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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Karen Bachman,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Laser Spine Institute LLC,

13 Defendant.

No. CV-15-00418-PHX-DGC

**ORDER**

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15 Defendant Laser Spine Institute, LLC (“LSI”) moves for summary judgment on  
16 Plaintiff Karen Bachman’s claim that LSI unlawfully interfered with her exercise of  
17 rights under the Family and Medical Leave Act (“FMLA”), 29 U.S.C. Ch. 28. Doc. 32.  
18 Bachman has filed a response and LSI has replied. Docs. 34, 36. The Court concludes  
19 that oral argument will not aid in the disposition of this matter.<sup>1</sup> For the reasons set forth  
20 below, the Court will deny LSI’s motion.

21 **I. Background.**

22 In January 2011, LSI hired Bachman to work as a Certified Registered Nurse  
23 Anesthetist (“CRNA”) in its Scottsdale, Arizona facility. Doc. 33, ¶ 2. Bachman was  
24 responsible for meeting with patients before surgery, escorting them to and from the  
25 operating room, and providing sedation. *Id.*, ¶ 10. Bachman reported to LSI’s Executive  
26 Director, Heidi Kruger, and to its Director of Anesthesia, Dr. Paul Gaitan. *Id.*, ¶¶ 3-4.

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28 <sup>1</sup> The parties’ requests for oral argument are therefore denied. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.  
78(b); *Partridge v. Reich*, 141 F.3d 920, 926 (9th Cir. 1998).

1           While employed at LSI, Bachman was subject to the company’s attendance and  
2 absence policy. The policy required employees to refrain from unscheduled absences,  
3 tardy arrivals, or early departures (“occurrences”), except in cases of “unexpected illness”  
4 or other “unavoidable situations.” Doc. 33-1 at 72. Even in these special cases,  
5 employees were expected to notify their supervisor of the reason and expected length of  
6 the absence at least two hours before their scheduled start time. *Id.* Failure to provide  
7 timely notice was treated as a “no show” for that day. *Id.* Employees who failed to  
8 comply with LSI’s attendance policy were subject to escalating corrective actions that  
9 will be described in more detail below.

10           Bachman apparently complied with this policy without incident for over a year  
11 and a half after beginning at LSI. At the beginning of her shift on November 13, 2012,  
12 however, Bachman scheduled a same-day doctor’s appointment to address an increase in  
13 her blood pressure she had noticed the day before. Doc. 33, ¶¶ 13-17, Doc. 35, ¶¶ 15, 17.  
14 She then sent a text message to her supervisor, Dr. Lahud, requesting permission to leave  
15 work for a few hours to attend the appointment. Doc. 33, ¶ 20. Dr. Lahud came to the  
16 operating room where Bachman was working to discuss her request and asked her what  
17 time she needed to leave and whether she needed to take the day off. Doc. 35, ¶ 21. He  
18 left without explicitly approving or denying Bachman’s request. Doc. 33, ¶ 21.

19           When Dr. Lahud did not return and had not made arrangements for another CRNA  
20 to take over Bachman’s immediate work, Bachman asked Dr. Weiss, the surgeon she was  
21 working with at the time, for permission to attend the appointment. Doc. 35, ¶ 23. Dr.  
22 Weiss did not object to the request, and made arrangements for another CRNA to replace  
23 Bachman. Doc. 35, ¶ 43. After briefing her replacement on the ongoing surgery,  
24 Bachman left to attend her appointment. Doc. 35-1, ¶ 3. She returned a few hours later  
25 and completed her work for that day. Doc. 33, ¶ 25. Although LSI now contends that  
26 this incident was a violation of its attendance and absence policy, Bachman was never  
27 written up over the incident, and at no time during 2012 did any of Bachman’s  
28 supervisors indicate that her actions were improper. Doc. 36, ¶ 74.

1 On November 15, 2012, Bachman delivered a letter to LSI's Human Resources  
2 department complaining of intolerable working conditions at LSI. Doc. 33-1 at 54. The  
3 letter complained that LSI had refused to permit her to take lunch or bathroom breaks,  
4 and that she had "[n]o time off to see [her] physician at [her] physician's request to see  
5 [her] on an urgent basis." *Id.* Bachman stated that she might be forced to resign if these  
6 conditions did not improve, and asserted the right to take a 15-day leave of absence under  
7 A.R.S. § 23-1502(c), Arizona's constructive discharge statute. *Id.* Upon receipt of this  
8 letter, LSI's Human Resource Director instructed Bachman to leave early and to take  
9 time off. Doc. 33, ¶ 31. Bachman did so, taking approximately two weeks of leave. *Id.*,  
10 ¶ 32.

