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within the meaning of section 5335 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) A continued rate of pay terminates on the date—

(1) An employee's official duty station is no longer located in one of the interim geographic adjustment areas;

(2) An employee is no longer in a position covered by this subpart;

(3) An employee separates from Federal service;

(4) An employee's special salary rate under 5 U.S.C. 5305 or similar provision of law (other than section 403 of FEPCA) exceeds his or her continued rate of pay;

(5) An employee's *special law enforcement adjusted rate of pay* under subpart C of this part exceeds his or her continued rate of pay;

(6) An employee's *locality rate of pay* under subpart F of this part exceeds his or her continued rate of pay;

(7) An employee is reduced in grade; or

(8) An employee is no longer in a position covered by a nationwide or worldwide special rate authorization (or, in the event of the conversion of a nationwide or worldwide special rate authorization to a local special rate authorization, a position covered by the new local special rate authorization).

(h) Termination of a continued rate of pay under paragraph (g) of this section is not an adverse action for the purpose of subpart D of part 752 of this chapter.

(i) An employee's entitlement to a continued rate of pay is not affected by a temporary promotion or temporary reassignment, except that a continued rate shall be suspended when a temporary promotion or reassignment causes one of the conditions in paragraph (g) of this section to be satisfied. In such situations, an employee's entitlement to continued pay will resume as if never interrupted upon return to the permanent position, subject to the requirements of this subpart. A continued rate that is resumed shall include any pay adjustments that were authorized for the permanent position under paragraph (e) of this section during the

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period of the temporary promotion or reassignment.

[61 FR 3541, Feb. 1, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 34714, July 3, 1996; 64 FR 36771, July 8, 1999]

§ 531.704 Effect of continued rates of pay on retention payments under FBI demonstration project.

As required by section 406 of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–509), a retention payment payable to an employee of the New York Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under section 601(a)(2) of Public Law 100–453, as amended, shall be reduced by the amount of any continued rate adjustment payable to that employee under this subpart. For the purpose of applying this section, the amount of any continued rate adjustment shall be determined by subtracting the employee's scheduled annual rate of pay (as defined in § 531.602 of this part from his or her continued rate of pay.

§ 531.705 Reports.

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5346; § 532.707 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552.

SOURCE: 46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 532.101 Scope.

This part provides common policies, systems, and practices for uniform application by all agencies subject to section 5342 of title 5, United States Code, in fixing pay for prevailing rate employees as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

§ 532.103 Coverage.

The provisions of this part shall apply to prevailing rate employees and agencies covered by section 5342 of title 5, United States Code.

§ 532.105 Pay-fixing authority.

The head of each agency shall authorize application of the rates established by the lead agency or the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to prevailing rate employees within the appropriate wage area, in accordance with the provisions of this part.

Subpart B—Prevailing Rate Determinations

§ 532.201 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

Full-scale survey means a survey conducted at least every 2 years in which data are collected from a current sampling of establishments in the private sector by personal visit of data collectors.

Host activity is the local Federal activity designated by the lead agency to

obtain employment statistics from other Federal activities in the wage area and to provide support facilities and clerical assistance for the wage survey.

Lead agency means the agency designated by the Office of Personnel Management to plan and conduct wage surveys, analyze wage survey data, and determine and issue required wage schedules for a wage area.

Survey area means that part of the wage area where the private enterprise establishments included in the wage survey are located.

Wage area means that geographic area within which a single set of regular wage schedules is applied uniformly by Federal installations to covered occupations.

Wage change survey means a survey in which rate change data are collected from the same establishments and for the same establishment occupations represented in the full-scale survey. These data may be collected by telephone, mail, or personal visit.

§ 532.203 Structure of regular wage schedules.

(a) Each nonsupervisory and leader regular wage schedule shall have 15 grades, which shall be designated as follows:

- (1) *WG* means an appropriated fund nonsupervisory grade;
- (2) *WL* means an appropriated fund leader grade;
- (3) *NA* means a nonappropriated fund nonsupervisory grade; and
- (4) *NL* means a nonappropriated fund leader grade.

(b) Each supervisory regular wage schedule shall have 19 grades, which shall be designated as follows:

- (1) *WS* means an appropriated fund supervisory grade; and
- (2) *NS* means a nonappropriated fund supervisory grade.

(c) The step 2 or payline rate for each grade of a leader regular wage schedule shall be equal to 110 percent of the rate for step 2 of the corresponding grade of the nonsupervisory regular wage schedule for the area.

(d) The step 2 or payline rate for each grade of an appropriated fund supervisory regular wage schedule shall be:

(1) For grades WS-1 through WS-10, equal to the rate for step 2 of the corresponding grade of the nonsupervisory regular wage schedule for the area, plus 30 percent of the rate for step 2 of WG-10;

(2) For grades WS-11 through WS-18, the second rate of WS-10, plus 5, 11.5, 19.6, 29.2, 40.3, 52.9, 67.1, and 82.8 percent, respectively, of the difference between the step 2 rates of WS-10 and WS-19; and

(3) For grade WS-19, the third rate in effect for General Schedule grade GS-14 at the time of the area wage schedule adjustment. The WS-19 rate shall include any cost of living allowance payable for the area under 5 U.S.C. 5941.

(e) The step 2 or payline rate for each grade of a nonappropriated fund supervisory regular wage schedule shall be:

(1) For grades NS-1 through NS-8, equal to the rate for step 2 of the corresponding grade of the nonsupervisory regular wage schedule for the area, plus 20 percent of the rate for step 2 of NA-8;

(2) For grades NS-9 through NS-15, equal to 120 percent of the rate for step 2 of the corresponding grade of the nonsupervisory regular wage schedule for the area;

(3) For grades NS-16 through NS-19, the rates will be 25, 30, 35 and 40 percent, respectively, above the step 2 rate of NA-15;

(f) The number of within-grade steps and the differentials between steps for each nonsupervisory grade on a regular wage schedule shall be established in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5343(e)(1). Each grade on a leader and supervisory regular wage schedule shall have 5 within-grade steps with step 2 set according to paragraphs (c), (d), or (e) of this section, as appropriate, and—

(1) Step 1 set at 96 percent of the step 2 rate;

(2) Step 3 set at 104 percent of the step 2 rate;

(3) Step 4 set at 108 percent of the step 2 rate; and

(4) Step 5 set at 112 percent of the step 2 rate.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 13385, Mar. 30, 1983; 49 FR 28347, July 11, 1984; 55 FR 46140, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.205 The use of Federal, State, and local minimum wage requirements in determining prevailing rates.

(a) Wage schedules, including special schedules, shall not include any rates of pay less than the higher of:

(1) The minimum rate prescribed by section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, or

(2) The highest State or local minimum wage rate in the local wage area which is applicable to the private industry counterparts of the single largest Federal industry/occupation in the wage area.

(b) Wage data below the minimum wage rates prescribed by section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, shall not be used in determining prevailing rates.

(c) Adjustments to regular wage schedules to comply with the minimum wage rate determined to be applicable under paragraph (a) of this section shall be computed as follows:

(1) The step 2 rate of grade 1 of the nonsupervisory wage schedule shall be set at a rate which, upon application of the 4 percent step-rate differential, provides a step 1 rate which is equal to the applicable minimum wage rate.

(2) An intergrade differential shall be determined as 5 percent of the rate established as the step 2 rate of grade 1, rounded to the nearest whole cent. This intergrade differential shall be added to the step 2 rate of each grade, beginning with grade 1, to determine the step 2 rate for the succeeding grade until the grade is reached at which the step 2 rate established through the wage survey process equals or exceeds the rate determined under this procedure. Rates of all grades above that point shall be computed in accordance with § 532.221(b) of this subpart.

(3) Steps 1, 3, 4, and 5 of each grade adjusted under paragraph (c) of this section shall be set at 96, 104, 108, and 112 percent of the step 2 rate, respectively.

(4) The leader and supervisory wage schedule grades corresponding to each nonsupervisory grade adjusted under paragraph (c) of this section shall be constructed in accordance with the procedures of § 532.203 of this subpart.

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on the basis of the step 2 rates established under this paragraph for the nonsupervisory wage schedule grades.

(d) All wage schedule adjustments made under this section shall be effective on the effective date of the applicable minimum wage rate.

§ 532.207 Time schedule for wage surveys.

(a) Wage surveys shall be conducted on a 2-year cycle at annual intervals.

(b) A full-scale survey shall be made in the first year of the 2-year cycle and shall include development of a current sample of establishments and the collection of wage data by visits to establishments.

(c) A wage-change survey shall be made every other year using only the same employers, occupations, survey jobs, and establishment weights used in the preceding full-scale survey. Data may be collected by telephone, mail, or personal contact.

(d) Scheduling of surveys shall take into consideration the following criteria:

(1) The best timing in relation to wage adjustments in the principal local private enterprise establishments;

(2) Reasonable distribution of workload of the lead agency;

(3) The timing of surveys for nearby or selected wage areas; and

(4) Scheduling relationships with other pay surveys.

(e) The Office of Personnel Management may authorize adjustments in the normal cycle as requested by the lead agency and based on the criteria in paragraph (d) of this section or to accommodate special studies or adjustments consistent with determining local prevailing rates.

(f) The beginning month of appropriated and nonappropriated fund wage surveys and the fiscal year during which full-scale surveys will be conducted are set out as appendices A and B to this subpart and are incorporated in and made part of this section.

[55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.209 Lead agency.

(a) The Office of Personnel Management shall select a lead agency for each appropriated and nonappropriated fund wage area based on the number of

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agency employees covered by the regular wage schedule for that area and the capability of the agency in providing administrative and clerical support at the local level necessary to conduct a wage survey.

(b) OPM may authorize exceptions to these criteria where this will improve the administration of the local wage survey.

(c) The listing in appendix A to this subpart shows the lead agency for each appropriated fund wage area. The Department of Defense is the lead agency for each nonappropriated fund wage area.

[55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.211 Criteria for establishing appropriated fund wage areas.

(a) Each wage area shall consist of one or more survey areas along with nonsurvey areas, if any.

(1) *Survey area*: A survey area is composed of the counties, parishes, cities, or townships in which survey data are collected. Except in very unusual circumstances, a wage area that includes a Metropolitan Statistical Area shall have the Metropolitan Statistical Area as the survey area or part of the survey area.

(2) *Nonsurvey area*: Nonsurvey counties, parishes, cities, or townships may be combined with the survey area(s) to form the wage area through consideration of the criteria in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(b) Wage areas shall include wherever possible a recognized economic community such as a Metropolitan Statistical Area or a political unit such as a county. Two or more economic communities or political units, or both, may be combined to constitute a single wage area; however, except in unusual circumstances and as an exception to the criteria, an individually defined Metropolitan Statistical Area or county shall not be subdivided for the purpose of defining a wage area.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, wage areas shall be established when:

(1) There is a minimum of 100 wage employees of one agency subject to the

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regular schedule and the agency involved indicates that its local installation has the capacity to do the survey; and

(2) There is, within a reasonable commuting distance of the concentration of Federal employment;

(i) A minimum of either 20 establishments within survey specifications having at least 50 employees each; or 10 establishments having at least 50 employees each, with a combined total of 1,500 employees; and

(ii) The total private enterprise employment in the industries surveyed in the survey area is at least twice the Federal wage employment in the survey area.

(d)(1) Adjacent economic communities or political units meeting the separate wage area criteria in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section may be combined through consideration of:

(i) Distance, transportation facilities, and geographic features;

(ii) Commuting patterns; and

(iii) Similarities in overall population, employment, and the kinds and sizes of private industrial establishments.

(2) Generally, the criteria listed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section are considered in the order listed.

(3) When two wage areas are combined, the survey area of either or both may be used, depending on the concentrations of Federal and private employment and locations of establishments, the proximity of the survey areas to each other, and the extent of economic similarities or differences as indicated by relative levels of wage rates in each of the potential survey areas.

(e) Appropriated fund wage and survey area definitions are set out as appendix C to this subpart and are incorporated in and made part of this section.

[55 FR 46142, Nov. 1, 1990, as amended at 57 FR 29783, July 7, 1992]

§ 532.213 Industries included in regular appropriated fund wage surveys.

(a) Industries in the following Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) shall be included in all wage surveys for regular wage schedules:

	Manufacturing
SIC 20 through 26 and 28 through 38.	All manufacturing classes except SIC 27 (printing, publishing, and allied industries) and SIC 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries).
	Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services
SIC 40	Railroad transportation
SIC 41 (except 412)	Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation except taxicabs (SIC 412).
SIC 42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing.
SIC 45	Transportation by air.
SIC 48	Communication.
SIC 49	Electric, gas, and sanitary services.

	Wholesale Trade
SIC 50	Wholesale trade—durable goods.
SIC 51	Wholesale trade—non-durable goods.

(b) A lead agency may add other industry classes to a regular survey in an area where these industries account for significant proportions of local private employment of the kinds and levels found in local Federal employment.

(c) Specifically excluded from all wage surveys for regular wage schedules are food service and laundry establishments and industries having peculiar employment conditions that directly affect the wage rates paid and that are the basis for special wage surveys.

[55 FR 46142, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.215 Establishments included in regular appropriated fund surveys.

(a) All establishments having a total employment of 50 or more employees in the prescribed industries within a survey area shall be included within the survey universe. On rare occasions and as an exception to the rule, OPM may authorize lower minimum size levels based on a recommendation of the lead agency for the wage area.

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(b) Establishments to be covered in surveys shall be selected under standard probability sample selection procedures. In areas with relatively few establishments, surveys shall cover all establishments within the prescribed industry and size groups.

(c) A lead agency may not delete from a survey an establishment properly included in an establishment list drawn under statistical sampling procedures.

[55 FR 46142, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.217 Appropriated fund survey jobs.

(a) A lead agency shall survey the following required jobs:

Job title	Job grade
Janitor (Light)	1
Janitor (Heavy)	2
Material Handler	2
Maintenance Laborer	3
Packer	4
Warehouse Worker	5
Forklift Operator	5
Material Handling Equipment Operator	5
Truckdriver (Medium)	6
Truckdriver (Heavy)	7
Machine Tool Operator II	8
Machine Tool Operator I	9
Carpenter	9
Electrician	10
Automotive Mechanic	10
Sheet Metal Mechanic	10
Pipefitter	10
Welder	10
Machinist	10
Electronics Mechanic	11
Toolmaker	13

(b) A lead agency may not omit a required survey job from a regular schedule wage survey.

(c) A lead agency may survey the following jobs on an optional basis:

Job title	Job grade
Aircraft Structures Assembler B	7
Aircraft Structures Assembler A	9
Aircraft Mechanic	10
Electrician, Ship	10
Pipefitter, Ship	10
Shipfitter	10
Shipwright	10
Machinist, Marine	10
Cable Splicer (Electric)	10
Electrical Lineman	10
Electrician (Powerplant)	10
Telephone Installer-Repairer	9
Central Office Repairer	11
Heavy Mobile Equipment Mechanic	10
Heavy Mobile Equipment Operator	10
Air Conditioning Mechanic	10

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Job title	Job grade
Rigger	10
Trailer Truck Driver	8
Tool Crib Attendant	6
Painter (Finish)	9
Light Vehicle Operator	5
Helper (Trades)	5
Boiler Plant Operator	10
Meat Cutter	8
Equipment Mechanic	10
Boom Crane Operator	9
Boom Crane Operator (Precision)	11
Tool and Parts Attendant	4
Painter (Rough)	7
Industrial Electronic Controls Repairer	10
Electronic Test Equipment Repairer	11
Electronic Computer Mechanic	11
Television Station Mechanic	11

(d) A lead agency may add the following survey jobs to the survey when the Hospital industry is included in the survey:

Job title	Job grade
Laundry Worker	1
Food Service Worker	2
Cook	8

(e) A lead agency must obtain prior approval of OPM to add a job not authorized under paragraph (a), (c), or (d) of this section.

[55 FR 46142, Nov. 1, 1990, as amended at 64 FR 69183, Dec. 10, 1999]

§ 532.219 Criteria for establishing non-appropriated fund wage areas.

(a) Each wage area shall consist of one or more survey areas along with nonsurvey areas, if any, having non-appropriated fund employees.

(1) *Survey area:* A survey area is composed of the counties, parishes, cities, or townships in which survey data are collected.

(2) *Nonsurvey area:* Nonsurvey counties, parishes, or townships may be combined with the survey area to form the wage area through consideration of the criteria in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Wage areas shall be established when:

(1) There is a minimum of 26 NAF wage employees in the survey area and local activities have the capability to do the survey; and

(2) There is within the survey area a minimum of 1,800 private enterprise

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employees in establishments within survey specifications.

(c)(1) Two or more counties may be combined to constitute a single wage area through consideration of:

(i) Proximity of largest activity in each county;

(ii) Transportation facilities and commuting patterns; and

(iii) Similarities of the counties in:

(A) Overall population;

(B) Private employment in major industry categories; and

(C) Kinds and sizes of private industrial establishments.

(2) Generally, the criteria listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section are considered in the order listed.

(d) The nonappropriated fund wage and survey area definitions are set out as appendix D to this subpart and are incorporated in and made part of this section.

[55 FR 46143, Nov. 1, 1990, as amended at 57 FR 29783, July 7, 1992]

§ 532.221 Industries included in regular nonappropriated fund surveys.

(a) Industries in the following Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) shall be included in all wage surveys for regular wage schedules:

SIC	Title
Wholesale:	
5013	Motor vehicle supplies and new parts.
5122	Drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries.
5198	Paints, varnishes, and supplies.
5131	Piece goods and notions.
5136	Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings.
5137	Women's children's and infants clothing and accessories.
5139	Footwear.
5145	Confectionery.
5064	Electrical appliances, television and radio sets.
5065	Electrical parts and equipment.
5072	Hardware.
5171	Petroleum bulk stations and terminals.
5172	Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers, except bulk stations and terminals.
5194	Tobacco and tobacco products.
5111	Printing and writing paper.
5112	Stationery supplies.
5113	Industrial and personal service paper.
5021	Furniture.
5023	Home furnishings.
5091	Sporting and recreational goods and supplies.
5092	Toys and hobby goods and supplies.

SIC	Title
5043	Photographic equipment and supplies.
5094	Jewelry, watches, diamonds, and other precious stones.
5099	Durable goods not elsewhere classified.
5159	Farm-product raw materials not elsewhere classified.
5191	Farm supplies.
5192	Books, periodicals, and newspapers.
5193	Flowers and florists' supplies.
5199	Nondurable goods not elsewhere classified.
Retail:	
5311	Department stores.
5331	Variety stores.
5962	Automatic merchandising machine operators.
5541	Gasoline service stations.
5812	Eating places.
5813	Drinking places (alcoholic beverages).
Services and Recreation:	
7011	Hotels, motels, and tourist courts.
7933	Bowling centers.
7997	Membership sports and recreation clubs (golf and country clubs only).

(b) A lead agency may add other industry classes from within the wholesale, retail, and service industry divisions in an area where these industries account for significant proportions of local private employment of the kinds and levels found in local NAF employment.

(c) Additional industries shall be defined in terms of entire industry classes (fourth digit breakdown).

[55 FR 46143, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.223 Establishments included in regular nonappropriated fund surveys.

(a) All establishments having 20 or more employees in the prescribed industries within a survey area shall be included in the survey universe. Establishments in SIC 5962, SIC 5541, SIC 7933, and SIC 7997 shall be included in the survey universe if they have eight or more employees.

(b) Establishment selection procedures are the same as those prescribed for appropriated fund surveys in paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 532.213 of this subpart.

[55 FR 46143, Nov. 1, 1990]

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§ 532.225 Nonappropriated fund survey jobs.

(a) A lead agency shall survey the following required jobs:

Job title	Job grade
Janitor (Light)	1
Food Service Worker	1
Food Service Worker	2
Fast Food Worker	2
Janitor	2
Laborer (Light)	2
Laborer (Heavy)	3
Service Station Attendant	3
Stock Handler	4
Short Order Cook	5
Materials Handling Equipment Operator	5
Warehouseman	5
Service Station Attendant	5
Truck Driver (Light)	5
Truck Driver (Medium)	6
Truck Driver (Heavy)	7
Cook	8
Carpenter	9
Painter	9
Automotive Mechanic	10
Electrician	10

(b) A lead agency may not omit a required survey job from a regular schedule wage survey.

(c) A lead agency may survey the following jobs on an optional basis:

Job title	Job grade
Service Station Attendant	1
Groundskeeper	4
Grill Attendant	4
Tractor Operator	6
Bowling Equipment Mechanic	7
Building Maintenance Worker	7
Vending Machine Mechanic	8
Building Maintenance Worker	8
Air Conditioning Equipment Mechanic	8
Truck Driver (Trailer)	8
Air Conditioning Equipment Mechanic	10

(d) A lead agency must obtain prior approval of OPM to add a job not listed under paragraph (a) or (c) of this section.

[55 FR 46143, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.227 Agency wage committee.

(a) Each lead agency shall establish an agency wage committee for the purpose of considering matters relating to the conduct of wage surveys, the establishment of wage schedules and making recommendations thereon to the lead agency.

(b) The Agency Wage Committee shall consist of five members, with the chairperson and two members des-

ignated by the head of the lead agency, and the remaining two members designated as follows:

(1) For the Department of Defense Wage Committee, one member shall be designated by each of the two labor organizations having the largest number of wage employees covered by exclusive recognition in the Department of Defense; and

(2) For other lead agencies, two members shall be designated by the labor organization having the largest number of wage employees by exclusive recognition in the agency.

(c) Recommendations of agency wage committees shall be developed by majority vote. Any member of an agency wage committee may submit a minority report to the lead agency along with the recommendations of the committee.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.229 Local wage survey committee.

(a)(1) A lead agency shall establish a local wage survey committee in each wage area for which it has lead agency responsibility and in which a labor organization represents, by exclusive recognition, wage employees subject to the wage schedules for which the survey is conducted.

(2) The local wage survey committee shall assist the lead agency in the conduct of wage surveys and make recommendations to the lead agency thereon.

(b)(1) Local wage survey committees shall consist of three members, with the chairperson and one member recommended by Federal agencies and designated by the lead agency, and one member recommended by the labor organization having the largest number of wage employees under the regular wage schedule who are under exclusive recognition in the wage area.

(2) All members of local wage survey committees for appropriated fund surveys shall be Federal employees appointed by their employing agencies.

(3) Members for nonappropriated fund surveys shall be nonappropriated fund employees appointed by their employing agencies.

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(4) The member recommended by the labor organization must be an employee of a Federal activity for appropriated fund surveys or non-appropriated fund activity for non-appropriated fund surveys who is covered by one of the regular wage schedules in the wage area in which the activity is located.

(5) In selecting and appointing employees recommended by labor organizations and by Federal agencies to serve as committee members, consideration shall be given to the requirement in the prevailing rate law for labor and agency representatives to participate in the wage survey process, the qualifications of the recommended employees, the need of the employees' work units for their presence on the job, and the prudent management of available financial and human resources. Employing agencies and activities shall cooperate and appoint the recommended employees unless exceptional circumstances prohibit their consideration. When the recommended employees cannot be appointed to serve as local wage survey committee members, the responsible lead agency or labor organization shall provide additional recommendations expeditiously to avoid any delay in the survey process.

(6) Employers shall cooperate and release appointed employees for committee proceedings unless the employers can demonstrate that exceptional circumstances directly related to the accomplishment of the work units' missions require their presence on their regular jobs. Employees serving as committee members are considered to be on official assignment to an interagency function, rather than on leave.

(c) A local wage survey committee shall be established before each full-scale wage survey. Responsibility for providing members shall remain with the same agency and the same labor organization until the next full-scale survey.

(d) Recommendations of local wage survey committees shall be developed by majority vote. Any member of a local wage survey committee may submit a minority report to the lead agen-

cy relating to any local wage survey committee majority recommendation.

(e) The lead agency shall establish the type of local wage survey organization it considers appropriate in a wage area which does not qualify for a local wage survey committee under paragraph (a) of this section.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 55 FR 46140, Nov. 1, 1990. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990; 58 FR 15415, Mar. 23, 1993]

§ 532.231 Responsibilities of participating organizations.

(a) The Office of Personnel Management:

(1) Defines the boundaries of wage and survey areas;

(2) Prescribes the required industries to be surveyed;

(3) Prescribes the required job coverage for surveys;

(4) Designates a lead agency for each wage area;

(5) Establishes, jointly with lead agencies, a nationwide schedule of wage surveys;

(6) Arranges for technical services with other Government agencies;

(7) Considers recommendations of the national headquarters of any agency or labor organization relating to the Office of Personnel Management's responsibilities for the Federal Wage System; and

(8) Establishes wage schedules and rates for prevailing rate employees who are United States citizens outside of the United States, District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Territories and Possessions of the United States, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(b) *Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee.* This committee functions in accordance with the requirements set forth under section 5347 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) *Employing agencies—(1) Heads of agencies.* The head of an agency is responsible, within the policies and procedures of the Federal Wage System, for authorizing application of wage schedules developed by a lead agency and fixing and administering rates of pay for wage employees of his/her organization.

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(2) Heads of local activities. The head of each activity in a wage area is responsible for providing employment information, wage survey committee members, the prescribed number of data collectors, and any other assistance needed to conduct local wage survey committee functions.

(d) Lead agencies are responsible for:

(1) Planning and conducting the wage survey for that area;

(2) Developing survey specifications and providing or arranging for the identification of establishments to be surveyed;

(3) Officially ordering wage surveys;

(4) Establishing wage schedules, applying wage schedules authorized by the head of the agency; and

(5) Referring pertinent matters to the agency wage committee and the Office of Personnel Management.

(e) *Agency wage committees.* As appropriate, agency wage committees consider and make recommendations to the lead agency on wage schedules and any matters involving survey specifications for full-scale surveys if the lead agency chooses not to accept recommendations of the local wage survey committee or those in a minority report filed by a local wage survey committee member.

(f) *Local wage survey committees.* The local wage survey committee plans and conducts the wage survey in the designated wage area.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 55 FR 46140, Nov. 1, 1990. Redesignated at 55 FR at 46141, Nov. 1, 1990; 58 FR 15415, Mar. 23, 1993]

§ 532.233 Preparation for full-scale wage surveys.

(a) The local wage survey committee, prior to each full-scale survey:

(1) Shall hold a public hearing to receive recommendations from interested parties concerning the area, industries, establishments and jobs to be covered in the wage survey.

(2) Shall prepare a summary of the hearings and submit it to the lead agency together with the committees' recommendations concerning the survey specifications prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) May make any other recommendations concerning the local

wage survey which it considers appropriate.

(b) The lead agency shall consider the local wage survey committee's report if:

(1) The lead agency proposes not to accept the recommendations of the local wage survey committee concerning the specifications of the local wage survey; or

(2) The local wage survey committee's report is accompanied by a minority report.

(c) The lead agency shall develop survey specifications after taking into consideration the reports and recommendations received from the local wage survey committee and, if applicable, the agency wage committee. The survey specifications shall include:

(1) The counties to be surveyed;

(2) The industries to be surveyed;

(3) The standard minimum size of establishments to be surveyed;

(4) Establishments to be surveyed with certainty; and

(5) The survey jobs.

(d) A list of establishments to be surveyed shall be prepared through use of statistical sampling techniques in accordance with the specifications developed by the lead agency. A copy of this list shall be forwarded to the local wage survey committee.

(e) Selection and appointment of data collectors. (1) The local wage survey committee, after consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the number of regular and alternate data collectors needed for the survey based upon the estimated number and location of establishments to be surveyed.

(2) Wage data for appropriated fund surveys shall be collected by teams consisting of one local Federal Wage System employee recommended by the committee member representing the qualifying labor organization and one Federal employee recommended by Federal agencies. The data collectors shall be selected and appointed by their employing agency.

(3) Wage data for nonappropriated fund surveys shall be collected by teams, each consisting of one local nonappropriated fund employee recommended by the committee member representing the qualifying labor organization and one nonappropriated fund

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employee recommended by non-appropriated fund activities. The data collectors shall be selected and appointed by their employing agency.

(4) The local wage survey committee shall provide employers with the names of employees recommended by labor organizations and by Federal agencies to serve as data collectors and shall indicate the number of regular and alternate data collectors to be selected and appointed by the employers.

(5) In selecting and appointing employees recommended by labor organizations and by Federal agencies to serve as data collectors, consideration shall be given to the requirement in the prevailing rate law for labor and agency representatives to participate in the wage survey process, the qualifications of the recommended employees, the need of the employees' work units for their presence on the job, and the prudent management of available financial and human resources. Employing agencies and activities shall cooperate and appoint the recommended employees unless exceptional circumstances prohibit their consideration. When the required number of employees cannot be appointed to serve as data collectors from among those recommended, the local wage survey committee shall obtain additional recommendations expeditiously to avoid any delay in the survey process.

(6) Employers shall cooperate and release appointed employees to serve as data collectors throughout the duration of the data collection period unless the employers can demonstrate that exceptional circumstances directly related to the accomplishment of the work units' missions require their presence on their regular jobs. Employees serving as data collectors are considered to be on official assignment to an interagency function, rather than on leave.

(f)(1) Each member of a local wage survey committee, each data collector, and any other person having access to data collected must retain this information in confidence, and is subject to disciplinary action by the employing agency or activity if the employee violates the confidence of data secured from private employers.

(2) Any violation of the above provision by a Federal employee must be reported to the employing agency and, in the case of a participant designated by a labor organization, to the recognized labor organization and its headquarters, and shall be cause for the lead agency immediately to remove the offending person from participation in the wage survey function.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 55 FR 46140, Nov. 1, 1990. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990; 58 FR 15415, Mar. 23, 1993]

§ 532.235 Conduct of full-scale wage survey.

(a) Wage survey data shall not be collected before the date the survey is ordered by the lead agency.

