Official Court Transcriber

1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	
4	ROMANELLO,
5	Appellant,
6	-against-
7	No. 152 INTESA SANPAOLO S.P.A., ET AL.,
8	Respondents.
9	
10	20 Eagle Street Albany, New York 12207
11	September 09, 2013
12	Before:
13	CHIEF JUDGE JONATHAN LIPPMAN ASSOCIATE JUDGE VICTORIA A. GRAFFEO
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE SUSAN PHILLIPS READ ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROBERT S. SMITH
15	ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE F. PIGOTT, JR. ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA
16	ASSOCIATE JUDGE SHEILA ABDUS-SALAAM
17	Appearances:
18	MAURY B. JOSEPHSON, ESQ. DI SANTO BOWLES BRUNO & LUTZER LLP
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21	MICHAEL C. LAMBERT, ESQ.
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24	
25	Penina Wolicki Official Court Transcriber

1	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: We're going to start
2	with number 152. Counselor, would you like any
3	rebuttal time?
4	MR. JOSEPHSON: I yes, please. Two
5	minutes.
6	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Two minutes, sure.
7	Go ahead.
8	MR. JOSEPHSON: Good afternoon. If it
9	please the court, my name is Maury Josephson. And I
10	represent the plaintiff-appellant, Guiseppe
11	Romanello.
12	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, how would
13	you describe the exchange of correspondence between
14	Intesa and were you the lawyer who wrote the -
15	
16	MR. JOSEPHSON: I was, indeed. And we
17	_
18	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, and how
19	how would you describe the tone, the nature, the
20	purpose of the correspondence in both directions:
21	the one that came to you and how you responded?
22	MR. JOSEPHSON: Sure. The letter that came
23	to Mr. Romanello was the way I would describe
24	it, particularly in light of the history leading up
25	to that, which is pled in detail in the complaint,

1 was a precursor to an immediate termination of his 2 employment. It was not, as the Appellate Division 3 inferred it to be, and I think drawing an inference 4 against Mr. Romanello, as opposed to for him on a 5 motion to dismiss - - - it was not an invitation to any sort of dialog. Instead - - -6 7 JUDGE PIGOTT: What was the proper response 8 to your letter, in your view? What - - - what should 9 they have done? 10 MR. JOSEPHSON: What they should have done 11 is - - - is simply what - - - what the law requires 12 and the regulation require - - - regulations require 13 and what common sense requires - - -14 JUDGE PIGOTT: Right. But what is - - -15 what is that - - - in your view, after you wrote the 16 letter, what ex - - - what response did you expect? 17 MR. JOSEPHSON: The simple response would 18 be, if you can't come back on Tuesday, when can you 19 come back? 20 JUDGE GRAFFEO: Well, I was going to ask 21 you that. Because in the Phillips case, the employee 22 there did send a letter saying that she was asking 23 for a one-year leave of absence. Was there ever any 2.4

communication from your client as to what period of

time they were asking for?

1 MR. JOSEPHSON: There was not - - -2 JUDGE GRAFFEO: And is there anything in 3 the record that says they were a - - - that he was 4 asking for six months or nine months or one year or 5 whatever? MR. JOSEPHSON: There - - - there is not a 6 7 specific request, because the respon - - - number 8 one, the response that we received back from the 9 letter is well, you know your client's rights and obligations. If your - - - if - - - since he's not 10 11 coming back on Tuesday, he's fired. JUDGE SMITH: Well, it didn't say on 12 13 Tuesday. I mean, you - - - hadn't you sort of 14 answered in advance the question of when is he coming 15 back by saying it's indeterminate? 16 MR. JOSEPHSON: That did - - - it did not -17 - - it did not answer the question in advance. What 18 19 JUDGE SMITH: I mean, is there anything - -20 - is there anything anywhere in the record that 21 suggests he's ever coming back to that job? 22 MR. JOSEPHSON: Yes, there is. And again, 23 looking at - - - at the events and the - - - the 2.4 allegations that are pleaded concerning what led up

