NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

THIRD DIVISION

Award Number **23333**Docket Number **CL-23110**

Joseph A. Sickles, 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-8864)

- 1) Carrier violated and continues to violate the Clerks' Rules Agreement at Chicago, Illinois commencing March 28, 1978 when it failed to assign Position No. 41440, Claim Investigator, to employe Robert W. Royer.
- 2) Carrier further violated the Agreement when it refused to grant **Employe** Robert **W**. Royer an investigation as per his request in line with the provisions of Rule 22(f).
- 3)Carriershall now be required to recognize Employe Royer's seniority rights, assign him to Position No. 41.440, and compensate him for an additional day's pay at the appropriate rate for each workday he is denied his contractual rights to that position.
- 4) Carrier shall be required to pay interest in the amount of seven aodone-half $(7\frac{1}{2})$ percent per annum on all wage loss sustained as set forth under Item 3 of the claim until the **violation** has been corrected.

OPINION OF BOARD: When the Carrier advertised, by Bulletin No. 16, Position No. 41440 (Claim Investigator) in March of 1978, the Claimant complained to Carrier that the position was awarded to a "junior" employe. The Carrier replied to the Claimant that after an interview and careful consideration of all factors "...you were not awarded this position because, in my opinion, you did not possess sufficient fitness and ability to handle it."

The **Employe** requested an unfair and unjust treatment hearing under Rule 22(f):

"(f) An employe, irrespective of period employed, who considers himself unjustly treated, other than cowered by these rules, **shall** hare the same right of Investigation and appeal, in accordance **with preceding**, sections of this rule, provided written request, which sets forth **employe's** complaint, is made to the immediate superior officer within fifteen (1.5) days from cause of complaint."

"he Carrier responded in the **negative**, stating that the cited rule may be invoked **only** when the alleged unjust treatment is for an offense, occurrence or circumstance not covered by a rule in the agreement; whereas the Carrier based the non-assignment to the position on the specific words of Rule 7 of the agreement:

"RULE 7 - PROMOTION

Employes covered by these rules shall be in line for promotion. Promotion shall be based on seniority, fitness and ability; fitness and ability being 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."

The **Employes** contend that Rule **7**supports the **Employe's contention** that the position should have been awarded to him, and Rule **8**establishes a qualifying period of **thirty** days once an employe is assigned to a permanent vacancy. However, the **Organization** describes the "most **important** fact in this dispute" as the denial to the Claimant of the right to disprove the allegations set forth by the Carrier. Accordingly, he should have been provided with an unjust **treatment** investigation under Rule 22(f) when it was requested.

In its submission of the case to the Board, the Carrier reiterates its position that Rule 22(f) may only be invoked when the asserted unjust treatment is for an offense, oc-ence or circumstance not covered by a rule of the agreement, and because of the fact that Rule 7 of the agreement speaks to the particular issue, the Carrier was therefore not required to grant an investigation under Rule 22(f). In this regard, certain Awards concerning disputes between these parties were cited by the Carrier, but Carrier asserts that the authors of the Awards did not understand the language "other than covered by these rules."

Be thatas it may, this Board is inclined to find that the Carrier denied the Claimant the right to submit his contentious in au unjust treatment hearing. In this regard, we have considered the various Awards which have resolved disputes between these same parties, and we have noted that the Referees have concluded that in similar circumstances the Employes have been entitled to pursue their contentions, notwithstanding the phrase "other than covered by these rules." Regardless of whether the meaning of those words is "...anything but clear", as stated in Award 9415, it would Seem that there comes a time when an adoption of awards between the parties establishes certain rights which may be altered only at the bargaining table and not in a proceeding such as this.

Further, we **should** note that our **own** predilections as to the potential outcome of **adisputemay** not control when a **similar** issuebetween the sane parties has **been** resolved, **unless** the prior resolution is palpably erroneous We are not prepared to **make** such a finding in this dispute, and accordingly, we **find** that the **Carrier** violated the **Employe's** rights when it refused to grant him an **investigation** under Rule 22(f). Accordingly, we will sustain **Claim** No. 2.

The Carrier raised objection to the propriety of Claim No. 4 while the matter was under review on the property. We find no basis for sustaining Claim No. 4.

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 violated.

A W A R D

Claim No. 2 and No. 3 are sustained, pursuant to the Opinion of Board.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD By Order of Third Division

ATTEST:

executive Secretary

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 19th day of June 1981.

DISSENT OF CARRIER MEMBERS TO AWARD 23333, (DOCKET CL-23110)

(Referee Sickles)

It was argued in this case that the main point at issue was:

"....does the claimant who was slleged to lack sufficient fitness and ability for assignment to Position No. 41449, Claim Investigator, have a right to an unjust treatment hearing underRule 22(1)."

The Majority identifies this issue as "the most Important fad"
(p.2) in this case.

The Majority in Award 23333 concluded that the Claimant had such a right. But the Majority then proceeds to dispose of the matter as if the underlying Issue, that of Claimant's qualifications for the position had been substantiated In the record. Nothing could be further from the evidence of record.