(b) Data collection for a full-scale wage survey shall be accomplished by personal visit to the establishment. The following required data shall be collected:

(1) General information about the size, location, and type of product or service of the establishment sufficient to determine whether the establishment is within the scope of the survey and properly weighted, if the survey is a sample survey;

(2) Specific information about each job within the establishment that is similar to one of the jobs covered by the survey, including a brief description of the establishment job, the number of employees in the job, and their rate(s) of pay to the nearest mill (including any cost-of-living adjustments required by contract or that are regular and customary and monetary bonuses that are regular and customary); and

(3) Any other information the lead agency believes is appropriate and useful in determining local prevailing rates.

(c) The data collectors shall submit the data they collect to the local wage survey committee together with their recommendations about the use of the data.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 55 FR 46140, Nov. 1, 1990. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

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§ 532.237 Review by the local wage survey committee.

(a) The local wage survey committee shall review all establishment information and survey job data collected in the wage survey for completeness and accuracy and forward all of the data collected to the lead agency together with a report of its recommendations concerning the use of the data. The local wage survey committee may make any other recommendations concerning the wage survey which it considers appropriate.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.239 Review by the lead agency.

(a) The lead agency shall review all material and wage survey data forwarded by the local wage survey committee to:

- (1) Assure that the survey was conducted within the prescribed procedures and specifications;
- (2) Consider matters included in the local wage survey committee report and recommendations;
- (3) Exclude unusable data;
- (4) Resolve questionable job matching and wage rate data; and
- (5) Verify all computations reported on wage data collection forms.

(b) The lead agency shall determine whether the usable data collected in the wage survey are adequate for computing paylines, according to the following criteria:

(1) The wage survey data collected in an appropriated fund wage survey are adequate if the unweighted job matches include at least one survey job in the WG-01 through 04 range, one survey job in the WG-05 through 08 range, and two survey jobs in the WG-09 and above range, each providing at least 20 samples; and at least six other survey jobs, each providing at least 10 samples.

(2) The wage survey data collected in a nonappropriated fund wage survey are adequate if the unweighted job matches include at least two survey jobs in the NA-01 through 04 range providing 10 samples each, one survey job in the NA-01 through 04 range and three survey jobs in the NA-05 through 15 range providing five samples each;

two other survey jobs, each providing at least five samples, and at least 100 unweighted samples for all survey jobs combined are used in the computation of the final payline.

(c)(1) If the wage survey data do not meet the adequacy criteria in paragraph (b) of this section, the lead agency shall analyze the data, construct lines and wage schedules, submit them to the agency wage committee for its review and recommendations and issue wage schedules, in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, as if the adequacy criteria were met.

(2) The lead agency may determine such a wage area to be adequate if the quantity of data obtained is large enough to construct paylines even though it was obtained for fewer than the prescribed number of jobs, or at different grade levels, or in different combinations than prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) The lead agency may not determine a nonappropriated fund wage area to be adequate if fewer than 100 usable unweighted job matches were used in the final payline computation.

(d) If the lead agency determines a wage area to be inadequate under paragraph (c) of this section, it shall promptly refer the problem to OPM for resolution. OPM shall:

- (1) Authorize the lead agency to continue to survey the area if the lead agency believes the survey is likely to be adequate in the next full-scale survey;
- (2) Authorize the lead agency to expand the scope of the survey; or
- (3) Abolish the wage area and establish it as part of one or more other wage areas.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 55 FR 46140, Nov. 1, 1990. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.241 Analysis of usable wage survey data.

(a)(1) The lead agency shall compute a weighted average rate for each appropriated fund survey job having at least 10 unweighed matches and for each nonappropriated fund job having at least 5 unweighed matches. The

weighted average rates shall be computed using the survey job data collected in accordance with §§ 532.235 and 532.247 and the establishment weight.

(2)(i) Incentive and piece-work rates shall be excluded when computing weighted average rates if, after establishment weights have been applied, 90 percent or more of the total usable wage survey data reflect rates paid on a straight-time basis only.

(ii) When sufficient incentive and piece-work rate data are obtained, the full incentive rate shall be used in computing the job weighted average rate when it is equal to or less than the average nonincentive rate. If the full incentive rate is greater than the average nonincentive rate, the incentive rate shall be discounted by 15 percent. The discounted incentive rate shall be compared with the guaranteed minimum rate and the average nonincentive rate, and the highest rate shall be used in computing the job weighted average rate.

(b) The lead agency shall compute paylines using the weighted average rates computed under paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) The lead agency shall compute unit and frequency paylines using the straight-line, least squares regression formula: $Y=a+bx$, where Y is the hourly rate, x is grade, a is the intercept of the payline with the Y -axis, and b is the slope of the payline.

(i) The unit payline shall be computed using a weight of one for each of the usable survey jobs and the weighted average rates identified and computed under paragraph (a) of this section.

(ii) The frequency payline shall be computed using a weight equal to the number of weighted matches for each of the usable survey jobs and the weighted average rates identified and computed under paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Either or both of the lines computed according to paragraph (b)(1) of this section may be recomputed after eliminating survey job data that cause distortion in the lines.

(3) The lead agency may compute midpoint paylines using the following formula: $Y=(a_u+a_f)/2+((b_u+b_f)/2)x$, where Y is the hourly rate, x is the grade, a_u

is the intercept of the unit payline, a_f is the intercept of the frequency payline, b_u is the slope of the unit payline, and b_f is the slope of the frequency payline. A midpoint line may be computed using the paylines based on all of the usable survey job data as described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and a second midpoint line may be computed using the paylines based on limited survey job data authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(4) The lead agency may compute other paylines for the purpose of instituting changes in the scope of the survey.

(c) Usable data obtained from a particular establishment may not be modified or deleted in order to reduce the effect of an establishment's rates on survey findings, i.e., data will not be deleted or modified to avoid establishment domination.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990; 58 FR 32273, June 9, 1993; 60 FR 62701, Dec. 7, 1995]

§ 532.243 Consultation with the agency wage committee.

(a) The lead agency shall submit to the agency wage committee:

(1) The data collected in the wage survey;

(2) The report and recommendations of the local wage survey committee concerning the use of data;

(3) The lead agency's analysis of the data; and

(4) The lines computed from the data.

(b) After considering the information available to it, the agency wage committee shall report to the lead agency its recommendation for a proposed wage schedule derived from the data.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.245 Selection of payline and issuance of wage schedules.

(a) The lead agency shall select a payline and construct wage schedules therefrom for issuance as the regular wage schedules for the wage area, after considering all of the information, analysis, and recommendations made available to it pursuant to this subpart.

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(b)(1) The lead agency shall prepare and maintain a record of all of the analysis and deliberations made under this subpart, documenting fully the basis for its determination under paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) The lead agency shall include in the record all of the wage survey data obtained and the recommendations and reports received from the local wage survey committee and the agency wage committee.

(c)(1) The lead agency shall issue the nonsupervisory, leader, and supervisory regular wage schedules for the local wage area, showing the rates of pay for all grades and steps.

(2) The wage schedules shall have a single effective date for all employees in the wage area, determined by the lead agency in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5344.

(d) The head of each agency having employees in the local wage area to whom the regular wage schedules apply shall authorize the application of the wage schedules issued under paragraph (c) of this section to those employees, effective on the date specified by the lead agency.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.247 Wage change surveys.

(a) Wage change surveys shall be conducted in each wage area in years during which full-scale wage surveys are not conducted.

(b) Data shall be collected in wage change surveys only from establishments which participated in the preceding full-scale survey. Information concerning pay adjustments of general application in effect for jobs matched in each establishment which participated in the preceding full-scale survey shall be obtained.

(c) Data may be obtained in wage change surveys by telephone, mail, or personal visit. The chairperson of the local wage survey committee shall determine the manner in which establishments will be contacted for collection of data. Data may be collected by the local wage survey committee members or by data collectors appointed and assigned to two member teams in accordance with § 532.233(e) of this subpart.

(d) Wage change survey data may not be collected before the date ordered by the lead agency.

(e) The local wage survey committee shall review all wage change survey data collected and forward the data to the lead agency. Where appropriate, the committee shall also forward to the lead agency a report of unusual circumstances surrounding the survey.

(f) The lead agency shall review the wage change survey data and, if applicable, the report filed by the local wage survey committee.

(g)(1) The lead agency shall recompute the line selected under § 532.245(a) of this subpart in the preceding full-scale survey using the wage change survey data and shall construct wage schedules therefrom in accordance with § 532.203 and, if appropriate, § 532.205 of this subpart.

(2) The lead agency shall consult with the agency wage committee in accordance with § 532.243 of this subpart.

(3) Records of this process shall be maintained in accordance with § 532.245(b) of this subpart.

(h) The wage schedules shall be issued and authorized in accordance with § 532.245 (c) and (d) of this subpart.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990; 58 FR 32274, June 9, 1993]

§ 532.249 Minimum rates for hard-to-fill positions.

(a) The lead agency for a wage area may establish the rate of the second, third, fourth, or fifth step of one or more grades of an occupation as the mandatory minimum rate or rates payable by any agency for the occupation at one or more locations within a wage area based on findings that:

(1) The hiring rates prevailing for an occupation in private sector establishments in the wage area are higher than the rate of the first step of the grade or grades of the occupation; and

(2) Federal installations and activities in the wage area are unable to recruit qualified employees at the rate of the first step of the grade or grades of the occupation.

(b) Any authorizations made under paragraph (a) of this section shall be indicated on the regular wage schedule for the wage area.

(c) Any authorizations made under paragraph (a) of this section shall be terminated with the issuance of a new regular wage schedule unless the conditions that warrant the authorizations continue and the new regular wage schedule continues that authorization.

(d) The lead agency, prior to terminating any authorization made under paragraph (a) of this section, shall require the appropriate official or officials at all installations or activities to which the authorization applies to discuss the termination with the appropriate official or officials of exclusively recognized employee organizations representing employees in the affected occupation. The agency officials shall report the results of these discussions to the lead agency.

(e) No employee shall have his/her pay reduced because of cancellation of an authorization made under paragraph (a) of this section.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981. Redesignated at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.251 Special rates.

(a) A lead agency, with the approval of OPM, may establish special rates for use within all or part of a wage area for a designated occupation or occupational specialization and grade, in lieu of rates on the regular schedule. OPM may authorize special rates to the extent it considers necessary to overcome existing or likely significant handicaps in the recruitment or retention of well-qualified personnel when these handicaps are due to any of the following circumstances:

(1) Rates of pay offered by private sector employers for an occupation or occupational specialization and grade are significantly higher than those paid by the Federal Government within the competitive labor market;

(2) The remoteness of the area or location involved; or

(3) Any other circumstances that OPM considers appropriate.

(b) In authorizing special rates, OPM shall consider—

(1) The number of existing or likely vacant positions and the length of time they have been vacant, including evidence to support the likelihood that a recruitment problem will develop if one does not already exist;

(2) The number of employees who have or are likely to quit, including the number quitting for higher pay positions and evidence to support the likelihood that employees will quit;

(3) The number of vacancies employing agencies tried to fill and the number of hires and offers made;

(4) The nature of the existing labor market;

(5) The degree to which employing agencies have considered or used increased minimum rates for hard-to-fill positions;

(6) The degree to which employing agencies have considered relevant non-pay solutions to the staffing problem, such as conducting an aggressive recruiting program, using appropriate appointment authorities, redesigning jobs, establishing training programs, and improving working conditions;

(7) The impact of the staffing problem on employers' missions;

(8) The level of private sector rates paid for comparable positions; and

(9) As appropriate, the extent to which the use of unrestricted rates authorized under § 532.801 of this part was considered.

(c) In determining at what level to set special rates, OPM shall consider—

(1) The level of rates it believes necessary to recruit or retain an adequate number of well-qualified persons;

(2) The offsetting costs that will be incurred if special rates are not authorized; and

(3) The level of private sector rates paid for comparable positions.

(d) No one factor or combination of factors specified in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section requires special rates to be established or to be adjusted to any given level. Each request to establish special rates shall be judged on its own merits, based on the extent to which it meets these factors. Increased minimum rates are not a prerequisite to the establishment of special rates under this section.

(e) Special rates shall be based on private sector wage data, or a percentage thereof, as specified by OPM at the time the special rates are authorized. The private sector data shall be calculated as a weighted average or payline, as appropriate. A single rate

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shall be used when this represents private sector practice, and five rates shall be used when rate ranges are used by the private sector. When a five-step rate range is used, the differentials between steps shall be set in accordance with § 532.203(f) of this subpart.

(f) Once approved by OPM, special rates may be adjusted by the lead agency on the same cycle as the applicable regular schedule to the extent deemed necessary to ensure the continued recruitment or retention of well-qualified personnel. The amount of the special rate adjustment may be up to the percentage (rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent) by which the market rate has changed since the last adjustment. Special rates may not exceed the percentage of market rates initially approved by OPM unless a request for higher special rates is made and approved under paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(g) Any special rates established under paragraph (a) of this section shall be shown on the regular schedule or published as an amendment to the regular schedule and shall indicate the wage area (or part thereof) and each occupation or occupational specialization and grade for which the rates are authorized. These rates shall be paid by all agencies having such positions in the wage area (or part thereof) specified.

(h) The scheduled special rate payable under this section may not, at any time, be less than the unrestricted (uncapped) rate otherwise payable for such positions under the applicable regular wage schedule.

(i) If a special rate is terminated under paragraph (f) of this section, the lead agency shall provide written notice of such termination to OPM.

(j) Employers using special rates shall maintain current recruitment and retention data for all authorized special rates. Such data shall be made available to the lead agency prior to the wage area regular schedule adjustment date for the purpose of determining whether there is a continuing need for special rates and the amount of special rate adjustment necessary to recruit or retain well-qualified employees.

[57 FR 57875, Dec. 8, 1992]

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§ 532.253 Special rates or rate ranges for leader, supervisory, and production facilitating positions.

(a) When special rates or rate ranges are established for nonsupervisory positions, a lead agency also shall establish special rates for leader, supervisory, and production facilitating positions, classified to the same occupational series and title, that lead, supervise, or perform production facilitating work directly relating to the nonsupervisory jobs covered by the special rates.

(b) The step rate structure shall be the same as that of the related nonsupervisory special rate or rate range.

(c) The following formulas shall be used to establish a special rate or rate range:

(1) A single rate shall equal the top step of the appropriate leader, supervisory, or production facilitating grade on the regular schedule, plus the cents per hour difference between the top step of the appropriate nonsupervisory grade on the regular schedule and the special nonsupervisory rate.

(2) For a multiple rate range, the step 2 rate shall equal the step 2 rate of the appropriate leader, supervisory, or production facilitating grade on the regular schedule, plus the cents per hour difference between the prevailing rate of the appropriate nonsupervisory grade on the regular schedule and the prevailing rate of the special rate position. Other required step rates shall be computed in accordance with the formula established in § 532.203 of this subpart.

[55 FR 46144, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.254 Special schedules.

(a) A lead agency, with the approval of OPM, may establish special schedules for use within an area for specific occupations that are critical to the mission of a Federal activity based on findings that—

(1) Unusual prevailing pay practices exist in the private sector that are incompatible with regular schedule practices, and serious recruitment or retention problems exist or will likely develop if employees are paid from the authorized regular schedule; or

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(2) Administrative considerations require the establishment of special schedules to address unique agency missions or other unusual circumstances that OPM considers appropriate.

(b) An OPM authorization for a special schedule shall include instructions for its construction, application, and administration.

(c) Unless otherwise specified, positions covered by special schedules shall be subject to the general provisions of this part and to other applicable rules and regulations of OPM.

[57 FR 57876, Dec. 8, 1992]

§ 532.255 Regular appropriated fund wage schedules in foreign areas.

(a) The Department of Defense shall establish and issue regular appropriated fund wage schedules for U.S. citizens who are employees in foreign areas. These wage schedules shall provide rates of pay for nonsupervisory, leader, supervisory, and production facilitating employees.

(b) Schedules shall be—

(1) Computed on the basis of a simple average of all regular appropriated fund wage area schedules in effect on December 31; and

(2) Effective on the first day of the first pay period that begins on or after January 1 of the succeeding year.

(c) Step 2 rates for each nonsupervisory grade shall be derived by computing a simple average of each step 2 rate for each of the 15 grades of all nonsupervisory wage rate schedules designated in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Through the use of the step 2 rates derived under the schedule averaging process, the step rates for each of the 15 grades of the nonsupervisory schedule and all scheduled pay rates for leaders and supervisors shall be developed by using the standard formulas established in 5 CFR 532.203, Structure of regular wage schedules.

(e) Pay schedules for production facilitating positions shall be established

in accordance with the table in § 532.263(c) of this subpart.

[50 FR 38634, Sept. 24, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 28799, Aug. 12, 1986; 51 FR 39853, Nov. 3, 1986; 54 FR 52011, Dec. 20, 1989. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990; 58 FR 13194, Mar. 10, 1993]

§ 532.257 Regular nonappropriated fund wage schedules in foreign areas.

(a) The Department of Defense shall establish and issue regular nonappropriated fund wage schedules for U.S. citizens who are wage employees in foreign areas. These schedules will provide rates of pay for nonsupervisory, leader, and supervisory employees.

(b) Schedules will be —

(1) Computed on the basis of a simple average of all regular nonappropriated fund wage area schedules defined for the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia in effect on the first Sunday in January; and

(2) Effective on the first Sunday in January of each year.

(c) Step 2 rates for each nonsupervisory grade will be derived by computing a simple average of each step 2 rate for each of the 15 grades of all nonsupervisory wage rate schedules designated in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Through the use of the step 2 rates derived under the schedule averaging process, the step rates for each of the 15 grades of the nonsupervisory schedule and all scheduled pay rates for leaders and supervisors will be developed by using the standard formulas established in 5 CFR 532.203, Structure of regular wage schedules.

[50 FR 38634, Sept. 24, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 28799, Aug. 12, 1986; 54 FR 52011, Dec. 20, 1989. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 46141, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.259 Special appropriated fund wage schedules for U.S. insular areas.

(a) Lead agencies shall establish and issue special wage schedules for U.S. civil service wage employees in certain U.S. insular areas. The Department of Defense is the lead agency for Guam,

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Midway, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Department of Transportation is the lead agency for American Samoa. The Department of the Interior is the lead agency for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. These schedules shall provide rates of pay for nonsupervisory, leader, supervisory, and production facilitating employees.

(b) Special schedules shall be established at the same time and with rates identical to the foreign area appropriated fund wage schedules established under § 532.255 of this subpart.

(c) Wage employees recruited from outside the insular area where employed, who meet the same eligibility requirements as those specified for General Schedule employees in § 591.209 of subpart B of part 591, are also paid as a part of basic pay a differential for recruitment and retention purposes. The differential rate shall be that established for General Schedule employees in appendix B of subpart B of part 591 and shall be adjusted effective concurrently with the special schedules.

[58 FR 13194, Mar. 10, 1993]

§ 532.261 Special wage schedules for leader and supervisory schedules for leader and supervisory wage employees in the Puerto Rico wage area.

(a) The Department of Defense shall establish special wage schedules for leader and supervisory wage employees in the Puerto Rico wage area.

(b) The step 2 rate for each grade of the leader wage schedule shall be equal to 120 percent of the rate for step 2 of the corresponding grade of the nonsupervisory regular wage schedule for the Puerto Rico wage area.

(c) The step 2 rate for the supervisory wage schedule shall be:

(1) For grades WS-1 through WS-10, equal to the rate for step 2 of the corresponding grade of the nonsupervisory regular wage schedule for the Puerto Rico wage area, plus 60 percent of the rate for step 2 of WG-10;

(2) For grades WS-11 through WS-18, the second rate of WS-10 plus 5, 11.5, 19.6, 29.2, 40.3, 52.9, 67.1, and 82.8 percent, respectively, of the difference between the step 2 rates of WS-10 and WS-19; and

(3) For grade WS-19, the third rate in effect for General Schedule grade GS-14 at the time of the area wage schedule adjustment. The WS-19 rate shall include any cost of living allowance payable for the area under 5 U.S.C. 5941.

(d) Step rates shall be developed by using the formula established in § 532.203 of this subpart.

[55 FR 46144, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.263 Special wage schedules for production facilitating positions.

(a) The lead agency in each FWS wage area shall establish special nonsupervisory and supervisory production facilitating wage schedules for employees properly allocable to production facilitating positions under applicable Federal Wage System job grading standards.

(b) Nonsupervisory schedules shall have 11 pay levels, and supervisory schedules shall have 9 pay levels.

(c) Pay levels and rates of pay for nonsupervisory (WD) schedules and supervisory (WN) schedules shall be identical to the pay levels and rates of pay for the corresponding grades on the local FWS regular supervisory wage schedule. Pay levels shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

	WN supervisory level	WS grade
WD nonsupervisory Level:		
1	3
2	4
3	5
4	6
5	1	7
6	2	8
7	3	9
8	4	10
9	5	11
10	6	12
11	7	13
	8	14
	9	15

(d) Special production facilitating wage schedules shall be effective on the same date as the regular wage schedules in the FWS wage area.

[55 FR 46144, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.265 Special wage schedules for apprentices and shop trainees.

(a) Agencies may establish special wage schedules for apprentices and shop trainees who are included in:

(1) Formal apprenticeship programs involving training for journeyman level duties in occupations that are recognized as apprenticeable by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor; or

(2) Formal shop trainee programs involving training for journeyman level duties in nonapprenticeable occupations that require specialized trade or craft skill and knowledge.

(b) Special schedules shall consist of a single wage rate for each training period. Wage rates shall be determined as follows:

(1) Rates shall be based on the current second step rate of the target journeyman grade level on the regular nonsupervisory wage schedule for the area where the apprentice or trainee is employed.

(2) The entrance rate shall be computed at 65 percent of the journeyman level, step 2, rate, or the WG-1, step 1, rate, whichever is greater.

(3) When the WG-1, step 1, rate is used, the apprentice rate shall be increased by a minimum of 5 cents per hour for each succeeding increment interval until the rate obtained by this method equals the rate computed under the formula. No increase shall be less than 5 cents per hour.

(c) Advancement to higher increments shall be at 26-week intervals, regardless of the total length of the training period. Intermediate rates shall be established by subtracting the entrance rate from the journeyman level, step 2 rate, and dividing the difference by the number of 26-week periods of the particular training term. The resulting quotient equals the increment for each succeeding rate.

(d) Agencies may hire at advanced rates or accelerate progression through scheduled wage rates if prescribed by approved agency training standards or programs.

(e) If the employee is promoted to the target job or to a job at the same grade level, the promotion shall be to the second step rate. If the employee is assigned to a job at a grade level that is

less than the grade level of the target job, existing pay fixing rules shall be followed.

[55 FR 46144, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.267 Special wage schedules for aircraft, electronic, and optical instrument overhaul and repair positions in Puerto Rico.

(a) The Department of Defense shall conduct special industry surveys and establish special wage schedules for wage employees in Puerto Rico whose primary duties involve the performance of work related to aircraft, electronic equipment, and optical instrument overhaul and repair.

(b) Except as provided in this section, regular appropriated fund wage survey and wage-setting procedures are applicable.

(c) Special survey specifications are as follows:

(1) Surveys shall, at a minimum, include the air transportation and electronics industries in SIC's 3571, 3572, 3575, 3577, 3663, 3669, 3672, 3674, 3679, 3695, 3812, 4512, 4513, 4522, 4581, 5044, and 5045.

(2) Surveys shall cover all establishments in the surveyed industries.

(3) Surveys shall, as a minimum, include all the following jobs:

Job titles	Job grades
Aircraft Cleaner	3
Fleet Service Worker	5
Aircraft Mechanic	10
Industrial Electronic Controls Repairer	10
Aircraft Instrument Mechanic	11
Electronic Test Equipment Repairer	11
Electronics Mechanic	11
Electronic Computer Mechanic	11
Television Station Mechanic	11

(d) The data collected in a special wage survey shall be considered adequate if there are as many weighted matches used in computing the nonsupervisory payline as there are employees covered by the special wage rate schedules.

(e) Each survey job used in computing the nonsupervisory payline must include a minimum of three unweighted matches.

(f) Special schedules shall have three step rates with the payline fixed at step 2. Step 1 shall be set at 96 percent of the payline rate, and step 3 shall be set at 104 percent of the payline rate.

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(g) The waiting period for within-grade increases shall be 26 weeks between steps 1 and 2 and 78 weeks between steps 2 and 3.

(h) Special wage schedules shall be effective on the same date as the regular wage schedules for the Puerto Rico wage area.

[55 FR 46145, Nov. 1, 1990, as amended at 60 FR 62701, Dec. 7, 1995]

§ 532.269 Special wage schedules for Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army navigation lock and dam employees.

(a) The Department of Defense shall establish special wage schedules for nonsupervisory, leader, and supervisory wage employees of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, who are engaged in operating lock and dam equipment or who repair and maintain navigation lock and dam operating machinery and equipment.

(b) Employees shall be subject to one of the following pay provisions:

(1) If all navigation lock and dam installations under a District headquarters office are located within a single wage area, the employees shall be paid from special wage schedules having rates identical to the regular wage schedule applicable to that wage area.

(2) If navigation lock and dam installations under a District headquarters office are located in more than one wage area, employees shall be paid from a special wage schedule having rates identical to the regular wage schedule authorized for the headquarters office.

(c) Each special wage schedule shall be effective on the same date as the regular schedule on which it is based.

[55 FR 46145, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.271 Special wage schedules for National Park Service positions in overlap areas.

(a)(1) The Department of the Interior shall establish special schedules for wage employees of the National Park Service whose duty station is located in one of the following NPS jurisdictions:

- (i) Blue Ridge Parkway;
- (ii) Natchez Trace Parkway; and
- (iii) Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

(2) Each of these NPS jurisdictions is located in (i.e., overlaps) more than one FWS wage area.

(b) The special overlap wage schedules in each of the NPS jurisdictions shall be based on a determination concerning which regular nonsupervisory wage schedule in the overlapped FWS wage areas provides the most favorable payline for the employees.

(c) The most favorable payline shall be determined by computing a simple average of the 15 nonsupervisory second step rates on each one of the regular schedules authorized for each wage area overlapped. The highest average obtained by this method will identify the regular schedule that produces the most favorable payline.

(d) Each special schedule shall be effective on the same date as the regular schedule on which it is based.

(e) If there is a change in the identification of the most favorable payline, the special schedule for the current year shall be issued on its normal effective date. The next special schedule shall be issued on the effective date of the next regular schedule that produced the most favorable payline for the NPS jurisdiction in the previous year.

[55 FR 46145, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.273 Special wage schedules for United States Information Agency Radio Antenna Rigger positions.

(a) The United States Information Agency shall establish special wage schedules for Radio Antenna Riggers employed at transmitting and relay stations in the United States.

(b) The wage rate shall be the regular wage rate for the appropriate grade for Radio Antenna Rigger for the wage area in which the station is located, plus 25 percent of that rate.

(c) The 25 percent differential shall be in lieu of any environmental differential that would otherwise be payable.

(d) The special schedules shall be effective on the same date as the regular wage schedules for the wage area in which the positions are located.

[55 FR 46145, Nov. 1, 1990]

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§ 532.275 Special wage schedules for ship surveyors in Puerto Rico.

(a) The Department of Defense shall establish special wage schedules for nonsupervisory ship surveyors and supervisory ship surveyors in Puerto Rico.

(b) Rates shall be computed as follows:

(1) The step 2 rate for nonsupervisory ship surveyors shall be set at 149.5 percent of the WG-10, step 2, rate on the overseas schedule.

(2) The step 2 rate of supervisory ship surveyors shall be set at 166.75 percent of the WG-10, step 2, rate on the overseas schedule.

(3) Step rates shall be developed by using the standard formulas established in § 532.203 of this part.

(c) The special wage schedules shall be effective on the same date as the regular wage schedules applicable to the Puerto Rico wage area.

[55 FR 46145, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.277 Special wage schedules for U.S. Navy positions in Bridgeport, California.

(a) The Department of Defense shall establish special wage schedules for prevailing rate employees at the United States Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center in Bridgeport, California.

(b) Schedules shall be established by increasing the step 2 rates on the Reno, Nevada, regular wage schedule by 10 percent.

(c) Step rates shall be developed by using the standard formulas established in § 532.203 of this subpart.

(d) The special wage schedules shall be effective on the same date as the regular wage schedules applicable to the Reno, Nevada, wage area.

[55 FR 46146, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.279 Special wage schedules for printing positions.

(a) The lead agency in a special printing schedule area listed in paragraph (j) of this section shall conduct special printing surveys and establish special printing schedules for positions properly allocable to the 4400 printing job family or the 5330 printing equipment

repairing job series under FWS job grading standards.

(b) Except as provided in this section, regular appropriated fund wage survey and wage-setting procedures established in §§ 532.213 through 532.245 of this subpart shall be applicable to printing surveys and schedules.

(c) Specifications for printing surveys shall be as follows:

(1) Standard industrial code 2752 shall be included in the printing survey. A lead agency may also add other SICs in Major Group 27 to the survey in light of survey experience.

(2) Surveys shall cover establishments with a total employment of 20 or more.

(3) A lead agency shall survey the following jobs:

Job title	Job grade
Opaquer	4
Offset Press Helper	5
Bindery Machine Operator (Helper)	5
Film Assembler-Stripper (Single Flat-Single Color) ..	5
Platemaker (Single Color)	5
Film Assembler-Stripper (Partial and Composite Flats)	7
Platemaker (Double Exposure and Multicolor Line) ..	7
Offset Press Operator	8
Bindery Machine Operator (Paper Cutter)	8
Bindery Machine Operator (Power Folder)	8
Film Assembler-Stripper (Multiple Flat-Multiple Color)	8
Platemaker (Multicolor Halftones and Screen Tints) ..	8
Bindery Machine Operator	9
Offset Operator (15-18 Thru 14-20)	9
Offset Operator (17-22 Thru 19-25)	9
Offset Operator (22-29 Thru 35-39)	9
Offset Operator (35-45 and Larger)	10
Offset Photographer (Halftone)	10
Negative Engraver	10
Bookbinder	10
Lithographic Pressman Multicolor (17-22 Thru 25-39)	10
Lithographic Pressman Multicolor (34-44 and Larger)	11
Offset Photographer (Process Color)	11

(d) The data collected in a special printing survey shall be considered adequate for computing paylines if the unweighted job matches for nonsupervisory jobs include at least 20 matches in the grade 1 through 5 range, 20 matches in the grade 6 through 8 range, 40 matches in the grade 9 and above range, and 60 additional matches at any grade.