to that correspondence, is initially, in accordance

1	with the with the bank's policy, he was placed
2	on a six-month leave of absence, which he was plucked
3	off of because of Prudential's determination, later
4	reversed
5	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So are you saying
6	he's entitled to the six months was that your
7	proposal and you don't know what after that?
8	mean, what ex
9	MR. JOSEPHSON: Our proposal
10	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: what do you
11	_
12	MR. JOSEPHSON: what I'm saying
13	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: perceive what
14	you were trying to say to them?
15	MR. JOSEPHSON: what we were saying
16	is, I've been an executive at this bank for twenty-
17	five years. I went out sick in January. You're
18	telling me come back immediately or you'll be deemed
19	to have abandoned your position.
20	JUDGE PIGOTT: Well
21	MR. JOSEPHSON: Ours is, let's talk about
22	this
23	JUDGE PIGOTT: didn't
24	MR. JOSEPHSON: let's determine when
25	he can come back.

JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - didn't it - - - didn't it say, you know, we have given you full pay for six months, you know, are you coming back? And wasn't your response that he's disabled from working in any capacity, let alone his work at ISP? Isn't that what you said in your - - in your letter?

2.4

MR. JOSEPHSON: His response was, I don't - I've been here twenty-five years. You're saying
if I don't come back by a specific date - - - and I'm
referring to Tuesday, generically, but it was three
business days. I can't come back in three days, but
I have no intention to abandon my position.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Were you saying that you - - you have to be out at least the six months?

I mean, was that what you're saying?

MR. JOSEPHSON: No, I'm not saying he needs to be out for at least the six months. What I'm saying in the context of reasonable accommodation, the bank - - - the issue, particularly under the city statute, is that Mr. Romanello was - - - was entitled to such accommodation as could be made, subject to proof of undue hardship by the bank.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Do you believe that the - - - that the tone of the two letters are consistent? In other words, was theirs a business-

type letter and yours a business-type response? Was either of them wrong-headed, sort of missing what the dialog is supposed to be? Or do you think they're kind of parallel in terms of what was sent to you and what you sent back?

2.0

2.4

MR. JOSEPHSON: Well, I think they're parallel. But with - - - the starting point from the bank as opposed to what its obligations are under the city statute and under the state statute, the starting point from the bank was basically your leave is over, you're fired unless you're back on Tuesday.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What about back to Judge Pi - - - what about back to Judge Pigott's question? So - - - so getting your response, what should they have done? What was the next thing that they should have done?

MR. JOSEPHSON: They - - - the answer is,

you - - - you've said you don't want to abandon - -
you've said you're disabled. Prudential has said

you're not disabled. Give us some information. We

had already given, you know, through Intesas (sic),

extensive information to be transmitted to

Prudential. But we're getting word from the

insurance company. They're saying you're not

disabled. You say you are - - - you are. What is -

- - what is going on?

2.0

2.4

JUDGE PIGOTT: Could that have happened through you? I mean, in your view, could the bank have talked to your client without talking to you?

MR. JOSEPHSON: Could they have? There are any number of ways that communication could have happened. One of - - -

JUDGE PIGOTT: No, I understand that. But what I'm saying is, you have a bank that paid him full wages for six months, wrote him a letter, and you say it was a very curt letter, saying, you know, are you abandoning your job or not? You've been off for six months.

And then - - - then they get a letter from a lawyer saying - - - saying as far as we're concerned, he's disabled from working in any capacity, let alone his work at ISP. Should they have turned that letter over to their lawyers? I mean, are we all of a sudden into that type of a situation? Or in your view, could the bank have ignored your letter and called him up and said, you know, let's see what's going on here?

MR. JOSEPHSON: Could - - - it's speculat - - speculative to say could they have, but they certainly could have. They certainly could have

1 opened up a dialog in any of a number of ways: 2 through counsel, through communications with Mr. 3 Romanello, through communications with his family. 4 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Counsel, do you 5 believe that the letter that you received from the employer's lawyer was a beginning of a dialog of any 6 sort on a reasonable accommodation? 7 8 MR. JOSEPHSON: Your Honor, absolutely not. 9 It should have been, but that's not what we - - -10 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: How long - - - how 11 long had the bank known about - - - they'd known for 12 a while about his disability? 13 MR. JOSEPHSON: They had known since January of 2008. And they had collected his medical 14 15 information and so forth over the course of March and 16 April. The history leading up to that, what the bank 17 knew was they knew of his disability, they knew of his need for insurance benefits. And - - -18 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: So if they hadn't 19 20 gotten this letter from Prudential saying that 21 Prudential found him not to be disabled, then 22 ostensibly, he would have been off for about six 23 months on short-term disability? Is that - - - is 2.4 that true?

