

U.S. Office of Personnel Management  
Office of Merit Systems Oversight and Effectiveness  
Classification Appeals and ELSA Programs



Atlanta Oversight Division  
75 Spring Street, SW., Suite 972  
Atlanta, GA 30303-3109

**Classification Appeal Decision**  
**Under Section 5112 of Title 5, United States Code**

**Appellant:** [appellant's name]

**Agency classification:** Mechanical Engineering Technician  
GS-802-9

**Organization:** Planning and Estimating/Work Control  
Production Group  
Maintenance Department  
Navy Public Works Center  
[city, state]

**OPM decision:** Mechanical Engineering Technician  
GS-802-9

**OPM decision number:** C-0802-09-18

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Kathy W. Day  
Classification Appeals Officer

2/13/98

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Date

As provided in section 511.612 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, this decision constitutes a certificate that is mandatory and binding on all administrative, certifying, payroll, disbursing, and accounting officials of the government. The agency is responsible for reviewing its classification decisions for identical, similar, or related positions to ensure consistency with this decision. There is no right of further appeal. This decision is subject to discretionary review only under conditions and time limits specified in the Introduction to the Position Classification Standards, appendix 4, section G (address provided in appendix 4, section H).

### **Decision sent to:**

[appellant's representative]

[name]

Director, Human Resources Office

Naval Base

[address]

Mr. William Duffy

Chief, Classification Branch

Field Advisory Services Division

Defense Civilian Personnel Management  
Service

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## **Introduction**

On July 8, 1997, the Atlanta Oversight Division, Office of Personnel Management (OPM), accepted an appeal for the position of Mechanical Engineering Technician, GS-802-9, Planning and Estimating/Work Control, Production Group, Maintenance Department, Navy Public Works Center, [city, state]. The appellant is requesting that his position be changed to Mechanical Engineering Technician, GS-802-11.

The appeal has been accepted and processed under section 5112(b) of title 5, United States Code. This is the final administrative decision on the classification of the position subject to discretionary review only under the limited conditions and time outlined in part 511, subpart F, of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations.

## **General issues**

This appellant is part of a group appeal from engineering technicians at the Navy Public Works Center who perform work in various specializations. Information furnished with the group appeal compares the appellants' GS-9 positions with other engineering technician positions at the same location that they believe are performing equivalent duties but are classified at a higher grade. Copies of position descriptions were provided for two Mechanical Engineering Technician, GS-802-11, positions; one Electrical Engineering Technician, GS-802-11, position; and one Electronics Engineering Technician, GS-856-11, position. Although the GS-11 position descriptions are certified by a management official, none have a classification certification or a position description number on the Optional Form 8. A certification by a management official certifies the accuracy of the position description which represents the official record of the duties and responsibilities assigned to a position. However, a classification certification indicates the position description has been placed in its proper class, title and grade in accordance with the OPM classification standards and guidelines by a person delegated classification authority. Since the GS-11 position descriptions lack a classification certification, the duties and responsibilities are not an official record of duties and responsibilities, have not been properly classified, and are neither reviewable nor appealable under the classification appeal process. Additionally, by law, we must classify positions solely by comparing their current duties and responsibilities to OPM standards and guidelines (5 U.S.C. 5106, 5107, and 5112). Since comparison to standards is the exclusive method for classifying positions, we cannot compare the appellants' positions to others as a basis for deciding their appeal.

In reaching our classification decision, we have carefully reviewed all information furnished by the appellant, the appellant's representative, and the agency, including information obtained from telephone interviews with the appellant and his supervisor.

## **Position information**

The appellant is assigned to Position Number 7J180. The appellant, supervisor, and agency have certified to the accuracy of the position description.

The appellant analyzes project requests and determines the scope of the proposal to ensure the needs of the customer are addressed. Based on discussions with the customer and a site visit, as appropriate, the appellant assesses the site and prepares design sketches and drawings, detailed job plans, cost estimates, and material requirements involved in the maintenance, repair, new construction and rehabilitation of real property systems and equipment. The majority of his assignments involve plumbing and pipefitting and heating, ventilation, refrigeration and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, although he does perform some work in other trade areas. Supervision previously had been provided by the Supervisory Production Controller, GS-1152-12, but now is provided by the Acting Supervisory Engineering Technician, GS-802-12, who assigns work identifying major objectives and providing background information and guidance. Unusual problems are discussed by the appellant and the supervisor. The appellant determines the technical requirements of the job plans, construction plans, methods, components/materials, and cost estimates. The supervisor provides minimal technical assistance and completed work is reviewed for quality, timeliness, and adherence with instructions, guidelines, and policy.