11 On November 27, 2012, LSI's Executive Director, Heidi Kruger, responded to  
12 Bachman's letter. Doc. 33-1 at 56. Kruger assured Bachman that LSI took her  
13 allegations "very seriously" and stated that LSI had "thoroughly investigated [her]  
14 allegations, and hope[d] . . . to discuss [her] concerns at length when [she] return[ed] to  
15 work." *Id.* The next day, Bachman informed Kruger that her doctors had not yet cleared  
16 her to return to work. Doc. 33-3 at 2. She requested an additional four weeks of leave to  
17 address her medical issues.<sup>2</sup> *Id.* at 3. Shortly thereafter, Kruger provided Bachman with  
18 FMLA paperwork, which Bachman completed. *Id.*, ¶ 36. Upon receipt of this  
19 paperwork, LSI approved FMLA leave from November 28, 2012 until February 20, 2013.  
20 *Id.*, ¶ 37.

21 On January 1, 2013, Dr. Weiss recommended that Bachman be reappointed to  
22 active staff and granted privileges at the LSI for two more years. Doc. 35-1 at 25. LSI  
23 sent Bachman a letter informing her of her reappointment. *Id.* at 23.

24 On February 13, 2013, Bachman delivered a letter to LSI concerning her return to  
25 work. Doc. 35-1 at 8. The letter stated that Bachman was "ready, willing, and able to  
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27 <sup>2</sup> Bachman's medical issues during this time included hypertension, stress, fatigue,  
28 and syncope (i.e., temporary loss of consciousness due to sudden decrease in blood  
pressure). Doc. 33-1 at 59. Bachman was admitted to the emergency room on  
November 28, 2012 in connection with these issues. *Id.*

1 return to work and perform all of [her] job responsibilities.” *Id.* The letter included an  
2 attachment from Bachman’s doctor indicating that Bachman should work only six hours a  
3 day for her first week back, and that she should not engage in any “prolonged repetitive  
4 bending or twisting” during that week. *Id.* at 9. The letter also explained that Bachman  
5 expected to attend her final physical therapy appointment on February 22nd. *Id.* at 8.

6 When Bachman returned to work on February 19, 2013, LSI provided Bachman  
7 with a notice that her employment was terminated “[b]ased on incidents occurring in the  
8 workplace prior to your commencement of your leave of absence.” Doc. 33-1 at 83. LSI  
9 asserts that it “terminated [Bachman’s] employment due to her failure to follow company  
10 policy and her abandonment of her job duties on November 13, 2012.” *Id.* at 4-5.

## 11 **II. Legal Standard.**

12 A party seeking summary judgment “bears the initial responsibility of informing  
13 the district court of the basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of [the record]  
14 which it believes demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” *Celotex*  
15 *Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Summary judgment is appropriate if the  
16 evidence, viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, shows “that there is  
17 no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a  
18 matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Summary judgment is also appropriate against a  
19 party who “fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element  
20 essential to that party's case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at  
21 trial.” *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322. Only disputes over facts that might affect the outcome  
22 of the suit will preclude the entry of summary judgment, and the disputed evidence must  
23 be “such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.”  
24 *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986).

## 25 **III. Analysis.**

26 The FMLA establishes the “minimum labor standard for leave” in the United  
27 States. *Bachelder v. Am. West Airlines, Inc.*, 259 F.3d 1112, 1122 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing  
28 S. Rep. No. 103-3 at 4). Employees covered by the FMLA are entitled to take up to

1 twelve weeks of leave each year for family or medical reasons, and must be reinstated to  
2 their original position (or an equivalent) upon return. 29 U.S.C. §§ 2612(a), 2614(a). It  
3 is unlawful for an employer to “interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of or the  
4 attempt to exercise, any right provided” by the FMLA. *Id.* § 2615(a)(1). The  
5 Department of Labor interprets this provision as prohibiting employers from using an  
6 employee’s taking of FMLA leave “as a negative factor in employment actions, such as  
7 hiring, promotions or disciplinary actions.” 29 C.F.R. § 825.220(c). Thus, an employee  
8 will prevail on a claim for unlawful interference with FMLA rights if she shows that  
9 (1) she took FMLA protected leave, (2) she suffered an adverse employment action, and  
10 (3) her use of protected leave was a factor contributing to her employer’s decision.  
11 *Bachelder*, 259 F.3d at 1125. A plaintiff may prove these elements “by using either  
12 direct or circumstantial evidence, or both.” *Id.*

13 LSI does not dispute that Bachman took FMLA protected leave or that she  
14 suffered an adverse employment action immediately upon her return. Instead, LSI argues  
15 that “[it] would have terminated her employment regardless of [her] request for and use  
16 of FMLA leave.” Doc. 32 at 9. LSI contends that it would have terminated her for  
17 “fail[ing] to comply with company policy on November 13, 2012.” *Id.* at 8. For several  
18 reasons, the Court concludes that factual issues preclude summary judgment.

