). Because we further conclude that the district court properly analyzed and rejected Johnson's claims that defendants retaliated against him for seeking workers' compensation benefits and unlawfully failed to pay him a bonus, we affirm. See 8th Cir. R. 47B

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