(e) Each survey job used in computing printing schedule paylines must include a minimum of three unweighted matches.

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(f) Special printing schedules shall have three step rates with the payline fixed at step 2. Step 1 shall be set at 96 percent of the payline rate, and step 3 shall be set at 104 percent of the payline rate.

(g) No step 3 rate on a special printing schedule shall be less than the maximum rate of the corresponding grade on the regular wage schedule for the wage area. If an adjustment is required under this provision, the payline rate of the special schedule shall be adjusted so as to provide a step 3 special schedule rate equal to the maximum rate of the corresponding regular schedule grade when the formula in paragraph (f) of this section is applied. Step 1 shall be set at 96 percent of the adjustment payline rate.

(h) The waiting period for within-grade increases under special printing schedules is 26 weeks between steps 1 and 2 and 78 weeks between steps 2 and 3.

(i) Special printing schedules shall be effective on the same date as the regular wage schedules for the authorized wage areas.

(j) A special printing schedule is authorized in the Washington, DC, wage area.

[55 FR 46146, Nov. 1, 1990; as amended at 58 FR 32274, June 9, 1993; 59 FR 54787, Nov. 2, 1994; 60 FR 5312, Jan. 27, 1995; 60 FR 26341, May 17, 1995; 60 FR 46214, Sept. 6, 1995; 62 FR 67258, Dec. 24, 1997; 65 FR 50127, Aug. 17, 2000; 65 FR 55431, Sept. 14, 2000]

§ 532.281 Special wage schedules for divers and tenders.

(a) Agencies are authorized to establish special schedule payments for prevailing rate employees who perform diving and tending duties.

(b) Employees who perform diving duties shall be paid 175 percent of the locality WG-10, step 2, rate for all payable hours of the shift.

(c) Employees who perform tending duties shall be paid at the locality WG-10, step 2, rate for all payable hours of the shift.

(d) Employees whose regular scheduled rate exceeds the diving/tending rate on the day they perform such duties shall retain their regular scheduled rate on that day.

(e) An employee's diving/tending rate shall be used as the basic rate of pay for computing all premium payments for a shift.

(f) Employees who both dive and tend on the same shift shall receive the higher diving rate as the basic rate for all hours of the shift.

[55 FR 46146, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.283 Special wage schedules for nonappropriated fund tipped employees classified as waiter/waitress.

(a) Tipped employees shall be paid from the regular nonappropriated fund (NAF) schedule applicable to the employee's duty station.

(b) A tip offset may be authorized for employees classified as Waiter/Waitress. For purposes of this section, a tipped employee is one who is engaged in an occupation in which he or she customarily and regularly receives more than \$30 a month in tips, and a tip offset is the amount of money by which an employer, in meeting legal minimum wage standards, may reduce a tipped employee's cash wage in consideration of the receipt of tips.

(c) A tip offset may be established, abolished, or adjusted by NAF instrumentalities on an annual basis and at such additional times as new or revised minimum wage statutes require. The amount of any tip offset may vary within a single instrumentality based on location, type of service, or time of service.

(d) If tipped employees are represented by a labor organization holding exclusive recognition, the employing NAF instrumentality shall negotiate with such organization to arrive at a determination as to whether, when, and how much tip offset shall be applied. Changes in tip offset practices may be made more frequently than annually as a result of collective bargaining agreement.

(e) Tip offset practices shall be governed by the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, or the applicable statutes of the State, possession or territory where an employee works, whichever provides the greater benefit to the employee. In locations where tip offset is prohibited by law, the requirements of

paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section do not apply.

[55 FR 46146, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.285 Special wage schedules for supervisors of negotiated rate Bureau of Reclamation employees.

(a) The Department of the Interior shall establish and issue special wage schedules for wage supervisors of negotiated rate wage employees in the Bureau of Reclamation. These schedules shall be based on annual special wage surveys conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation in each special wage area. Survey jobs representing Bureau of Reclamation positions at up to four levels will be matched to private industry jobs in each special wage area. Special schedule rates for each position will be based on prevailing rates for that particular job in private industry.

(b) Each supervisory job shall be described at one of four levels corresponding to the four supervisory situations described in Factor I and four levels of Subfactor IIIA of the FWS Job Grading Standard for Supervisors. They shall be titled in accordance with regular FWS practices, with the added designation of level I, II, III, or IV. The special survey and wage schedule for a given special wage area includes only those occupations and levels having employees in that area. For each position on the special schedule, there shall be three step rates. Step 2 is the prevailing rate as determined by the survey; step 1 is 96 percent of the prevailing rate; and step 3 is 104 percent of the prevailing rate.

(c) For each special wage area, the Bureau of Reclamation shall designate and appoint a special wage survey committee, including a chairperson and two other members (at least one of whom shall be a supervisor paid from the special wage schedule), and one or more two-person data collection teams (each of which shall include at least one supervisor paid from the special wage schedule). The local wage survey committee shall determine the prevailing rate for each survey job as a weighted average. Survey specifications are as follows for all surveys:

(1) Tailored to the Bureau of Reclamation activities and types of supervisory positions in the special wage

area, private industry companies to be surveyed shall be selected from among the following Standard Industrial Classification Major Groups: 12 coal mining; 13 oil and gas extraction; 14 mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels; 35 manufacturing industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment; 36 manufacturing electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment; 42 motor freight transportation and warehousing; 48 communications; 49 electric, gas, and sanitary services; and 76 miscellaneous repair services. No minimum employment size is required for surveyed establishments.

(2) Each local wage survey committee shall compile lists of all companies in the survey area known to have potential job matches. For the first survey, all companies on the list will be surveyed. Subsequently, companies shall be removed from the survey list if they prove not to have job matches, and new companies will be added if they are expected to have job matches. Survey data will be shared with other local wage survey committees when the data from any one company is applicable to more than one special wage area.

(3) For each area, survey job descriptions shall be tailored to correspond to the position of each covered supervisor in that area. They will be described at one of four levels (I, II, III, or IV) corresponding to the definitions of the four supervisory situations described in Factor I and four levels of Subfactor IIIA of the FWS Job Grading Standard for Supervisors. A description of the craft, trade, or labor work supervised will be included in each supervisory survey job description.

(d) Special wage area boundaries shall be identical to the survey areas covered by the special wage surveys. The areas of application in which the special schedules will be paid are generally smaller than the survey areas, reflecting actual Bureau of Reclamation worksites and the often scattered location of surveyable private sector jobs. Special wage schedules shall be established in the following areas:

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THE GREAT PLAINS REGION

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Montana: All counties except Lincoln, Sanders, Lake, Flathead, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Granite, and Ravalli

Wyoming: All counties except Lincoln, Teton, Sublette, Uinta, and Sweetwater

Colorado: All counties except Moffat, Rio Blanco, Garfield, Mesa, Delta, Montrose, San Miguel, Ouray, Delores, San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata, and Archuleta

North Dakota: All counties

South Dakota: All counties

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

Montana: Broadwater, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Yellowstone, and Bighorn Counties

Wyoming: All counties except Lincoln, Teton, Sublette, Uinta, and Sweetwater

Colorado: Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Eagle, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Lake, Larimer, Park, Pitkin, Pueblo, and Summit

Beginning month of survey: August

THE MID-PACIFIC REGION

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

California: Shasta, Sacramento, Butte, San Francisco, Merced, Stanislaus

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

California: Shasta, Sacramento, Fresno, Alameda, Tehoma, Tuolumne, Merced

Beginning month of survey: October

GREEN SPRINGS POWER FIELD STATION

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Oregon: Jackson

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

Oregon: Jackson

Beginning month of survey: April

PACIFIC NW. REGION DRILL CREW

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Montana: Flathead, Missoula

Oregon: Lane, Bend, Medford, Umatilla, Multnomah

Utah: Salt Lake

Idaho: Ada, Canyon, Adams

Washington: Spokane, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

Oregon: Deschutes, Jackson, Umatilla

Montana: Missoula

Idaho: Ada

Washington: Grant, Lincoln, Douglas, Okanogan, Yakima

Beginning month of survey: April

SNAKE RIVER AREA OFFICE (CENTRAL SNAKE/ MINIDOKA)

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Idaho: Ada, Caribou, Bingham, Bannock

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

Idaho: Gem, Elmore, Bonneville, Minidoka, Boise, Valley, Power

Beginning month of survey: April

HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT OFFICE

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Montana: Flathead, Missoula, Cascade, Sanders, Lake

Idaho: Bonner

Washington: Pend Oreille

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

Montana: Flathead

Beginning month of survey: March

GRAND COULEE POWER OFFICE (GRAND COULEE PROJECT OFFICE)

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Oregon: Multnomah

Washington: Spokane, King

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

Washington: Grant, Douglas, Lincoln, Okanogan

Beginning month of survey: April

UPPER COLUMBIA AREA OFFICE (YAKIMA)

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Washington: King, Yakima

Oregon: Multnomah

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

Washington: Yakima

Oregon: Umatilla

Beginning Month of Survey: September

COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT AREA

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Arizona: Apache, Coconino, Navajo

Colorado: Moffat, Montrose, Routt, Gunnison, Rio Blanco, Mesa, Garfield, Eagle, Delta, Pitkin, San Miguel, Delores, Montezuma, La Plata, San Juan, Ouray, Archuleta, Hinsdale, Mineral

Wyoming: Uinta, Sweetwater, Carbon, Albany, Laramie, Goshen, Platte, Niobrara, Converse, Natrona, Fremont, Sublette, Lincoln

Utah: Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Daggett, Davis, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Uintah, Utah, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne, Weber

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Special Survey Area of Application (Counties)

Arizona: Coconino
 Colorado: Montrose, Gunnison, Mesa
 Wyoming: Lincoln
 Utah: Daggett
 Beginning month of survey: March

ELEPHANT BUTTE AREA

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

New Mexico: Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Doña Ana, Otero, Eddy, Lea, Roosevelt, Chaves, Lincoln, Sierra, Socorro, Catron, Cibola, Valencia, Bernalillo, Tarrant, Guadalupe, De Baca, Curry, Quay
 Texas: El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presido, Brewster, Pecos, Reeves, Loving, Ward, Winkler
 Arizona: Apache, Greenlee, Graham, Cochise

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

New Mexico: Sierra
 Beginning month of survey: June

LOWER COLORADO DAMS AREA

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Nevada: Clark
 California: Los Angeles
 Arizona: Maricopa

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

Nevada: Clark
 California: San Bernardino
 Arizona: Mohave
 Beginning month of survey: August

YUMA PROJECTS AREA

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

California: San Diego
 Arizona: Maricopa, Yuma

NOTE: Bureau of Reclamation may add other survey counties for dredge operator supervisors because of the uniqueness of the occupation and difficulty in finding job matches.)

Special Wage Area of Application (Counties)

Arizona: Yuma
 Beginning month of survey: November (Maintenance) and April (Dredging)

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, DENVER, CO, AREA

Special Wage Survey Area (Counties)

Colorado: Jefferson, Denver, Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Larimer

Special Wage Survey Area of Application (Counties)

Colorado: Jefferson
 Beginning month of survey: February

(e) These special schedule positions will be identified by pay plan code XE, grade 00, and the Federal Wage System occupational codes will be used. New employees shall be hired at step 1 of the position. With satisfactory or higher performance, advancement between steps shall be automatic after 52 weeks of service.

(f) (1) In the first year of implementation, all special areas will have full-scale surveys.

(2) Current employees shall be placed in step 2 of the new special schedule, or, if their current rate of pay exceeds the rate for step 2, they shall be placed in step 3. Pay retention shall apply to any employee whose rate of basic pay would otherwise be reduced as a result of placement in these new special wage schedules.

(3) The waiting period for within-grade increases shall begin on the employee's first day under the new special schedule.

[60 FR 5310, Jan. 27, 1995]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART B OF PART 532—NATIONWIDE SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATED FUND REGULAR WAGE SURVEYS

This appendix shows the annual schedule of wage surveys. It lists all States alphabetically, each State being followed by an alphabetical listing of all wage areas in the State. Information given for each wage area includes—

- (1) The lead agency responsible for conducting the survey;
- (2) The month in which the survey will begin; and
- (3) Whether full-scale surveys will be done in odd or even numbered fiscal years.

State	Wage area	Lead agency	Beginning month of survey	Fiscal year of full-scale survey odd or even
Alabama	Anniston-Gadsden	DoD	April	Even.
	Birmingham	DoD	January	Even.
	Dothan	DoD	July	Odd.
	Huntsville	DoD	April	Even.

State	Wage area	Lead agency	Beginning month of survey	Fiscal year of full-scale survey odd or even
Alaska	Alaska	DoD	July	Even.
Arizona	Northeastern Arizona	DoD	March	Odd.
	Phoenix	DoD	March	Odd.
	Tucson	DoD	March	Odd.
Arkansas	Little Rock	DoD	August	Even.
California	Fresno	DoD	February	Odd.
	Los Angeles	DoD	September	Even.
	Sacramento	DoD	February	Odd.
	Salinas-Monterey	DoD	February	Even.
	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	DoD	September	Even.
	San Diego	DoD	September	Odd.
	San Francisco	DoD	September	Odd.
	Santa Barbara	DoD	September	Even.
	Stockton	DoD	February	Odd.
Colorado	Denver	DoD	January	Odd.
	Southern Colorado	DoD	January	Even.
Connecticut	New Haven-Hartford	DoD	April	Odd.
	New London	DoD	September	Even.
Delaware	Wilmington	DoD	November	Even.
District of Columbia	Washington, D.C	DoD	August	Odd.
Florida	Cocoa Beach-Melbourne	DoD	October	Even.
	Jacksonville	DoD	January	Odd.
	Miami	DoD	January	Odd.
	Panama City	DoD	September	Even.
	Pensacola	DoD	September	Odd.
	Tampa-St. Petersburg	DoD	April	Even.
Georgia	Albany	DoD	August	Odd.
	Atlanta	DoD	May	Odd.
	Augusta	DoD	June	Odd.
	Columbus	DoD	August	Odd.
	Macon	DoD	June	Odd.
	Savannah	DoD	May	Odd.
Hawaii	Hawaii	DoD	June	Even.
Idaho	Boise	DoD	July	Odd.
Illinois	Champaign-Urbana	DoD	September	Odd.
	Chicago	DoD	September	Even.
Indiana	Bloomington-Bedford-Washington	DoD	October	Odd.
	Fort Wayne-Marion	DoD	October	Odd.
	Indianapolis	DoD	October	Odd.
Iowa	Cedar Rapids-Iowa City	DoD	July	Even.
	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	DoD	October	Even.
	Des Moines	DoD	September	Odd.
Kansas	Topeka	DoD	November	Even.
	Wichita	DoD	November	Even.
Kentucky	Lexington	DoD	February	Even.
	Louisville	DoD	February	Odd.
Louisiana	Lake Charles-Alexandria	DoD	April	Even.
	New Orleans	DoD	November	Odd.
	Shreveport	DoD	May	Even.
Maine	Augusta ¹	DoD	May	Even.
	Central and Northern Maine	DoD	June	Even.
	Portland	DoD	May	Odd.
Maryland	Baltimore	DoD	September	Odd.
	Hagerstown-Martinsburg-Chambersburg	DoD	January	Even.
Massachusetts	Boston	DoD	August	Even.
	Central and Western Massachusetts	DoD	June	Even.
Michigan	Detroit	DoD	January	Odd.
	Northwestern Michigan	DoD	August	Odd.
	Southwestern Michigan ¹	DoD	October	Even.
Minnesota	Duluth	DoD	June	Odd.
	Minneapolis-St. Paul	DoD	March	Odd.
Mississippi	Biloxi	DoD	November	Even.
	Northern Mississippi	DoD	February	Even.
	Jackson	DoD	February	Odd.
	Meridian	DoD	February	Odd.
Missouri	Kansas City	DoD	October	Odd.
	St. Louis	DoD	October	Odd.
	Southern Missouri	DoD	October	Odd.
Montana	Montana	DoD	July	Even.
Nebraska	Omaha	DoD	October	Odd.
Nevada	Las Vegas	DoD	September	Even.
	Reno	DoD	March	Even.

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State	Wage area	Lead agency	Beginning month of survey	Fiscal year of full-scale survey odd or even
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	DoD	September	Even.
New Mexico	Albuquerque	DoD	April	Odd.
New York	Albany-Schenectady-Troy	DoD	March	Odd.
	Buffalo ¹	DoD	September	Odd.
North Carolina	Newburg	DoD	March	Even.
	New York	DoD	January	Even.
	Northern New York	DoD	March	Odd.
	Rochester	DoD	February	Even.
	Syracuse-Utica-Rome	DoD	March	Even.
	Asheville	DoD	June	Even.
North Dakota	Central North Carolina	DoD	May	Even.
	Charlotte	DoD	August	Odd.
	Southeastern North Carolina	DoD	January	Odd.
North Dakota	North Dakota	DoD	March	Even.
Ohio	Cincinnati	DoD	January	Odd.
	Cleveland	DoD	April	Odd.
	Columbus	DoD	January	Odd.
Oklahoma	Dayton	DoD	January	Even.
	Oklahoma City	DoD	August	Odd.
	Tulsa	DoD	August	Odd.
Oregon	Portland	DoD	August	Odd.
	Southwestern Oregon	DoD	June	Even.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	DoD	January	Even.
	Philadelphia	DoD	October	Even.
	Pittsburgh	DoD	July	Odd.
	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	DoD	August	Odd.
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	DoD	July	Odd.
Rhode Island	Narragansett Bay	DoD	January	Odd.
South Carolina	Charleston	DoD	July	Even.
	Columbia	DoD	May	Even.
South Dakota	Eastern South Dakota	DoD	October	Even.
Tennessee	Eastern Tennessee	DoD	February	Odd.
	Memphis	DoD	February	Even.
	Nashville	DoD	February	Even.
Texas	Austin	DoD	June	Even.
	Corpus Christi	DoD	June	Even.
	Dallas-Fort Worth	DoD	October	Odd.
	El Paso	DoD	April	Even.
	Houston-Galveston-Texas City	DoD	March	Even.
	San Antonio	DoD	June	Odd.
	Texarkana	DoD	April	Odd.
	Waco	DoD	May	Odd.
	Western Texas	DoD	May	Odd.
	Wichita Falls-Southwestern Oklahoma	DoD	August	Even.
Utah	Utah	DoD	July	Odd.
Virginia	Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport Hampton	DoD	May	Even.
	Richmond	DoD	November	Odd.
Washington	Roanoke	DoD	November	Even.
	Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	DoD	September	Even.
	Southeastern Washington-Eastern Oregon	DoD	June	Odd.
	Spokane	DoD	July	Odd.
West Virginia	West Virginia	DoD	March	Odd.
Wisconsin	Madison	DoD	July	Even.
	Milwaukee	DoD	June	Odd.
	Southwestern Wisconsin	DoD	June	Even.
Wyoming	Wyoming	DoD	January	Even.

¹The revised fiscal year entries are scheduled to begin for Augusta, Maine, in fiscal year 1996; for Buffalo, New York, and Southwestern Michigan in fiscal year 1997; and for Eastern South Dakota in fiscal year 1998.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting appendix A to subpart B of part 532, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

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APPENDIX B TO SUBPART B OF PART 532—NATIONWIDE SCHEDULE OF NON-APPROPRIATED FUND REGULAR WAGE SURVEYS

This appendix shows the annual schedule of NAF wage surveys. It lists all States alphabetically, each State being followed by

an alphabetical listing of all wage areas in the State. Information given for each wage area includes—

- (1) The lead agency responsible for conducting the survey;
- (2) The month in which the survey will begin; and
- (3) Whether full-scale surveys will be conducted in odd or even numbered fiscal years.

State	Wage area	Beginning month of survey	Fiscal year of full-scale survey odd or even	
Alabama	Calhoun	April	Even.	
	Madison	April	Even.	
Alaska	Montgomery	August	Odd.	
	Anchorage	July	Even.	
	Maricopa	March	Odd.	
Arizona	Pima	March	Odd.	
	Yuma	October	Even.	
Arkansas	Pulaski	August	Odd.	
California	Alameda-Contra Costa	September	Odd.	
	Kern	February	Odd.	
	Los Angeles	September	Even.	
	Monterey	February	Odd.	
	Orange	September	Even.	
	Riverside	October	Odd.	
	Sacramento	February	Odd.	
	San Bernardino	October	Odd.	
	San Diego	September	Odd.	
	San Francisco	September	Odd.	
	Santa Barbara	September	Even.	
	Solano	September	Odd.	
	Ventura	September	Even.	
	Colorado	Adams-Denver	January	Even.
		El Paso	January	Even.
Connecticut	New London	September	Even.	
Delaware	Kent	November	Even.	
District of Columbia	Washington, DC	August	Even.	
Florida	Bay	September	Odd.	
	Brevard	October	Even.	
	Dade	January	Odd.	
	Duval	January	Odd.	
	Escambia	September	Odd.	
	Hillsborough	July	Even.	
	Monroe	January	Odd.	
	Okaloosa	September	Odd.	
	Orange	October	Even.	
	Georgia	Chatham	June	Odd.
Clayton-Cobb-Fulton		June	Odd.	
Columbus		August	Odd.	
Dougherty		August	Odd.	
Houston		June	Odd.	
Lowndes		August	Odd.	
Richmond		June	Odd.	
Guam	Guam	September	Even.	
Hawaii	Honolulu	May	Even.	
Idaho	Ada-Elmore	July	Odd.	
Illinois	Lake	October	Odd.	
	Rock Island	October	Even.	
Indiana	St. Clair	November	Odd.	
Kansas	Leavenworth/Jackson-Johnson	November	Odd.	
	Sedgwick	November	Odd.	
Kentucky	Christian-Montgomery	February	Even.	
	Hardin-Jefferson	February	Even.	
Louisiana	Bossier-Caddo	May	Odd.	
	Orleans	June	Even.	
	Rapides	May	Odd.	
Maine	Cumberland	May	Odd.	
Maryland	York	September	Even.	
	Anne Arundel	October	Odd.	
	Charles-St. Marys	August	Even.	
	Frederick	January	Even.	

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State	Wage area	Beginning month of survey	Fiscal year of full-scale survey odd or even
Massachusetts	Harford	October	Odd.
	Montgomery-Prince Georges	August	Even.
	Hampden	July	Odd.
Michigan	Middlesex	September	Even.
	Macomb	January	Odd.
Minnesota	Hennepin	March	Odd.
Mississippi	Harrison	October	Even.
	Lauderdale	February	Odd.
Montana	Lowndes	February	Odd.
	Cascade	July	Odd.
Nebraska	Douglas-Sarpy	October	Odd.
Nevada	Churchill-Washoe	March	Odd.
	Clark	October	Odd.
New Jersey	Burlington	October	Even.
	Monmouth	January	Even.
New Mexico	Morris	August	Odd.
	Bernalillo	April	Odd.
	Curry	June	Odd.
New York	Dona Ana	April	Odd.
	Kings-Queens	January	Even.
	Niagara	January	Odd.
	Jefferson	April	Even.
North Carolina	Orange	March	Even.
	Craven	January	Odd.
	Cumberland	May	Even.
	Onslow	May	Odd.
North Dakota	Wayne	May	Even.
	Grand Forks	March	Odd.
	Ward	March	Odd.
Ohio	Greene-Montgomery	January	Odd.
Oklahoma	Comanche	August	Even.
	Oklahoma	August	Odd.
Pennsylvania	Allegheny	August	Odd.
	Montgomery	October	Even.
	Cumberland	May	Even.
Puerto Rico	York	May	Even.
Rhode Island	Guaynabo-San Juan	July	Odd.
South Carolina	Newport	January	Odd.
	Charleston	July	Even.
South Dakota	Richland	May	Even.
	Pennington	January	Even.
Tennessee	Shelby	February	Even.
Texas	Bell	June	Odd.
	Bexar	June	Even.
	Dallas	November	Odd.
	El Paso	April	Odd.
	McLennan	May	Odd.
	Nueces	June	Even.
	Tarrant	November	Odd.
	Taylor	June	Odd.
	Tom Green	June	Odd.
	Wichita	August	Even.
	Utah	Davis-Salt Lake-Weber	March
Virginia	Alexandria-Arlington-Fairfax	August	Even.
	Chesterfield-Richmond	November	Even.
	Hampton-Newport News	May	Even.
	Norfolk-Portsmouth-Virginia Beach	May	Even.
	Prince William	August	Even.
Washington	Kitsap	September	Even.
	Pierce	August	Even.
	Snohomish	July	Even.
Wyoming	Spokane	July	Odd.
	Laramie	January	Even.

¹ The revised fiscal year entries are scheduled to begin for Augusta, Maine, in fiscal year 1996; for Buffalo, New York, and Southwestern Michigan in fiscal year 1997; and for Eastern South Dakota in fiscal year 1998.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981]

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**APPENDIX C TO SUBPART B OF PART
532—APPROPRIATED FUND WAGE AND
SURVEY AREAS**

This appendix lists the wage area definitions for appropriated fund employees. With a few exceptions, each area is defined in terms of county units, independent cities, or, in the New England States, of entire township or city units. Each wage area definition consists of:

(1) *Wage area title.* Wage areas usually carry the title of the principal city in the area. Sometimes, however, the area title reflects a broader geographic area, such as Wyoming or Eastern Tennessee.

(2) *Survey area definition.* Lists each county, independent city, or township in the survey area.

(3) *Area of application definition.* Lists each county, independent city, or township which, in addition to the survey area, is in the area of application.

**DEFINITIONS OF WAGE AND WAGE SURVEY
AREAS**

ALABAMA

ANNISTON-GADSDEN

Survey Area

Alabama:
Calhoun
Etowah
Talladega

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Alabama:
Cherokee
Clay
Cleburne
De Kalb
Randolph

BIRMINGHAM

Survey area

Alabama:
Jefferson
St. Clair
Shelby
Tuscaloosa
Walker

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Alabama:
Bibb
Blount
Cullman
Fayette
Greene
Hale
Lamar
Marengo
Perry
Pickens

DOTHAN

Survey area

Alabama:
Dale
Houston
Georgia:
Early

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Alabama:
Barbour
Coffee
Geneva
Henry
Georgia:
Clay
Miller
Seminole

HUNTSVILLE

Survey area

Alabama:
Limestone
Madison
Marshall
Morgan

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Alabama:
Colbert
Franklin
Jackson
Lauderdale
Lawrence
Marion
Winston
Tennessee:
Franklin
Giles
Lawrence
Lincoln
Moore
Wayne

ALASKA

Survey area

Alaska:
Anchorage
Fairbanks
Juneau (and the areas within a 24-kilometer (15-mile) radius of their corporate city limits)

Area of Application. State of Alaska (except special area schedules).

ARIZONA

NORTHEASTERN ARIZONA

Survey Area

Arizona:
Apache
Coconino

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Navajo
New Mexico:
McKinley
San Juan

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Colorado:
La Plata
Montezuma
Utah:
Kane
San Juan (Does not include the
Canyonlands National Park portion.)

PHOENIX

Survey area

Arizona:
Gila
Maricopa

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Arizona:
Pinal
Yavapai

TUCSON

Survey area

Arizona:
Pima

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Arizona:
Cochise
Graham
Greenlee
Santa Cruz

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

Survey Area

Arkansas:
Jefferson
Pulaski
Saline

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Arkansas:
Arkansas
Ashley
Baxter
Boone
Bradley
Calhoun
Chicot
Clay
Clark
Cleburne
Cleveland
Conway
Crawford
Dallas
Desha
Drew

Faulkner
Franklin
Fulton
Garland
Grant
Greene
Hot Spring
Independence
Izard
Jackson
Johnson
Lawrence
Lincoln
Logan
Lonoke
Madison
Marion
Monroe
Montgomery
Newton
Ouachita
Perry
Phillips
Pike
Polk
Pope
Prairie
Randolph
Scott
Searcy
Sebastian
Sharp
Stone
Union
Van Buren
White
Woodruff
Yell

CALIFORNIA:

FRESNO

Survey area

California:
Fresno
Kings
Tulare

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
Kern (Does not include China Lake Naval
Weapons Center, Edwards Air Force Base
and portions occupied by Federal activi-
ties at Boron (City).)
Madera (Does not include Devils Postpile
National Monument portion.)
Mariposa
Merced
Tuolumne (Only includes Yosemite Na-
tional Park portion.)

LOS ANGELES

Survey Area

California:
Los Angeles

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Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
Inyo (Includes the China Lake Naval Weapons Center portion only)
Kern (Includes the China Lake Naval Weapons Center, Edwards Air Force Base, and portions occupied by Federal activities at Boron (City) only)
Orange
Riverside (Includes the Joshua Tree National Monument portion only)
San Bernardino (All of San Bernardino County except that portion occupied by, and south and west of, the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests)
Ventura

SACRAMENTO

Survey area

California:
Placer
Sacramento
Sutter
Yolo
Yuba

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
Alpine
Amador
Butte
Colusa
Del Norte
El Dorado
Glenn
Humboldt
Lake
Modoc
Nevada
Plumas
Shasta
Sierra
Siskiyou
Tehama
Trinity

SALINAS-MONTEREY

Survey area

California:
Monterey

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
San Benito

SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO

Survey area

California:
Riverside (Does not include the Joshua Tree National Monument portion.)
San Bernardino (Only that portion occupied by, and south and west of the Ange-

les and San Bernardino National Forests.)