At the bottom of Page 2 of the Award, the Majority speaks of rights and the continuance of rights that have been confirmed by prior award determinations. While the Majority has focused on the asserted right to a Rule 22(f) hearing, the Majority has totally Ignored the underlying issue in this case which was, is and continues to be the Carrier's right to make the determination of an employee's qualifications. This has been confirmed in many awards of this Division Involving the same parties: Awards 9947 (Rose); 17141 (Devine); 18802 (Ritter); 21119 (Lieberman); 21385 (McBrearty); 22442 (Sickles); 23064 (Sickles).

In Avard 21119 this right was stated:

"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 a promotion. It is agreed further that Carrier's judgment offitness and ability will prevailunless it can be shown to have been arbitrary and capricious. In addition, we must resterate a 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 in fitness and ability (Bee Awards 123y4, 16480, 18025 and 18651)."

In this case there was m attempt to rebut or challenge the Carrier's determination of qualification on the property. In fact, there were five (5) other employees, senior to the Claimant, who were mt considered qualified.

In deciding Claimant's qualification without demonstrating that the Carrier's determination was in error, this award has exceeded the jurisdiction of this Board by issuing a conclusion Upon which taere is m basis in the record. The Majority then compounds its error by awarding that Claimant be placed on the position as if he was contractually entitled to the assignment. Such disposition exceeds Our jurisdiction - Third Division Awards 10867 (Kramer); I.2336 (Englestein); 13840 (Coburn); 15521 (Kenan). This isall the more glaring lathe absence of evidence that Claimant was qualified.

22(f) hearing, then the appropriate remedy shouldhave been asstated in
Third Division Award 6233 (Lynch) between these same parties:

"...this Award holds Carrier violated Rule 22(g) only by failing togrant Claimant an investigation. We have not held that Carrier's disapproval of Claimant for Service was mt justified.... There la no evidence before us that such action on Carrier's part was violative of the Agreement."

Recent Award 23066 (Sickles) concluded:

[&]quot;Accordingly, while we do mt disturb the Company's basic contractual rights to disqualify in general terms, none-theless in this particular case we find that the Claimant should be given a reasonable opportunity to qualify on the next position to which his seniority would entitle him, and we direct the Carrier to grant him that opportunity." (Emphasis added)

To provide that an employee be given the contractual opportunity to demnstratt his qualification, or as the Employees argued on the property, to give the "employehis day in court to disprove any and all of the Carrier's allegations..." should then have been the result provided by Award23333. Instead, the Majority reached a conclusion that is predicated upon assumption, mt evidence.

We dissent.

P. V. Varga

W. F. Euker

D. M. Lefkov

F. Mason

R. O'Connell

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

THIRD DIVISION

INTERPRETATION NO. 1 to AWARD NO. 23333

DOCKET NO. CL-23110

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks,

Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes

NAME OF CARRIER: Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad

Company

Upon application of the Carrier involved in the above Award that this Division interpret the same in the light of the dispute between the parties as to the meaning and application, an provided for in Section 3, First (m) of the Railway Labor Act, an approved June 21, 1934, the following interpretation is made:

It is well settled that the purpose of an interpretation is to explain the Award as originally made and not to make a new Award.

The original Award (upon which an interpretation is sought) held that the Carrier violated the agreement.

In its request for an **interpretation**, the Carrier seeks to **review** the **correctness** of **the Award** and to **question** the **basis** for same. A **request** ror an **interpretation** is not the **vehicle** to use to **accomplish** that result. We have again **reviewed** Award No. 23333 and find that **the** reasoning **is** clearly **set forth therein**.

Referee **Joseph** A. Sickles who sat **with** the **Division** as a neutral member **when** Award No. **23333 was** adopted, also **participated** with the **Division** in **making this interpretation**.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD
By order of Third Division

ATTEST: Acting Executive Secretary

National Railroad Adjustment Board

Rosemarie Brasch - Administrative Assistant

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 27th day of January 1983.

LABOR MEMBER'S ANSWER
TO
CARRIER MEMBERS' DISSENT
TO
AWARD 23333, DOCKET CL-23110
(Referee Sickles)

Most of what is contained in the Carrier Members'

Dissent was considered and rejected by the Majority in

arriving at the decision to sustain claims numbered 2 and

3; however, it is the utmost in sophistry for the Dissenters,
in view of this record, to write:

"In this case there was no attempt to rebut or challenge the Carrier's determination of qualification on the property."

when, in fact, Claimant was denied each and every attempt to demonstrate that Carrier was wrong regarding his fitness and ability from the inception of this dispute1

The "adjustment" of this dispute exceeded no jurisdictional limits and, in view of the facts of record, was a most fitting conclusion and vindication of Claimant's rights which had been denied him since March 28, 1978.

Since March 28, 1978 Claimant clearly was denied the right to work the position sought and denied the payment which working that position would have given him. There was ample justification to sustain claim number 4 and thus pay Claimant for the loss of the use of that money he should have had beginning March 28, 1978, however, the Referee decided otherwise.

The Award, as rendered, is quite correct and the Dissent does nothing to detract from the soundness thereof.

A fletcher, Labor Member