### **Standards determination**

Engineering Technician Series, GS-802, June 1969.

### **Series determination**

The agency placed the position in the Engineering Technician Series, GS-802. The appellant does not contest the occupational series nor the title of his position.

The GS-802 series includes technical positions that require primarily application of a practical knowledge of (a) the methods and techniques of engineering or architecture; and (b) the construction, application, properties, operation, and limitations of engineering systems, processes, structures, machinery, devices, and materials. The positions do not require professional knowledges and abilities for full performance and, therefore, do not require training equivalent in type and scope to that represented by the completion of a professional curriculum leading to a bachelor's degree in engineering or architecture. The appellant's position is properly placed in the GS-802 series.

### **Title determination**

The title Mechanical Engineering Technician applies to positions that involve work concerned with systems, plants, machines, equipment, and instruments for the generation, transmission, measurement or utilization of heat or mechanical power. Included are steam and internal combustion powerplants, automotive and ordnance equipment and components, heating and air conditioning, piping, machine tools, and instruments and controls. Since the work involves preparation of project specifications for real property systems including all types of refrigeration and air conditioning systems comprised of components such as compressors, condensers, pumps, receivers, valves, coils, pipes, tubing gauges, fans, thermostats, filters, solenoids, duct work, electric and pneumatic controls along with natural gas and petroleum products and deals with equipment components and controls involving pumps,

sprinkler systems, drain lines, boilers, and controls all of which are covered by the mechanical specialization, the position is properly titled Mechanical Engineering Technician.

### **Grade determination**

The grading criteria in the GS-802 standard is written in the narrative format. Grade levels are discussed in terms of two factors: (1) Nature of Assignment, and (2) Level of Responsibility. The position is evaluated as follows:

#### *Nature of Assignment*

This factor considers the scope and difficulty of the project and the skills and knowledge required to complete the assignment.

At the GS-9 level, engineering technicians typically perform a variety of work relating to an area of specialization that requires the application of a considerable number of different basic but established methods, procedures, and techniques. Assignments usually involve independent responsibility for planning and conduct of a block of work which is a complete conventional project of relatively limited scope, or a portion of a larger and more diverse project. Assignments require study, analysis, and consideration of several possible courses of action, techniques, general layouts, or designs, and selection of the most appropriate. This generally requires consideration of numerous precedents and some adaptation of previous plans or techniques. Often changes or deviations must be made during the progress of an assignment to incorporate additional factors requested after commencement of the project or to adjust to findings and conclusions which could not be predicted accurately in the original plans. The GS-9 assignments typically require coordination of several parts, each requiring independent analysis and solution. When phases or details of the project are performed by other groups or personnel outside the organizational unit, the technician reviews, analyzes, and integrates their work. In addition, assignments at this level require a good understanding of the effect that recommendations made or other results of the assignment may have on an item, system, or process and its end-use application.

Discussions with the employee and the supervisor indicate that the supervisor assigns the jobs based upon the discipline involved, the skills of the employee, and the workload priorities of the unit. Once given a project, the appellant meets with the customer to analyze the project request and assess the circumstances. He prepares preliminary field studies and concept drawings; recommends systems and materials and construction methods; prepares preliminary cost estimates; and resolves problems pertaining to design, installations and operation of the systems, equipment, etc. He prepares an estimate of the project costs, including labor and materials. Once the customer approves the project, the appellant develops a job plan encompassing a complete description of work, specifications, and milestones; requisitions materials; sequences the phases of the project; and plans quality assurance inspections and removal of waste and site cleanup. The project is then given to the shops, and the appellant is responsible for overseeing the project and resolving problems that may arise. He works

with the shops, contractors, vendors and the customers to see that the project is appropriately completed. The appellant has been assigned diverse projects such as:

- ▶ The revamping of the heating and air conditioning equipment in building NH-95 which was a warehouse being converted into suitable office space. During the project, the appellant worked closely with the agency Engineering Department and served as the project manager for the work being accomplished. The appellant worked out the specifications for mixing boxes for the heating and air conditioning. This involved placing dampers in the system, ductwork, and control devices to ensure the proper operation of the system. He prepared a cost estimate, identified equipment needs, located sources of appropriate material, submitted recommendations for materials, worked out the pricing, drafted an in-depth job plan that included pricing and a job plan for the shops, ordered materials, developed installation instructions, and conducted quality assurance of the project at various stages through completion.
  