25 MR. JOSEPHSON: He would have been off on

short-term disability. And there - - - there should 1 2 have been - - - and what the bank's letter, I think, 3 was, is that's the letter that should come at the end 4 of a process that has failed. 5 JUDGE SMITH: Aren't there - - -6 MR. JOSEPHSON: But that's not the type of 7 letter that you would expect to receive at the 8 beginning of the process. 9 JUDGE SMITH: Aren't there some situations 10 that are so extreme that you don't need an 11 interactive process? I mean, suppose - - - suppose, 12 God forbid, Eli Manning loses his right arm, do they 13 have to do an interactive process to see whether he 14 can be accommodated to play quarterback? 15 MR. JOSEPHSON: The - - - the answer to 16 that question is - - - off the cuff, is probably not, 17 but that's not the typical situation - - -JUDGE SMITH: Well, but here - - -18 19 MR. JOSEPHSON: - - - that the statutes are 2.0 directed at. 21 JUDGE SMITH: - - - I mean I realize that this case isn't - - - well, this case isn't the 22 23 typical situation, either. Here's a man who's very, 2.4 very - - - I mean, your letter couldn't make clear -25

- - clearer how serious his problems are.

1	ever, at any point, realistic to think that any
2	accommodation could be made to make him a bank
3	executive again?
4	MR. JOSEPHSON: Yes, Your Honor.
5	JUDGE SMITH: And where where in the
6	record do we find that?
7	MR. JOSEPHSON: Where in the in the -
8	in the well-pleaded allegations of the complaint.
9	JUDGE SMITH: Which one?
10	MR. JOSEPHSON: The ones concerning his
11	- his being out. The ones concerning the bank having
12	a leave policy, first of all, with respect to the
13	six-month salary continuance. And its leave of
14	absence policy, which, with respect to disability
15	leave, is open-ended in terms of the bank's
16	willingness to engage with the employee.
17	It says there's no guarantee, but the fact
18	that there's no guarantee
19	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counselor.
20	MR. JOSEPHSON: doesn't mean that
21	_
22	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay.
23	MR. JOSEPHSON: there's not an
24	obligation to accommodate.
25	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: You'll have your

1 - you'll have your rebuttal. Let - - -2 MR. JOSEPHSON: Thank you. 3 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - let's hear from 4 your adversary. 5 MR. LAMBERT: Good afternoon, Your Honors. May it please the court, Michael C. Lambert for the 6 7 defendants and respondents. 8 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, why wasn't -9 - - why can't we consider both letters to be part of 10 a dialog that - - - that then was ended after their 11 response to you? MR. LAMBERT: Well - - -12 13 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What's - - - what's -- - is it a terrible thing that the employee got a 14 15 lawyer? Is that a problem here? 16 MR. LAMBERT: No, it's not a problem. 17 it was their choice to get a lawyer. CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yeah, but did that 18 19 end the conversation and the dialog, once you get a 2.0 lawyer? How many times have we all seen in our life 21 where someone says, oh, get a lawyer to write - - - a 22 lawyer's letter; that'll - - - why is it unreasonable 23 for the employee getting the letter that you had, 2.4 which is not all, you know, mushy and, you know, user

friendly, why wouldn't he get a lawyer, send a letter

back, and then the dance begins? Why did it end - -1 - I guess my question to you is, why did it end after 2 3 their letter back to you - - - the lawyer's letter? 4 MR. LAMBERT: Because we tried to start a 5 dialog with them by asking this - - - by writing this letter, which is - - - one of the lower courts said, 6 7 and we cited it in our brief - - - it's not 8 unreasonable for an employer to ask when an 9 employee's about to come back to work. 10 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And you got a - - -11 and you got a lawyer's - - -12 MR. LAMBERT: To the - - -13 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - and you got a 14 lawyer's letter back that said, and you know what, if 15 you fire him, you're going to be responsible. But 16 why - - - did that cut off all dialog, and more 17 importantly, under the law, remove your obligation to have - - - to try to accommodate - - - to have an 18 19 interactive conversation? Why did their letter end 2.0 that discussion? 21 Was it the tone? Was it that it will - - -22 was from a lawyer? Was it what they said in the 23 letter? Why did that letter end the discussion as 2.4 far as you were concerned?

