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CSC #23-01-001

CITY OF SEATTLE, SEATTLE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (SDOT)

Respondent.

The Civil Service Commission (CSC) on January 11, 2023, wrote to acknowledge Mr. Rogers disciplinary appeal and request additional documents in order to determine whether the CSC had jurisdiction over the appeal.

Findings of Fact

Based on further review of Mr. Rogers' appeal and associated documents, I find that:

- Mr. Rogers exhausted the Employee Grievance Process as required by the City's Personnel Rule 1.4.
- Mr. Rogers's appeal was filed timely on the fifth day after the Step 3 grievance notification.
- Mr. Rogers was an employee in the civil service prior to his termination.
- Mr. Rogers was non-disciplinarily separated from his employment at SDOT, because of non-compliance with the City's COVID-19 vaccine requirement.
- Mr. Rogers requested and received a religious exemption from the vaccination requirement. He and the City were not able to arrive at an accommodation that

Rogers v. SDOT CSC #23-01-001 Dismissal Order

City of Seattle Civil Service Commission PO Box 94729, Seattle, WA 98124-4729 (206) 233-7118

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would allow him to continue working, so SDOT ended his employment.

- Mr. Rogers argued in his Step 3 grievance and written appeal to the CSC that SDOT discriminated against him because of his religion by failing to accommodate his religious beliefs. He also argued that religious discrimination could not amount to justifiable cause for termination under Personnel Rule 1.3.2.
- Mr. Rogers discrimination allegation was investigated by SHR's Human Resources Investigations Unit, which found the discrimination allegation "unsupported," on a more likely than not basis.

Jurisdiction

The CSC's jurisdiction includes timely termination appeals by employees in the civil service, except for appeals alleging a violation of a rule or ordinance related to employment enforced by another City agency. CSC Rule 5.05. Those must be referred to the agency of the City having jurisdiction over the alleged violation. The Seattle Office for Civil Rights (SOCR) has jurisdiction over City employees' allegations of discrimination in their employment. See Order on City's Motion to Dismiss in Hemmelgarn v. City of Seattle, CSC 10-01-004 (2011). As in Mr. Hemmelgarn's case, Mr. Roger's just cause issue cannot be separated from the alleged discrimination.

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ORDER The CSC does not have jurisdiction over the claims in this matter. It is therefore dismissed and shall be referred to SOCR for further proceedings consistent with the Seattle Municipal Code. DATED this 3rd day of February 2023 FOR THE CITY OF SEATTLE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION Andrea Scheele Andrea Scheele, Executive Director Civil Service Commission

Rogers v. SDOT CSC #23-01-001 Dismissal Order City of Seattle Civil Service Commission PO Box 94729, Seattle, WA 98124-4729 (206) 233-7118

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Teresa R. Jacobs, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington, that on the date below, I caused to be served upon the below-listed parties, via the method of service listed below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document: **Dismissal Order**

Party	Method of Service
Appellant: Brett Rogers	⊠E-Mail
Respondent: Seattle Department of Transportation Jesse Green, Director of People, Culture and Logistics Jesse.Green@seattle.gov	⊠E-Mail

DATED: February 3, 2023, at Seattle, Washington.

Teresa R. Jacobs

Teresa R. Jacobs, Executive Assistant Civil Service Commissions

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David Hemmelgarn, Appellant

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ORDER
On City's Motion to Dismiss
For Lack of Jurisdiction

CSC No. 10-01-004

City of Seattle, Fleets and Facilities, Respondent

I. Procedural Background

Appellant Hemmelgarn received a one-day suspension for failure to notify his supervisor he would be late or absent from work. Hemmelgarn appealed his suspension to the Civil Service Commission (CSC) alleging the City suspended him without just cause and failed to accommodate his disability. Specifically he alleges the City failed to follow procedures related to progressive discipline and Loudermill, and failed to notify him of disability accommodation information for 5 months after he disclosed he had a disability. (Hemmelgarn's Appeal, February 12, 2010)

The City moves to dismiss Hemmelgarn's appeal, arguing the CSC lacks jurisdiction over the subject matter because appellant's challenge to his disciplinary action is based upon disability discrimination and failure to accommodate a disability. The City argues that the CSC is required to refer Discrimination issues to the City's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) which has jurisdiction over Seattle's Fair Employment Practices Ordinance, SMC 14.04. Respondent Hemmelgarn argues that the City has the burden of proving just cause, and the CSC has jurisdiction over disciplinary suspensions, therefore the matter should not be dismissed.

