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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

LUKE YEAGER,)	NO. CV-12-0360-LRS
)	
Plaintiff,)	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT
)	KAISER'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY
-vs-)	JUDGMENT
)	
KAISER ALUMINUM WASHINGTON, LLC,)	
a Delaware limited liability)	
company;)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

BEFORE THE COURT is Defendant Kaiser's Motion For Summary Judgment (ECF No. 14), filed on November 6, 2013. A hearing was held March 6, 2014 in Yakima, Washington. Lawrence Jay Kuznetz participated on behalf of the Plaintiff; William M. Symmes participated on behalf of Defendants. At the close of the hearing, the Court took the matter under advisement.

Defendant Kaiser Aluminum moves for an order dismissing the case based on lawful termination of Plaintiff (a unionized United Steel Worker) for failure to adhere to the Company's Sickness & Accident (S&A) policies and Absentee Policy. Defendant argues Plaintiff Yeager failed to obtain the requisite certification to excuse his absence between February 5, 2009 and April 24, 2009. Further, Defendant asserts,

1 Plaintiff was not terminated because of discrimination as he
2 complains-but because he never provided Occupational Health Solutions,
3 Inc. (OHS), Kaiser, or his Union with a medical certification to excuse
4 this 11-week, unsubstantiated absence despite multiple requests and
5 warnings from Kaiser, OHS, and the Union. As a result, Kaiser terminated
6 Plaintiff on June 27, 2009 for his unexcused absence between February 5
7 - April 23, 2009.

8 While the parties assert different factual scenarios, the facts
9 necessary for resolution of this case on summary judgment are not
10 disputed and will only be abbreviated herein. Plaintiff Luke Yeager
11 ("Plaintiff" or "Mr. Yeager") is a resident of Stevens County,
12 Washington, and was a production employee of Kaiser from May 2007, until
13 June 27, 2009. Defendant Kaiser owns and operates an aluminum
14 fabrication plant¹ in Spokane County, Washington.

15 **A. Union Protocols**

16 All of the hourly production workers at the plant, including
17 Plaintiff, are members of Local 338 of the United Steelworkers (the
18 "Union").² Kaiser and the Union have entered into various labor
19 agreements, which govern the terms and conditions of employment for the
20 production workers at the Trentwood Works. The principal agreement
21 between Kaiser Aluminum and the Union is called the Master Labor
22 Agreement (a/k/a the collective bargaining agreement and hereinafter

24 ¹The plant is known as the "Trentwood Works" (hereinafter
25 "Trentwood").

26 ²The Union serves as the exclusive bargaining agent for these
workers with respect to the terms and conditions of their employment with
the Company.

1 referred to as "CBA"), which governs rates of pay, hours of work, and
2 conditions of employment with respect to the hourly production workforce
3 at the Trentwood Works.

4 Article 11 of the CBA prevents Kaiser from terminating any hourly
5 production worker unless it has "proper cause" to do so. If an hourly
6 production worker or the Union believes that Kaiser has terminated an
7 employee without "proper cause," then pursuant to Article 10 of the CBA,
8 the employee or the Union may file a grievance challenging Kaiser's
9 decision. If a grievance is filed, the Union and the Company commence
10 the multi-step grievance process required by Article 13 of the CBA in an
11 effort to resolve their differences. Pursuant to Article 13 of the CBA,
12 in most cases, the terminated employee remains on the job until the
13 grievance is finally resolved.

14 If the grievance process does not resolve the differences with
15 respect to the termination of an employee, the CBA dictates the final
16 step in the Grievance process. The question of whether Kaiser had "proper
17 cause" to terminate an employee is submitted to an impartial arbitrator
18 who is mutually selected by Kaiser and the Union. At the arbitration
19 hearing, Kaiser has the burden to persuade the arbitrator that it had
20 proper cause to terminate the employee. Under Article 10 of the CBA, the
21 parties have agreed that the arbitrator's decision is final and binding
22 on both the Company and the Union.

23 Pursuant to Article 11 of the CBA, Kaiser may exercise its
24 Management Rights to promulgate various policies to govern the workforce
25 at Trentwood. One such policy is the Kaiser Aluminum - Trentwood Works
26 Absentee Policy.