MR. LAMBERT: It's what they said and the

1 tone; not necessarily that it was from a lawyer. 2 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay. Tell us - - -3 tell us how and why that, in effect, ended the 4 conversation in your mind. 5 MR. LAMBERT: Sure. We asked - - - we asked - - -6 7 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Or ended your obligation in your mind? 8 9 MR. LAMBERT: Correct. We started the 10 dialog by asking him whether he intends to come back 11 to work. The response we get was that I have a 12 client that has an uncertain prognosis - - - which 13 means, I'm sick, not too sure what's wrong with me, 14 but I have an uncertain prognosis. I have an 15 indeterminate time period for coming back to work. 16 can't work in any capacity - - - which he says twice 17 in the letter. I don't intend to quit. But if you 18 fire me, I'm going to sue you. 19 So in our opinion that - - - you know, what 20 were we supposed to say? 21 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Why - - - why 22 wouldn't you just - - - well, maybe you could say, 23 gee, when do you think you could - - - I understand 2.4 you say it's indeterminate. Do you have any sense -

- - in other words, engage in a dialog like we're - -

1 - we're having now, where the next comeback would be, 2 gee, do you have any sense - - - you're telling us -3 - - you know, to inquire further as to what's going 4 on, whether directly to the employee or to the 5 lawyer. 6 Don't you have an obligation to push it 7 further? Or do you not? MR. LAMBERT: I think we do not under these 8 9 circumstances, because we were entitled, I think, 10 under these circumstances, to take him at his word. 11 He said he was too sick to work. I don't think it's 12 incumbent upon us to - - -13 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Didn't he say - - -14 MR. LAMBERT: - - - I'm sorry, Judge. 15 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Didn't he say, "at 16 this time", which means that maybe there's another 17 time that he would be able to come back to work? 18 MR. LAMBERT: In the - - -19 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Doesn't the letter say 2.0 "at this time" - - -21 MR. LAMBERT: In the - - -22 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: - - - I'm too sick? 23 MR. LAMBERT: I'm sorry, Judge. Judge, in 2.4 theory, yes. But it seems to me, it's incumbent on 25 him to say look, you know, I can't work now, but I'm

1	going to see the doctor in three months, at which
2	point, maybe, you know, I'll be able to go back to
3	work
4	JUDGE SMITH: Didn't he didn't he, in
5	fact, say that the time was indeterminate?
6	MR. LAMBERT: He says it's indeterminate
7	and gives us no future time frame on which he can
8	reassess that
9	JUDGE GRAFFEO: It was
10	JUDGE RIVERA: Wasn't what you should be
11	exploring? Isn't that your burden?
12	MR. LAMBERT: Pardon?
13	JUDGE RIVERA: Isn't that your burden to
14	explore?
15	MR. LAMBERT: I think that I think we
16	met our burden by initiating the dialog. And I
17	think, as the Appellate Division majority said, I
18	think he slammed the door shut on any meaningful co -
19	he made it clear he can't work. The statutes
20	protect only people who can do their job with a
21	reasonable accommodation. And he's saying to us
22	_
23	JUDGE READ: By the way by the way,
24	is do you think, is the standard any different
25	under the state law and the city law?