Area of Application. Survey area.

SAN DIEGO

Survey area

California:
San Diego

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
Imperial
Arizona:
La Paz
Yuma

SAN FRANCISCO

Survey area

California:
Alameda
Contra Costa
Marin
Napa
San Francisco
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Solano

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
Mendocino
Santa Cruz
Sonoma

SANTA BARBARA

Survey area

California:
Santa Barbara

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
San Luis Obispo

STOCKTON

Survey area

California:
San Joaquin

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
Calaveras
Stanislaus
Tuolumne (Does not include the Yosemite National Park portion.)

COLORADO

DENVER

Survey Area

Colorado:

Office of Personnel Management

Adams
Arapahoe
Boulder
Denver
Douglas
Gilpin
Jefferson
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Colorado:
Clear Creek
Eagle
Elbert
Garfield
Grand
Jackson
Lake
Larimer
Logan
Morgan
Park
Phillips
Pitkin
Rio Blanco
Routt
Sedgwick
Summit
Washington
Weld
Yuma

SOUTHERN COLORADO

Survey Area

Colorado:
El Paso
Pueblo
Teller
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Colorado:
Alamosa
Archuleta
Baca
Bent
Chaffee
Cheyenne
Conejos
Costilla
Crowley
Custer
Delta
Dolores
Fremont
Gunnison
Hinsdale
Huerfano
Kiowa
Kit Carson
Las Animas
Lincoln
Mineral
Montrose
Otero
Ouray
Pitkin
Prowers
Rio Grande

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Saguache
San Juan
San Miguel

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN—HARTFORD

Survey Area

Connecticut:
The following cities and towns in:

Fairfield County
Stratford
Hartford County
Bloomfield
East Granby
East Hartford
East Windsor
Enfield
Glastonbury
Hartford
Manchester
Newington
Rocky Hill
Suffield
West Hartford
Wethersfield
Windsor
Windsor Locks
Middlesex County
Cromwell
Middlefield
New Haven County
Branford
East Haven
Hamden
Meriden
Milford
New Haven
North Branford
North Haven
Orange
Wallingford
West Haven

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Connecticut:
Fairfield County (nonsurvey area part)
Hartford County (nonsurvey area part)
Litchfield County
Middlesex County (nonsurvey area part except Old Saybrook)
New Haven County (nonsurvey area part)
Tolland County (except Somers and Somersville)

NEW LONDON

Survey Area

Connecticut:
The following cities and towns in:

Middlesex County
Old Saybrook
New London County
Baltic
Bozrah
East Lyme

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Gales Ferry
Groton
Hanover
Jewett City
Ledyard
Lisbon
Lyme
Montville
Mystic
New London
Noank
Norwich
Oakdale
Old Mystic
Old Lyme
Pawcatuck
Poquonock Bridge
Preston
Quaker Hill
Stonington
Submarine Base
Uncasville
Versailles
Waterford
West Mystic

Rhode Island:
The following cities and towns in:
Washington County
Hopkinton
Westerly

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Connecticut:
New London (nonsurvey area part)
Windham

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Survey Area

Delaware:
Kent
New Castle

Maryland:
Cecil

New Jersey:
Salem

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Delaware:
Sussex

Maryland:
Caroline
Dorchester
Kent
Queen Annes
Somerset
Talbot
Wicomico

Worcester (Does not include the
Assateague Island portion.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, DC

Survey Area

District of Columbia:

Washington, D.C.
Maryland:
Charles
Federick
Montgomery
Prince George's
Virginia (cities):
Alexandria
Fairfax
Falls Church
Manassas
Manassas Park
Virginia (counties):
Arlington
Fairfax
Loudoun
Prince William

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Maryland:
Calvert
St. Mary's
Virginia:
Fauquier
King George
Stafford

FLORIDA

COCOA BEACH-MELBOURNE

Survey Area

Florida:
Brevard

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Florida:
Indian River

JACKSONVILLE

Survey Area

Florida:
Alachua
Baker
Clay
Duval
Nassau
St. Johns

Area of Application. Survey Area Plus

Florida:
Bradford
Citrus
Columbia
Dixie
Flagler
Gilchrist
Hamilton
Lafayette
Lake
Levy
Madison
Marion
Orange
Osceola

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Putnam
Seminole
Sumter
Suwanee
Taylor
Union
Volusia
Georgia:
Brantley
Camden
Charlton
Glynn
Pierce

MIAMI
Survey Area

Florida:
Dade
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Florida:
Broward
Collier
Glades
Hendry
Highlands
Martin
Monroe
Okeechobee
Palm Beach
St. Lucie

PANAMA CITY
Survey Area

Florida:
Bay
Gulf
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Florida:
Calhoun
Franklin
Gadsden
Holmes
Jackson
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty
Wakulla
Washington

PENSACOLA
Survey Area

Florida:
Escambia
Santa Rosa
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Florida
Okaloosa
Walton
Alabama:
Baldwin

Clarke
Conecuh
Covington
Escambia
Mobile
Monroe
Washington

TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG
Survey Area

Florida:
Hillsborough
Pasco
Pinellas

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Florida:
Charlotte
De Soto
Hardee
Hernando
Lee
Manatee
Polk
Sarasota

GEORGIA

ALBANY

Survey Area

Georgia:
Colquitt
Dougherty
Lee
Mitchell
Worth

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

GEORGIA:

Atkinson
Baker
Ben Hill
Berrien
Brooks
Calhoun
Clinch
Coffee
Cook
Decatur
Echols
Grady
Irwin
Lanier
Lowndes
Randolph
Sumter
Terrell
Thomas
Tift
Turner
Ware

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ATLANTA

Survey Area

Georgia:
Butts
Cherokee
Clayton
Cobb
De Kalb
Douglas
Fayette
Forsyth
Fulton
Gwinnett
Henry
Newton
Paulding
Rockdale
Walton

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Georgia:
Banks
Barrow
Bartow
Carroll
Chattooga
Clarke
Coweta
Dawson
Fannin
Floyd
Franklin
Gilmer
Gordon
Greene
Habersham
Hall
Haralson
Heard
Jackson
Lumpkin
Madison
Morgan
Murray
Oconee
Oglethorpe
Pickens
Pike
Polk
Rabun
Spalding
Stephens
Towns
Union
White
Whitfield

AUGUSTA

Survey Area

Georgia:
Columbia
McDuffie
Richmond
South Carolina:

Aiken

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Georgia:
Burke
Elbert
Emanuel
Glascocock
Hart
Jefferson
Jenkins
Lincoln
Taliaferro
Warren
Wilkes
South Carolina:
Allendale
Bamberg
Barnwell
Edgefield
McCormick

COLUMBUS

Survey Area

Georgia (Counties):
Chattahoochee
Georgia (Consolidated government):
Columbus
Alabama:
Autauga
Elmore
Lee
Macon
Montgomery
Russel

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Georgia:
Harris
Marion
Meriwether
Quitman
Schley
Stewart
Talbot
Taylor
Troup
Webster
Alabama:
Bullock
Butler
Chambers
Chilton
Coosa
Crenshaw
Dallas
Lowndes
Pike
Tallapoosa
Wilcox

MACON

Survey area

Georgia:

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Bibb
Houston
Jones
Laurens
Twiggs
Wilkinson

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Georgia:
Baldwin
Bleckley
Crawford
Crisp
Dodge
Dooly
Hancock
Jasper
Johnson
Lamar
Macon
Monroe
Montgomery
Peach
Pulaski
Putnam
Telfair
Treutlen
Upson
Washington
Wheeler
Wilcox

SAVANNAH
Survey Area

Georgia:
Bryan
Chatham
Effingham
Liberty

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Georgia:
Appling
Bacon
Bulloch
Candler
Evans
Jeff Davis
Long
McIntosh
Screven
Tattnall
Toombs
Wayne
South Carolina:
Beaufort (The portion south of Broad
River.)
Hampton
Jasper

HAWAII
Survey area

Hawaii:
Honolulu

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Hawaii:
Hawaii
Kauai (Kauai county includes the islands
of Kauai and Niihau.)
Maui (Maui county includes the islands of
Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kohoolawe.)

IDAHO
BOISE

Survey Area

Idaho:
Ada
Boise
Canyon
Elmore
Gem

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Idaho:
Adams
Bannock
Bear Lake
Bingham
Blaine
Bonneville
Butte
Camas
Caribou
Cassia
Clark
Custer
Franklin
Fremont
Gooding
Jefferson
Jerome
Lemhi
Lincoln
Madison
Minidoka
Oneida
Owyhee
Payette
Power
Teton
Twin Falls
Valley
Washington

ILLINOIS
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA

Survey area

Illinois:
Champaign
Menard
Sangamon
Vermilion

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Illinois:
Christian

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Clark
Coles
Crawford
Cumberland
De Witt
Douglas
Edgar
Ford
Jasper
Logan
McLean
Macon
Moultrie
Piatt
Shelby

CHICAGO

Survey area

Illinois:
Cook
Du Page
Kane
Lake
McHenry
Will

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Illinois:
Boone
De Kalb
Grundy
Iroquois
Kankakee
Kendall
La Salle
Lee
Livingston
Ogle
Stephenson
Winnebago

Indiana:
Benton
Jasper
Lake
La Porte
Newton
Porter
Pulaski
Starke

INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON-BEDFORD-WASHINGTON

Survey area

Indiana:
Daviess
Greene
Knox
Lawrence
Martin
Monroe
Orange

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Indiana:

Brown
Brawford
Dubois
Gibson
Jackson
Owen
Perry
Pike
Posey
Spencer
Vanderburgh
Warrick
Washington

Illinois:
Edwards
Gallatin
Hardin
Lawrence
Richland
Wabash
White

Kentucky:
Crittenden
Daviess
Hancock
Henderson
Livingston
McLean
Ohio
Union
Webster

FT. WAYNE-MARION

Survey area

Indiana:
Adams
Allen
DeKalb
Grant
Huntington
Wells

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Indiana:
Blackford
Carroll
Cass
Elkhart
Fulton
Howard
Jay
Kosciusko
Lagrange
Marshall
Miami
Noble
St. Joseph
Steuben
Wabash
White
Whitley

Ohio:
Allen
Defiance
Fulton
Henry

Office of Personnel Management

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Mercer
Paulding
Putnam
Van Wert
Williams

INDIANAPOLIS

Survey area

Indiana:
Boone
Hamilton
Hancock
Hendricks
Johnson
Marion
Morgan
Shelby

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Indiana:
Bartholomew
Clay
Clinton
Decatur
Delaware
Fayette
Fountain
Henry
Madison
Montgomery
Parke
Putnam
Rush
Sullivan
Tippecanoe
Tipton
Vermillion
Vigo
Warren

IOWA

CEDAR RAPIDS-IOWA CITY

Survey area

Iowa:
Benton
Black Hawk
Johnson
Linn

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Iowa:
Allamakee
Bremer
Buchanan
Butler
Cedar
Chickasaw
Clayton
Davis
Delaware
Fayette
Floyd
Grundy
Henry

Howard
Iowa
Jefferson
Jones
Keokuk
Mitchell
Tama
Van Buren
Wapello
Washington
Winneshieik

DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE

Survey Area

Iowa:
Scott
Illinois:
Henry
Rock Island

Area of Application. Survey Area Plus

Iowa:
Clinton
Des Moines
Dubuque
Jackson
Lee
Louisa
Muscatine
Illinois:
Adams
Brown
Bureau
Carroll
Cass
Fulton
Hancock
Henderson
Jo Daviess
Knox
McDonough
Marshall
Mason
Mercer
Peoria
Putnam
Schuyler
Stark
Tazewell
Warren
Whiteside
Woodford

DES MOINES

Survey area

Iowa:
Polk
Story
Warren

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Iowa:
Adair
Appanoose

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Boone
Calhoun
Carroll
Cerro Gordo
Clarke
Dallas
Decatur
Franklin
Greene
Guthrie
Hamilton
Hancock
Hardin
Humboldt
Jasper
Kossuth
Lucas
Madison
Mahaska
Marion
Marshall
Monroe
Poweshiek
Ringgold
Union
Wayne
Webster
Winnebago
Worth
Wright

KANSAS:

TOPEKA

Survey area

Kansas:
Geary
Jefferson
Osage
Shawnee

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Kansas:
Brown
Clay
Cloud
Coffey
Dickinson
Jackson
Lyon
Marshall
Morris
Nemaha
Ottawa
Pottawatomie
Republic
Riley
Saline
Webaunsee
Washington

WICHITA

Survey area

Kansas:
Butler

Sedgwick

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Kansas:
Barber
Barton
Chase
Chautauqua
Cheyenne
Clark
Comanche
Cowley
Decatur
Edwards
Elk
Ellis
Ellsworth
Finney
Ford
Gove
Graham
Grant
Gray
Greeley
Greenwood
Hamilton
Harper
Harvey
Haskell
Hodgeman
Jewell
Kearny
Kingman
Kiowa
Labette
Lane
Lincoln
Logan
McPherson
Marion
Meade
Mitchell
Montgomery
Morton
Neosho
Ness
Norton
Osborne
Pawnee
Phillips
Pratt
Rawlins
Reno
Rice
Rooks
Rush
Russell
Scott
Seward
Sheridan
Sherman
Smith
Stafford
Stanton
Stevens
Sumner
Thomas

Office of Personnel Management

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Trego
Wallace
Wichita
Wilson
Woodson

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON

Survey area

Kentucky:
Bourbon
Clark
Fayette
Jessamine
Madison
Scott
Woodford

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Kentucky:
Anderson
Bath
Bell
Boyle
Breathitt
Casey
Clay
Estill
Fleming
Franklin
Garrard
Green
Harrison
Jackson
Knott
Knox
Laurel
Lee
Leslie
Lincoln
McCreary
Marion
Menifee
Mercer
Montgomery
Morgan
Nicholas
Owen
Owsley
Perry
Powell
Pulaski
Robertson
Rockcastle
Rowan
Taylor
Washington
Wayne
Whitley
Wolfe

LOUISVILLE

Survey area

Kentucky:

Bullitt
Hardin
Jefferson
Oldham
Indiana:
Clark
Floyd
Jefferson

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Kentucky:
Breckinridge
Grayson
Hart
Henry
Larue
Meade
Nelson
Shelby
Spencer
Trimble
Indiana:
Harrison
Jennings
Scott

LOUISIANA

LAKE CHARLES-ALEXANDRIA

Survey area

Louisiana:
Allen
Beauregard
Calcasieu
Grant
Rapides
Sabine
Vernon

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Louisiana:
Acadia
Avoyelles
Caldwell
Cameron
Catahoula
Concordia
Evangeline
Franklin
Jefferson Davis
Lafayette
La Salle
Madison
Natchitoches
St. Landry
Tensas
Vermilion
Winn

NEW ORLEANS

Survey area

Louisiana:
Jefferson
Orleans
Plaquemines

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St. Bernard
St. Tammany

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Louisiana:
Ascension
Assumption
East Baton Rouge
East Feliciana
Iberia
Iberville
Lafourche
Livingston
Pointe Coupee
St. Charles
St. Helena
St. James
St. John the Baptist
St. Martin
St. Mary
Tangipahoa
Terrebonne
Washington
West Baton Rouge
West Feliciana

SHREVEPORT

Survey area

Louisiana:
Bossier
Caddo
Webster

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Louisiana:
Bienville
Claiborne
De Soto
East Carroll
Jackson
Lincoln
Morehouse
Ouachita
Red River
Richland
Union
West Carroll
Texas:
Cherokee
Gregg
Harrison
Panola
Rusk

MAINE

AUGUSTA

Survey area

Maine:
Kennebec
Knox
Lincoln

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Area of Application. Survey area.

CENTRAL AND NORTHERN MAINE

Survey area

Maine:
Aroostook
Penobscot

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Maine:
Hancock
Piscataquis
Somerset
Waldo
Washington

PORTLAND

Survey area

Maine:
Androscoggin
Cumberland
Sagadahoc

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Maine:
Franklin
Oxford
New Hampshire:
Coos

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Survey area

Maryland:
Baltimore City
Anne Arundel
Baltimore
Carroll
Harford
Howard

Area of Application. Survey area

HAGERSTOWN-MARTINSBURG-CHAMBERSBURG

Survey Area

Maryland:
Washington
Pennsylvania:
Franklin
West Virginia:
Berkeley

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

Maryland:
Allegany
Garrett
Pennsylvania:
Fulton (Effective as of April 17, 1996.)
Virginia (cities):
Harrisonburg
Winchester
Virginia (counties):

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Clarke
Culpeper
Frederick
Greene
Madison
Page
Rappahannock
Rockingham
Shenandoah
Warren
West Virginia:
Hampshire
Hardy
Jefferson
Mineral
Morgan

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Survey Area

Massachusetts:
The following cities and towns in:

Essex County
Beverly
Boxford
Danvers
Hamilton
Lynn
Lynnfield
Manchester
Marblehead
Middleton
Nahant
Peabody
Salem
Saugus
South Hamilton
Swampscott
Topsfield
Wenham
Middlesex County
Acton
Arlington
Ashland
Bedford
Belmont
Boxborough
Burlington
Cambridge
Carlisle
Concord
Everett
Framingham
Holliston
Lexington
Lincoln
Malden
Medford
Melrose
Natick
Newton
North Reading
North Wilmington
Reading
Sherborn

Somerville
Stoneham
Sudbury
Wakefield
Waltham
Watertown
Wayland
West Concord
Weston
Wilmington
Winchester
Woburn
Norfolk County
Bellingham
Braintree
Brookline
Canton
Cohasset
Dedham
Dover
East Walpole
Foxborough
Franklin
Harding
Holbrook
Islington
Medfield
Medway
Millis
Milton
Needham
Norfolk
North Cohasset
Norwood
Quincy
Randolph
Sharon
South Walpole
Stoughton
Walpole
Wellesley
Westwood
Weymouth
Wrentham
Plymouth County
Abington
Duxbury
Hanover
Hanson
Hingham
Hull
Kingston
Marshfield
Marshfield Hills
North Scituate
Norwell
Oceanbluff
Pembroke
Rockland
Scituate
Shore Acres
South Duxbury
South Hingham
West Hanover
Suffolk County

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Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Massachusetts:
Barnstable
Dukes
Nantucket
Plymouth (non-survey area part)
The following cities and towns in:
Bristol County
Easton
Essex County
Andover
Essex
Gloucester
Ipswich
Lawrence
Methuen
Rockport
Rowley
Middlesex County
Ayer
Billerica
Chelmsford
Dracut
Dunstable
Groton
Hopkinton
Hudson
Littleton
Lowell
Marlborough
Maynard
Pepperell
Stow
Tewksbury
Tyngsborough
Westford
Norfolk County
Avon

CENTRAL AND WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Survey area

Massachusetts:
The following cities and towns in:
Hampden County
Agawam
Chicopee
East Longmeadow
Feeding Hills
Hampden
Holyoke
Longmeadow
Ludlow
Monson
Palmer
Southwick
Springfield
Three Rivers
Westfield
West Springfield
Wilbraham
Hampshire County
Easthampton
Granby
Hadley
Northampton

South Hadley
Worcester County
Warren
West Warren
Connecticut:
Tolland County
Somers
Somersville

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Massachusetts:
Berkshire
Franklin
Worcester (except Blackstone and Millville)
The following towns and cities in:
Hampshire County
Amherst
Belchertown
Chesterfield
Cummington
Goshen
Hatfield
Huntington
Middlefield
Pelham
Plainfield
Southampton
Ware
Westhampton
Williamsburg
Worthington
Hampden County
Blandford
Brimfield
Chester
Granville
Holland
Montgomery
Russell
Tolland
Wales
Middlesex County
Ashby
Shirley
Townsend
New Hampshire:
Belknap
Carroll
Cheshire
Grafton
Hillsborough
Merrimack
Sullivan
Vermont:
Addison
Bennington
Caledonia
Essex
Lamoille
Orange
Orleans
Rutland
Washington
Windham
Windsor

Office of Personnel Management

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MICHIGAN

DETROIT

Survey area

Michigan:

Lapeer
Livingston
Macomb
Oakland
St. Clair
Wayne

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Michigan:

Arenac
Bay
Clare
Clinton
Eaton
Genesee
Gladwin
Gratiot
Huron
Ingham
Isabella
Lenawee
Midland
Monroe
Saginaw
Sanilac
Shiawassee
Tuscola
Washtenaw

Ohio:

Lucas
Wood

NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN

Survey area

Michigan:

Delta
Dickinson
Marquette

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Michigan:

Alcona (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Alger
Alpena (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Antrim (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Baraga
Benzie (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Charlevoix (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Cheboygan (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Chippewa
Crawford (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Emmet (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Gogebic
Grand Traverse (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Houghton
Iosco (Effective date January 1, 1994.)
Iron
Kalkaska (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Keweenaw

Leelanau (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Luce

Mackinac

Manistee (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Menominee

Missaukee (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Montmorency (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Ogemaw (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Ontonagon

Oscoda (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Otsego (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Presque Isle (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Roscommon (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

Schoolcraft

Wexford (Effective date January 1, 1994.)

SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN

Survey area

Michigan:

Barry
Calhoun
Kalamazoo
Van Buren

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Michigan:

Allegan
Berrien
Branch
Cass
Hillsdale
Ionia
Jackson
Kent
Lake
Mason
Mecosta
Montcalm
Muskegon
Newaygo
Oceana
Osceola
Ottawa
St. Joseph

MINNESOTA

DULUTH

Survey area

Minnesota:

Carlton
St. Louis
Wisconsin:
Douglas

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Minnesota:

Aitkin
Beltrami
Cass
Cook

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Crow Wing
Hubbard
Itasca
Koochiching
Lake
Lake of the Woods
Pine
Wisconsin:
Ashland
Bayfield
Burnett
Iron
Sawyer
Washburn

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

Survey area

Minnesota:
Anoka
Carver
Chisago
Dakota
Hennepin
Ramsey
Scott
Washington
Wright
Wisconsin:
St. Croix

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Minnesota:
Benton
Big Stone
Blue Earth
Brown
Chippewa
Cottonwood
Dodge
Douglas
Faribault
Freeborn
Goodhue
Grant
Isanti
Kanabec
Kandiyohi
Lac Qui Parle
Le Sueur
McLeod
Martin
Meeker
Mille Lacs
Morrison
Mower
Nicollet
Olmsted
Pope
Redwood
Renville
Rice
Sherburne
Sibley
Stearns
Steele
Stevens

Swift
Todd
Traverse
Wadena
Waseca
Watonwan
Yellow Medicine
Wisconsin:
Pierce
Polk

MISSISSIPPI

BILOXI

Survey Area

Mississippi:
Hancock
Harrison
Jackson

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

Mississippi:
George
Pearl River
Stone (Effective as of November 1, 1997.)

JACKSON

Survey area

Mississippi:
Hinds
Rankin
Warren

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

Mississippi:
Adams (Effective as of February 1, 1997.)
Amite
Attala
Claiborne (Effective as of February 1, 1997.)
Copiah
Covington
Franklin
Holmes
Humphreys
Issaquena
Jefferson (Effective as of February 1, 1997.)
Jefferson Davis
Lawrence
Lincoln
Madison
Marion
Pike
Scott
Sharkey
Simpson
Smith
Walthall
Wilkinson
Yazoo

MERIDIAN

Survey Area

Mississippi:
Forest

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Lamar (Effective as of February 1, 1997.)
Lauderdale
Alabama:
Choctaw

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

Mississippi:
Clarke
Greene
Jasper
Jones
Kemper
Leake
Neshoba
Newton
Perry
Wayne
Alabama:
Sumter

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI

Survey Area

Mississippi:
Clay
Grenada
Leflore
Lee
Lowndes
Monroe
Oktibbeha

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

Mississippi:
Alcorn
Bolivar
Calhoun
Carroll
Chickasaw
Choctaw
Coahoma
Itawamba
Lafayette (Excluding Holly Springs National Forest.)
Montgomery
Noxubee
Panola
Pontotoc (Excluding Holly Springs National Forest.)
Prentiss
Quitman
Sunflower
Tallahatchie
Tishomingo
Union (Excluding Holly Springs National Forest.)
Washington
Webster
Winston
Yalobusha

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY

Survey area

Missouri:

Cass
Clay
Jackson
Platte
Ray
Kansas:
Johnson
Leavenworth
Wyandotte

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Missouri:
Adair
Andrew
Atchison
Bates
Buchanan
Caldwell
Carroll
Chariton
Clinton
Cooper
Davies
De Kalb
Gentry
Grundy
Harrison
Henry
Holt
Howard
Johnson
Lafayette
Linn
Livingston
Macon
Mercer
Nodaway
Pettis
Putnam
Saline
Schuyler
Sullivan
Worth

Kansas:
Allen
Anderson
Atchison
Bourbon
Doniphan
Douglas
Franklin
Linn
Miami
St. Louis

Survey area

Missouri:
St. Louis City
Franklin
Jefferson
St. Charles
St. Louis
Illinois:
Clinton
Madison
Monroe

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St. Clair

Webster

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Missouri:
Audrain
Boone
Callaway
Clark
Cole
Crawford
Gasconade
Knox
Lewis
Lincoln
Marion
Monroe
Montgomery
Osage
Pike
Ralls
Randolph
St. Francois
Ste. Genevieve
Scotland
Shelby
Warren
Washington

Missouri:
Barry
Barton
Benton
Bollinger
Butler
Camden
Cape Girardeau
Carter
Cedar
Dade
Dallas
Dent
Douglas
Hickory
Howell
Iron
Jasper
Lawrence
McDonald
Madison
Maries
Miller
Mississippi
Moniteau
Morgan
New Madrid
Newton
Oregon
Ozark
Perry
Polk
Reynolds
Ripley
St. Clair
Scott
Shannon
Stoddard
Stone
Taney
Texas
Vernon
Wayne
Wright
Kansas:
Cherokee
Crawford

Illinois:
Alexander
Bond
Calhoun
Clay
Effingham
Fayette
Franklin
Greene
Hamilton
Jackson
Jefferson
Jersey
Johnson
Macoupin
Marion
Massac
Montgomery
Morgan
Perry
Pike
Pope
Pulaski
Randolph
Saline
Scott
Union
Washington
Wayne
Williamson

SOUTHERN MISSOURI

MONTANA

Survey Area

Survey area

Montana:
Cascade
Lewis and Clark
Yellowstone

Area of Application. Survey area plus

Missouri:
Christian
Greene
Laclede
Phelps
Pulaski

Montana:
Beaverhead
Big Horn
Blaine
Broadwater
Carbon

Office of Personnel Management

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Carter
Chouteau
Custer
Daniels
Dawson
Deer Lodge
Fallon
Fergus
Flathead
Gallatin
Garfield
Glacier
Golden Valley
Granite
Hill
Jefferson
Judith Basin
Lake
Liberty
Lincoln
McCone
Madison
Meagher
Mineral
Missoula
Musselshell
Park
Petroleum
Phillips
Pondera
Powder River
Powell
Prairie
Ravalli
Richland
Roosevelt
Rosebud
Sanders
Sheridan
Silver Bow
Stillwater
Sweet Grass
Teton
Toole
Treasure
Valley
Wheatland
Wibaux
Wyoming:
Big Horn
Park
Teton

NEBRASKA

OMAHA

Survey area

Nebraska:
Douglas
Lancaster
Sarpy
Iowa:
Pottawattamie

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Nebraska:

Adams
Antelope
Arthur
Blaine
Boone
Boyd
Brown
Buffalo
Burt
Butler
Cass
Cedar
Chase
Cherry
Clay
Colfax
Cuming
Custer
Dakota
Dawson
Dixon
Dodge
Dundy
Fillmore
Franklin
Frontier
Furnas
Gage
Garfield
Gosper
Grant
Greeley
Hall
Hamilton
Harlan
Hayes
Hitchcock
Holt
Hooker
Howard
Jefferson
Johnson
Kearney
Keith
Keya Paha
Knox
Lincoln
Logan
Loup
McPherson
Madison
Merrick
Nance
Nemaha
Nuckolls
Otoe
Pawnee
Perkins
Phelps
Pierce
Platte
Polk
Red Willow
Richardson
Rock
Saline
Saunders

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Seward
Sherman
Stanton
Thayer
Thomas
Thurston
Valley
Washington
Wayne
Webster
Wheeler
York
Iowa:
Adams
Audubon
Buena Vista
Cass
Cherokee
Clay
Crawford
Fremont
Harrison
Ida
Mills
Monona
Montgomery
O'Brien
Page
Palo Alto
Plymouth
Pocahontas
Sac
Shelby
Sioux
Taylor
Woodbury

NEVADA

LAS VEGAS

Survey Area

Nevada:
Clark
Nye

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Nevada:
Esmeralda
Lincoln

Arizona:
Mohave

California:
Inyo (Excludes the China Lake Naval
Weapons Center portion only)

RENO

Survey area

Nevada:
Lyon
Mineral
Storey
Washoe

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Nevada (cities):

Carson City
Nevada (counties):
Churchill
Douglas
Elko
Eureka
Humboldt
Lander
Pershing
White Pine
California:
Lassen
Madera (Includes only the Devils Postpile
National Monument portion.)
Mono (Does not cover locations to which
Bridgeport. Calif, special schedule ap-
plies.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

Survey area

New Hampshire:
Rockingham (except the following cities
and towns: Newton; Plaistow; Salem; and
Westville)
Stafford

Maine:
York

Massachusetts:
The following cities and towns in:

Essex County
Amesbury
Georgetown
Groveland
Haverhill
Merrimac
Newbury
Newburyport
North Andover
Salisbury
South Byfield
West Newbury