19 First, LSI presents no evidence that Bachman was written up for the November 13,  
20 2012 incident or that any of her supervisors suggested it was improper until shortly  
21 before she was terminated. Indeed, more than a month and a half after the incident,  
22 Bachman was reappointed to active staff and granted privileges at LSI as recommended  
23 by Dr. Weiss. Doc. 35-1 at 23.

24 Second, LSI’s stated policy on “Attendance and Absences/Tardies” provides that  
25 any unscheduled absence constitutes an “occurrence.” Doc. 37-1 at 22. Under the  
26 heading of “Corrective Action,” the policy then states that “[u]nscheduled absences will  
27 be monitored and addressed through corrective action according to the following  
28 schedule.” *Id.* at 23. The schedule provides that two occurrences in a 12-month period

1 will result in “Documented Verbal Coaching,” three will result in a “Written Warning,”  
2 four will result in a “Final Written Warning,” and five will result in “Separation of  
3 Employment.” *Id.* at 24. Even if Bachman’s departure from work on November 13,  
4 2012 could somehow be characterized as a more serious “No call – No show,” the  
5 schedule states that the first such event will result in a “Final Written Warning” and only  
6 the second will result in “Separation of employment.” *Id.*

7 LSI emphasizes that Bachman was an employee at will and could be terminated  
8 for any reason. It also cites a portion of its policy which lists “leaving work without  
9 authorization” among 36 categories of possible infractions and states that the listed  
10 infractions could result in disciplinary action “up to and including immediate  
11 termination.” *Id.* at 28. But the list of possible infractions includes such serious offenses  
12 as sexual harassment, sale of illegal drugs on the job, reporting to work intoxicated, and  
13 destruction of company property. *Id.* at 28-29. A reasonable jury could conclude that the  
14 prospect of “immediate termination” identified with this list applies to these more serious  
15 infractions; that the detailed and precise schedule of corrective steps for absences from  
16 work applies to Bachman’s absence on November 13, 2012; that LSI did not follow its  
17 own schedule of escalating corrective actions in her case; and that LSI’s decision,  
18 therefore, was not made for policy reasons. This is particularly true in light of the facts  
19 surrounding Bachman’s absence: (1) she left work to attend a doctor’s appointment, (2)  
20 for the purpose of addressing recently-appearing high blood pressure that LSI does not  
21 dispute, (3) with permission from the surgeon for whom she was working, (4) only after  
22 she had been replaced in the operating room by another CRNA and had briefed the  
23 CRNA on the patient, (5) she texted Dr. Lahud while away to apprise him of when she  
24 would return, and (6) she returned to work later that day and completed her shift.

25 Third, Bachman states in her affidavit that the company’s stated reasons for her  
26 termination, and its description of when the termination decision was made, changed over  
27 time. This testimony by Bachman could cause a reasonable jury to doubt LSI’s professed  
28 reason for its decision.

1 Citing *Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1054, 1061 (9th Cir. 2002),  
2 LSI argues that these are “uncorroborated and self-serving” statements by Bachman  
3 should be disregarded by the Court. But as the Ninth Circuit has noted, the declaration at  
4 issue in *Villiarimo* “included facts beyond the declarant’s personal knowledge and  
5 provided no indication how she knows these facts to be true.” *S.E.C. v. Phan*, 500 F.3d  
6 895, 910 (9th Cir. 2007) (quotation marks and brackets omitted). The same is not true of  
7 Bachman’s affidavit, which recounts a conversation she personally had with an LSI  
8 officer. Doc. 35-1 at 3.

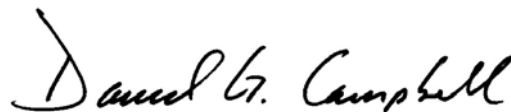
9 Fourth, a jury could take into account the timing of Bachman’s termination in  
10 deciding whether it was related to her FMLA leave. It occurred immediately after her  
11 return from an extended FMLA leave and immediately after she had informed LSI that  
12 further leave would be required.

13 Because Bachman has presented evidence that raises factual issues regarding the  
14 reasons for her termination, the Court must deny LSI’s motion for summary judgment.

15 **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 16 1. Defendant’s motion for summary judgment (Doc. 32) is **denied**.  
17 2. The Court will set a final pretrial conference by separate order.

18 Dated this 14th day of January, 2016.

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23 David G. Campbell  
24 United States District Judge  
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