MR. LAMBERT: I don't think the standard is 1 2 any different. I realize that the city has some 3 policy statements that they're supposed to interpret their statutes very liberally - - -4 5 JUDGE SMITH: Isn't the burden of proof different? 6 7 MR. LAMBERT: - - - but I think the standards are the same. 8 9 JUDGE SMITH: Isn't there a different 10 burden? Isn't the burden of proof on you, under the city law, to show that no reasonable accommodation is 11 12 possible? 13 MR. LAMBERT: It is an affirmative defense. 14 And we think that - - - though what the Appellate 15 Division says - - -16 JUDGE SMITH: Isn't - - - isn't there a 17 procedural problem here? This was a 3211 motion, 18 right? 19 MR. LAMBERT: That's correct, Your Honor. 2.0 JUDGE SMITH: It was based on the - - - how 21 can you establish - - - how can you get a case 22 dismissed where you - - - on 3211, when you have the 23 burden of proof? 2.4 MR. LAMBERT: Well, I think that - - - that 25 the court is entitled, even on a motion to dismiss,

1 to say that there is no objectively reasonable 2 interpretation of Mr. Josephson's letter, the June 3 letter that we're talking about, which makes their -4 5 JUDGE SMITH: We can - - - we can read the 6 letters as though they were part of the complaint, 7 because they were put in? MR. LAMBERT: Well, they were referred to 8 9 in the complaint, and they were put in on the motion 10 to dismiss. 11 JUDGE SMITH: You say - - - you say, 12 essentially, that those letters, on their face, 13 establish the affirmative defense? 14 MR. LAMBERT: Yes, we do. 15 JUDGE PIGOTT: Judge Sweeney says that the 16 majority takes the - - - treats the employer's letter 17 in a light most favorable to the employer, and 18 paradoxically, treats the plaintiff's counsel's 19 letter in a light least favorable to the employee. 20 MR. LAMBERT: Well, I think - - - I beg to 21 differ. Because I think what - - - if you - - - if 22 you look at the letter, the letter nowhere by its 23 terms asks for any accommodation. The only way that 2.4 you get to the point that that letter is asking for

an accommodation, which is an indefinite leave, is to

1 read it in a way that's most favorable to Mr. 2 Romanello. 3 JUDGE SMITH: Does he have - - - does he 4 have to ask for an accommodation, or does there just 5 have to be - - - I mean, if the employer knows that 6 some accommod - - - or has reason to think that an 7 accommodation is possible, doesn't the employer have 8 to have a dialog, whether it's been asked for or not? 9 MR. LAMBERT: I don't think that the - - -10 the case law is clear that the employee doesn't 11 necessarily have to be the first one to ask for an 12 accommodation. What we're saying is, is that letter 13 made it clear that there's no accommodation that 14 would have worked. And in fact, in this record, 15 there's another letter from Mr. Josephson written to 16 the insurance company, eight and a half months later, 17 in which he said his client is still unable to work. JUDGE PIGOTT: In the - - - in the - - -18 19 JUDGE GRAFFEO: Well, did you owe - - -2.0 JUDGE RIVERA: Doesn't it - - -21 JUDGE GRAFFEO: - - - did you owe - - -JUDGE RIVERA: 22 Sorry. 23 JUDGE GRAFFEO: - - - him six months with 2.4 pay? Because he was out, what, four months, when

these letters were exchanged, right?

1 MR. LAMBERT: He was out about - - - almost five full months. And we did have a six-month salary 2 3 continuation. But there is an - - - there is an extant cause of action in this complaint - - -4 5 JUDGE GRAFFEO: But how - - - how does that obligation - - - you know, the six-month policy - - -6 7 factor into the reasonable accommodation? 8 MR. LAMBERT: It does - - in a sense - -9 - the only way it factors in, is there's an existing 10 cause of action that's still there with the contract claim. He claims that by not giving him the full six 11 12 months - - - we paid him for five months when he was 13 out on disability; once we fired him, we didn't pay him for the rest of that six-month period. 14 15 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counselor, could that 16 17 MR. LAMBERT: It's our claim that that's -- - we didn't - - - that's not a breach of contract. 18 19 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Are you interpreting 20 their letter to be that in actuality what they're 21 saying is, I'm not coming back and I'm going to sue 22 you, and that's why you ended the dialog? 23 MR. LAMBERT: Yes, I - - -2.4 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And if so, what in 25 that letter tells you that that is what they're

saying?