II. Issue

The parties agree that the OCR has jurisdiction over allegations based upon discrimination. The issue for determination here is whether the disciplinary just cause issue is distinguishable from the disability discrimination issue. If the issues are not distinguishable, the OCR would be the sole agency with jurisdiction to review the subject of this appeal, but if the issues are severable, then the CSC would retain jurisdiction over that portion of the just cause issue that is not based upon an allegation of discrimination.

III. Factual Background

Both the City and Mr. Hemmelgarn through his attorney, represented to the CSC that Hemmelgarn was on a performance improvement plan requiring regular attendance and

sufficient advance notice when he was not going to be at work on time. Hemmelgarn argued that he had a medical condition that required accommodation of his work schedule. The basis of his appeal is that the City failed to accommodate his disability and therefore the suspension that was imposed on him was unwarranted. The City asserts Hemmelgarn had failed to cooperate in the interactive accommodation process thus far. (Riese Letter March 3, 2010; Mauden letter March 3, 2010)

The CSC accepted Hemmelgarn's appeal after requesting clarification of his issues, referring the portion of the appeal that was covered by SMC 14.04, Seattle's law prohibiting discrimination, to the Seattle Office of Civil Rights (OCR).

The parties agreed at the first CSC Pre-hearing conference that the disciplinary issue was "inextricably intertwined" with the disability discrimination issue. In addition, the parties entered a formal stipulation on March 14, 2011 that:

"The sole basis for Mr. Hemmelgarn's appeal to the Dept. of Finance and Administrative Services' (formerly, Fleets and Facilities Dept.) decision to suspend him for one day on January 20, 2010, is his allegation that the suspension resulted from the dept's failure to accommodate this disability. Mr. Hemmelgarn does not allege any other violation of the just cause standard in this appeal. The department denies Mr. Hemmelgarn's allegation and contends that it complied with its legal obligations with respect to Mr. Hemmelgarn's disability."

Since March 2010 the portion of the case that remained with the CSC has been held in abeyance while the Seattle Office of Civil Rights reviews the portion of the appeal that is covered by SMC 14.04, Seattle's Fair Employment Practices Ordinance.

IV. Discussion

The City of Seattle Personnel Rules [1.3.3 (C)] sets forth the relevant factors for a just cause analysis:

"A regular employee may be suspended, demoted or discharged only for justifiable cause. This standard requires that:

 The employee was informed of or reasonably should have known the consequences of his or her conduct;

 2. The rule, policy or procedure the employee has violated is reasonably related to the employing unit's safe and efficient operations;3. A fair and objective investigation produced evidence of the employee's violation

of the rule, policy or procedure;

4. The rule, policy or procedure and penalties for the violation thereof are applied consistently; and

5. The suspension or discharge is reasonably related to the seriousness of the employee's conduct and his or her previous disciplinary history."

The parties disagree over the interpretation of SMC 4.04.260(D) which reads:

"A complaint alleging discrimination in violation of the City's Fair Employment Practices Ordinance shall be referred by the Commission to the rights agency of the City having jurisdiction over such complaints for its recommendation as to appropriate settlement of the case."

The contested language is the last phrase, "for its recommendation as to appropriate settlement of the case." The City acknowledges that the language is awkward, but that the overall statutory scheme requires an interpretation that provides the OCR with sole jurisdiction over discrimination issues because any other interpretation creates a conflict among ordinances. *Am. Legion Post #149 v. Wash. State Dept. of Health*, 164 W.2d 570, 585, 192 P.3d 306 (2008). Hemmelgarn argues that these confusing words must be given meaning according to the rules of statutory interpretation, and that such meaning must be that a recommendation be made back to the CSC, so that it would play a role in a discrimination issue as it analyzed the just cause factors.