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New Hampshire:
The following towns in:
Rockingham County
Newton
Plaistow
Salem

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque

Survey area

New Mexico:
Bernalillo
Sandoval

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New Mexico:
Catron
Cibola
Colfax

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Curry
De Baca
Guadalupe
Harding
Lincoln (Does not include White Sands Proving Ground portion.)
Los Alamos
Mora
Quay
Rio Arriba
Roosevelt
San Miguel
Santa Fe
Socorro (Does not include White Sands Proving Ground portion.)
Taos
Torrance
Union
Valencia

NEW YORK:

ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY

Survey area

New York:
Albany
Montgomery
Rensselaer
Saratoga
Schenectady

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New York:
Columbia
Fulton
Greene
Schoharie
Warren
Washington

BUFFALO

Survey area

New York:
Erie
Niagara

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New York:
Cattaraugus
Chautauqua

NEWBURGH

Survey area

New York:
Dutchess
Orange
Ulster

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New York:
Delaware
Sullivan

Survey Area

New York:
Bronx
Kings
Nassau
New York
Queens
Suffolk
Westchester
New Jersey:
Bergen
Essex
Hudson
Middlesex
Morris
Passaic
Somerset
Union

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New York:
Putnam
Richmond
Rockland
New Jersey:
Monmouth
Ocean (excluding the Fort Dix Military Reservation)
Sussex

NORTHERN NEW YORK

Survey area

New York:
Clinton
Franklin
Jefferson
St. Lawrence
Vermont:
Chittenden
Franklin
Grand Isle

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New York:
Essex
Lewis

ROCHESTER

Survey area

New York:
Livingston
Monroe
Ontario
Orleans
Steuben
Wayne

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New York:
Allegany
Chemung
Genesee
Schuyler
Seneca

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Wyoming
Yates

SYRACUSE-UTICA-ROME

Survey area

New York:
Herkimer
Madison
Oneida
Onondaga
Oswego

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New York:

Broome
Cayuga
Chenango
Cortland
Hamilton
Otsego
Tioga
Tompkins

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Survey area

North Carolina:

Buncombe
Haywood
Henderson
Madison
Transylvania

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Carolina:

Avery
Burke
Caldwell
Cherokee
Clay
Graham
Jackson
McDowell
Macon
Mitchell
Polk
Rutherford
Swain
Yancey

CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA

Survey area

North Carolina:

Cumberland
Durham
Edgecombe
Harnett
Johnston
Orange
Wake
Wayne
Wilson

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Carolina:

Alamance
Bladen
Caswell
Chatham
Davidson
Davie
Forsyth
Franklin
Granville
Guilford
Halifax
Hoke
Lee
Montgomery
Moore
Nash
Northampton
Person
Randolph
Richmond
Robeson
Rockingham
Sampson
Scotland
Stokes
Surry
Vance
Warren
Yadkin
South Carolina:
Dillon
Marion
Marlboro

CHARLOTTE

Survey area

North Carolina:

Cabarrus
Gaston
Mecklenburg
Rowan
Union

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Carolina:

Alexander
Anson
Catawba
Cleveland
Iredell
Lincoln
Stanly
Wilkes

South Carolina:

Chesterfield
Lancaster
York

SOUTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Survey Area

North Carolina:

Brunswick

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Carteret
Columbus
Craven
Jones
Lenoir
New Hanover
Onslow
Pamlico
Pender

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Carolina:
Beaufort
Bertie
Dare
Duplin
Greene
Hertford
Hyde
Martin
Pitt
Tyrrell
Washington
South Carolina:
Horry

NORTH DAKOTA

Survey area

North Dakota:
Burleigh
Cass
Grand Forks
McLean
Mercer
Morton
Oliver
Traill
Ward
Minnesota:
Clay
Polk

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Dakota:
Adams
Barnes
Benson
Billings
Bottineau
Bowman
Burke
Cavalier
Dickey
Divide
Dunn
Eddy
Emmons
Foster
Golden Valley
Grant
Griggs
Hettinger
Kidder
La Moure
Logan

McHenry
McIntosh
McKenzie
Mountrail
Nelson
Pembina
Pierce
Ramsey
Ransom
Renville
Richland
Rolette
Sargent
Sheridan
Sioux
Slope
Stark
Steele
Stutsman
Towner
Walsh
Wells
Williams
Minnesota:
Becker
Clearwater
Kittson
Mahnomen
Marshall
Norman
Otter Tail
Pennington
Red Lake
Roseau
Wilkin

OHIO

CINCINNATI

Survey area

Ohio:
Clermont
Hamilton
Warren
Kentucky:
Boone
Campbell
Kenton
Indiana:
Dearborn

Area of Application: Survey area plus:

Ohio:
Adams
Brown
Butler
Highland
Indiana:
Franklin
Ohio
Ripley
Switzerland
Kentucky:
Bracken
Carroll
Gallatin

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Grant
Mason
Pendleton

CLEVELAND

Survey area

Ohio:

Cuyahoga
Geauga
Lake
Medina

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Ohio:

Ashland
Ashtabula
Columbiana
Erie
Huron
Lorain
Mahoning
Ottawa
Portage
Sandusky
Senaca
Stark
Summit
Trumbull
Wayne

COLUMBUS

Survey area

Ohio:

Delaware
Fairfield
Franklin
Licking
Madison
Pickaway

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Ohio:

Coshocton
Crawford
Fayette
Guernsey
Hancock
Hardin
Hocking
Holmes
Knox
Marion
Morrow
Muskingum
Perry
Richland
Ross
Union
Wyandot

DAYTON

Survey area

Ohio:

Champaign
Clark
Greene
Miami
Montgomery
Preble

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Ohio:

Auglaize
Clinton
Darke
Logan
Shelby

Indiana:

Randolph
Union
Wayne

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY

Survey area

Oklahoma:

Canadian
Cleveland
McCain
Oklahoma
Pottawatomie

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Oklahoma:

Alfalfa
Atoka
Beckham
Blaine
Bryan
Caddo
Carter
Coal
Custer
Dewey
Ellis
Garfield
Garvin
Grady
Grant
Harper
Hughes
Johnston
Kingfisher
Lincoln
Logan
Love
Major
Marshall
Murray
Noble
Payne
Pontotoc
Roger Mills
Seminole
Washita
Woods
Woodward

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TULSA

Survey area

Oklahoma:
Creek
Mayes
Muskogee
Osage
Pittsburg
Rogers
Tulsa
Wagoner

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Oklahoma:
Adair
Cherokee
Choctaw
Craig
Delaware
Haskell
Kay
Latimer
LeFlore
McCurtain
McIntosh
Nowata
Okfuskee
Okmulgee
Ottawa
Pawnee
Pushmataha
Sequoyah
Washington
Arkansas:
Benton
Carroll
Washington

OREGON

PORTLAND

Survey area

Oregon:
Clackamas
Marion
Multnomah
Polk
Washington
Washington:
Clark

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Oregon:
Clatsop
Columbia
Gilliam
Hood River
Sherman
Tillamook
Wasco
Yamhill
Washington:
Cowlitz
Klickitat

Pacific
Skamania
Wahkiakum

SOUTHWESTERN OREGON

Survey area

Oregon:
Douglas
Jackson
Lane

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Oregon:
Benton
Coos
Crook
Curry
Deschutes
Jefferson
Josephine
Klamath
Lake
Lincoln
Linn

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

Survey Area

Pennsylvania:
Cumberland
Dauphin
Lebanon
York

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Pennsylvania:
Adams
Berks
Juniata
Lancaster
Lycoming (Allenwood Federal Prison
Camp portion only.)
Mifflin
Montour
Northumberland
Perry
Schuylkill
Snyder
Union

PHILADELPHIA

Survey Area

Pennsylvania:
Bucks
Chester
Delaware
Montgomery
Philadelphia
New Jersey:
Burlington
Camden
Gloucester

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Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Pennsylvania:
Lehigh
Northampton
New Jersey:
Atlantic
Cape May
Cumberland
Hunterdon
Mercer
Ocean (Fort Dix Military Reservation only)
Warren
Pennsylvania:
Bucks
Chester
Delaware
Montgomery
Philadelphia
New Jersey:
Burlington
Camden
Gloucester

Greene
Huntingdon
Indiana
Jefferson
Lawrence
McKean
Mercer
Potter
Somerset
Venango
Warren
Ohio:
Belmont
Carroll
Harrison
Jefferson
Tuscarawas
West Virginia:
Brooke
Hancock
Marshall
Ohio

SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE

Survey Area

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Pennsylvania:
Lehigh
Northampton
New Jersey:
Atlantic
Cape May
Cumberland
Hunterdon
Mercer
Ocean
Warren

Pennsylvania:
Lackawanna
Luzerne
Monroe

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Pennsylvania:
Bradford
Carbon
Columbia
Lycoming (Excluding Allenwood Federal Prison Camp.)
Pike
Sullivan
Susquehanna
Tioga
Wayne
Wyoming

PUERTO RICO

Survey Area

Pennsylvania:
Allegheny
Beaver
Butler (Effective as of the first day of the month of the first full-scale wage survey in the Pittsburgh wage area following April 17, 1996.)
Washington
Westmoreland

Puerto Rico (Municipios):

San Juan
Bayamon
Canovanias
Carolina
Catano
Guaynabo
Humacao
Loiza
Toa Baja
Trujillo Alto

Area of Application: Puerto Rico

RHODE ISLAND

NARRAGANSETT BAY

Survey Area

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

Pennsylvania:
Armstrong
Bedford
Blair
Cambria
Cameron
Centre
Clarion
Clearfield
Clinton
Crawford
Elk
Erie
Fayette
Forest

Rhode Island:

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Bristol
Newport
The following cities and towns in:
Kent County
Anthony
Coventry
East Greenwich
Greene
Warwick
West Warwick
Providence County
Ashton
Burrillville
Central Falls
Cranston
Cumberland
Cumberland Hill
East Providence
Esmond
Forestdale
Greenville
Harrisville
Johnston
Lincoln
Manville
Mapleville
North Providence
North Smithfield
Oakland
Pascoag
Pawtucket
Providence
Saylesville
Slatersville
Smithfield
Valley Falls
Wallum Lake
Woonsocket
Washington County
Davisville
Galilee
La Fayette
Narragansett
North Kingstown
Point Judith
Quonset Point
Saunerstown
Slocum
Massachusetts:
The following cities and towns in:
Bristol County
Attleboro
Fall River
North Attleboro
Rehoboth
Seekonk
Somerset
Swansea
Westport
Norfolk County
Caryville
Plainville
South Bellingham
Worcester County
Blackstone
Millville

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Rhode Island:
The following cities and towns in:
Kent County
West Greenwich
Providence County
Foster
Glocester
Scituate
Washington County
Charlestown
Exeter
New Shoreham
Richmond
South Kingstown
Massachusetts:
The following cities and towns in:
Bristol County
Acushnet
Berkley
Dartmouth
Dighton
Fairhaven
Freetown
Mansfield
New Bedford
Norton
Raynham
Taunton

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON
Survey Area
South Carolina:
Berkeley
Charleston
Dorchester

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
South Carolina:
Beaufort (The portion north of Broad River.)
Colleton
Georgetown
Williamsburg

COLUMBIA
Survey area
South Carolina:
Darlington
Florence
Kershaw
Lee
Lexington
Richland
Sumter

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
South Carolina:
Abbeville
Anderson
Calhoun
Cherokee

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Chester
Clarendon
Fairfield
Greenville
Greenwood
Laurens
Newberry
Oconee
Orangeburg
Pickens
Saluda
Spartanburg
Union

SOUTH DAKOTA

EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA

Survey Area

South Dakota:
Minnehaha

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

South Dakota:
Aurora
Beadle
Bennett
Bon Homme
Brookings
Brown
Brule
Buffalo
Campbell
Charles Mix
Clark
Clay
Codington
Corson
Davison
Day
Deuel
Dewey
Douglas
Edmunds
Faulk
Grant
Gregory
Haakon
Hamlin
Hand
Hanson
Hughes
Hutchinson
Hyde
Jerauld
Jones
Kingsbury
Lake
Lincoln
Lyman
McCook
McPherson
Marshall
Mellette
Miner
Moody
Potter

Roberts
Sanborn
Spink
Stanley
Sully
Todd
Tripp
Turner
Union
Walworth
Washabaugh
Yankton
Ziebach

Iowa:

Dickinson
Emmet
Lyon
Osceola

Minnesota:

Jackson
Lincoln
Lyon
Murray
Nobles
Pipestone
Rock

TENNESSEE

EASTERN TENNESSEE

Survey Area

Tennessee:

Carter
Hawkins
Sullivan
Unicoi
Washington

Virginia (city):

Bristol

Virginia (counties):

Scott
Washington

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

Tennessee:

Cocke
Greene
Hancock
Johnson

Virginia:

Buchanan
Grayson
Lee
Russell
Smyth
Tazewell

North Carolina:

Alleghany
Ashe
Watauga

Kentucky:

Harlan
Letcher

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MEMPHIS

Survey area

Tennessee:

Shelby
Tipton

Arkansas:

Crittenden
Mississippi

Mississippi:

De Soto

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Tennessee:

Carroll
Chester
Crockett
Dyer
Fayette
Gibson
Hardeman
Hardin
Haywood
Lake
Lauderdale
Madison
McNairy
Obion

Arkansas:

Craighead
Cross
Lee
Poinsett
St. Francis

Mississippi:

Benton
Lafayette (Holly Springs National Forest
portion only.)
Marshall
Pontotoc (Holly Springs National Forest
portion only.)
Tate
Tippah
Tunica
Union (Holly Springs National Forest por-
tion only.)

Missouri:

Dunklin
Pemiscot

NASHVILLE

Survey area

Tennessee:

Cheatham
Davidson
Dickson
Montgomery
Robertson
Rutherford
Sumner
Williamson
Wilson

Kentucky:

Christian

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Tennessee:

Anderson
Bedford
Benton
Bledsoe
Blount
Bradley
Campbell
Cannon
Claiborne
Clay
Coffee
Cumberland

Decatur
DeKalb
Fentress
Grainger
Grundy
Hamblen
Hamilton
Henderson
Henry
Hickman
Houston
Humphreys

Jackson
Jefferson
Knox
Lewis
Loudon
McMinn
Macon
Marion
Marshall
Maury
Meigs

Monroe
Morgan
Overton
Perry
Pickett
Polk
Putnam
Rhea
Roane
Scott
Sequatchie

Sevier
Smith
Stewart
Trousdale
Union
Van Buren
Warren
Weakley
White

Kentucky:

Adair
Allen
Ballard
Barren
Butler
Caldwell
Calloway
Carlisle

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Clinton
Cumberland
Edmonson
Fulton
Graves
Hickman
Hopkins
Logan
Lyon
McCracken
Marshall
Metcalfe
Monroe
Muhlenberg
Russell
Simpson
Todd
Trigg
Warren
Georgia:
Catossa
Dade
Walker

TEXAS

AUSTIN

Survey area

Texas:
Hays
Milam
Travis
Williamson

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Bastrop
Blanco
Burleson
Burnet
Caldwell
Fayette
Lampasas
Lee
Llano
Mason
San Saba

CORPUS CHRISTI

Survey Area

Texas:
Nueces
San Patricio

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

Texas:
Aransas
Bee
Brooks (Effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after April 17, 1996.
Calhoun
Cameron (Effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after April 17, 1996.

Goliad
Hidalgo (Effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after April 17, 1996.
Jim Wells
Kenedy (Effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after April 17, 1996.
Kleberg
Live Oak
Refugio
Starr (Effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after April 17, 1996.
Victoria
Willacy (Effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after April 17, 1996.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH

Survey area

Texas:
Collin
Dallas
Denton
Ellis
Grayson
Hood
Johnson
Kaufman
Parker
Rockwall
Tarrant
Wise

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Cooke
Delta
Erath
Fannin
Henderson
Hopkins
Hunt
Jack
Lamar
Montague
Navarro
Palo Pinto
Rains
Smith
Somervell
Van Zandt
Wood

EL PASO

Survey area

Texas:
El Paso
New Mexico:
Dona Ana
Otero

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New Mexico:

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Chaves
Eddy
Grant
Hidalgo
Lincoln (Only White Sands Proving Ground portions.)
Luna
Sierra
Socorro (Only White Sands Proving Ground portions.)

Texas:
Culberson
Hudspeth

HOUSTON-GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY

Survey area

Texas:
Brazoria
Fort Bend
Galveston
Harris
Liberty
Montgomery
Waller

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Angelina
Austin
Chambers
Colorado
Grimes
Hardin
Houston
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson
Lavaca
Madison
Matagorda
Nacogdoches
Newton
Orange
Polk
Sabine
San Augustine
San Jacinto
Shelby
Trinity
Tyler
Walker
Washington
Wharton

SAN ANTONIO

Survey Area

Texas:
Bexar
Comal
Guadalupe

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

Texas:
Atascosa

Bandera
De Witt
Dimmit
Duval
Edwards
Frio
Gillespie
Gonzales
Jim Hogg
Karnes
Kendall
Kerr
Kinney
La Salle
McMullen
Maverick
Medina
Real
Uvalde
Val Verde
Webb
Wilson
Zapata
Zavala

TEXARKANA

Survey area

Texas:
Bowie
Arkansas:
Little River
Miller

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Camp
Cass
Franklin
Marion
Morris
Red River
Titus
Upshur
Arkansas:
Columbia
Hempstead
Howard
Lafayette
Nevada
Sevier

WACO

Survey Area

Texas:
Bell
Coryell
McLennan

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Anderson
Bosque
Brazos
Falls

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Freestone
Hamilton
Hill
Leon
Limestone
Mills
Robertson

WESTERN TEXAS

Survey area

Texas:
Callahan
Ector
Howard
Jones
Lubbock
Midland
Nolan
Taylor
Tom Green

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Andrews
Armstrong
Bailey
Borden
Brewster
Briscoe
Brown
Carson
Castro
Childress
Cochran
Coke
Coleman
Collingsworth
Comanche
Concho
Cottle
Crane
Crockett
Crosby
Dallam
Dawson
Deaf Smith
Dickens
Donley
Eastland
Fisher
Floyd
Gaines
Garza
Glasscock
Gray
Hale
Hall
Hansford
Hartley
Haskell
Hemphill
Hockley
Hutchinson
Irion
Jeff Davis
Kent

Kimble
King
Lamb
Lipscomb
Loving
Lynn
McCulloch
Martin
Menard
Mitchell
Moore
Motley
Ochiltree
Oldham
Parmer
Pecos
Potter
Presidio
Randall
Reagan
Reeves
Roberts
Runnels
Schleicher
Scurry
Shackelford
Sherman
Stephens
Sterling
Stonewall
Sutton
Swisher
Terrell
Terry
Throckmorton
Upton
Ward
Wheeler
Winkler
Yoakum
Oklahoma:
Beaver
Cimarron
Texas
New Mexico:
Lea

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS—SOUTHWESTERN
OKLAHOMA

Survey area

Texas:
Archer
Clay
Wichita
Oklahoma:
Comanche
Cotton
Stephens
Tillman

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Baylor
Foard
Hardeman
Knox

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Wilbarger
Young
Oklahoma:
Greer
Harmon
Jackson
Jefferson
Kiowa

UTAH
Survey Area

Utah:
Box Elder
Davis
Salt Lake
Tooele
Utah
Weber
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Utah:
Beaver
Cache
Carbon
Daggett
Duchesne
Emery
Garfield
Grand
Iron
Juab
Millard
Morgan
Piute
Rich
San Juan (Only includes the Canyonlands
National Park portion.)
Sanpete
Sevier
Summit
Uintah
Wasatch
Washington
Wayne
Colorado:
Mesa
Moffat

VIRGINIA
NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH-NEWPORT NEWS-
HAMPTON
Survey area

Virginia (cities):
Chesapeake
Hampton
Newport News
Norfolk
Poquoson
Portsmouth
Suffolk
Virginia Beach
Williamsburg
Virginia (counties):
Gloucester
James City

York
North Carolina:
Currituck

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Virginia (cities):
Franklin
Virginia (counties):
Accomack
Isle of Wight
Mathews
Northampton
Southampton
Surry
North Carolina:
Camden
Chowan
Gates
Pasquotank
Perquimans
Maryland:
Assateague Island part of Worcester

RICHMOND

Survey area

Virginia (cities):
Colonial Heights
Hopewell
Petersburg
Richmond
Virginia (counties):
Charles City
Chesterfield
Dinwiddie
Goochland
Hanover
Henrico
New Kent
Powhatan
Prince George

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Virginia (cities):
Charlottesville
Emporia
Fredericksburg
Virginia (counties):
Albemarle
Amelia
Brunswick
Buckingham
Caroline
Charlotte
Cumberland
Essex
Fluvanna
Greensville
King and Queen
King William
Lancaster
Louisa
Lunenburg
Mecklenburg
Middlesex
Northumberland

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Nottoway
Orange
Prince Edward
Richmond
Spotsylvania
Sussex
Westmoreland

ROANOKE

Survey area

Virginia (cities):
Radford
Roanoke
Salem

Virginia (counties):
Botetourt
Craig
Montgomery
Roanoke

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Virginia (cities):
Bedford
Buena Vista
Clifton Forge
Covington
Danville
Galax
Lexington
Lynchburg
Martinsville
South Boston
Staunton
Waynesboro
Virginia (counties):
Alleghany
Amherst
Appomattox
Augusta
Bath
Bedford
Bland
Campbell
Carroll
Floyd
Franklin
Giles
Halifax
Henry
Highland
Nelson
Patrick
Pittsylvania
Pulaski
Rockbridge
Wythe

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE-EVERETT-TACOMA

Survey area

Washington:
King
Kitsap
Pierce

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Snohomish

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Washington:
Chelan (North Cascades Park section only.)
Clallam
Grays Harbor
Island
Jefferson
Lewis
Mason
San Juan
Skagit
Thurston
Whatcom

SOUTHEASTERN WASHINGTON-EASTERN OREGON

Survey area

Washington:
Benton
Franklin
Walla Walla
Yakima
Oregon:
Umatilla

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Oregon:
Baker
Grant
Harney
Malheur
Morrow
Union
Wallowa
Wheeler
Washington:
Kittitas (Only includes the Yakima Firing Range portion.)

SPOKANE

Survey area

Washington:
Spokane

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Washington:
Adams
Asotin
Chelan (Excluding North Cascades Park.)
Columbia
Douglas
Ferry
Garfield
Grant
Kittitas (Does not include the Yakima Firing Range portion.)
Lincoln
Okanogan
Pend Oreille
Stevens
Whitman
Idaho:
Benewah

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Bonner
Boundary
Clearwater
Idaho
Kootenai
Latah
Lewis
Nez Perce
Shoshone

WEST VIRGINIA

Survey Area

West Virginia:

Cabell
Harrison
Kanawha
Marion
Monongalia
Putnam
Wayne

Ohio:

Lawrence

Kentucky:

Boyd
Greenup

Area of Application—Survey Area Plus

West Virginia:

Barbour
Boone
Braxton
Calhoun
Clay
Doddridge
Fayette
Gilmer
Grant
Greenbrier
Jackson
Lewis
Lincoln
Logan
McDowell
Mason
Mercer
Mingo
Monroe
Nicholas
Pendleton
Pleasants
Pocahontas
Preston
Raleigh
Randolph
Ritchie
Roane
Summers
Taylor
Tucker
Tyler
Upshur
Webster
Wetzel
Wirt
Wood
Wyoming

Ohio:

Athens
Gallia
Jackson
Meigs
Monroe
Morgan
Noble
Pike
Scioto
Vinton
Washington

Kentucky:

Carter
Elliott
Floyd
Johnson
Lawrence
Lewis
Magoffin
Martin
Pike

Virginia (city):

Norton (Effective as of April 17, 1996.

Virginia (counties):

Dickenson
Wise

WISCONSIN

MADISON

Survey area

Wisconsin:

Dane

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Wisconsin:

Columbia
Dodge
Grant
Green
Green Lake
Iowa
Jefferson
Lafayette
Marquette
Rock
Sauk

MILWAUKEE

Survey Area

Wisconsin:

Milwaukee
Ozaukee
Washington
Waukesha

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Wisconsin:

Brown
Calumet
Door
Fond du Lac
Kenosha
Kewaunee

Manitowoc
Outagamie
Racine
Sheboygan
Walworth
Winnebago

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

Survey area

Wisconsin:
Chippewa
Eau Claire
La Crosse
Monroe
Trempealeau

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Wisconsin:
Adams
Barron
Buffalo
Clark
Crawford
Dunn
Florence
Forest
Jackson
Juneau
Langlade
Lincoln
Marathon
Marinette
Menominee
Oconto
Oneida
Pepin
Portage
Price
Richland
Rusk
Shawano
Taylor
Vernon
Vilas
Waupaca
Waushara
Wood
Minnesota:
Fillmore
Houston
Wabasha
Winona

WYOMING

Survey Area

Wyoming:
Albany
Laramie
Natrona
South Dakota:
Pennington

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Wyoming:

Campbell
Carbon
Converse
Crook
Fremont
Goshen
Hot Springs
Johnson
Lincoln
Niobrara
Platte
Sheridan
Sublette
Sweetwater
Uinta
Washakie
Weston
Nebraska:
Banner
Box Butte
Cheyenne
Dawes
Deuel
Garden
Kimball
Morrill
Scotts Bluff
Sheridan
Sioux
South Dakota:
Butte
Custer
Fall River
Harding
Jackson
Lawrence
Meade
Perkins
Shannon

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting Appendix C to subpart B of part 532, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

APPENDIX D TO SUBPART B OF PART 532—NONAPPROPRIATED FUND WAGE AND SURVEY AREAS

This appendix lists the wage area definitions for NAF employees. With a few exceptions, each area is defined in terms of county units or independent cities. Each wage area definition consists of:

- (1) *Wage area title.* Wage areas usually carry the title of the county or counties surveyed.
- (2) *Survey area definition.* Lists each county or independent city in the survey area.
- (3) *Area of application definition.* Lists each county or independent city which, in addition to the survey area, is in the area of application.

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DEFINITIONS OF WAGE AND WAGE
SURVEY AREAS

ALABAMA

CALHOUN

Survey area

Alabama:
Calhoun

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Alabama:
Jefferson

MADISON

Survey area

Alabama:
Madison

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Tennessee:
Coffee
Davidson
Hamilton
Rutherford

MONTGOMERY

Survey area

Alabama:
Montgomery

Area of Application Survey area plus:

Alabama:
Dale
Dallas
Macon

ALASKA

ANCHORAGE

Survey Area

Alaska: (Borough)

Anchorage

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Alaska: (Boroughs and census areas)

Fairbanks North Star

Juneau

Kenai Peninsula

Ketchikan Gateway

Kodiak Island

Sitka

Southeast Fairbanks

Valdez-Cordova

Yukon-Koyukuk

ARIZONA

MARICOPA

Survey area

Arizona:
Maricopa

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Arizona:
Coconino
Yavapai

PIMA

Survey area

Arizona:
Pima

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Arizona:
Cochise
Yuma

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
Imperial

Area of Application. Survey area.

ARKANSAS

PULASKI

Survey area

Arkansas:
Pulaski

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

ARKANSAS:

Jefferson
Sebastian
Washington

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA-CONTRA COSTA

Survey area

California:
Alameda
Contra Costa

Area of Application, Survey area plus:

California
Santa Clara
San Mateo (Effective date January 1, 1994)

ALAMEDA-CONTRA COSTA

Survey area

California
Alameda
Contra Costa

Area of Application. Survey area.

KERN

Survey Area

California:
Kern

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Area of Application. Survey Area Plus

California:
Fresno
Kings

LOS ANGELES

Survey area

California:
Los Angeles

Area of Application. Survey area.

California:
Del Norte
Humboldt
Mendocino

MONTEREY

Survey area

California:
Monterey

Area of Application. Survey area.

ORANGE

Survey area

California:
Orange

Area of Application. Survey area.

RIVERSIDE

Survey area

California:
Riverside

Area of Application. Survey area.

SACRAMENTO

Survey area

California:
Sacramento

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
San Joaquin (Effective date April 19, 1997)
Yuba

Oregon:
Jackson
Klamath

SAN BERNARDINO

Survey area

California:
San Bernardino

Area of Application. Survey area.

SAN DIEGO

Survey area

California:

San Diego

Area of Application. Survey area.

SAN FRANCISCO

Survey area

California:
San Francisco

Area of Application. Survey area.

SANTA BARBARA

Survey area

California:
Santa Barbara

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
San Luis Obispo

SOLANO

Survey Area

California:
Solano

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

California:
Marin
Napa
Sonoma

VENTURA

Survey area

California:
Ventura

Area of Application. Survey area:

COLORADO

ADAMS-DENVER

Survey area

Colorado:
Adams
Denver

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Colorado:
Arapahoe
Mesa

EL PASO

Survey area

Colorado:
El Paso

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Colorado:
Bent
Otero
Pueblo

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CONNECTICUT
NEW LONDON
Survey area
Connecticut:
New London
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Connecticut:
New Haven
DELAWARE
KENT
Survey area
Delaware:
Kent
Area of Application. Survey area.
Delaware:
Sussex
Maryland:
Kent
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Survey area
District of Columbia:
Washington, DC
Area of Application. Survey area.
FLORIDA
BAY
Survey area
Florida
Bay
Area of Application. Survey area.
BREVARD
Survey area
Florida:
Brevard
Area of Application. Survey area.
DADE
Survey area
Florida:
Dade
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Florida:
Palm Beach
DUVAL
Survey area
Florida:
Duval

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Florida:
Alachua
Clay
Columbia
Georgia:
Camden
ESCAMBIA
Survey area
Florida:
Escambia
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Florida:
Santa Rosa
HILLSBOROUGH
Survey area
Florida:
Hillborough
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Florida:
Pinellas
Polk
MONROE
Survey area
Florida:
Monroe
Area of Application. Survey area.
OKALOOSA
Survey area
Florida:
Okaloosa
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
FLORIDA
Walton
ORANGE
Survey area
Florida:
Orange
Area of Application. Survey area.
GEORGIA
CHATHAM
Survey area
Georgia:
Chatham
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Georgia:

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Glynn
Liberty
South Carolina:
Beaufort

CLAYTON-COBB-FULTON

Survey area

Georgia:
Clayton
Cobb
Fulton

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Georgia:
Bartow
Clarke
De Kalb

COLUMBUS

Survey area

Georgia:
Columbus

Area of application: Survey area plus:

Georgia:
Chattahoochee

DOUGHERTY

Survey area

Georgia:
Dougherty

Area of application. Survey area.