1 **B. Absentee Policy and S&A Benefits**

2 The Absentee Policy³ is a "no-fault" policy based upon points. In
3 other words, barring a few exceptions, employees who are absent from work
4 receive points against their attendance record. Depending upon the
5 reason, the points against their record may range from 1-3. An
6 accumulation of 9 points in a 26-week period will result in discipline.
7 The first time an employee receives 9 points in 26 weeks, he or she
8 receives a written warning. The second time an employee accumulates 9
9 points in a 26-week period, he or she receives a written warning and a
10 3 day suspension. The third time it occurs, the employee receives a
11 5-day suspension pending discharge.

12 Certain absences are exempt from point accumulation. Examples of
13 absences which do not result in points or any adverse consequences are:
14 (1) absences certified to be the result of an industrial injury or
15 illness; (2) approved vacations; (3) official union business; (4)
16 military service; (5) jury duty or bereavement leave; (6) authorized
17 personal leave of absence under the CBA; (7) authorized educational leave
18 of absence under the CBA; and (8) FMLA/disability leave explicitly
19 certified as such by a health care provider. But when an employee's
20 absence is not for an exempt reason as set forth above, his or her
21 absence results in the accumulation of 2 points for each day the employee
22 is absent. If an employee is absent for 2 or more days while the
23 employee is under the care of a doctor, and the doctor certifies that the
24 employee was too ill to report for work, the employee will receive only
25 2 points for the entire period of absence. The Absentee Policy also

26 _____
 ³ECF No. 16-2.

1 provides that "consecutive absences of one scheduled workweek without
2 notification shall result in a voluntary separation from the payroll."

3 An employee will receive 3 points (as opposed to 2) if the employee
4 fails to report off work pursuant to the Absentee Policy. Pursuant to
5 the Absentee Policy and Section 10-02 of the Local Labor Agreement
6 between Kaiser and the Union, a Union worker is required to contact the
7 Guard Office at least one hour prior to the scheduled start of the shift.
8 The Guard Office will then provide Human Resources a daily report of
9 employees who have reported off from work. If an employee is absent or
10 anticipates being absent for 3 or more days due to a reported illness or
11 injury, Human Resources will work through Occupational Health Solutions
12 ("OHS"), located in Spokane, to monitor the employee's absence.

13 Kaiser contracts with OHS as a third-party vendor to manage all of
14 the occupational and non-occupational illnesses and injuries of the
15 hourly workforce. In this role, OHS provides Nurse Case Managers ("NCM")
16 to work as liaisons between the Union workers and Kaiser's Human
17 Resources Department. Employees are informed about OHS, the NCMs, and
18 their role during mandatory employee orientation just after being hired
19 at Kaiser. Union employees are instructed on how to coordinate sick and
20 injury leave with OHS.

21 As is relevant to this matter, the NCM may receive telephone calls
22 from hourly production workers who have been injured or who are suffering
23 from an illness that the employee believes precludes him/her from
24 performing his/her job duties for more than 2 days. The NCM does not
25 examine or diagnose the employee. The NCM makes a determination whether
26 to excuse the hourly production worker from going to work based upon a

1 telephone conversation with the worker. However in doing so, NCM gives
2 the employee the benefit of the doubt and accepts what the employee is
3 saying as true. If the NCM determines that the employee should be off
4 work for more than 3 days, the NCM conditionally places the hourly
5 production worker on sick leave and notifies the Company's Human
6 Resources Department that the employee has been placed on sick leave.
7 The decision of the NCM merely initiates the sick leave process.

8 Of significance, the NCM does not tell the Company what condition
9 the employee has that necessitates his or her absence from work. Without
10 an executed release from the employee, the Privacy Rule in the Health
11 Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA") and Article 14 of
12 the CBA prevent any discussion between the NCM and the Company in this
13 regard. After the employee is placed on sick leave, the NCM's role is
14 to monitor the employee's progress.

15 In conjunction with the hourly production worker and his or her
16 health care provider, the NCM receives the medical certification to
17 initially authorize the leave, and upon the employee's recovery, to clear
18 the employee back to work. Because the NCM does not examine or diagnose
19 an employee's medical condition, it is not the NCM's role to certify an
20 employee's absence from work. It is the NCM's job to receive and review
21 the employee's medical certification obtained by the employee from the
22 employee's health care provider on behalf of Human Resources.