2.4

MR. LAMBERT: Because they don't an - - - you know, they don't - - - they just say that I can't work; I don't know what's really wrong with me; there's an indeterminate time frame for coming back to work; and they don't give me just - - - any indication to think that that is ever going to change. And in fact, it didn't change. Eight months later, he still couldn't work in any capacity.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But he - - - but to cut off the dialog here, given your obligation, given your burden, doesn't that have to be really concrete to be able to say that you're interpreting this letter, which you say that's the way you're interpreting it, I'm not coming back; we are going to sue you. Is that, from the - - - the clear meaning, the plain meaning of the letter, is that what it means?

MR. LAMBERT: Yes, we believe that is the clear meaning of that letter, that it was entitled to be resolved in that way on a motion to dismiss.

JUDGE PIGOTT: If you assume that, sir, the

- - obviously, in your practice, you must get

letters from people that say I slipped and fell on

the bank's steps and we're going to sue you for the

injuries. Do you then take that to mean there's no - no sense in talking to anybody about possibly
resolving it, short of a lawsuit?

2.4

MR. LAMBERT: It's not just the threat of the litigation. It's the fact that he says he can't work in any capacity, and he doesn't give us any indication that that is ever, in fact, going to change.

JUDGE PIGOTT: In your handbook, you say that you'll give them - - - you know, you'll entertain any job, you know, within - - - I think, within the bank, right, if they're unable to do the one for which they're - - -

MR. LAMBERT: It says we'll attempt to keep your job open. But, you know, if we have to replace you, will replace you.

JUDGE RIVERA: I'm having difficulty with your argument. If - - - if in the letter he not only says I'm uncertain when I can return - - - I don't know when that is - - - it strikes me that that's candor based on whatever medical information that the particular individual has - - - but he says, "I am not giving up my job." How does that foreclose any further negotiation as to what might be an appropriate accommodation?

MR. LAMBERT: Well, I just think at that point, in the real world, Your Honor, you know, he tells us he's too sick to work. We take him at his face value. I mean, it's not up to us, it seems to me, to come back and say we don't think you're too sick to work. He - - - that's what he tells us.

I mean, we have nothing else to go on. He doesn't give us any indication it's ever going to change, and that, you know, that he's intending not to quit his job and if we fire him, we're going to pay the consequences.

JUDGE RIVERA: You haven't given the opportunity to have that dialog, have you?

MR. LAMBERT: Well, it seems to me that if he really wanted to keep his job, it was more incumbent on him to say look, here's the circumstances, I think I can come back to work. But if you look at this complaint, Your Honor, and despite what Mr. Josephson said, this complaint nowhere alleges that he was able to do his job if we gave him a reasonable accommodation. It's simply not in his complaint. And his letter confirms that - - -

JUDGE SMITH: Yeah, but of course, the burden - - -

MR. LAMBERT: - - - he couldn't do his job.

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1
                    JUDGE SMITH: - - - but the burden's on you
 2
          under the city law, isn't it?
 3
                    MR. LAMBERT: On the what law? Sorry.
 4
                    JUDGE SMITH: City law.
 5
                    MR. LAMBERT: The burden is on us to - - -
          yes. On the reasonable accommodation. Correct.
 6
                    JUDGE SMITH: Yeah, he - - - I mean, he - -
 7
 8
          - he doesn't even have to allege that, does he?
 9
                    MR. LAMBERT: I think he does have to
10
          allege it, that he could have done his job with - - -
11
          because the statute doesn't protect him unless that
12
          is the case. Under the city law, which is an
13
          affirmative defense, that there was no reasonable
          accommodation that was available.
14
15
                    JUDGE RIVERA: You're saying he has to
16
          plead your affirmative defense, or did I
17
          misunderstand?
                    MR. LAMBERT: No, you didn't - - -
18
19
                    JUDGE RIVERA: I'm sorry.
20
                    MR. LAMBERT: - - - I didn't - - - if I
21
          meant - - - if I said that, I'm - - -
22
                    JUDGE RIVERA: I'm sorry.
23
                    MR. LAMBERT: - - - if I said that, I was
2.4
          in error - - -
25
                    JUDGE RIVERA: I'm sorry.
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1	MR. LAMBERT: Your Honor.
2	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counsel,
3	thanks.
4	MR. LAMBERT: Thank you, Judge.
5	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Rebuttal, counselor.
6	MR. JOSEPHSON: Briefly in rebuttal. First
7	of all, I think that counsel's argument, to put it
8	generously, downplayed the downplays the extent
9	of protection and the extent of the reasonable
10	accommodation obligation
11	JUDGE PIGOTT: Has your client
12	MR. JOSEPHSON: and procedural
13	requirements.
14	JUDGE PIGOTT: ever been able to go
15	back to work? I mean, the point's being made that he
16	didn't allege it. But I mean, is is he ready,
17	willing, and able now, and says, you know, because of
18	this, you know, I can't get back there?
19	Or are we I mean, are we just
20	spinning our wheels, because now it's been all these
21	years and he's still not able to get back to work?
22	MR. JOSEPHSON: No, we're not sp
23	we're not spinning our wheels, Your Honor.
24	JUDGE SMITH: How has your client been
25	injured in other words?