HOUSTON

Survey area

Georgia:
Houston

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Georgia:
Laurens

LOWNDES

Survey area

Georgia:
Lowndes

Area of application. Survey area.

RICHMOND

Survey area

Georgia:
Richmond

Area of application: Survey area plus:

South Carolina:
Aiken

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GUAM

Survey area

Guam

Area of application: Survey area.

HAWAII

HONOLULU

Survey area

Hawaii:
Honolulu

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Hawaii (counties):
Hawaii
Kauai
Maui
Pacific Islands
Midway Island
Johnston Island
American Samoa

IDAHO

ADA-ELMORE

Survey area

Idaho:
Ada
Elmore

Area of application. Survey area.

ILLINOIS

Illinois Lake Survey Area

Illinois:
Lake

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Illinois:
Cook
Vermilion (Effective date December 13, 1996)

Michigan:
Dickinson
Marquette

Wisconsin:
Dane
Milwaukee

ROCK ISLAND

Survey area

Illinois:
Rock Island

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Illinois:
Carroll
Iowa:
Johnson

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ST. CLAIR
Survey area

Illinois:
St. Clair
Area of application. Survey area plus:

Illinois:
Madison
Williamson
Missouri: (cities)
St. Louis
Missouri: (counties)
Jefferson
Pulaski

KANSAS
SEDGWICK
Survey area

Kansas:
Sedgwick
Area of application. Survey area plus:

Kansas:
Geary
Saline
LEAVENWORTH/JACKSON-JOHNSON
Survey area

Kansas:
Leavenworth
Missouri:
Jackson
Johnson
Area of application: Survey area plus:

Kansas:
Shawnee
Missouri:
Boone
Camden
Cass

KENTUCKY
CHRISTIAN-MONTGOMERY
Survey area

Kentucky:
Christian
Tennessee:
Montgomery
Area of application. Survey area.
Hardin-Jefferson Survey Area

Kentucky:
Hardin
Jefferson
Area of application. Survey area plus:

Indiana:
Jefferson

Martin (Effective date December 13, 1996)
Kentucky:
Fayette
Madison
Warren

LOUISIANA
BOSSIER-CADDO
Survey area

Louisiana:
Bossier
Caddo
Area of application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Bowie

ORLEANS
Survey area

Louisiana:
Orleans
Area of application. Survey area plus:

LOUISIANA
Plaquemines
RAPIDES
Survey area

Louisiana:
Rapides
Area of application. Survey area plus:

Louisiana:
Vernon

MAINE
CUMBERLAND
Survey area

Maine:
Cumberland
Area of application. Survey area plus:

Maine:
Aroostook
Hancock
Kennebec
Knox
Penobscot
Sagadahoc
Washington

YORK
Survey area

Maine:
York
Area of application. Survey area plus:

New Hampshire:

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Rockingham
Vermont:
Windsor

MARYLAND

ANNE ARUNDEL

Survey area

Maryland:
Anne Arundel

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Maryland: (cities)
Baltimore
Maryland: (counties)
Baltimore

CHARLES-ST. MARYS

Survey area

Maryland:
Charles
St. Marys

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Maryland:
Calvert
Virginia:
King George

FREDERICK

Survey Area

Maryland:
Frederick

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

West Virginia:
Berkeley

HARFORD

Survey area

Maryland:
Harford

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Maryland:
Cecil

MONTGOMERY-PRINCE GEORGES

Survey area

Maryland:
Montgomery
Prince Georges

Area of application. Survey area.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAMPDEN

Survey area

Massachusetts:
Hampden

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Connecticut:
Hartford
Massachusetts:
Hampshire

MIDDLESEX

Survey Area

Massachusetts:
Middlesex

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Massachusetts:
Norfolk
Plymouth
Suffolk
New Hampshire:
Hillsborough

MICHIGAN

MACOMB

Survey area

Michigan:
Macomb

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Michigan:
Alpena
Calhoun
Crawford
Grand Traverse
Huron
Iosco
Leelanau
Ottawa
Saginaw
Washtenaw
Wayne
Ohio:
Ottawa

MINNESOTA

HENNEPIN

Survey area

Minnesota:
Hennepin

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Minnesota:
Morrison
Murray
Ramsey
Stearns
St. Louis
Wisconsin:
Juneau
Monroe
Polk

Office of Personnel Management

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MISSISSIPPI
HARRISON
Survey area
Mississippi:
Harrison
Area of application. Survey area plus:
Alabama:
Mobile
Mississippi:
Forest
Jackson
LAUDERDALE
Survey area
Mississippi:
Lauderdale
Area of application. Survey area plus:
Mississippi:
Hinds
Rankin
Warren
LOWNDES
Survey area
Mississippi:
Lowndes
Area of application area plus:
Alabama:
Tuscaloosa
MONTANA
CASCADE
Survey area
Montana:
Cascade
Area of application. Survey area plus:
Montana:
Fergus
Flathead
Hill
Lewis and Clark
Valley
Yellowstone
NEBRASKA
DOUGLAS-SARPY
Survey area
Nebraska:
Douglas
Sarpy
Area of application. Survey area plus:
Iowa:
Marion

Polk
Woodbury
Nebraska:
Hall
Lancaster
Saunders
South Dakota:
Minnehaha
NEVADA
CHURCHILL-WASHOE
Survey area
Nevada:
Churchill
Washoe
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
California:
Lassen
Mono
Nevada:
Mineral
CLARK
Survey area
Nevada:
Clark
Area of Application. Survey area.
New Jersey
Burlington
Survey Area
New Jersey:
Burlington
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Delaware:
New Castle
New Jersey:
Atlantic
Ocean
MONMOUTH
Survey area
New Jersey:
Monmouth
Area of Application. Survey area.
MORRIS
Survey area
New Jersey:
Morris
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
New Jersey:
Somerset
Pennsylvania:
Monroe

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OCEAN
Survey area

New Jersey:
Ocean
Area of Application. Survey area.

NEW MEXICO
BERNALILLO
Survey area

New Mexico:
Bernalillo
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New Mexico:
McKinley
CURRY
Survey area

New Mexico:
Curry
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Lubbock
Potter
DONA ANA
Survey area

New Mexico:
Dona Ana
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New Mexico:
Chaves
Otero
NEW YORK
Jefferson Survey Area

New York
Jefferson
Area of Application. Survey Area Plus

New York
Albany
Oneida
Onondaga
Ontario
Schenectady
Steuben
KINGS-QUEENS
Survey area

New York:
Kings
Queens
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New Jersey:

Essex
Hudson
New York:
Bronx
Nassau
New York
Richmond
Suffolk
NIAGARA
Survey area

New York:
Niagara
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New York:
Erie
Genesee
Pennsylvania:
Erie
ORANGE
Survey area

New York:
Orange
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

New York:
Dutchess
Westchester
NORTH CAROLINA
CRAVEN
Survey area

North Carolina:
Craven
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Carolina:
Carteret
Dare
Onslow
CUMBERLAND
Survey area

North Carolina:
Cumberland
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Carolina:
Durham
Rowan
ONSLow
Survey Area

North Carolina:
Onslow
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Carolina:

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New Hanover (Effective date March 31, 1993)

WAYNE

Survey area

North Carolina:
Wayne

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Carolina:
Halifax

NORTH DAKOTA

GRAND FORKS

Survey area

North Dakota:
Grand Forks

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Dakota:
Cass
Cavalier
Pembina
Steele

WARD

Survey area

North Dakota:
Ward

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Dakota:
Divide

OHIO

Greene-Montgomery Survey Area

Ohio:
Greene
Montgomery

Area of application. Survey area plus:

Indiana:
Allen
Grant
Marion
Miami

Ohio:
Clinton
Franklin
Hamilton
Licking
Ross

West Virginia:
Raleigh
Wayne

OKLAHOMA

COMANCHE

Survey area

Oklahoma:

Comanche

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Oklahoma:
Cotton
Jackson

OKLAHOMA

Survey area

Oklahoma:
Oklahoma

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Oklahoma:
Garfield
Muskogee
Pittsburg

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY

Survey area

Pennsylvania:
Allegheny

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Ohio:
Cuyahoga
Trumbull
Pennsylvania:
Butler
Westmoreland
West Virginia:
Harrison

MONTGOMERY

Survey area

Pennsylvania:
Montgomery
Survey area
Pennsylvania:
Montgomery
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Pennsylvania:
Bucks
Chester
Luzerne
Philadelphia

CUMBERLAND

Survey area

Pennsylvania:
Cumberland

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Pennsylvania:
Blair, Franklin

YORK

Survey area

Pennsylvania:

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York
Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Pennsylvania:
Lebanon

PUERTO RICO

GUAYNABO-SAN JUAN

Survey area
Puerto Rico: (municipalities)
Guaynabo
San Juan

Area of application. Survey area plus:
Puerto Rico: (municipalities)
Aguadilla
Isabela
Ponce
Salinas
Toa Baja
Ceiba
Vieques
U.S. Virgin Islands:
St. Croix
St. Thomas

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Survey Area
Rhode Island:
Newport

Area of application. Survey area plus:
Massachusetts:
Barnstable
Nantucket
Rhode Island:
Providence
Washington

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

Survey Area
South Carolina:
Charleston

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
South Carolina:
Berkeley
Horry (Effective date March 31, 1993)

RICHLAND

Survey area
South Carolina:
Richland

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
North Carolina:
Buncombe

South Carolina:
Sumpter
Tennessee:
Washington

SOUTH DAKOTA

PENNINGTON

Survey area
South Dakota:
Pennington

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Montana:
Custer
South Dakota:
Fall River
Meade
Wyoming:
Sheridan

TENNESSEE

SHELBY

Survey area
Tennessee:
Shelby

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Arkansas:
Mississippi
Missouri:
Butler

TEXAS

BELL

Survey area
Texas:
Bell

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Texas:
Burnet (Effective date October 1, 1993.)
Coryell
Falls

BEXAR

Survey area
Texas:
Bexar

Area of Application. Survey area plus:
Texas:
Comal
Kerr
Travis (Effective date October 1, 1993.)
Val Verde

DALLAS

Survey area
Texas:

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Dallas
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Fannin
Galveston
Harris

EL PASO
Survey area

Texas:
El Paso
Area of Application. Survey area.

NUECES
Survey area

Texas:
Nueces
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Bee
Calhoun
Kleberg
San Patricio
Webb

TARRANT
Survey area

Texas:
Tarrant
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Cooke
Palo Pinto

TAYLOR
Survey area

Texas:
Taylor
Area of Application. Survey area.

TOM GREEN
Survey area

Texas:
Tom Green
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Texas:
Howard

WICHITA
Survey area

Texas:
Wichita

Area of Application. Survey area.

UTAH
DAVIS-SALT LAKE-WEBER
Survey area

Utah:
Davis
Salt Lake
Weber
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Utah:
Box Elder
Tooele
Uintah

VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA-ARLINGTON-FAIRFAX
Survey area

Virginia: (cities)
Alexandria
Virginia: (counties)
Arlington
Fairfax
Area of Application. Survey area.

CHESTERFIELD-RICHMOND
Survey area

Virginia: (cities)
Richmond
Virginia: (counties)—
Chesterfield
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Virginia: (cities)
Bedford
Charlottesville
Salem
Virginia: (counties)
Caroline
Nottoway
Prince George
West Virginia:
Pendleton

HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
Survey area

Virginia: (cities)
Hampton
Newport News
Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Virginia: (cities)
Williamsburg
Virginia: (counties)
York

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NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH-VIRGINIA BEACH

Survey area

Virginia: (cities)
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Virginia Beach

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

North Carolina:
Pasquotank
Virginia: (cities)
Chesapeake
Suffolk
Virginia: (counties)
Accomack
Northampton

PRINCE WILLIAM

Survey area

Virginia:
Prince William

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Virginia:
Fauquier

WASHINGTON

KITSAP

Survey area

Washington
Kitsap

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Washington:
Clallam

PIERCE

Survey area

Washington:
Pierce

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Oregon:
Clatsop
Coos
Douglas
Multnomah
Tillamook

Washington:
Clark
Grays Harbor

SNOHOMISH

Survey Area

Washington:
Snohomish

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Washington:
Island

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King
Yakima

SPOKANE

Survey area

Washington:
Spokane

Area of Application. Survey area plus:

Washington:
Adams
Walla Walla

WYOMING

LARAMIE

Survey area

Wyoming:
Laramie

Area of Application. Survey area.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting Appendix D to subpart B of part 532, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

Subpart C—Determining Rates for Principal Types of Positions

§ 532.301 Definitions.

For purposes of this subpart:

Nearest similar wage area means the nearest wage area which is most similar to the local wage area in terms of private employment, population, relative numbers of private employers in major industry categories, and kinds and sizes of industry establishments and in which adequate private establishments exist in the survey area whose activities are similar to those in the dominant industry.

Principal types of appropriated or non-appropriated fund positions means those groups of occupations which require work of a specialized nature and which are peculiar to a specific Government industry which is the dominant industry among the total wage employment in the wage area.

Specialized private industry means private industry establishments in those industry groups, comparable to the specialized Government industries listed in § 532.303 of this section, which must be included in a wage survey in

order to obtain data comparable to a dominant industry.

§ 532.303 Specialized industry.

(a)(1) Under the appropriated fund wage system, a “specialized industry” is a Federal activity engaged in the production or repair of aircraft, ammunition, artillery and combat vehicles, communication equipment, electronic equipment, guided missiles, heavy duty equipment, shipbuilding, sighting and fire control equipment, or small arms.

(2) Under the nonappropriated fund wage system a “specialized industry” includes only nonappropriated fund operated eating and drinking places. Additional industries may be considered as specialized industries upon approval of the Office of Personnel Management.

§ 532.305 Dominant industry.

(a)(1) A specialized industry is a “dominant industry” if the number of wage employees in the wage area who are subject to the wage schedule for which the survey is made and employed in occupations which comprise the principal types of appropriated or nonappropriated fund positions in the specialized industry comprise:

(i) For appropriated fund activities,

(A) At least 25 percent of the total wage employment or

(B) 1,000 or more employees in a wage area having more than 4,000 wage employees; and

(ii) For nonappropriated fund activities

(A) At least 25 percent of the total wage employment or

(B) 100 or more wage employees in a wage area having 400 or more wage employees.

(2) If two or more specialized industries in a wage area qualify as dominant industries, the two specialized industries having the largest number of wage employees shall be the dominant industries for purposes of applying the requirements of this subpart.

§ 532.307 Determining whether a dominant industry exists in a wage area.

(a) The chairperson of the local wage survey committee shall, before a full-scale wage survey is scheduled to begin, notify all appropriated or non-

appropriated fund activities having employees subject to the wage schedules for which the survey is conducted so that organizations and individuals may submit written recommendations and supporting evidence to the local wage survey committee concerning principal types of appropriated or nonappropriated fund positions in the area. Each appropriated or nonappropriated fund activity shall publicize the opportunity to make such recommendations.

(b)(1) Before conducting a full-scale wage survey an occupational inventory of employees subject to the wage schedules for which the survey is conducted shall be obtained from each appropriated or nonappropriated fund activity in the area having such employees.

(2) After reviewing the occupational inventory and considering the recommendations received pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the local wage survey committee shall formulate its recommendations and prepare a written report concerning the existence of specialized industries within the wage area.

(3) The report of the recommendations, the occupational inventory, and the recommendations and supporting evidence received pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall be forwarded to the lead agency.

(c) The lead agency shall refer the occupational inventory and the reports received pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section to the agency wage committee for its consideration and recommendation if:

(1) The lead agency proposes not to accept the recommendation of the local wage survey committee concerning the specifications of the local wage survey; or

(2) The local wage survey committee’s report is accompanied by a minority report.

(d) The lead agency shall determine, in writing, after taking into consideration the reports and recommendations received under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and prior to ordering a full-scale wage survey to begin, whether the principal types of appropriated or nonappropriated fund positions in a local wage area comprise a dominant

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industry. The determination shall remain in effect until the next full-scale wage survey in the area.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 55 FR 46179, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.309 Determining adequacy of specialized private industry.

(a) Specialized private industry comparable to an appropriated fund dominant industry is adequate when:

(1) The survey area is one of the 25 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, or the total number of employees of private industry establishments in the specialized private industry located in the survey area is at least equal to the total number of appropriated fund wage employees in occupations which comprise the principal types of appropriated positions in the dominant industry who are subject to the wage schedules for which the survey is made; or

(2) For any dominant industry except "ammunition," the job matches obtained from the specialized private industry include one regular survey job in the WG-01 through 04 range, one regular survey job in the WG-05 through 08 range, one regular survey job in the WG-09 and above range, and one special survey job in the WG-09 and above range all providing at least 20 unweighted samples each; and three other regular or special survey jobs, each providing at least 10 unweighted samples.

(3) For the dominant industry "ammunition," the job matches obtained from the specialized survey industries include one regular survey job in the WG-01 through 04 range, one special survey job in the WG-05 through 08 range, and one regular survey job in the WG-09 through 15 range, all providing at least 20 unweighted samples each; and three other regular or special survey jobs, each providing at least 10 unweighted samples.

(b) Specialized private industry comparable to a nonappropriated fund dominant industry is adequate when:

(1) The total number of employees of private industry establishments similar to the dominant industry located in the survey are at least equal to the number of nonappropriated fund wage employees in positions which comprise

the principal types of nonappropriated fund positions in the dominant industry who are subject to the wage schedules for which the survey is made; and

(2) The job matches obtained from all industries surveyed for regular survey jobs related to the dominant industry include one regular survey job in the NA-01 through 04 range providing at least 10 samples; and one regular survey job in the NA-05 through 15 range and one other regular survey job, each providing at least five samples.

§ 532.311 Survey of specialized private industry related to a dominant industry.

If it is determined that there are one or more dominant industries within a wage area, the lead agency shall insure that the survey includes the industries and survey jobs related to the dominant industries. When the related industry within the local wage survey area fails to meet the criteria in § 532.309 of this subpart, the lead agency shall obtain data related to the dominant industry from the survey area of the wage area which is determined to be the nearest similar area which will provide adequate data under the criteria in § 532.309 of this subpart.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 55 FR 46179, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.313 Private sector industries.

(a) For appropriated fund surveys, a lead agency shall use the following private sector industries in making its determinations for each specialized industry:

Aircraft

- SIC 3721 Aircraft
- SIC 3724 Aircraft engines and engine parts
- SIC 3728 Aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment
- SIC 3764 Guided missile and space vehicle propulsion units and propulsion unit parts
- SIC 3769 Guided missile and space vehicle parts and auxiliary equipment
- SIC 4512 Air transportation, scheduled
- SIC 4513 Air courier services
- SIC 4522 Air transportation, nonscheduled carriers
- SIC 4581 Airports, flying fields, and airport terminal services

Ammunition

- SIC 2892 Explosives

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SIC 3482 Small arms ammunition
SIC 3483 Ammunition, except for small arms

Artillery and combat vehicles

SIC 3273 Ready mixed concrete
SIC 3489 Ordnance and accessories
SIC 351 Engines and turbines
SIC 3523 Farm machinery and equipment
SIC 3524 Lawn and garden tractors and home lawn and garden equipment
SIC 3531 Construction machinery and equipment
SIC 3536 Hoists, industrial cranes, and monorail systems
SIC 3537 Industrial trucks, tractors, trailers, and stackers
SIC 3711 Motor vehicles and passenger car bodies
SIC 3713 Truck and bus bodies
SIC 3714 Motor vehicle parts and accessories
SIC 3715 Truck trailers
SIC 3795 Tanks and tank components
SIC 4041 Railway express service
SIC 421 Trucking, local and long distance
SIC 4812 Radiotelephone communications
SIC 4813 Telephone communication, except radiotelephone
SIC 4911 Electric services
SIC 492 Gas production and distribution
SIC 493 Combination electric and other utility services
SIC 501 Motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and supplies, except SIC 5015—motor vehicle parts, used
SIC 5082 Construction and mining machinery and equipment
SIC 5083 Farm and garden machinery and equipment

Communications

SIC 3612 Power, distribution, and specialty transformers
SIC 3663 Radio and TV broadcasting and communication equipment
SIC 3669 Communication equipment, not elsewhere classified
SIC 3812 Search, navigation, guidance, aeronautical, and nautical systems, instruments, and equipment
SIC 3825 Instruments for measuring and testing of electricity and electrical signals
SIC 4812 Radiotelephone communications
SIC 4813 Telephone communication, except radiotelephone
SIC 4832 Radio broadcasting
SIC 4833 Television broadcasting
SIC 4841 Cable and other pay TV services
SIC 4899 Communication services, NEC

Electronics

SIC 3571 Electronic computers
SIC 3572 Computer storage devices
SIC 3575 Computer terminals

SIC 3577 Computer peripheral equipment, not elsewhere classified
SIC 3663 Radio and TV broadcasting and communication equipment
SIC 3669 Communication equipment, not elsewhere classified
SIC 3672 Printed circuit boards
SIC 3674 Semi-conductors and related devices
SIC 3675 Electronic capacitors
SIC 3676 Resistor, for electronic applications
SIC 3677 Electronic coils, transformers, and other inductors
SIC 3678 Connectors, for electronic applications
SIC 3679 Electronic components, not elsewhere classified
SIC 3695 Recording media
SIC 3812 Search, navigation, guidance, aeronautical, and nautical systems, instruments, and equipment
SIC 5044 Office equipment
SIC 5045 Computer and computer peripheral equipment and software

Guided missiles

SIC 3571 Electronic computers
SIC 3572 Computer storage devices
SIC 3575 Computer terminals
SIC 3577 Computer peripheral equipment, not elsewhere classified
SIC 3663 Radio and TV broadcasting and communication equipment
SIC 3669 Communication equipment, not elsewhere classified
SIC 3724 Aircraft engines and engine parts
SIC 3728 Aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment
SIC 3761 Guided missiles and space vehicles
SIC 3764 Guided missile and space vehicle propulsion units and propulsion unit parts
SIC 3769 Guided missile and space vehicle parts and auxiliary equipment
SIC 3812 Search, navigation, aeronautical, and nautical systems, instruments, and equipment
SIC 8711 Engineering services
SIC 8712 Architectural services
SIC 8713 Surveying services

Heavy duty equipment

SIC 3531 Construction machinery and equipment
SIC 3536 Hoists, industrial cranes, and monorail systems
SIC 3537 Industrial trucks, tractors, trailers, and stackers
SIC 5082 Construction and mining machinery and equipment

Shipbuilding

SIC 3731 Shipbuilding and repairing

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Sighting and fire control equipment

- SIC 3571 Electronic computers
- SIC 3572 Computer storage devices
- SIC 3575 Computer terminals
- SIC 3577 Computer peripheral equipment, not elsewhere classified
- SIC 3663 Radio and TV broadcasting and communication equipment
- SIC 3669 Communication equipment, not elsewhere classified
- SIC 3812 Search, navigation, guidance, aeronautical, and nautical systems, instruments, and equipment
- SIC 3827 Optical instruments and lenses

Small arms

SIC 3484 Small arms.

(b) Industries in SICs 3273, 4041, 421, 4812, 4813, 4911, 492 and 493, listed in paragraph (a) of this section are limited in special job coverage to automotive mechanic, diesel engine mechanic, and heavy mobile equipment mechanic.

(c) For nonappropriated fund surveys, the lead agency shall use SIC 581 (eating and drinking places industry) in making its determination for a specialized industry.

[55 FR 46179, Nov. 1, 1990; 55 FR 52267, Dec. 21, 1990]

§ 532.315 Additional survey jobs.

(a) For appropriated fund surveys, when the lead agency adds to the industries to be surveyed, it shall add to the required survey jobs the specialized survey jobs listed below opposite the industry added:

Specialized industry	Specialized survey jobs	Grade	
Aircraft	Electronics Mechanic	WG-11	
	Aircraft Structures Assembler B	WG-7	
	Aircraft Structures Assembler A	WG-9	
	Aircraft Mechanic	WG-10	
	Aircraft Mechanic includes		
	Aircraft Electrician	WG-10	
	Aircraft Welder	WG-10	
	Aircraft Sheetmetal Worker	WG-10	
	Hydromechanical Fuel Control Repairer	WG-10	
	Aircraft Engine Mechanic	WG-10	
	Aircraft Jet Engine Mechanic	WG-10	
	Flight Line Mechanic	WG-10	
	Aircraft Attendant (ground services)	WG-7	
	Ammunition	Munitions Handler	WG-4
		Munitions Operator	WG-4
Munitions Operator		WG-6	
Munitions Operator		WG-8	
Munitions Operator		WG-9	
Explosives Operator		WG-9	

Specialized industry	Specialized survey jobs	Grade
Artillery and combat vehicles.	Automotive Mechanic (limited to data obtained in special industries).	WG-10
	Heavy Mobile Equipment Mechanic.	WG-10
	Artillery Repairer	WG-9
	Combat Vehicle Mechanic	WG-8
	Combat Vehicle Mechanic (Engine).	WG-10
	Combat Vehicle Mechanic	WG-11
Communications.	Diesel Engine Mechanic (limited to data obtained in special industries).	WG-10
	Telephone Installer-Repairer	WG-9
	Central Office Repairer	WG-11
Electronics	Electronic Test Equipment Repairer.	WG-11
	Television Station Mechanic	WG-11
	Electronics Mechanic	WG-11
	Industrial Electronic Controls Repairer.	WG-10
	Electronic Test Equipment Repairer.	WG-11
	Electronic Computer Mechanic ..	WG-11
Guided missiles.	Television Station Mechanic	WG-11
	Electronic Computer Mechanic ..	WG-11
	Guided Missile Mechanical Repairer.	WG-11
Heavy duty equipment.	Heavy Mobile Equipment Mechanic.	WG-10
	Shipbuilding ...	
Sighting and fire control.	Electronics Mechanic	WG-11
	Electrician, Ship	WG-10
	Pipefitter, Ship	WG-10
	Shipfitter	WG-10
	Shipwright	WG-10
	Machinist (Marine)	WG-10
	Electronic Computer Mechanic ..	WG-11
	Fire Control Instrument Repairman.	WG-11
Small arms	Electronic Fire Control Systems Repairer.	WG-11
	Electronic Fire Control Systems Repairer.	WG-12
	Electronic Fire Control Systems Repairer.	WG-13
	Small Arms Repairer	WG-8

(b) For nonappropriated fund surveys, a lead agency must obtain prior approval of OPM to add a job not listed in § 532.223 of this subpart.

[55 FR 46180, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.317 Use of data from the nearest similar area.

(a)(1) For prevailing rate employees other than those in the Department of Defense, the lead agency shall, in establishing the regular schedule under the provisions of this subpart, analyze and use the acceptable data from the nearest similar wage area together with the data obtained from inside the local wage survey area. The regular schedule for Department of Defense

prevailing rate employees shall be based on local wage data only.

(2) The total number of job matches obtained from the nearest similar wage area shall be equal to the number required for adequacy in § 532.309(a) (2) and (3) of this subpart for appropriated fund surveys and § 532.309(b)(2) of this subpart for nonappropriated fund surveys.

(3) Data shall be selected for inclusion on the basis of the most populous survey jobs as determined by the weighted job matches found in the dominant industry in the selected reference area. In identifying survey jobs for which reference area samples will be included, the jobs required at limited grade ranges shall be selected before jobs in the unlimited grade range. When there is a tie in the selection procedure, the highest graded job shall be selected first.

(4) If there are two dominant industries for which data are obtained from nearest similar areas, the procedure described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be applied independently for each of the specialized industries.

(b)(1) The wage rates established for a grade by using data from the nearest similar area may not exceed the wage rates for the same grade in the nearest similar area.

(2) If data are obtained from two nearest similar areas for two dominant industries, the wage rates established for a grade by using these data may not exceed the higher of the wage rates for the same grade in the two nearest similar areas.

(c) The wage data obtained from the nearest similar area or areas may not be used to reduce the wage rates for any grade in the local area below the rates that would be established for that grade without the use of the data from the nearest similar area or areas.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 54 FR 38197, Sept. 15, 1989. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 46179, Nov. 1, 1990]

Subpart D—Pay Administration

§ 532.401 Definitions.

In this subpart:

Change to lower grade means a change in the position of an employee who, while continuously employed—

(1) Moves from a position in one grade of a prevailing rate schedule established under this part to a position in a lower grade of the same type prevailing rate schedule, whether in the same or different wage area;

(2) Moves from a position under a prevailing rate schedule established under this part to a position under a different prevailing rate schedule (e.g., WL to WG) with a lower representative rate; or

(3) Moves from a position not under a prevailing rate schedule to a position with a lower representative rate under a prevailing rate schedule.

Equivalent increase means an increase or increases in an employee's rate of basic pay equal to or greater than the difference between the rate of pay for the grade and step occupied by the employee and the rate of pay for the next higher step of that grade, except in the situations specified in § 532.417 of this subpart. In the case of a promotion, the grade and step occupied means the grade and step to which promoted.

Existing scheduled rate of pay means the scheduled rate of pay received immediately before the effective date of a transfer, reassignment, promotion, change to a lower grade, within-grade increase, or revision of a wage schedule.

