

§ 532.317

5 CFR Ch. I (1-1-12 Edition)

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
Munitions Operator		WG-4
Munitions Operator		WG-6
Munitions Operator		WG-8
Munitions Operator		WG-9
Artillery and combat vehicles.	Explosives Operator	WG-9
	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
Diesel Engine Mechanic (limited to data obtained in special industries).	WG-10	
Communications.	Telephone Installer-Repairer	WG-9
	Central Office Repairer	WG-11
	Electronic Test Equipment Repairer.	WG-11
Electronics	Television Station Mechanic	WG-11
	Electronics Mechanic	WG-11
	Industrial Electronic Controls Repairer.	WG-10
	Electronic Test Equipment Repairer.	WG-11
Guided missiles.	Electronic Computer Mechanic ..	WG-11
	Television Station Mechanic	WG-11
	Electronic Computer Mechanic ..	WG-11
Heavy duty equipment.	Guided Missile Mechanical Repairer.	WG-11
	Heavy Mobile Equipment Mechanic.	WG-10
Shipbuilding ...	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
Sighting and fire control.	Fire Control Instrument Repairman.	WG-11
	Electronic Fire Control Systems Repairer.	WG-11
	Electronic Fire Control Systems Repairer.	WG-12
	Electronic Fire Control Systems Repairer.	WG-13
	Electronic Fire Control Systems Repairer.	WG-13
Small arms	Small Arms Repairer	WG-8

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

(b) For nonappropriated fund surveys, a lead agency must obtain prior

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 con-

tinuous 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., 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 55 FR 46180, Nov. 1, 1990; 60 FR 62701, Dec. 7, 1995]