23 Article 15 of the CBA provides certain Group Insurance benefits to
24 Kaiser's Union workforce. In accordance with this provision of the CBA,
25 Kaiser provides the Union workforce Sickness and Accident Benefits
26 ("S&A"). S&A benefits are cash benefits paid weekly to any Union worker

1 who is certified by a licensed physician as being unable to work due to
2 a medical condition. Benefits are not payable for any period during
3 which the employee is not under the care of a licensed physician.
4 Trentwood's Human Resources Department sends a letter to an hourly
5 production worker who has been placed on sick leave, informing the
6 employee of his or her obligations to coordinate with a NCM to obtain the
7 requisite medical certification, verifying the absence is due to a
8 medical condition and that he or she is unable to work. It is the
9 employee's responsibility under the CBA to obtain the requisite
10 certification and ensure it is forwarded to the Nurse Case Manager for
11 purposes of both the Absentee Policy and S&A eligibility. ECF 17 at 3.

12 **D. Chronology of Relevant Events**

13 In **May of 2007**, Plaintiff began his employment at Kaiser.⁴ On **March**
14 **28, 2008**, Plaintiff accumulated 9 points in a 26-week period and received
15 a Written Warning pursuant to Kaiser's Absentee Policy. Neither the
16 Union nor Mr. Yeager grieved this discipline. On **May 2, 2008**, Plaintiff
17 accumulated an additional 9 points in a 26-week period and received a
18 Written Warning plus a 3 day suspension. Neither the Union nor Mr. Yeager
19 grieved this discipline. On **October 21, 2008**, Plaintiff accumulated an
20 additional 9 points in a 26-week period and received a Written Warning
21 plus a 5 day Suspension Prior to Discharge. On **January 6, 2009**, Mr. Gary
22 Newbill, the Chief Grievance Person for the Union, filed a Grievance
23 taking exception to Kaiser's anticipated termination of Plaintiff.

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26 ⁴On October 9, 2006, Mr. Yeager was terminated for excessive
absenteeism from L. B. Foster Company (also known as CXT), a prior
employer.

1 On **February 3, 2009**, the Union and the Company held a Step 3 Meeting
2 pursuant to the Grievance Process of the CBA. The purpose of the Step
3 3 Meeting was to discuss the absenteeism of Plaintiff and his possible
4 discharge. As a result of this Step 3 Meeting, Kaiser agreed to mitigate
5 Plaintiff's discipline and modify his attendance record to reflect the
6 corrected points in accord with the agreement reached between Kaiser and
7 the Union at the Step 3 Meeting. Accordingly, Plaintiff was not
8 discharged.

9 On the evening of **February 4, 2009** (one day after settling his
10 grievance), Plaintiff called OHS from his foreman's office and told NCM
11 Rise that he didn't think he should be at work. Based solely upon what
12 Plaintiff told NCM Rise, she placed him on sick leave on **February 5,**
13 **2009**, subject to Mr. Yeager's adherence to the Absentee Policy. NCM Rise
14 then notified the Human Resource Department that Mr. Yeager had been
15 placed on sick leave. Pursuant to established protocol, NCM Rise did not
16 tell anyone employed by the Company why Mr. Yeager was being placed on
17 sick leave. Mr. Yeager was directed to stay in contact with the NCM
18 while out on sick leave. According to Defendant, between February 5,
19 2009 and April 1, 2009, the NCMs at OHS spoke with Mr. Yeager on only
20 three occasions: February 8, February 13, and February 19, 2009.

21 Despite well over a dozen phone connections with OHS shown in
22 Plaintiff's phone records for the months of February, March, April, and
23 May, he asserts he did not learn until April 24, 2009, that he was
24 obligated to turn in a written health care provider's medical excuse for
25 his absences during most of the prior three (3) months. The record
26 reflects that Mr. Yeager had been provisionally receiving S&A benefits

1 in the form of weekly cash payments since February 11, 2009. As noted
2 below, they were discontinued by Kaiser in early April of that year.