Highest previous rate means the highest scheduled rate of pay previously paid to a person while employed in a job in any branch of the Federal Government, a mixed-ownership corporation, or the government of the District of Columbia. It is based on a regular tour of duty under an appointment not limited to 90 days or less, or for a continuous period of no less than 90 days under one or more appointments without a break in service.

Promotion means a change in the position of an employee who, while continuously employed—

(1) Moves from a position in one grade of a prevailing rate schedule established under this part to a position in a higher grade of the same type prevailing rate schedule, whether in the same or different wage area;

(2) Moves from a position under a prevailing rate schedule established under this part to a position under a different prevailing rate schedule (e.g.,

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WG to WL) with a higher representative rate; or

(3) Moves from a position not under a prevailing rate schedule to a position with a higher representative rate under a prevailing rate schedule.

Rate of basic pay means the scheduled rate of pay plus any night or environmental differential.

Reassignment means a change of an employee, while serving continuously in the same agency, from one job to another without promotion or change to a lower grade.

Representative rate means the going rate, i.e., the rate or step keyed to the prevailing rate determination. For example:

(1) The established rate on a single rate schedule;

(2) The second rate on a five-rate regular wage schedule;

(3) The fourth rate on the General Schedule; or

(4) The fourth rate of a class under the Foreign Service Officer and Foreign Service Staff schedule.

Retained rate means the rate of pay an employee is receiving which is higher than the maximum scheduled rate of pay of the Federal Wage System grade or pay level to which the employee is assigned.

Scheduled rate of pay means the rate of pay fixed by law or administrative action, including a retained rate of pay, for the job held by an employee before any deductions and exclusive of additional pay of any kind.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 58 FR 46180, Nov. 1, 1993; 60 FR 62701, Dec. 7, 1995]

§ 532.403 New appointments.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, a new appointment to a position shall be made at the minimum rate of the appropriate grade.

(b) An agency may make a new appointment at a rate above the minimum rate of the appropriate grade in recognition of an appointees' special qualifications.

(c) An agency shall make a new appointment at a step-rate above the minimum rate of a grade if the lead agency for the wage area has des-

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ignated, in accordance with § 532.249, a step-rate above the first step-rate of a grade as the minimum step-rate at which a position may be filled.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 58 FR 32274, June 9, 1993]

§ 532.405 Use of highest previous rate.

(a)(1) Subject to the provisions of § 532.407 of this subpart and part 536 of this chapter, when an employee is re-employed, reassigned, transferred, promoted, or changed to a lower grade, the agency may fix the pay at any rate of the new grade which does not exceed the employee's highest previous rate.

(2) However, if the employee's highest previous rate falls between two step-rates of the new grade, the agency may fix the pay at the higher of the two.

(b)(1) When an employee's type of appointment is changed in the same job, an agency may continue to pay the existing scheduled rate or may pay any higher rate of the grade which does not exceed the employee's highest previous rate.

(2) However, if the highest previous rate falls between two step rates of the grade, the agency may pay the higher rate.

(c)(1) The highest previous rate, if earned in a wage job, is the current rate of the grade and step-rate of the former job on the same type of wage schedule in the wage area in which the employee is being employed, or the actual earned rate, whichever is higher.

(2) If earned on a General Schedule or another pay system other than the Federal Wage System, it is the current rate for the same grade and rate of that schedule.

(d) The highest previous rate may be based upon a rate of pay received during a temporary promotion, so long as the temporary promotion is for a period of not less than 1 year. This limitation does not apply upon permanent placement in a position at the same or higher grade.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 60 FR 62701, Dec. 7, 1995]

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§ 532.407 Promotion.

(a) An employee who is promoted is entitled to be paid at the lowest scheduled rate of the grade to which promoted which exceeds the employee's existing scheduled rate of pay by at least four percent of the representative rate of the grade from which promoted.

(b) If there is no rate in the grade to which an employee is promoted which meets the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section the employee shall be entitled to the higher of: (1) the existing scheduled rate of pay in accordance with part 536 of this chapter; or (2) the maximum scheduled rate of the grade to which promoted.

(c) If the promotion is to a position in a different wage area, the agency shall determine the employee's pay entitlement as if there were two pay actions—a promotion and a reassignment—and shall process them in the order which gives the employee the maximum benefit.

§ 532.409 Grading or regrading of positions.

Except as provided in § 532.703(b)(10), a change in an employee's rate of basic pay as a result of the grading or regrading of the employee's position shall be effective on the date the grading or regrading action is finally approved by the agency or on a subsequent specifically stated date.

§ 532.411 Details.

An appropriated fund employee detailed to a position other than the position to which appointed shall be paid at the rate of the position to which appointed.

§ 532.413 Simultaneous action.

(a) If an employee becomes entitled to more than one pay change at the same time, the employing agency shall process the pay changes in the order which will provide the maximum benefit, except as required by paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) If an employee becomes entitled to an increase in pay and subject to a personnel or appointment change at the same time, the increased rate of pay is deemed to be the employee's existing scheduled rate of pay when the

personnel or appointment change is processed.

§ 532.415 Application of new or revised wage schedules.

(a) The head of each installation or activity in a wage area shall place new or revised wage schedules into effect at the beginning of the first full shift on the date specified on the schedule by the lead agency.

(b) No agency may retroactively change any personnel or pay actions taken between the effective date of a new or revised wage schedule and the date it is actually put into effect if the personnel or pay actions taken during this period of time are more advantageous to an employee than the same personnel or pay action would have been had the new or revised wage schedule been placed into effect on the date specified by the lead agency.

(c) In applying a new or revised wage schedule, the scheduled rate of pay of an employee paid at one of the steps of the employee's grade on an old wage schedule shall be adjusted upward to the newly adjusted rate for the same numerical step of the grade whenever there is an increase in rates. Except when there is a decrease in wage rates because of a statutory reduction in scheduled rates, the employee is entitled to pay retention as provided in 5 CFR 536.104(a)(3).

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 60 FR 62701, Dec. 7, 1995]

§ 532.417 Within-grade increases.

(a) An employee paid under a regular Federal Wage System schedule with a work performance rating of satisfactory or better shall advance automatically to the next higher step within the grade in accordance with section 5343(e)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Waiting periods for within-grade increases shall begin:

(1) On the first day of a new appointment as an employee subject to this part;

(2) On the first day of a period of service after a break in service or time in a nonpay status in excess of 52 weeks; or

(3) On receipt of an equivalent increase.

(c) Creditable service. The following periods of time shall be considered creditable service for purposes of waiting periods for within-grade increases:

(1) Time during which an employee is in receipt of pay, including periods of leave with pay;

(2) Time during which an employee with a prearranged regular scheduled tour of duty is in a nonpay status to the extent that the time in a nonpay status does not exceed, in the aggregate:

(i) One workweek in the waiting period for step 2;

(ii) Three workweeks in the waiting period for step 3; or

(iii) Four workweeks in the waiting period for steps 4 and 5;

(3) Time during which an employee or former employee is on leave of absence or is separated from Federal service and is entitled to continuation of pay or compensation under subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code. This does not apply to prevailing rate employees within a Department of Defense or Coast Guard non-appropriated fund instrumentality;

(4) A period of military service when:

(i) An employee is on leave of absence to perform such service and returns to pay status through the exercise of a restoration right provided by law, Executive order, or regulation; or

(ii) A former employee is reemployed with the Federal Service not later than 52 calendar weeks after separation from such service or hospitalization continuing thereafter for a period of not more than one year. Military service means honorable active service in the Armed Forces, in the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service after June 30, 1960, or as a commissioned officer of the Environmental Science Services Administration after June 30, 1961, but does not include service in the National Guard, except when ordered to active duty in the service of the United States.

(5) The time between an employee's separation from an earlier position and the date of the employee's return to a civilian position through the exercise of a reemployment right granted by law, Executive Order, or regulation;

(6) Time during which an employee is performing service, which is creditable under section 8332(b) (5) or (7) of title 5, United States Code;

(7) The time during which an employee is detailed to a non-Federal position under subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code; and

(8) Nonworkdays intervening between an employee's last regularly scheduled workday in one position and the first regularly scheduled workday in a new position.

(9) Time during which an employee is temporarily employed by another agency in a position covered by this subpart.

(d) Effective date. A within-grade increase shall be effective at the beginning of the first applicable pay period following the day an employee becomes eligible for the increase.

(e) *Equivalent increase*. The following shall not be counted as equivalent increases:

(1) Application of a new or revised wage schedule or application of a new pay or evaluation plan;

(2) Payment of additional compensation in the form of nonforeign or foreign post differentials or nonforeign cost-of-living allowances;

(3) Adjustment of the General Schedule;

(4) Premium payment for overtime and holiday duty;

(5) Payment of night shift differential;

(6) Hazard pay differentials;

(7) Payment of rates above the minimum rate of the grade in recognition of specific qualifications, or in jobs in specific hard-to-fill occupations;

(8) Correction of an error in a previous demotion or reduction in pay;

(9) Temporary limited promotion followed by change to lower grade to the former or a different lower grade;

(10) A transfer or reassignment in the same grade and step to another local wage area with a higher wage schedule;

(11) Repromotion to a former or intervening grade of any employee whose earlier change to lower grade was not for cause and was not at the employee's request; and

(12) An increase resulting from the grant of a quality step increase under the General Schedule.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 37055, Sept. 21, 1984; 55 FR 46180, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.419 Grade and pay retention.

(a) In accordance with section 9(a)(1) of Public Law 92-392 (86 Stat. 564, 573), an employee's initial rate of pay on conversion to a wage schedule established under the provisions of subchapter IV of chapter 53, title 5, United States Code, shall be determined under conversion rules prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, an employee's eligibility for grade and/or pay retention shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of part 536 of this title.

Subpart E—Premium Pay and Differentials

§ 532.501 Definitions.

In this subpart:

Administrative workweek means a period of seven consecutive calendar days.

Basic workweek for full time employees means the days and hours within an administrative workweek which make up the employee's regularly scheduled 40-hour workweek.

Environmental differential means a differential paid for a duty involving unusually severe hazards or working conditions.

Irregular or occasional overtime work means overtime work which is not part of the regularly scheduled administrative workweek.

Night shift differential means the differential paid the employee when the majority of regularly scheduled non-overtime hours worked fall between 3 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Overtime work means authorized and approved hours of work performed by an employee in excess of eight hours in a day or in excess of 40 hours in an administrative workweek, and includes irregular or occasional overtime work and regular overtime work.

Premium pay means additional compensation for overtime, or Sunday work, and standby duty.

Sunday work means work performed during a regularly scheduled tour of duty within a basic workweek when any part of that work which is not overtime work is performed on Sunday.

Regular overtime work means overtime work which is a part of the regularly scheduled administrative workweek.

Regularly scheduled administrative workweek means:

(1) For full-time employees, the period within an administrative workweek within which employees are scheduled to be on duty regularly.

(2) For part-time employees, it means the days and hours within an administrative workweek during which these employees are scheduled to be on duty regularly.

Tour of duty means the hours of a day, i.e., a daily tour of duty, and the days of an administrative workweek, i.e., a weekly tour of duty, that are scheduled in advance and during which an employee is required to perform on a regularly recurring basis.

§ 532.503 Overtime pay.

(a)(1) Employees who are exempt from the overtime pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, shall be paid overtime pay in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5544 and this section. Employees who are non-exempt shall be paid overtime pay in accordance with part 551 of this chapter.

(2) Hours of work in excess of eight in a day are not included in computing hours of work in excess of 40 hours in an administrative workweek.

(b) *Effect of leave on overtime pay.* (1) Hours during which an employee is absent from duty on paid leave during time when the employee otherwise would have been required to be on duty shall be considered hours of work in determining whether the employee is entitled to overtime pay for work performed in excess of eight hours a day or 40 hours a week.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (b)(1) of this section paid leave includes but is not limited to:

(i) Annual or sick leave;

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(ii) Authorized absence on a day off from duty granted by Executive or administrative order; or

(iii) Authorized absence on a legal holiday;

(3) Hours during which an employee is absent from duty on leave without pay during a time when he/she otherwise would have been required to be on duty shall not be considered hours of work in determining whether he/she is entitled to overtime pay for work performed in excess of eight hours in a day or 40 hours in a week.

(c) *Callback overtime work.* Irregular or occasional overtime work performed by an employee on a day when work was not regularly scheduled for the employee or for which the employee has been required to return to the place of employment shall be considered to be at least two hours in duration for the purpose of overtime pay, regardless of whether the employee performs work for two hours.

(d)(1) An employee regularly assigned to a night shift, who performs overtime work which extends into or falls entirely within a day shift, shall be entitled to overtime pay computed on the night rate.

(2) When the overtime is performed on a nonworkday the employee shall be entitled to overtime pay computed on the rate of the employee's last previous regularly scheduled shift.

(e)(1) An employee regularly assigned to a rotating schedule involving work on both day and night shifts who performs overtime work which extends or falls entirely within the succeeding shift shall be entitled to overtime pay computed on the rate of the employee's regularly scheduled shift in effect for that calendar day.

(2) When the overtime is performed on a nonworkday, the employee shall be entitled to overtime pay computed on the average rate of basic pay for all regularly scheduled shifts worked by the employee during the basic workweek.

(f) For an employee covered by 5 U.S.C. 5544, hours in a standby or on-call status or while sleeping or eating shall not be credited for the purpose of

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determining hours of work in excess of 8 hours in a day.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 56 FR 20341, May 3, 1991; 57 FR 59279, Dec. 15, 1992]

§ 532.504 Compensatory time off.

(a) At the request of an employee, the head of an agency may grant compensatory time off from an employee's tour of duty instead of payment under § 532.503 or the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, for an equal amount of irregular or occasional overtime work.

(b) At the request of an employee, the head of an agency may grant compensatory time off from an employee's basic work requirement under a flexible work schedule under 5 U.S.C. 6122 instead of payment under § 532.503 or the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, for an equal amount of overtime work, whether or not irregular or occasional in nature.

(c) An agency may not require that an employee be compensated for overtime work with an equal amount of compensatory time off from the employee's tour of duty. An employee may not directly or indirectly intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other employee for the purpose of interfering with such employee's rights to request or not to request compensatory time off in lieu of payment for overtime hours.

(d) The head of a department may fix a time limit for an employee to request or take compensatory time off and may provide that an employee who fails to take compensatory time earned under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section before the time limit fixed shall lose the right to compensatory time off and to overtime pay unless the failure is due to an exigency of the service beyond the employee's control.

[62 FR 28307, May 23, 1997]

§ 532.505 Night shift differentials.

(a) Employees shall be entitled to receive night shift differentials in accordance with section 5343 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) *Absence on holidays.* An employee regularly assigned to a shift for which

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a night shift differential is payable shall be paid the night shift differential for a period of excused absence on a legal holiday or other day off from duty granted by Executive or administrative order.

(c) *Travel status.* An employee regularly assigned to a shift for which a night shift differential is payable shall be paid the night shift differential for hours of the employee's tour of duty while in official travel status, regardless of whether the employee is performing work.

(d) *Temporary tour of duty.* (1) An employee regularly assigned to a night shift who is temporarily assigned to a day shift or to a night shift having a lower night shift differential shall continue to receive the regular night shift differential, a temporary detail for training purposes is also included—see 5 CFR 410.602.

(2) An employee regularly assigned to a night shift, who is temporarily assigned to another night shift having a higher differential, shall be paid the higher differential if a majority of the employee's regularly scheduled non-overtime hours of work on the temporary shift fall within hours having the higher differential.

(3) An employee regularly assigned to a day shift who is temporarily assigned to a night shift shall be paid a night shift differential.

(e) *Leave with pay.* (1) An employee regularly assigned to a night shift shall be paid a night shift differential during a period of leave with pay.

(2) An employee regularly assigned to a day shift who is temporarily assigned to a night shift shall be paid a night shift differential for any leave with pay taken when scheduled to work night shifts.

(3) An employee assigned to a regular rotating schedule involving work on both day and night shifts shall be paid a night shift differential only for any leave with pay taken when scheduled to work night shifts.

(4) An employee who is not regularly assigned to a day shift or a night shift but whose shift is changed at irregular intervals shall be paid a night shift differential during leave with pay if the employee received a night shift dif-

ferential for the last shift worked preceding leave with pay.

§ 532.507 Pay for holiday work.

(a) An employee who is entitled to holiday premium pay and who performs work on a holiday which is not overtime work shall be paid the employee's rate of basic pay plus premium pay at a rate equal to the rate of basic pay.

(b) An employee shall be paid for overtime work performed on a holiday at the same rate as for overtime on other workdays.

(c) An employee who is entitled to holiday premium pay and who is required to report for work on a holiday shall be paid at least two hours of holiday pay whether or not work is actually performed.

§ 532.509 Pay for Sunday work.

A wage employee whose regular work schedule includes an 8-hour period of service which is not overtime work, a part of which is on Sunday, is entitled to additional pay under the provisions of section 5544 of title 5, United States Code.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended by 58 FR 3201, Jan. 8, 1993]

§ 532.511 Environmental differentials.

(a) Entitlements to environmental differential pay.

(1) In accordance with section 5343(c)(4) of title 5, United States Code, an employee shall be paid an environmental differential when exposed to a working condition or hazard that falls within one of the categories approved by the Office of Personnel Management.

(2) Each installation or activity must evaluate its situations against the guidelines issued by the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether the local situation is covered by one or more of the defined categories.

(b) Amount of environmental differential payable.

(1) An employee entitled to an environmental differential shall be paid an amount equal to the percentage rate authorized by the Office of Personnel Management for the category in which the working condition or hazard falls, multiplied by the rate for the second

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step of WG-10 for the appropriated fund employees and NA-10 for the non-appropriated fund employees on the current regular non-supervisory wage schedule for the wage area for which the differential is payable, counting one-half cent and over as a whole cent.

(2) An employee entitled to an environmental differential on an actual exposure basis shall be paid a minimum of one hour's differential pay for the exposure. For exposure beyond one hour, the employee shall be paid in increments of one quarter hour for each 15 minutes or portion thereof in excess of 15 minutes. Entitlement begins with the first instance of exposure and ends one hour later, except that when exposure continues beyond the hour, it shall be considered ended at the end of the quarter hour in which exposure actually terminated.

(3) An employee entitled to an environmental differential on the basis of hours in a pay status shall be paid for all hours in a pay status on the day on which he/she is exposed to the situation.

(4) An employee may not be paid more than one environmental differential for a particular period of work.

(5) The payment of environmental differential pay is computed on the basis of the highest environmental differential rate authorized during the period of entitlement.

(6) The number of hours an employee is paid environmental differential shall not exceed the number of hours of duty performed by the employee on the day of exposure except as required by paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(c) *Basic pay.* Environmental differential pay is part of basic pay and

shall be used to compute premium pay (pay for overtime, holiday, or Sunday work), the amount from which retirement deductions are made, and the amount on which group life insurance is based. It is not part of basic pay for purposes of lump-sum annual leave payments and severance pay nor is it loss an adverse action.

(d) The schedule of environmental differentials is set out as appendix A to this subpart and is incorporated in and made a part of this section.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 49841, Dec. 24, 1984; 55 FR 46180, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.513 Flexible and compressed work schedules.

Federal Wage System employees who are authorized to work flexible and compressed work schedules under sections 6122 and 6127 of title 5, United States Code, shall be paid premium pay in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code. Subpart D of part 610 of this chapter supplements subchapter II and must be read together with it.

[62 FR 28307, May 23, 1997]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART E OF PART 532—SCHEDULE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DIFFERENTIALS PAID FOR EXPOSURE TO VARIOUS DEGREES OF HAZARDS, PHYSICAL HARDSHIPS, AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE

This appendix lists the environmental differentials authorized for exposure to various degrees of hazards, physical hardships, and working conditions of an unusual nature.

PART I.—PAYMENT FOR ACTUAL EXPOSURE

Differential rate (percent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
100	1. <i>Flying.</i> Participating in flights under one or more types of the following conditions a. Test flights of a new or repaired plane or modified plane when the repair or modification may affect the flight characteristics of the plane; b. Flights for test performance of plane under adverse conditions such as in low altitude or severe weather conditions, maximum load limits, or overload; c. Test missions for the collection of measurement data where two or more aircraft are involved and flight procedures require formation flying and/or rendezvous at various altitudes and aspect angles; d. Flights deliberately undertaken in extreme weather conditions such as flying into a hurricane to secure weather data; e. Flights to deliver aircraft which have been prepared for one-time flight without being test flown prior to delivery flight;	Nov. 1, 1970.

PART I.—PAYMENT FOR ACTUAL EXPOSURE—Continued

Differential rate (per-cent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
	<p>f. Flights for pilot proficiency training in aircraft new to the pilot under simulated emergency conditions which parallel conditions encountered in performing flight tests;</p> <p>g. Low-level flights in small aircraft including helicopters at altitude of 150 meters (500 feet) and under in daylight and 300 meters (1,000 feet) and under at night when the flights are over mountainous terrain, or in fixed-wing aircraft involving maneuvering at the heights and times specified above, or in helicopters maneuvering and hovering over water at altitudes of less than 150 meters (500 feet);</p> <p>h. Low-level flights in an aircraft flying at altitudes of 60 meters (200 feet) and under while conducting wildlife surveys and law enforcement activities, animal depredation abatement and making agricultural applications, and conducting or facilitating search and rescue operations; flights in helicopters at low levels involving line inspection, maintenance, erection, or salvage operations;</p> <p>i. Flights involving launch or recovery aboard an aircraft carrier;</p> <p>j. Reduced gravity light testing in an aircraft flying a parabolic flight path and providing a testing environment ranging from weightlessness up through 20 meters per second² (2 gravity) conditions;</p>	
25	<p>2. <i>High work</i></p> <p>a. Working on any structure of at least 30 meters (100 feet) above the ground, deck, floor or roof, or from the bottom of a tank or pit;</p> <p>b. Working at a lesser height:</p> <p>(1) If the footing is unsure or the structure is unstable; or</p> <p>(2) If safe scaffolding, enclosed ladders or other similar protective facilities are not adequate (for example, working from a swinging stage, boatswain chair, a similar support); or</p> <p>(3) If adverse conditions such as darkness, steady rain, high wind, icing, lightning or similar environmental factors render working at such height(s) hazardous.</p>	Nov. 1, 1970.
15	<p>3. <i>Floating targets</i>. Servicing equipment on board a target ship or barge in which the employee is required to board or leave the target vessel by small boat or helicopter.</p>	Nov. 1, 1970.
4	<p>4. <i>Dirty work</i>. Performing work which subjects the employee to soil of body or clothing:</p> <p>a. Beyond that normally to be expected in performing the duties of the classification; and</p> <p>b. Where the condition is not adequately alleviated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used, or which are readily available, or when such devices are not feasible for use due to health considerations (excessive temperature, asthmatic conditions, etc); or</p> <p>c. When the use of mechanical equipment, or protective devices, or protective clothing results in an unusual degree of discomfort.</p>	Nov. 1, 1970.
4	<p>5. <i>Cold work</i>. a. Working in cold storage or other climate-controlled areas where the employee is subjected to temperatures at or below freezing (0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit)).</p> <p>b. Working in cold storage or other climate-controlled areas where the employee is subjected to temperatures at or below freezing (0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit)) where such exposure is not practically eliminated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used.</p>	Nov. 1, 1970. Mar. 13, 1977.
4	<p>6. <i>Hot work</i>. a. Working in confined spaces wherein the employee is subjected to temperatures in excess of 43 degrees Celsius (110 degrees Fahrenheit).</p> <p>b. Working in confined spaces wherein the employee is subjected to temperatures in excess of 43 degrees Celsius (110 degrees Fahrenheit) where such exposure is not practically eliminated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used.</p>	Nov. 1, 1970. Mar. 13, 1977.
4	<p>7. <i>Welding preheated metals</i>. Welding various metals or performing an integral part of the welding process when the employee must work in confined spaces in which large sections of metal have been preheated to 66 degrees Celsius (150 degrees Fahrenheit) or more, and the discomfort is not alleviated by protective devices or other means, or discomforting protective equipment must be worn.</p>	Nov. 1, 1970.
4	<p>8. <i>Micro-soldering or wire welding and assembly</i>. Working with binocular-type microscopes under conditions which severely restrict the movement of the employee and impose a strain on the eyes, in the soldering or wire welding and assembly of miniature electronic components.</p>	Nov. 1, 1970.
25	<p>9. <i>Exposure to hazardous weather or terrain</i>. Exposure to dangerous conditions of terrain, temperature and/or wind velocity, while working or traveling when such exposure introduces risk of significant injury or death to employees; such as the following:</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <p>—Working on cliffs, narrow ledges, or steep mountainous slopes, with or without mechanical work equipment, where a loss of footing would result in serious injury or death.</p> <p>—Working in areas where there is a danger of rockfalls or avalanches.</p> <p>—Traveling in the secondary or unimproved roads to isolated mountaintop installations at night, or under adverse weather conditions (snow, rain, or fog) which limits visibility to less than 30 meters (100 feet), when there is danger of rock, mud, or snowslides</p>	July 1, 1972.

PART I.—PAYMENT FOR ACTUAL EXPOSURE—Continued

Differential rate (per-cent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Traveling in the wintertime, either on foot or by vehicle, over secondary or unimproved roads or snowtrails, in sparsely settled or isolated areas to isolated installations when there is danger of avalanches, or during “whiteout” phenomenon which limits visibility to less than 3 meters (10 feet) —Working or traveling in sparsely settled or isolated areas with exposure to temperatures and/or wind velocity shown to be of considerable or very great danger on the windchill chart (Exhibit 1 of this appendix), and shelter (other than temporary shelter) or assistance is not readily available —Snowplowing or snow and ice removal on primary, secondary or other class of roads, when (a) there is danger of avalanche or (b) there is danger of missing the road and falling down steep mountainous slopes, because of lack of snow-stakes, “whiteout” conditions, or sloping icepack covering the snow 	
25	<p>10. <i>Unshored work.</i> Working in excavation areas before the installation of proper shoring or other securing barriers, or in catastrophe areas, where there is a possibility of cave-in, building collapse or falling debris when such exposures introduce risk of significant injury or death to employees, such as the following:</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Working adjacent to the walls of an unshored excavation at depths greater than 1.8 meters (6 feet) (except when the full depth of the excavation is in stable solid rock, hard slag, or hard shale, or the walls have been graded to the angle of repose; that is, where the danger of slides is practically eliminated), when work is performed at a distance from the wall which is less than the height of the wall —Working within or immediately adjacent to a building or structure which has been severely damaged by earthquake, fire, tornado or similar cause —Working underground in the construction and/or inspection of tunnels and shafts before the necessary lining of the passageway have been installed —Duty underground in abandoned mines where lining of tunnels or shafts is in a deteriorated condition 	July 1, 1972.
15	<p>11. <i>Ground work beneath hovering helicopter.</i> Participating in operation to attach or detach external load to helicopter hovering just overhead.</p>	July 1, 1972.
15	<p>12. <i>Hazardous boarding or leaving of surface craft.</i> Boarding or leaving vessels or transferring equipment to or from a surface craft under adverse conditions of foul weather, ice, or night when sea state is high (0.9 meter (3 feet) and above), and deck conditions and/or wind velocity in relation to the size of the craft introduce unusual risks to employees.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Boarding or leaving vessels at sea. —Boarding or leaving, or transferring equipment between small boats or rafts and steep, rocky, or coral-surrounded shorelines —Transferring equipment between a small boat and a rudimentary dock by improvised or temporary facility such as an unfastened plank leading from boat to dock —Boarding or leaving, or transferring equipment from or to ice covered floats, rafts, or similar structures when there is danger of capsizing due to the added weight of the ice 	July 1, 1972.
8	<p>13. <i>Cargo handling during lightering operations.</i> Off-lading of cargo and supplies from surface ships to Landing Craft-Medium (LCM) boats when swells or wave action are sufficiently severe as to cause sudden listing or pitching of the deck surface or shifting or falling of equipment, cargo, or supplies which could subject the employee to falls, crushing, ejection into the water or injury by swinging cargo hooks.</p>	July 1, 1972.
15	<p>14. <i>Duty aboard surface craft.</i> Duty aboard a surface craft when the deck conditions or sea state and wind velocity in relation to the size of the craft introduces the risk of significant injury or death to employees, such as the following:</p> <p>Participating as a member of a water search and rescue team in adverse weather conditions when winds are blowing at 56 km/h (35 m.p.h.) (classified as gale winds) or in water search and rescue operations at night</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Participating as a member of a weather projects team when work is performed under adverse weather conditions, when winds are blowing at 56 km/h (35 m.p.h.), and/ or when seas are in excess of 4.3 meters (14 feet), or when working on outside decks when decks are slick and icy when swells are in excess of 0.9 meter (3 feet) —When embarking, disembarking or traveling in small craft (boat) on Lake Ponchartrain when wind direction is from north northeast or northwest, and wind velocity is over 7.7 meters per second (15 knots); or when travel on Lake Ponchartrain is necessary in small craft, without radar equipment, due to emergency or unavoidable conditions and the trip is made in dense fog run procedures —Participating in deep research vessel sea duty wherein the team member is engaged in handling equipment on or over the side of the vessel when the sea state is high (6.2-meter-per-second (12-knot) winds and 0.9 meter (3-foot) waves) and the work is done on relatively unprotected deck areas —Transferring from a ship to another ship via a chair harness hanging from a highline between the ships when both vessels are under way 	July 30, 1972.

