

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

FEB 20 2009

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

WENDALL STACY ELAM,  
  
Plaintiff - Appellant,  
  
v.  
  
KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH  
PLAN INC.; OPEIU LOCAL 29,  
  
Defendants - Appellees.

No. 06-17097

D.C. No. CV-05-04179-BZ

MEMORANDUM\*

Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Northern District of California  
Bernard Zimmerman, Magistrate Judge, Presiding

Submitted February 13, 2009\*\*  
San Francisco, California

Before: CANBY, GOULD and BYBEE, Circuit Judges.

The facts of this case are known to the parties and we do not repeat them here. Wendall Elam appeals pro se from the district court's grant of summary judgment to defendants Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. ("Kaiser") and OPEIU

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\* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.

\*\* The panel unanimously finds this case suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

Local 29 (“Local 29”) in his employment action challenging his discipline and subsequent termination for workplace harassment. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We review de novo, *Davis v. Yageo Corp.*, 481 F.3d 661, 673 (9th Cir. 2007), and we affirm.

The district court correctly concluded that Elam’s retaliation and defamation claims against Kaiser were barred by claim preclusion. *See Pitzen v. Super. Ct.*, 16 Cal. Rptr. 3d 628, 633, 637 (Cal. Ct. App. 2004); *see also Migra v. Warren City Sch. Dist. Bd. of Educ.*, 465 U.S. 75, 81 (1984) (affirming that a federal court must give a state-court judgment the same preclusive effect as would courts of that state). Because both Kaiser and Local 29 are private entities, the district court also correctly dismissed Elam’s First Amendment claims. *See Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co.*, 457 U.S. 922, 936 (1982). Elam’s remaining claims against Kaiser and Local 29 are meritless.

The district court properly denied Elam’s motion for a declaratory judgment because Elam never properly noticed the motion as instructed by the district court’s April 18, 2006 order.

We do not consider arguments raised for the first time in Elam’s reply brief. *See Smith v. Marsh*, 194 F.3d 1045, 1052 (9th Cir. 1999).

**AFFIRMED.**