- ▶ The removal of five brick ovens from building V28. This project was made more complex because the appellant had to deal with hazardous material (asbestos) in the removal of the ovens. Additionally, he had to secure/remove electrical, water, steam, natural gas, nitrogen, and compressed air service from the location. Drawings were prepared to illustrate the site, and the appellant formulated a cost estimate, generated a comprehensive work plan sequencing the work activities to be accomplished, and ensured the asbestos removal was carried out in accordance with appropriate disposal practices.

As a result of his experience, the appellant is able to apply sound engineering practices to accomplish the work. Although modifications are necessary, these are not highly unique or unusual. The appellant does not routinely have to develop extensive new or extremely complex procedures. Navy instructions, manufacturers' specifications and directives, along with national and local codes for different disciplines, engineering drawings, sketches and files of similar projects are available in many situations. In those situations necessitating changes in design, precedents are usually available and applicable, and the appellant is able to choose an appropriate means of accomplishing the work from these existing bodies of knowledge.

The appellant is given his assignments and the time frame for completing them by the supervisor. Once a project is assigned, the appellant is essentially on his own and does not receive assistance from the supervisor in coming up with the completed assignment or in meeting with customers, vendors, or shop personnel involved in the project. In the event technical assistance is required, he consults with an engineer. The appellant investigates the job site, consults with the customer, and ultimately provides a work plan, a cost estimate, and requisitions material. Once approved by the customer, the work is assigned to the appropriate work center, and the appellant is responsible for providing quality assurance on the project to the workers onsite and meeting with the customer to resolve any job-related problems or concerns. Guidelines generally available to the appellant include PWC and NAVFAC instructions and design manuals, Engineering Handbook, Architectural Graphic Standards, RS Mean cost estimating, technical directives, procedures, engineering drawings, sketches,

specifications, manufacturer's literature, and precedents, along with the appropriate codes and standards for the different trades concerning environmental issues such as asbestos and lead paint removal. The estimates prepared by the appellant are based on historical data from other jobs when available (these files may be available from the Base Civil Engineer, the Engineering Division, or the customer), and he may use estimations based on Engineer Performance Standards (EPS) and the Estimator system. The EPS is used to assist in estimating jobs by identifying tasks and man-hours, materials, and other cost factors. All projects require the use and application of established engineering principles, methods, and techniques and must conform to any applicable codes. These assignments are comparable to the GS-9 level.

At the GS-11 level, engineering technicians perform work of broad scope and complexity that requires application of (1) demonstrated ability to interpret, select, adapt, and apply many guidelines, precedents, and engineering principles and practices related to the area of specialization; and (2) some knowledge of related scientific and engineering fields. GS-11 technicians plan and accomplish complete projects or studies of a conventional nature requiring independent adaptation of a general fund of background data and information, and interpretation and use of precedents. They are typically confronted with a variety of complex problems in which considerable judgment is needed to make sound engineering compromises and decisions. Other related interests must often be considered, entailing frequent coordination with personnel in the fields concerned. There is a continuing requirement for contact work. Initiative, resourcefulness, and sound judgment are needed in planning and coordinating phases of assignments and in selecting which of several sound alternatives is to be used in arriving at acceptable engineering compromises. Ingenuity and creative thinking are required in devising ways of accomplishing objectives, and in adapting existing equipment or current techniques to new uses.

By comparison, technicians at lower levels receive assignments which are usually segments or phases of the type independently carried out at grade GS-11 or which involve less complex systems and facilities requiring design adaptation. GS-9 technicians apply standard engineering methods and techniques whereas GS-11 technicians are typically required to be creative in devising ways to accomplish the work. Assignments typically found at the GS-11 level include: (1) Develops cost estimates for competitive bidding for a variety of multiple-use construction projects. Determines (a) construction operations and methods involved and the time required to complete each phase or feature, (b) various types and capacities of construction equipment required and cost of operation and maintenance, (c) material types and quantities, and (d) overhead, tax, and other costs; or, (2) Prepares designs and specifications for various utility systems such as heating, plumbing, air conditioning, ventilating, pumping, gas supply, and pneumatic control systems. Assignments characteristically involve utility systems for office buildings, pumping stations, and flood control facilities, where the complexity or nonconventional nature of the buildings and facilities entails design problems requiring considerable adaptation of precedents or design of features for which precedents are not directly applicable. Performs technical review of contractor-prepared designs and specifications for such systems.