3 On **April 3, 2009**, NCM Rise emailed Paul Stoyell-Mulholland (then the
4 Human Resources Manager at Trentwood) stating that she had "been trying
5 to get a hold of Mr. Yeager, particularly in the last few weeks, as he
6 has been on sick leave since February 4, 2009, and has not returned the
7 sick leave paperwork or procured a note from the doctor to certify the
8 [sick] leave." That same day, April 3, 2009, Mr. Stoyell-Mulholland
9 forwarded the NCM's April 3, 2009 email to Gary Newbill (the Chief
10 Grievance Person for the Union). Mr. Stoyell-Mulholland advised Mr.
11 Newbill that Mr. Yeager "has not been complying with the process - he has
12 failed to return appropriate paperwork and phone calls. At this time the
13 Company will suspend Mr. Yeager's [S&A] benefits if he does not provide
14 the appropriate paperwork to OHS by end of business on Monday, April 6,
15 2009. Please call me with any questions."

16 Between April 3, 2009 and mid-April 2009, Mr. Newbill attempted,
17 on multiple occasions, to contact Mr. Yeager by telephone. Despite these
18 efforts, he was unable to reach Mr. Yeager. Nonetheless, on each
19 attempt, he left a message on Mr. Yeager's cell phone voicemail
20 requesting that Mr. Yeager contact him either at the Union Hall or on his
21 cell phone. Mr. Yeager did not return Mr. Newbill's calls. On **April 6,**
22 **2009**, after conferring with Plaintiff's union representatives regarding
23 Plaintiff's failure to obtain a certification authorizing his absence
24 from work (as required by Kaiser's Absentee Policy), the Company
25 suspended Plaintiff's S&A Benefits.

26 ///

1 On **April 17, 2009**, Mr. Newbill wrote a letter to Mr. Yeager advising
2 him that he was not only concerned about Mr. Yeager's loss of S&A
3 Benefits, but his potential termination from Kaiser for job abandonment
4 pursuant to the Absentee Policy unless Mr. Yeager provided the
5 "information as requested". ECF No. 22-2. Mr. Yeager admits receiving
6 this letter. ECF 41-1 at 7. In this letter regarding "Suspension of
7 Benefits," Mr. Newbill writes, in relevant part:

8 I am writing you in regards to a communication that I
9 received from the Company dated April 3, 2009 stating
10 that your Company provided Sickness and Accident
11 Benefits, were going to be suspended for a lack of
12 compliance with the Nurse Case Manager, unless the
13 Company received an appropriate response from you by the
14 end of business on Monday, April 6, 2009. Since that
15 time I have attempted to contact you by telephone and
16 have left multiple messages on your voice-mail asking
17 you to contact me here at the Hall or on my cell phone.
18 To date, I have not received a response from you. As I
19 have conveyed to you in the messages that I have left on
20 your voice-mail, I am concerned not only with your
21 benefits being suspended, but it is my belief that the
22 Company's next step will be to terminate you for job
23 abandonment as set forth under Paragraph V of the
24 Trentwood Absentee Control Policy. I cannot stress to
25 you enough, the importance of you contacting me
26 immediately in order to resolve this issue. In order for
the Union to be able to provide you representation, you
need to return phone messages in a timely fashion and
provide information as requested. Again, Mr. Yeager,
the Union stands ready to represent you, to the point of
helping you file a grievance on your behalf. But in
order to do so, it will take both your effort and
cooperation in providing the best representation
possible.

ECF No. 22-2

23 On **April 24, 2009**, Plaintiff indicated that he spoke to NCM Rise
24 on the phone and told her that he did not receive her numerous messages.
25 ECF No. 33 at 10. On or about **April 23, 2009**, Mr. Newbill received a
26 note that Mr. Yeager had telephoned him on **April 23, 2009**. It is

1 undisputed that after receiving the message, Mr. Newbill returned Mr.
2 Yeager's call and left multiple messages on Mr. Yeager's voicemail
3 requesting a return of Mr. Newbill's calls. Mr. Yeager never returned
4 any of Mr. Newbill's calls, and Mr. Newbill was not able to speak with
5 Mr. Yeager. ECF No. 22 at 3.

