NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

THIRD DIVISION

Award Number 21119
Docket Number CL-21184

Irwin M. Lieberman, Referee

(Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and (Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes

PARTIES TO DISPUTE:

(Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company

STATEMENT OF CLAIM:

Claim of the System Committee of the Brotherhood

(GL-7883) that:

- 1) Carrier Violated and continues to Violate the Clerks' Rules Agreement in Seniority District No. 56, when it unjustly treated employe V. L. Sieverding by failing to award her Clerk Position No. 25740 and in lieu thereof awarded the position to a junior employe.
- 2) Carrier shall now be required to assign employe V. L. Sieverding to Clerk Position go. 25740 and give her a seniority date in District No. 56 as of August 7, 1974.
- 3) Carrier shall **now** be required to compensate **employe** V. L. **Sieverding** the difference in rate of pay of Position No. **25740** and that of the position assigned to for **each** workday retroactive to **August** 7, **1974** and **for** all subsequent **days** until the violation **is** corrected.
- 4) Carrier shall now be required to pay seven percent (7%) inter-eat, compounded annually on such difference in rate until such time as claimant is made whole.

This dispute involves Claimant's fitness and ability for a promotion. The list of principal duties of the new position included the phrase: "Applicant must be a competent typist". Claimant had a semiority date of January 20, 1950 and the position in question was awarded to another employe with a semiority date of June 10, 1950. Claimant was advised that she was not assigned to the position as "...in my opinion you lacked the fitness and ability necessary to work position No. 25740." Both Claimant and the employe who received the promotion were required to take a typing test; the minimum acceptable standard indicated by Carrier was 40 words per minute. Claimant took the teat twice and scored 20 words per minute the first time and 15 words per minute on the second test. The other employe's test score wan satisfactory.

The relevant Rules provide:

"RULE 7--PROMOTION

Employ-es covered by these rules shall be in line for **promotion. Promotion** shall be based on seniority, fitness and ability; fitness and ability **teing** sufficient, seniority shall prevail.

NOTE: The word 'Sufficient' is intended to more clearly establish the right of the senior employe to the new position or vacancy where two or more employes have adequate fitness and ability."

"RULE &TIME IN WHICH TO QUALIFY

(a) When an **employe** bids for and is assigned to a permanent **vacancy** or new position he will be allowed thirty (30) working days in which to qualify and **will** be given full cooperation of **department** heads **and** others in his efforts to do so. **However**, this will mt prohibit an employe being removed prior to thirty (30) working days when **manifestly** incompetent. If an **employe** fails to qualify he shall retain all seniority rights but cannot displace a regularly assigned **employe...**"

Petitioner contends that Rule **8** establishes a qualifying period and gives the employe the opportunity to demonstrate whether **or** mt he or she possesses the fitness and ability to learn and fulfill the position in question within a reasonable period of tine. From this, it is concluded that immediate qualifications are **not** necessary for promotion: potential ability to perform is sufficient. It is argued further that the **Agreement** &es mt provide for testing mr was atest a necessary requisite **for** promotion. It was argued that Claimant was qualified for the position based on her past experience with Carrier: **she** worked three **years** as a **"time revisor" where typing** was mt **required**; prior to that position she **spent** twelve years as a statistician which required **aminimum amount** of typing; earlier, she **worked** two years as a stenographer with daily typing **of** letters and before that as a messenger where there wan some typing required. The Organization argues that fitness and ability in this case, in **view** of Claimant's background, meant ability to increase her typing speed. It is concluded that **Claimant** was treated unjustly and that Carrier acted arbitrarily and capriciously **in denying Claimant her right to promotion.**

Carrier states that in view of the "competent typist" requirement of the position it made the determination that Claimant was not a competent typist and therefore did mt possess sufficient fitness and ability for the position. It is argued that this determination simply was not arbitrary or capricious and there was m proof to the contrary. Further, it is contended

that **Rule** 8 did **not** give Claimant the right to a **thirty day** on-the-job training period to acquire sufficient fitness **and** ability. In support of this latter argument, Carrier cited **a**series of **awards including** Award **18651**, in which we said:

"The Organization takes the position that atrial period of forty-five days is mandatory. There is no provision in the agreement requiring Carrier to give the employer such 8 trial and in the absence of evidence of probative value that the claimant possesses 'sufficient ability the claim must be denied."

Carrier also cited au early case, Award 52, in which we held, in the face of 8 similar argument by Petitioner, that the Claimant was without sufficient fitness and ability at the time to properly perform the duties of the position sought.

Both parties agree that this Board has held consistently over the years that the current possession of fitness and ability is an indispensable requisite which must be met before seniority rights become effective for 8 promotion. It is agreed further that Carrier's judgment of fitness and ability will prevail unless it can be shown to have been arbitrary and capricious. In addition, we must reiterate 8 long held principle that Carrier is not obligated to give an employe a trial on a position when it has determined that he is lacking infitness and ability (see Awards12394, 16480, 18025 and 18651).

The record of this dispute **contains no evidence** to show that the administration of the typing test **was invalid in any** respect or per se arbitrary **orcapricious**. Although, 8s argued by Petitioner, there **is no** Agreement provision **sanctioning** the use of tests to determine fitness or ability, there also **is** ho rule which precludes their use. It is well established, under those circumstances, that **Carrier has** the right to use **tests** 88 **criterion** of ability. **Forexample, in Award 18462** we held that "...in the absence of 8 **contractual prohibition**, it **is** within **Carrier's managerial** discretion to use tests to **determine** fitness **and** ability. The cases are legion in this regard, see Awards 1'7192, 14047, 15493."

Based on the entire record, we find that Petitioner has failed to produce evidence to show that the test of typing wasunreasonable or that Claimant was qualified for the position in question. Since there is no indication that Carrier acted arbitrarily in its determination concerning Claimant's fitness and ability, the claimmust be denied.

FINDINGS: The Third Division of the Adjustment Board, upon the whole record and all the evidence, finds and holds:

That the parties waived oral hearing;

That the Carrier and the **Employes** involved **in** this dispute are respectively Carrier and **Employes** within the meaning of the Railway Labor Act, as approved June 21, 1934;

That this Division of the Adjustment Board has jurisdiction over the dispute involved herein; and

That the Agreement was not violated.

A W A R D

Claimdenied.

NATIONAL RATIROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD
By Order of Third Division

ATTEST: Q.W. Paulos

Executive Secretary

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 16th day of July 1976.

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