SMC 14.04.060(A) provides the OCR with the power to investigate, hold hearings, and engage in settlements in cases fitting the definition of discrimination under this chapter:

A. The Office for Civil Rights shall receive, investigate, and pass upon charges alleging unfair practices as defined by this chapter, conciliate and settle the same by agreement, and monitor and enforce any agreements or orders resulting therefrom or from a subsequent hearing thereon under and pursuant to the terms of this chapter; and shall have such powers and duties in the performance of these functions as are defined in this chapter and otherwise necessary and proper in the

Discrimination is defined in Title 14 at SMC 14.014.030(I): I. "Discrimination," "discriminate," and/or "discriminatory act" means any act, by itself or as part of a practice, which is intended to or results in different treatment or differentiates between or among individuals or groups of individuals by reason of race, color, age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, political ideology, creed, religion, ancestry, national origin, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any disability.

¹ The City's Fair Employment Practices Ordinance is found in SMC 14.04.040(A), and states as follows: It is unfair employment practice within the City for any:

A. Employer to discriminate against any person with respect to hiring, tenure, promotion, terms, conditions, wages or privileges of employment, or with respect to any matter related to employment....

1 2 3 4	performance of the same and provided for by law. The Department shall further assist the Commission and other City agencies and departments upon request in effectuating and promoting the purposes of this chapter.
5 6	[Author's note: reference to Commission in this paragraph is to the Civil Rights Commission, not the CSC).]
7 8 9	V. Analysis
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	The procedures of the OCR differ from the CSC in that they are an investigatory agency, with a focus on reaching resolutions via written agreements before holding hearings, with fact finding hearings being a last resort if agreements cannot be reached. This scheme that puts the primary focus on resolution rather than fact finding hearings provides the best potential explanation for, and interpretation of, the language in SMC 4.04.060(A) concerning "recommendations." The OCR makes recommendations to the parties based on its investigation. Such recommendations may result in settlement agreements or ultimately provide the agency with a basis for holding a hearing which could result in orders that the OCR then has the authority to enforce.
19 20	The "recommendations" language does not impact the overall jurisdictional scheme whereby the OCR has jurisdiction over discrimination issues, and the CSC does not.
21 22 23 24 25	Here the parties have stipulated that the only just cause violation is the City's failure to accommodate Hemmelgarn's disability, which is a discrimination issue under the jurisdiction of the OCR. While there might be factual situations where there are just cause factors that are severable from a discrimination analysis, that is not the case here.
26 27	VI. Order
28 29 30 31 32	Hemmelgarn's appeal is hereby dismissed because the City's Office of Civil Rights has sole jurisdiction over the subject matter of his appeal. Dated this 2nd day of May 2011,
33	FOR THE CITY OF SEATTLE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
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37 38	Diane Hess Taylor, Hearing Officer ⁱ

¹ The decision of the Hearing Officer in this case is subject to review by the Civil Service Commission. Parties may also request that the Commission review the decision, by filing a Petition for Review of the Hearing Officer's Decision and asking the Commission to consider specific issues and fact. To be timely, the Petition for Review must be filed with the Civil Service Commission no later than ten (10) days following the date of issuance of this decision, as provided in Civil Service Commission Rules.

CITY OF SEATTLE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Affidavit of Service By Mailing

STATE OF WASHINGTON }
COUNTY OF KING }

TERESA R. JACOBS, deposes and states as follows:

That on the 3rd day of May, 2011, I sent via electronic mail a copy of ORDER ON

CITY'S MOTION TO DISMISS FOR LACK OF JURISDICTION TO:

Mitchell A. Riese, Attorney (for Appellant) Law Offices of Judith A. Lonnquist, P.S.

And copies of same via US mail, interoffice mail and U.S. mail addressed to:

Darwyn Anderson, Acting Personnel Director Zahraa Wilkinson, Assistant City Attorney Diane Hess Taylor, CSC Hearing Officer

In the appeal of:

David C. Hemmelgarn v. Fleets and Facilities

CSC Appeal No. 10-01-004

DATED this 3rd day of May, 2011

TERESA R. JACOBS

ADMINISTRATIVÉ STAFF ASSISTANT