6 On **April 24, 2009**, Plaintiff again spoke to NCM Rise, which he
7 asserts was the first time NCM Rise told him he needed to get an excuse
8 from a health care provider for his absence from work. *Id.*

9 Plaintiff has never provided the requested certification authorizing
10 his absence during the relevant time frame at issue (February 5-April 23,
11 2009), although he knew⁵ in February 2009, or at the latest, April 24,
12 2009 that he would need such documentation from a health care provider.
13 During this relevant time period, as learned through the course of
14 litigation, Mr. Yeager had two visits with Dr. Steven Silverstein. The
15 first visit occurred on **February 13, 2009**. Dr. Silverstein concluded
16 that all of Mr. Yeager's tests were essentially normal. Mr. Yeager did
17 not see Dr. Silverstein again until **April 24, 2009**. Dr. Silverstein
18 determined that all of Mr. Yeager's tests were normal. Dr. Silverstein
19 expressly noted that Mr. Yeager "does not need intervention." ECF 15-7
20 at 112, 113.

21 On **April 24, 2009**, Mr. Yeager went to the Deer Park Clinic in an
22 apparent attempt to get the needed note from his health care provider to
23 excuse his 2-month absence from work and to remain on sick leave. Mr.
24 Yeager saw Derek Hennessy (certified physician's assistant or PA-C) for

25
26 ⁵NCM Rise noted in her Progress Notes that Plaintiff expressed
concern about getting points as early as February 8, 2009. Deposition
of Jenniephier Rise, ECF No. 15-2 at 47.

1 the first time, but still failed to obtain a doctor's note excusing him
2 for his absence from work, which by that time, extended from February 5,
3 2009 to April 24, 2009.

4 On **May 14, 2009**, NCM Rise emailed Kyle England (Kaiser's Labor
5 Relations Manager) and advised him that she had received some of the
6 non-occupational [S&A] paperwork back from Mr. Yeager's doctor, but that
7 the paper work indicated Mr. Yeager's initial treatment occurred on **April**
8 **24, 2009**, despite being absent from work since early February of 2009.
9 She also advised Mr. England that "[h]e has also not gotten any of the
10 medical records to me like I requested." NCM Rise did not disclose
11 anything about Mr. Yeager's medical condition to Mr. England or his
12 fitness to return to work.

13 On **May 18, 2009**, PA-C Hennessy cleared Mr. Yeager to return to work
14 at Kaiser without restrictions, but still had not excused Mr. Yeager from
15 work for the period between February 5, 2009 through April 23, 2009. On
16 **May 18, 2009**, Mr. England sent a letter "Re: Sickness & Accident Benefit
17 Termination" to Mr. Yeager (which Yeager received) and copied the same
18 to the Union. In part, the letter reads:

19
20 I am writing you today regarding your Sickness &
21 Accident Benefit termination as well as your employment
22 with Kaiser Aluminum. Based upon you failure to provide
23 information/documentation necessary to cover your
24 absences from work, the Company is faced with separating
25 you from the payroll resulting in your termination from
26 (sic) Kaiser. You have until 4 p.m. on Friday, May
27 22nd, 2009 to provide medical records regarding your
28 inability to work. Failure to provide the requested
29 information/documentation prior to the deadline shall
30 result in your termination. Please contact me at 509-
31 927-6609 if you have any questions or concerns regarding
32 this notification.

ECF No. 16-4.

1 On **May 18, 2009**, Mr. England also sent a letter to Mr. Rolf Laurin
2 at the Union. Mr. Laurin is the Health and Safety Chairman for the
3 Union. This letter advised Mr. Laurin of the circumstances leading to
4 the suspension of Mr. Yeager's S&A benefits. Mr. England's letter also
5 notified the Union that "[t]he Company has made several attempts to
6 contact [Mr. Yeager] . . . regarding [his] failure to provide . . .
7 associated Doctor's notes covering [his] absences from work." The letter
8 also advised that Mr. Yeager had until May 22, 2009, at the close of
9 business to provide the required documentation or he would be terminated.
10 The Union's President and the Union's Chief Grievance Person were copied
11 on the letter. On that same day, Mr. England sent an email to Mr.
12 Laurin, advising him to speak with Mr. Newbill who had been trying to
13 work with Mr. Yeager. Mr. Laurin responded that he would do so.