PART I.—PAYMENT FOR ACTUAL EXPOSURE—Continued

Differential rate (per-cent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
	—Duty performed on floating platforms, camels, or rafts, using tools equipment or materials associated with ship repair or construction activities, where swells or wave action are sufficiently severe to cause sudden listing or pitching of the deck surface or dislodgement of equipment which could subject the employee to falls, crushing, or ejection into the water	
50	15. <i>Work at extreme heights.</i> Working at heights 30 meters (100 feet) or more above the ground, deck, floor or roof, or from the bottom of a tank or pit on such open structures as towers, girders, smokestacks and similar structures: (1) If the footing is unsure or the structure is unstable; or (2) If safe scaffolding, enclosed ladders or other similar protective facilities are not adequate (for example, working from a swinging stage, boatswain chair, or a similar support); or (3) If adverse conditions such as darkness, steady rain, high wind, icing, lightning, or similar environmental factors render working at such height(s) hazardous	Oct. 22, 1972.
6	16. <i>Fibrous Glass Work.</i> Working with or in close proximity to fibrous glass material which results in exposure of the skin, eyes or respiratory system to irritating fibrous glass particles or slivers where exposure is not practically eliminated by the mechanical equipment or protective devices being used.	Feb. 28, 1975.
50	17. <i>High Voltage Electrical Energy.</i> Working on energized electrical lines rated at 4,160 volts or more which are suspended from utility poles or towers, when adverse weather conditions such as steady rain, high winds, icing, lightning, or similar environmental factors make the work unusually hazardous.	Apr. 11, 1977.
6	18. <i>Welding, Cutting or Burning in Confined Spaces.</i> Welding, cutting, or burning within a confined space which necessitates working in a horizontal or nearly horizontal position, under conditions requiring egress of at least 4.3 meters (14 feet) over and through obstructions including: (1) access openings and baffles having dimensions which greatly restrict movements, and (2) irregular inner surfaces of the structure or structure components.	Jan. 18, 1978.

PART II—PAYMENT ON BASIS OF HOURS IN PAY STATUS

Differential rate (per-cent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
50	1. <i>Duty aboard submerged vessel.</i> Duty aboard a submarine or other vessel such as a deep-research vehicle while submerged.	Nov. 1, 1970.
8	2. <i>Explosives and incendiary material—high degree hazard.</i> Working with or in close proximity to explosives and incendiary material which involves potential personal injury such as permanent or temporary, partial or complete loss of sight or hearing, partial or complete loss of any or all extremities; other partial or total disabilities of equal severity; and/or loss of life resulting from work situations wherein protective devices and/or safety measures either do not exist or have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for such personal injury. Normally, such work situations would result in extensive property damage requiring complete replacement of equipment and rebuilding of the damaged area; and could result in personal injury to adjacent employees. <i>Examples</i> —Working with, or in close proximity to operations involved in research, in testing, manufacturing, inspection, renovation, maintenance and disposal, such as: —Screening, blending, drying, mixing, and pressing of sensitive explosives and pyrotechnic compositions such as lead azide, black powder and photoflash powder —Manufacture and distribution of raw nitroglycerine —Nitration, neutralization, crystallization, purification, screening and drying of high explosives —Manufacture of propellants, high explosives and incendiary materials —Melting, cast loading, pellet loading, drilling, and thread cleaning of high explosives —Manufacture of primary or initiating explosives such as lead azide —Manufacture of primer or detonator mix —Loading and assembling high-energy output flare pellets —All dry-house activities involving propellants or explosives —Demilitarization, modification, renovation, demolition, and maintenance operations on sensitive explosives and incendiary materials —All operations involving fire fighting on an artillery range or at an ammunition manufacturing plant or storage area, including heavy duty equipment operators, truck drivers, etc. —All operations involving regrading and cleaning of artillery ranges —At-sea shock and vibration tests. Arming explosive charges and/or working with, or in close proximity to, explosive-armed charges in connection with at-sea shock and vibration tests of naval vessels, machinery, equipment and supplies	Nov. 1, 1970.

PART II—PAYMENT ON BASIS OF HOURS IN PAY STATUS—Continued

Differential rate (per-cent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
4	<p>—Handling or engaging in destruction operations on an armed (or potentially armed) warhead</p> <p>3. <i>Explosives and incendiary material—low degree hazard.</i> a. Working with or in close proximity to explosives and incendiary material which involves potential injury such as laceration of hands, face, or arms of the employee engaged in the operation and possible adjacent employees; minor irritation of the skin; minor burns and the like; minimal damage to immediate or adjacent work area or equipment being used.</p> <p>b. Working with or in close proximity to explosives and incendiary material which involves potential injury such as laceration of hands, face, or arms of the employee engaged in the operation and possible adjacent employees; minor irritation of the skin; minor burns and the like; minimal damage to immediate or adjacent work area or equipment being used and wherein protective device and/or safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for such injury</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <p>—All operations involving loading, unloading, storage and hauling of explosive and incendiary ordnance material other than small arms ammunition. (Distribution of raw nitroglycerine is covered under high degree hazard—see category 2 above.)</p> <p>—Duties such as weighing, scooping, consolidating and crimping operations incident to the manufacture of stab, percussion, and low energy electric detonators (initiators) utilizing sensitive primary explosives compositions where initiation would be kept to a low order of propagation due to the limited amounts permitted to be present or handled during the operations</p> <p>—Load, assembly and packing of primers, fuses, propellant charges, lead cups, boosters, and time-train rings</p> <p>—Weighing, scooping, loading in bags and sewing of ignitor charges and propellant zone charges</p> <p>—Loading, assembly, and packing of hand-held signals, smoke signals, and colored marker signals</p> <p>—Proof-testing weapons with a known overload of powder or charges</p> <p>—Arming/disarming or the installation/removal of any squib, explosive device, or component thereof, connected to or part of a solid propulsion system, including work situations involving removal, inspection, test and installation of aerospace vehicle egress and jettison systems and other cartridge actuated devices and rocket assisted systems or components thereof, when accidental or inadvertent operation of the system or a component might occur</p>	<p>Nov. 1, 1970.</p> <p>Mar. 13, 1977.</p>
8	<p>4. <i>Poisons (toxic chemicals)—high degree hazard.</i> Working with or in close proximity to poisons (toxic chemicals), other than tear gas or similar irritants, which involves potential serious personal injury such as permanent or temporary, partial or complete loss of faculties and/or loss of life including exposure of an unusual degree to toxic chemicals, dust, or fumes of equal toxicity generated in work situations by processes required to perform work assignments wherein protective devices and/or safety measures have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for such personal injury.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <p>—Handling and storing toxic chemical agents including monitoring of areas to detect presence of vapor or liquid chemical agents; examining of material for signs of leakage or deteriorated material; decontaminating equipment and work sites; work relating to disposal of deteriorated material (exposure to conjunctivitis, pulmonary edema, blood infection, impairment of the nervous system, possible death)</p> <p>—Renovation, maintenance, and modification of toxic chemicals, guided missiles, and selected munitions</p> <p>—Operating various types of chemical engineering equipment in a restricted area such as reactors, filters, stripping units, fractioning columns, blenders, mixers, pumps, and the like utilized in the development, manufacturing, and processing of toxic or experimental chemical warfare agents</p> <p>—Demilitarizing and neutralizing toxic chemical munitions and chemical agents</p> <p>—Handling or working with toxic chemicals in restricted areas during production operations</p> <p>—Preparing analytical reagents, carrying out colorimetric and photometric techniques, injecting laboratory animals with compounds having toxic, incapacitating or other effects</p> <p>—Recording analytical and biological tests results where subject to above types of exposure</p> <p>—Visually examining chemical agents to determine conditions or detect leaks in storage containers</p> <p>—Transferring chemical agents between containers</p> <p>—Salvaging and disposing of chemical agents</p>	<p>Nov. 1, 1970.</p>

PART II—PAYMENT ON BASIS OF HOURS IN PAY STATUS—Continued

Differential rate (per cent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
4	<p>5. <i>Poisons (toxic chemicals)—low egress hazard.</i> a. Working with or in close proximity to poisons (toxic chemicals other than tear gas or similar irritating substances) in situations for which the nature of the work does not require the individual to be in as direct contact with, or exposure to, the more toxic agents as in the case with the work described under high hazard for this class of hazardous agents.</p> <p>b. Working with or in close proximity to poisons (toxic chemicals other than tear gas or similar irritating substances) in situations for which the nature of the work does not require the individual to be in as direct contact with, or exposure to, the more toxic agents as in the case with the work described under high hazard for this class of hazardous agents and wherein protective devices and/or safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for personal injury</p> <p><i>Example</i> —Handling for shipping, marking, labeling, hauling and storing loaded containers of toxic chemical agents that have been monitored</p>	Nov. 1, 1970. Mar. 13, 1977.
8	<p>6. <i>Micro-organisms—high degree hazard.</i> Working with or in close proximity to micro-organisms which involves potential personal injury such as death, or temporary, partial, or complete loss of faculties or ability to work due to acute, prolonged, or chronic disease. These are work situations wherein the use of safety devices and equipment, medical prophylactic procedures such as vaccines and antiserims and other safety measures do not exist or have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for such personal injury.</p> <p><i>Examples</i> —Direct contact with primary containers of organisms pathogenic for man such as culture flasks, culture test tubes, hypodermic syringes and similar instruments, and biopsy and autopsy material. Operating or maintaining equipment in biological experimentation or production —Cultivating virulent organisms on artificial media, including embryonated hen's eggs and tissue cultures where inoculation or harvesting of living organisms is involved for production of vaccines, toxides, etc., or for sources of material for research investigations such as antigenic analysis and chemical analysis</p>	Nov. 1, 1970.
4	<p>7. <i>Micro-organisms—low degree hazard.</i> a. Working with or in close proximity to micro-organisms in situations for which the nature of the work does not require the individual to be in direct contact with primary containers of organisms pathogenic for man, such as culture flasks, culture test tubes, hypodermic syringes and similar instruments, and biopsy and autopsy material</p> <p>b. Working with or in close proximity to micro-organisms in situations for which the nature of the work does not require the individual to be in direct contact with primary containers of organisms pathogenic for man, such as culture flasks, culture test tubes, hypodermic syringes and similar instruments, and biopsy and autopsy material and wherein the use of safety devices and equipment and other safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for personal injury</p>	Nov. 1, 1970. Mar. 13, 1977.
8	<p>8. <i>Pressure chamber and centrifugal stress.</i> Exposure in pressure chamber which subjects employee to physical stresses or where there is potential danger to participants by reason of equipment failure or reaction to the test conditions; or exposure which subjects an employee to a high degree of centrifugal force which causes an unusual degree of discomfort</p> <p><i>Examples</i> —Participating as a subject in diving research tests which seek to establish limits for safe pressure profiles by working in a pressure chamber simulating diving or, as an observer to the test or as a technician assembling underwater mock-up components for the test, when the observer or technician is exposed to high pressure gas piping systems, gas cylinders, and pumping devices which are susceptible to explosive ruptures —Participating in altitude chamber studies ranging from 5500 to 45,700 meters (18,000 to 150,000 feet) either as subject or as observer exposed to the same conditions as the subject —Participating as subject in centrifuge studies involving elevated G forces above the level of 49 meters per second² (5 G's) whether or not at reduced atmospheric pressure —Participating as a subject in a rotational flight simulator in studies involving continuous rotation in one axis through 360° at rotation rates greater than 15 r.p.m. for periods exceeding three minutes</p>	July 1, 1972.
8	<p>9. <i>Work in fuel storage tanks.</i> When inspecting, cleaning or repairing fuel storage tanks where there is no ready access to an exit, under conditions requiring a breathing apparatus because all or part of the oxygen in the atmosphere has been displaced by toxic vapors or gas, and failure of the breathing apparatus would result in serious injury or death within the time required to leave the tank</p>	July 1, 1972.
	<p>10. <i>Firefighting.</i> Participating or assisting in firefighting operations on the immediate fire scene and in direct exposure to the hazards inherent in containing or extinguishing fires</p>	July 1, 1972.

PART II—PAYMENT ON BASIS OF HOURS IN PAY STATUS—Continued

Differential rate (per-cent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
25	<i>High degree</i> —Fighting forest and range fires on the fireline	
8	<i>Low degree</i> —All other firefighting	
8	11. <i>Experimental landing/recovery equipment tests</i> —Participating in tests of experimental or prototype landing and recovery equipment where personnel are required to serve as test subjects in spacecraft being dropped into the sea or laboratory tanks	July 1, 1972.
8	12. <i>Land impact or pad abort of space vehicle.</i> Actual participation in dearming and safing explosive ordnance, toxic propellant, and high-pressure vessels on vehicles that have land impacted or on vehicles on the launch pad that have reached a point in the countdown where no remote means are available for returning the vehicle to a safe condition	July 1, 1972.
4	13. <i>Mass explosives and/or incendiary material.</i> Working within a controlled danger area in, on, or around wharves, transfer areas, or temporary holding areas in a transshipment facility when explosives are in the process of being shifted to or from a conveyance	July 1, 1972.
	Such an area shall include land and sea areas within which it has been determined that personnel are subject to an unusual degree of exposure or liability to serious injury or death from potential explosive effect A transshipment facility for this purpose is a port or sea terminal established for the marshalling or temporary assembly of explosives prior to shipment where amounts in excess of 113,400 kilograms (250,000 pounds) net explosive weight (NEW) are present on a regular or recurring basis	
4	14. <i>Duty aboard aircraft carrier.</i> Duty aboard an aircraft carrier when exposed to hazards connected with aircraft launch and recovery: <i>Examples</i> —Participating in carrier suitability trials aboard aircraft carriers when work is performed on the flight deck during launch, recovery and refueling operations —Operating or monitoring camera equipment adjacent to flight deck in the area of maximum hazard during landing sequence while conducting photographic surveys aboard aircraft carriers during periods of heavy aircraft operations	July 1, 1972.
8	15. <i>Participating in missile liquid propulsion or solid propulsion situations.</i> Participating in research and development, or preoperational test and evaluation situation involving missile liquid or solid propulsion systems where mechanical, or other equipment malfunction, or accidental combination of certain fuels and/or chemicals, or transient voltage and current buildup on or within the system when the system is in a "go" condition on the test stand, or sled, can result in explosion, fire, premature ignition or firing <i>Examples</i> —Test stand or track tests, when adequate protective devices and/or safety measures either do not exist or have been developed but have not practically eliminated the potential for personal injury, under any of the following conditions: a. Tanks are being pressurized above normal servicing pressure b. Assembly, disassembly, or repair of contaminated plumbing containing inhibited red fuming nitric acid and unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine or other hypergolic fuels is required c. Fueling and defueling —Hoisting hypergolic liquid fueled systems into, or out of, a test stand, where the working area is confined, and external plumbing is present resulting in a situation where the plumbing may be damaged causing a leak —Tests on foreign missiles where technical data is questionable or not available —Manned test firings of small, close support missiles for which safety performance data are not yet available —Removal of a missile, propulsion system or component thereof from a test stand, fixture, or environmental chamber where there is reason to believe that the item may be unusually hazardous due to damage resulting from the test	Mar. 4, 1974.
8	16. <i>Asbestos.</i> Working in an area where airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may expose employees to potential illness or injury and protective devices or safety measures have not practically eliminated the potential for such personal illness or injury	Mar. 9, 1975.
8	17. <i>Working at high altitudes.</i> Performing work at a land-based work site more than 3900 meters (12,795 feet) in altitude, provided the employee is required to commute to the work site on the same day from a substantially lower altitude under circumstances in which the rapid change in altitude may result in acclimation problems	April 2, 1999.

EXHIBIT 1

WINDCHILL CHART IN METRIC UNITS

Wind Speed (KPH)	Local Temperature (°C)										
	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50
Calm	0 C	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50
8	-2	-7	-12	-17	-23	-28	-33	-38	-44	-49	-54
16	-8	-14	-20	-26	-32	-38	-44	-51	-57	-63	-69
24	-11	-18	-25	-32	-38	-45	-51	-58	-65	-72	-78
32	-14	-21	-28	-36	-42	-49	-57	-64	-71	-78	-85
40	-16	-23	-31	-39	-46	-53	-61	-68	-76	-83	-90
48	-17	-24	-33	-41	-48	-56	-63	-72	-78	-86	-94
56	-18	-26	-34	-42	-49	-57	-65	-73	-81	-88	-97
64	-19	-27	-35	-43	-51	-59	-66	-74	-82	-91	-98
72	-19	-28	-36	-43	-52	-59	-67	-76	-83	-91	-99
80	-20	-28	-36	-44	-52	-60	-68	-76	-84	-92	-100
Little danger Considerable danger Very great danger Danger of freezing of exposed flesh For properly clothed persons											

WINDCHILL CHART IN NON-METRIC UNITS

Exhibit 1
WINDCHILL CHART

Wind Speed (MPH)	Local temperature (°F)										
	32	23	14	5	-4	-13	-22	-31	-40	-49	-58
Calm	32	23	14	5	-4	-13	-22	-31	-40	-49	-58
5	29	20	10	1	-9	-18	-28	-37	-47	-56	-65
10	18	7	-4	-15	-26	-37	-48	-59	-70	-81	-92
15	13	-1	-13	-25	-37	-49	-61	-73	-85	-97	-109
20	7	-6	-19	-32	-44	-57	-70	-83	-96	-109	-121
25	3	-10	-24	-37	-50	-64	-77	-90	-104	-117	-130
30	1	-13	-27	-41	-54	-68	-82	-97	-109	-123	-137
35	-1	-15	-29	-43	-57	-71	-85	-99	-113	-127	-142
40	-3	-17	-31	-45	-59	-74	-87	-102	-116	-131	-145
45	-3	-18	-32	-46	-61	-75	-89	-104	-118	-132	-147
50	-4	-18	-33	-47	-62	-76	-91	-105	-120	-134	-148
Little danger			Considerable danger			Very great danger					
For properly clothed persons						Danger from freezing of exposed flesh					

[55 FR 46180, Nov. 1, 1990; 55 FR 52267, Dec. 21, 1990; 55 FR 53608, Dec. 31, 1990; 58 FR 32274, June 9, 1993; 64 FR 15916, Apr. 2, 1999]

Subpart F—Job Grading System

§ 532.601 General.

The Office of Personnel Management shall establish a job grading system in accordance with section 5346 of title 5, United States Code. Appropriate instructions to agencies on the application of the job grading system shall be published by the Office of Personnel Management. Agencies are required to grade all jobs subject to this part in accordance with such instructions.

Subpart G—Job Grading Reviews and Appeals

§ 532.701 General.

A prevailing rate employee may at any time appeal the occupational series, grade, or title to which the employee's job is assigned, but may not appeal under this subpart the standards established for the job, nor other

matters such as the accuracy of the job description, the rate of pay, or the propriety of a wage schedule rate. The filing of a job-grading appeal does not negate any other appeal or grievance rights which may be available under applicable law, rule, regulation, or negotiated agreement.

[51 FR 18561, May 21, 1986]

§ 532.703 Agency review.

(a) Each agency shall establish a system processing an employee's application for review of the correctness of the series, grade or title of the employee's job.

NOTE: Application for review will be hereafter referred to as an "application".

(b) In establishing the system required by this subpart, an agency, as a minimum, shall provide that the following requisites be met.

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(1) The provisions of the system shall be published and the agency's employees shall be informed where a published copy is available for review.

(2) An application shall be in writing and contain the reasons the employee believes the position is erroneously graded.

(3) An application may be filed at any time. However, when the application involves a downgrading or other job-grading action which resulted in a reduction in grade or loss of pay, in order to be entitled to retroactive corrective action, an employee must request a review under the provisions of this subpart within 15 calendar days of the effective date of the change to lower grade.

(4) An employee may select a representative, and the employee and the representative, when the representative is also employed by the same agency, shall be granted a reasonable time in presenting the application and shall be assured freedom from restraint, interference, coercion, or reprisal in presenting the application.

(5) An employee shall promptly furnish such facts as may be requested by the agency.

(6) An application shall be canceled and the employee so notified in the following circumstances:

(i) On receipt of a written request by the employee;

(ii) Failure of the employee to furnish required information or otherwise fail to proceed with the advancement of his application in a timely manner; however, instead of cancellation for failure by the employee to prosecute, the application may be adjudicated by the agency if the information is sufficient for that purpose; or

(iii) On notice that the employee has left the job, except when the employee would be entitled to the retroactive benefits including benefits allowable after the death of an employee appellant.

(7) The application shall be processed and decided promptly. No more than one level of review may be established within an agency before a final decision is issued, and that level of review, when possible, must be above the level of classification authority which classified the position.

(8) When an employee applies for a review of a downgrading or other job-grading action that resulted in a reduction of pay, and the decision of an agency reverses in whole or in part the downgrading or other job-grading action, the effective date of that decision shall be retroactive to the effective date of the action being reviewed when the initial application to the agency was submitted in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section. However, when the agency decision raises the grade or level of the job above its grade or level immediately preceding the downgrading, retroactivity shall apply only to the extent of restoration to the grade or level immediately preceding the downgrading.

(9) The right to a retroactive effective date is preserved when an agency finds that an employee was not notified of the applicable time limit for review and was not otherwise aware of the limit or that circumstances beyond the employee's control prevented filing the application within the prescribed time limit.

(10) The effective date of a change in the series, title or grade of a job shall be specified in the agency decision and, unless otherwise required by this subpart, may not be earlier than the date of the decision. However, in no case may it be later than the beginning of the first pay period which begins after the 60th calendar day from the date the application was filed. However, when the agency decision will result in a downgrading or other job-grading action that will reduce the pay of the incumbent of the job, the effective date may not be set earlier than the date on which the decision can be effected in accordance with procedures required by applicable law and regulation. The retroactive reclassification may be based only on duties and responsibilities existing at the time of downgrading or loss of pay and not on duties and responsibilities later assigned.

(11) When an application has been properly filed and the employee dies before the application has been processed, if a favorable decision would entitle the employee to retroactive corrective action, the application will be

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processed to completion after the employee's death and any appropriate corrective action made by amending the records of the agency.

(12) The decision on an application shall:

- (i) Be based on the record,
- (ii) Be in writing,
- (iii) Inform the employee either in the decision or as an attachment to the decision of the reasons for the decision, including an analysis of the employee's job, i.e., comparing the job with the appropriate standard, and
- (iv) Inform the employee of the right to appeal the decision to the Office of Personnel Management and of the time limits within which the application must be filed.

(c) The agency is responsible for compiling and maintaining a job-grading review file which will constitute the record and which will not contain any document or information which the employee has not been given an opportunity to review.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 18561, May 21, 1986]

§ 532.705 Appeal to the Office of Personnel Management.

(a)(1) An employee may appeal the occupation series, grade or title of the job to the appropriate office of the Office of Personnel Management only (i) after the agency has issued a decision under the system established under § 532.703; and (ii) if the employee files the appeal with the Office of Personnel Management within 15 calendar days after receipt of the decision of the agency.

(2) The Office of Personnel Management may extend this time limit if it is shown that the employee was not notified of the applicable time limit and was not otherwise aware of the limit, or that circumstances beyond the employee's control prevented filing an appeal within the prescribed time limit.

(b) An employee shall make the appeal in writing and shall identify specifically the portions of the decision or job analysis of the agency with which the employee disagrees.

(c) The Office of Personnel Management shall base its decision on the record established in the agency, except that when the Office of Personnel

Management investigates or audits the job it may take the results of the investigation or audit into consideration. In the event the Office of Personnel Management audits the job, the employee's representative may not be present.

(d) The Office of Personnel Management shall notify the employee and the agency in writing of its decision. The effective date of a change in the series, title and grade of a job directed by the Office of Personnel Management shall be specified in the decision of the Office of Personnel Management, computed from the date the employee filed the application with the agency, and determined under § 532.703(b)(10). However, when the decision will result in a downgrading or other job-grading action that will reduce the pay of the incumbent of the job, the effective date may not be set earlier than the date on which the decision can be effected in accordance with procedures required by applicable law and regulation.

(e) The appeal of an employee shall be canceled and the employee so notified in the following circumstances:

(1) On receipt of the employee's written request;

(2) On failure to prosecute, when the employee does not furnish requested information and duly proceed with the advancement of the appeal; however, instead of cancellation for failure to prosecute, an appeal may be adjudicated if the information is sufficient for that purpose. The Office of Personnel Management may reopen a canceled appeal on a showing that circumstances beyond the control of the employee prevented the employee from prosecuting the appeal; or

(3) On notice that the employee has left the job, except when entitled to retroactive benefits, including benefits allowable after the death of an appellant.

(f) The Office of Personnel Management may, at its discretion, reopen and reconsider any job-grading decision made by a regional office when requested by an employee or an agency. This authority may be used under circumstances such as the following:

(1) An employee or an agency presents material facts not previously

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considered by the regional office involved;

(2) There is room for reasonable doubt as to the appropriateness of a regional office decision; or

(3) The potential impact of a regional office decision on similar jobs under other regional offices is sufficiently significant to make central office review of the decision desirable.

(g) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management may, at his or her discretion, reopen and reconsider any previous decision when the party requesting reopening submits written argument or evidence which tends to establish that:

(1) New and material evidence is available that was not readily available when the previous decision was issued;

(2) The previous decision involves an erroneous interpretation of law or regulation or a misapplication of established policy; or

(3) The previous decision is of a precedential nature involving a new or unreviewed policy consideration that may have effects beyond the actual case at hand, or is otherwise of such an exceptional nature as to merit the personal attention of the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

(h) A final decision by the Office of Personnel Management constitutes a certificate which is mandatory and binding on all administrative, certifying, payroll, disbursing, and accounting officials of the Government.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 18561, May 21, 1986]

§ 532.707 Availability of information.

(a) The Office, upon a request which identifies the individual from whose file the information is sought, shall disclose the following information from an appeal file to a member of the public, except when the disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy:

(1) Confirmation of the name of the individual from whose file the information is sought and the names of the other parties concerned;

(2) The status of the appeal;

(3) The results of the appeal (i.e., proper title, pay plan, series, and grade);

(4) The classification requested (i.e., title, pay plan, series, and grade); and

(5) With the consent of the parties concerned, other reasonably identified information from the file.

(b) The Office will disclose to the parties concerned the information contained in an appeal file in proceedings under this part. For the purposes of this section, *the parties concerned* means the Government employee or former Government employee involved in the proceedings, his or her representative designated in writing, and the representative of the agency or the Office involved in the proceeding.

[50 FR 3313, Jan. 24, 1985]

Subpart H—Payment of Unrestricted Rates for Recruitment or Retention Purposes

§ 532.801 Payment of unrestricted rates for recruitment or retention purposes.

(a) When authorized by specific statutory authority providing for exceptions to pay limitations imposed by statute, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) may approve exceptions to the pay limitations if OPM determines that such exceptions are necessary to ensure the recruitment or retention of qualified employees.

(b) Requests for payment of unrestricted rates under this subpart shall be submitted by employing agencies' headquarters to the appropriate lead agency. The lead agency shall coordinate each request with other agencies, as necessary, and submit a consolidated request to OPM. The consolidated request shall include any available supporting wage survey data and a formal recommendation by the lead agency to approve or disapprove the request.

(c) Rates authorized under paragraph (a) of this section shall be equal to the regular or special schedule unrestricted (uncapped) rates and may be authorized for use within all or part of a wage area for a designated occupation or occupational specialization and grade.

(d) In approving rates under this subpart, OPM shall consider the factors specified in § 532.251(b) of this part.

(e) The unrestricted rates authorized under this subpart shall be shown on the appropriate regular or special schedule or as an amendment to the schedule and shall indicate the wage area (or part thereof) and each occupation or occupational specialization and grade for which the rates are authorized. These rates shall be paid by all agencies having such positions in the wage area (or part thereof) specified.

[57 FR 57876, Dec. 8, 1992]

PART 534—PAY UNDER OTHER SYSTEMS

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Student-Employees in Government Hospitals

- Sec.
534.201 General.
534.202 Coverage.
534.203 Maximum stipends.
534.204 Previous authorizations.

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Pay and Performance Awards Under the Senior Executive Service

- 534.401 Definitions and setting individual basic pay.
534.402 Aggregate compensation.
534.403 Performance awards.
534.404 Pay computation for members of the Senior Executive Service.
534.405 Restrictions on premium pay and compensatory time.

Subpart E—Pay for Senior-Level and Scientific and Professional Positions

- 534.501 Coverage.
534.502 Pay range.
534.503 Pay setting.
534.504 Annual adjustment in pay.
534.505 Pay related matters.
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Subpart F—Pay for Administrative Appeals Judge Positions

- 534.601 Coverage.
534.602 Definitions.
534.603 Rates of basic pay.
534.604 Pay administration.
534.605 Conversion.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 1104, 5307, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5372b, 5376, 5384, 5541, and 5550a.

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Student-Employees in Government Hospitals

SOURCE: 44 FR 54693, Sept. 21, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 534.201 General.

Under subchapter V of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code (U.S.C. 5351–5356), agencies may pay stipends and provide certain services to certain student-employees assigned or attached to hospitals, clinics, or medical or dental laboratories operated by agencies. Student-employees covered under the program are excluded from certain provisions of law relating to classification, General Schedule pay, premium pay, leave, and hours of duty. This subpart authorizes the coverage of certain positions under this program and establishes maximum stipends for student-employees in the program.

§ 534.202 Coverage.

In addition to the student-employees specified in 5 U.S.C. 5351(2)(A), the following student-employees are covered under this program, provided they are assigned or attached principally for training purposes to a hospital, clinic, or medical or dental laboratory operated by an agency:

(1) Any student-employee whom an agency finds is properly covered under this program, provided that the student-employee is a registered student at an accredited academic institution and that the assignment or attachment for training purposes to the hospital, clinic, or medical or dental laboratory is a part of a medical or dental training program accredited by an appropriate accrediting body;

(2) Any student-employee whom an agency finds is properly covered under this program, provided that the student-employee, during the period of assignment or attachment to the hospital, clinic, or medical or dental laboratory, will receive experience or training that is required to obtain a certificate or license in a medical or dental field; or

(3) Any student-employee not otherwise covered under this program whom the Office of Personnel Management