1 MR. JOSEPHSON: He was - - - he was injured 2 by - - - by the termination of his employment without 3 any consideration being given for the - - -4 JUDGE SMITH: How can - - -5 MR. JOSEPHSON: - - - additional - - -JUDGE SMITH: - - - that - - - how can that 6 7 be an injury, unless he could somehow have come back to it? 8 9 MR. JOSEPHSON: Well, if he - - - if a reas 10 - - - if he could have been - - - if he were 11 reasonably accommodated through extension of his 12 leave, through the time when he was better and 13 released to return to work - - -JUDGE SMITH: Did that time - - - has there 14 15 - - - is there any indication in the - - - in the 16 record that that time ever came or was ever in 17 prospect? MR. JOSEPHSON: Yes, within several months, 18 19 or within the time period when - - - you know, 20 through which his long-term disability benefits 21 continued, and then he was released to return to 22 work. 23 JUDGE SMITH: But no, but my question - - -2.4 was there - - - is there any indication anywhere in 25 the record that there was ever a time or there was

1	ever a foreseeable time when he could be a bank
2	executive again?
3	MR. JOSEPHSON: Yes, there is. It's
4	JUDGE SMITH: Where is that in the record?
5	MR. JOSEPHSON: it's pleaded
6	it's in in his complaint where it's
7	specifically alleged that by October of 2008, he had
8	recovered sufficiently to return to work.
9	JUDGE SMITH: But there's a there's a
10	letter from February 2009 saying that he had reco
11	- that he was not sufficiently recovered to do bank
12	executive work. It was that he was he was
13	doing he was working as a laborer.
14	MR. JOSEPHSON: What it indicated
15	that he was, at the time, working
16	JUDGE SMITH: See, that's your letter
17	MR. JOSEPHSON: as a laborer, but
18	that his psychiatrist had indicated that a
19	determination of whether he could return to work as a
20	bank executive should be
21	JUDGE SMITH: Doesn't
22	MR. JOSEPHSON: considered through a
23	trial work period.
24	JUDGE SMITH: doesn't your letter
25	- doesn't your letter of February 2009 say he cannot

do the work of a bank executive?

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MR. JOSEPHSON: It says that in order to assess that, a trial work period would be needed, and a trial work period is yet another example of a reasonable accommodation that was not - - - that was not considered in this case.

JUDGE SMITH: I mean, maybe we're thinking of two different letters. I - - - the - - - yeah,

"Mr. Romanello's ability to engage in employment improved to a limited degree, although not to a level consistent with being able to resume employment as an executive for a major bank." That's February 2009.

MR. JOSEPHSON: Right, but the - - - in the letter, it also indicates that his psychiatrist had indicated that in order to determine that, a trial work period would be needed. So that - - - what I'm arguing is, that ties back to the reasonable accommodation issue, saying well, if you can't come - - come back today, what - - when can you come back? What can you do? What are your capabilities? That is the type of thing that the reasonable accommodation dialog is supposed to encompass.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay - - -

MR. JOSEPHSON: Can you do the former job, or can you not? Can we do a trial work period?

1	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counselor.
2	Thank you. Thank you both. Appreciate it.
3	MR. LAMBERT: Thank you, Your Honors.
4	MR. JOSEPHSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	(Court is adjourned)
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CERTIFICATION

I, Penina Wolicki, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of Romanello v. Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., No. 152 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Penina waiem

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Date: September 17, 2013