14 On **May 21, 2009**, Plaintiff indicates he received Mr. England's
15 letter dated May 18, 2009. ECF No. 33 at 14. Plaintiff states he went
16 to Deer Park Family Care Clinic and signed the clinic's medical release
17 authorizing the clinic to release his records to Kaiser. *Id.* On that
18 same day, Plaintiff states he also spoke to NCM Rise and told her she
19 could now get the records and the clinic was going to send them to her
20 upon her request. *Id.* Plaintiff states it was his belief that Kaiser
21 had to request the medical records directly from the doctor's office.
22 *Id.*

23 On **May 22, 2009**, the decision was made not to terminate Mr. Yeager
24 as Mr. England was having ongoing discussions with the Union whether Mr.
25 Yeager had provided the information that would excuse his absence from
26 work. On **June 1, 2009**, Mr. England sent an email to NCM Rise and her

1 boss, NCM Moyer, asking whether OHS had heard from Mr. Yeager. NCM Rise
2 responded that she had not received the medical information concerning
3 his unexcused absences that she had requested from Mr. Yeager on numerous
4 occasions. ECF 24 at 20. On that same day, Mr. England additionally
5 sent an email to NCM Rise stating, in part, that:

6 . . . [the Union] is under the impression that Luke
7 [Yeager] had provided the requested information. Could
8 you let me know what he did not provide before I
9 terminate.

10 NCM Rise responded, telling Mr. England that she had not received the
11 information. Mr. England responded to NCM Rise's email by asking, "What
12 was he supposed to provide." NCM Rise replied that, "Medical
13 documentation to support his then unexcused leave from 2/5/09 through
14 April." ECF 24 at 20.

15 On **June 27, 2009**, Mr. England asked NCM Rise to provide the Union's
16 new Chief Grievance Person, Dave Carlson, a list of the documents
17 requested from, but never provided by, Mr. Yeager.⁶ On **June 27, 2009**,
18 Mr. England sent a letter of employment termination to Mr. Yeager, with
19 copies to the Union. Mr. England explained that the reason for this
20 termination was Mr. Yeager's failure to provide the required
21 documentation relating to his absences from work. Mr. England also
22 invited Mr. Yeager to call him if he had any questions or concerns
23 regarding his termination. Mr. Yeager did not respond to this letter
24 which he received.

25 ///

26 ⁶In May 2009, Mr. Carlson had been elected as the new Union Chief
Grievance Person, taking Mr. Newbill's place in this Union position.

1 On **June 29, 2009**, NCM Rise responded to Mr. England's email of June
2 27, 2009 by sending an email to Mr. Carlson advising him that:

3 Mr. Yeager was placed on non occ [sic] leave on
4 2/5/2009. I called him numerous times asking for medical
5 certification to substantiate his leave. When he
6 supplied [a] doctor's certification to be off work
7 (received 5/13/09) the doctor only covered him to be off
8 starting 4/24/09. We have not been given any
9 documentation to support his non occ [sic] leave between
10 2/05/09 and 4/24/09.

11 ECF 24 at 21.

12 On **June 30, 2009**, the Union filed a Grievance contesting the
13 termination of Mr. Yeager. This filing commenced the multi-step
14 Grievance process. In July 2009, the Company and Union held a Step 3
15 Meeting concerning Mr. Yeager's termination. The Step 3 Meeting was the
16 first step in the Grievance process. After the meeting, the Company
17 prepared an answer documenting the parties' positions as set forth in the
18 Step 3 Meeting. The Company reiterated its position that Mr. Yeager had
19 been properly terminated for failing to provide the Company with
20 documentation excusing his long-term absence from work. Further, the
21 Company explained that Mr. Yeager had been given ample opportunity to
22 provide the information, but still had failed to do so.

23 On **July 28, 2009**, the Union withdrew the Grievance contesting Mr.
24 Yeager's termination for two reasons. First, Mr. Yeager had failed to
25 provide the Union with any documentation excusing his absences between
26 February 5, 2009 and April 24, 2009. Second, the Union's several
attempts to discuss with Mr. Yeager the facts surrounding his termination
were unsuccessful which made it difficult, if not impossible, for the
Union to represent him and contest his discharge.

1 Finally, on **August 27, 2009**, after he had been terminated, Plaintiff
2 obtained a note from PA-C Hennessy attempting to retroactively excuse him
3 from work for the period between February 5 and April 24, 2009⁷, some two
4 months after Plaintiff had been terminated from employment. PA-C
5 Hennessy describes his note as "well-after-the-fact" and "atypical" of
6 his customary practice.