The appellant does not meet the GS-11 level. Larger and more complex projects generally go to the Engineering Division. The appellant's assignments deal primarily with the mechanical aspects of conventional construction projects, design features, drawings and contract specifications for portions or complete buildings or facilities. While the buildings being worked on are typically older, there are established national, local, industrial, and manufacturer codes, specifications, and engineering principles which the appellant can use. In addition, in some cases, there are files of previous work available which he can reference in order to help him accomplish his portions of the projects. The appellant does not generally deal with a variety of multiple-use construction projects, and does not develop new procedures/systems as is envisioned at this level.

GS-10 level assignments are not specifically described in the standard. The appellant's assignments do not in any way regularly exceed those described at the GS-9 level. Therefore, his assignments cannot properly be classified at the GS-10 level.

GS-9 is assigned for Nature of Assignment.

#### *Level of Responsibility*

This factor considers the nature and purpose of person-to-person work relationships, and the supervision received in terms of intensity of review of work and of guidance received during the course of the work cycle.

At the GS-9 level, the supervisor provides information on any related work being performed and furnishes general instruction as to the scope of objectives, time limitations, priorities, and similar aspects. The supervisor is available for consultation and advice where significant deviations from standard engineering practices must be made. The supervisor observes the work for progress and for coordination with work performed by other employees or other sections and for adherence to completion and cost schedules. Standard methods employed are seldom reviewed, but review is made for adequacy and for conformance with established policies, precedents and sound engineering concepts and usage. Personal work contacts typically are more frequent and demanding and are primarily to resolve mutual problems and coordinate the work with that of personnel in related activities. Some contacts are made with using agencies for whom work is done, and with contractors and architecture-engineer firms. The contacts are made to clear up doubtful points, to advise as to discrepancies found in meeting contract terms, to consider recommendations for acceptable substitutes, and to promote adherence to agency standards and concepts of good engineering.

Comparable to the GS-9 level, the appellant operates in an independent manner with very little "in process" supervision. However, technical advice and guidance are readily available. Unusual or controversial problems or policy questions arising in the course of a project may be discussed with the supervisor, but technical supervisory assistance is infrequently sought or required. The appellant has regular contact with other engineering technicians, engineers, requesting officials, and contractors. These contacts are to gather information, to define the scope of the requested work, to clarify policy issues, etc.



At the GS-11 level, technicians have considerable freedom in planning work and carrying out assignments. The supervisor makes assignments in terms of the major objectives, providing background information and advice on specific unusual problems which are anticipated or on matters requiring coordination with other groups. Unusual or controversial problems, or policy questions arising in the course of a project, may be discussed with the supervisor, but technical supervisory assistance is infrequently sought or required. The supervisor is usually informally advised regarding progress but there is little review during progress of typical assignments. Completed work in the form of recommendations, plans, designs, reports, or correspondence is reviewed for general adequacy, conformity to purpose of the assignment, and sound engineering judgment. Contacts in the course of his work are with the same groups of individuals at lower grade levels and the purpose of the contacts is similar. Because of the increased scope of GS-11 assignments, these contacts tend to become more extensive than at lower levels. Contacts with contractors and other personnel regarding complex engineering and administrative problems are carried out without close supervision. However, the technician generally discusses with the supervisor the approach to be taken.

Although the appellant works independently under general supervision, the intent of the GS-11 level is not met. He may recommend a course of action, but the appellant seeks technical advice on unusual problems and policy issues. The GS-11 level of responsibility assumes that the employee is performing assignments equivalent to the GS-11 level and would, therefore, have responsibility for adapting a general font of knowledge and interpreting precedents to handle complex assignments requiring the exercise of considerable judgment. In comparison, the appellant applies conventional engineering practices and a knowledge of the codes, specifications, and regulations to his projects. He exercises some judgment in determining the applicability of the specifications, codes, and engineering principles to the specific project, but consults with his supervisor on difficult problems or situations. This level of responsibility does not meet the intent of the GS-11 level.

The GS-10 level is not specifically described in the standard. To be appropriately classified at the GS-10 level, the technician's Level of Responsibility would have to regularly and clearly exceed the level described at grade GS-9. The appellant's position does not regularly require him to perform at a level that exceeds the GS-9 level.

GS-9 is assigned for Level of Responsibility.

### *Summary*

Both factors are evaluated at the GS-9 level.

### **Decision**

This position is properly classified as Mechanical Engineering Technician, GS-802-9.