7 **E. Discussion**

8 Defendant Kaiser argues that the termination of Plaintiff was lawful
9 based on Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Absentee Policy.

10 Plaintiff asserts that his termination occurred because he was
11 perceived to be disabled. Plaintiff argues that even if failure to
12 follow a sick leave policy is one of the reasons for Plaintiff's
13 discharge, pretext can still be shown by presenting evidence that his
14 disability was a motivating factor as well. Plaintiff alternatively
15 argues that Defendant Kaiser in essence promised Mr. Yeager that he would
16 be returned to work if he produced a valid work release. However, this
17 argument is supported neither by the facts or the law. Plaintiff argues
18 he acted in reliance on that alleged promise. Finally, Plaintiff
19 suggests, under a Cat's Paw theory, that NCM Rise had a bias against
20 Plaintiff because of his impairment and she somehow influenced Mr.
21 England's decision to terminate him.

22 Although Plaintiff claims he was not aware he needed to provide an
23 excuse from a health care provider for his absence until **April 24, 2009**,
24 and that he was under the impression that the burden was on Kaiser or NCM

25
26 ⁷As stated earlier, Mr. Yeager did not see PA-C Hennessy until April
24, 2009, but failed to even obtain a doctor's note excusing him for his
absence from work until August 27, 2009.

1 Rise to procure his medical records, there is no dispute that Plaintiff
2 received the letter dated **April 17, 2009** from Mr. Newbill which clearly
3 stressed the urgent need for his communication and cooperation in
4 providing the requested information to excuse his 2-month absence. There
5 is also no dispute that on **May 21, 2009**, Plaintiff received Mr. England's
6 letter dated May 18, 2009, which again addressed his failure to provide
7 information/documentation necessary to cover his absences from work and
8 gave him a final deadline of **May 22, 2009** to provide medical
9 documentation. That date was in effect extended into late June 2009
10 while Kaiser and the Union reviewed matters as noted above (p. 14, lines
11 1-3).

12 Simply put, at no time prior to Plaintiff's termination, did Mr.
13 Yeager provide documentation excusing his absence from work between
14 February 4, 2009 and April 23, 2009.

15 As to Plaintiff's theory of discrimination, at no time from February
16 4, 2009 through April 23, 2009, did Defendant know anything about
17 Plaintiff's condition or medical treatment. Moreover, Plaintiff never
18 claimed or suggested disability for the time period of his absence until
19 two (2) months after his termination despite not having obtained a
20 medical excuse for his earlier time off the job. Neither did Plaintiff
21 ask or suggest any type of accommodation during that period. The only
22 treating physician Plaintiff saw during this absence from work was Dr.
23 Silverstein, who did not submit a note or opinion suggesting Plaintiff
24 was unable to work during the time period in question. In fact, Dr.
25 Silverstein found all tests to be normal and noted that medical
26 intervention was not needed.

1 Finally, there is nothing in the CBA that requires Defendant Kaiser
2 to wait or delay a decision to terminate based upon the possibility of
3 receiving a future medical excuse many weeks (in this case, months) after
4 the same was due. Similarly, there is nothing in the Absentee Policy or
5 CBA that requires or shifts the burden to Occupational Health Solutions
6 (or NCMs) or Kaiser to obtain Plaintiff's medical records or medical
7 documentation for his absence.

8 There are no genuine issues of material fact precluding the court
9 from finding as a matter of law that Defendant Kaiser's termination of
10 Mr. Yeager was lawful and not discriminatory. Pursuant to the Absentee
11 Policy, Defendant Kaiser had the legal right to terminate any employee
12 who failed to adhere to its terms and enforcing this neutrally-based
13 policy did not establish an inference of discrimination.

14 **IT IS ORDERED** that:

15 1. Defendant Kaiser's Motion For Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 14**,
16 filed on November 6, 2013, is **GRANTED**. Defendant is awarded judgment on
17 all claims asserted against it by Plaintiff.

18 2. Plaintiff's Motion To Strike, **ECF No. 35**, is **DENIED**.

19 3. Defendant's Motion to Exclude Hennessy, PA-C, **ECF No. 45**, is
20 **DENIED as MOOT**.

21 4. Plaintiff's Second Motion to Strike Affidavit, **ECF No. 47**, is
22 **DENIED**.

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