



Koff & Associates
A Gallagher Company

June 2022

Classification Study Final Report

Orange County Sanitation District

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Koff & Associates
A Gallagher Company

June 3, 2022

Celia Chandler
Director of Human Resources
Orange County Sanitation District
10844 Ellis Avenue
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Dear Ms. Chandler:

Koff & Associates is pleased to present the final classification and compensation report for the study of all positions in the Orange County Sanitation District. Volume I documents the classification study process and provides recommendations for the classification plan and class specifications. Volume II, to be sent under separate cover, documents the market compensation survey and findings.

This first volume incorporates a summary of the study's multi-step process, which included results of written Position Description Questionnaires, interviews with employees and management, and development of draft class descriptions.

We would like to thank you for your assistance and cooperation without which this study could not have been brought to its successful completion.

We will be glad to answer any questions or clarify any points as you are implementing the findings and recommendations. It was a pleasure working with you and we look forward to future opportunities to provide you with professional assistance.

Very truly yours,
Koff & Associates

Katie Kaneko
Managing Director



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

In June 2021, the Orange County Sanitation District (“OC San”) contracted with Koff & Associates (K&A) to conduct a classification and total compensation study for all of OC San’s classifications. All classification and compensation findings are presented in Volumes I and II of this report.

This classification review process was precipitated by the Board of Directors and management to:

- Ensure employees are recognized for the level and scope of work performed and that they are paid on a fair and competitive basis that allows OC San to recruit and retain a high-quality staff; and
- Ensure that class descriptions reflect current programs, responsibilities, and technology.

CLASSIFICATION STUDY GOALS

The goals and objectives of the classification portion of the study were to:

- Obtain detailed information regarding each position through a variety of techniques, including written Position Description Questionnaires (PDQs) and interviews with employees and management;
- Prepare an updated classification plan, including recommended class descriptions, that recognizes the scope and level of the various classes and positions, and is perceived equitable by management and employees alike;
- Provide class descriptions and other documentation that includes information required for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and appropriate qualifications, including knowledge, skills, and other requirements that are job-related and meet other legal guidelines; and
- Provide sufficient documentation to allow OC San to maintain the classification system on a regular basis.

CLASSIFICATION STUDY PROCESS

The classification study procedures were as follows:

- An initial meeting was held with OC San management to clarify study scope, objectives, processes, and deliverables.
- Orientation meetings were held to which employees were invited, to meet consultant staff involved with the project, clarify study objectives and procedures, answer questions, and distribute the PDQs.



- After the PDQs were completed by employees and reviewed by management and consultant staff, interviews were conducted with employees and management.
- Following the analysis of the classification information gathered, draft class concepts and class descriptions were developed for management and employee review.
- After resolution of issues, wherever possible, including additional contacts with employees and management to gain details and clarification, appropriate modifications were made to the draft descriptions and this final report was prepared.

CLASSIFICATION CONCEPTS

Positions vs. Classifications

“Position” and “Classification” are two terms that are often used interchangeably but have very different meanings. As used in this report:

- A position is an assigned group of duties and responsibilities performed by one person. A position can be full-time, part-time, regular or temporary, filled or vacant. Often the word “job” is used in place of the word “position.”
- A classification or class may contain only one position or may consist of multiple positions. When you have several positions assigned to one class, it means that the same title is appropriate for each position; that the scope, level, duties, and responsibilities of each position assigned to the class are sufficiently similar (but not identical) that the same core knowledge, skills, abilities, and other requirements are appropriate for all positions, and that the same salary range is equitable for all positions in the class.

The description of a position often appears as a working desk manual, going into detail regarding work process steps, while a class description emphasizes the general scope and level of responsibilities, plus the knowledge, skills, abilities, and other requirements for successful performance.

When positions are classified, the focus is on assigned job duties and the job-related requirements for successful performance, not on individual employee capabilities or amount of work performed. Positions are thus evaluated and classified on the basis of such factors as knowledge, skills, and abilities required to perform the work, the complexity of the work, the authority delegated to make decisions and take action, the responsibility for the work of others and/or for budget expenditures, contacts with others (both inside and outside of the organization), and the impact of the position on the organization and working conditions.

The Relationship Between Classification and Compensation

Classification and the description of the work and the requirements to perform the work are separate and distinct from determining the worth of that work in the labor market and to the organization. While recommending the appropriate compensation for the work of a class



depends upon an understanding of what that work is and what it requires (as noted above), compensation levels are often influenced by two factors:

- The external labor market; and
- Internal relationships within the organization.

Compensation findings for OC San are covered in Volume II of this report.

The Purpose of Having a Classification Plan

A position classification plan provides an appropriate basis for making a variety of human resources decisions such as the:

- Development of job-related recruitment and selection procedures;
- Clear and objective appraisal of employee performance;
- Development of training plans and succession planning;
- Design of an equitable and competitive salary structure;
- Organizational development and the management of change; and
- Provision of an equitable basis for discipline and other employee actions.

In addition to providing this basis for various human resources management and process decisions, a position classification plan can also effectively support systems of administrative and fiscal control. Grouping of positions into an orderly classification system supports planning, budget analysis and preparation, and various other administrative functions.

Within a position classification plan, job classifications can either be broad (containing a number of positions) or narrow (emphasizing individual job characteristics). Broad job classifications are indicated when:

- Employees can be hired with a broad spectrum of knowledge, skill, and/or academic preparation and can readily learn the details of OC San, the department, and the position on-the-job; or
- There is a need for flexibility of the assignment within a department or an organization due to changing programs, technologies, or workload.

Individualized job classifications are indicated when:

- There is an immediate need to recruit for specialty knowledge and skills;
- There is a minimum of time or capability for on-the-job training; or
- There is an organizational need to provide for specific job recognition and to highlight the differences between jobs.

Most classification plans are a combination of these two sets of factors and we have chosen the middle ground in this study as being most practicable in OC San's changing environment and service delivery expectations.



Classification Descriptions

In developing the new and revised classification descriptions for all positions, the basic concepts outlined in the previous pages were utilized. The recommended class descriptions were provided directly to OC San separate from this report.

As mentioned earlier, the class descriptions are based upon the information from the written PDQs completed by each employee, the individual job audit interviews (if required), and from information provided by employees and managers during the review processes. These descriptions provide:

- A written summary documenting the work performed and/or proposed by the incumbents of these classifications;
- Distinctions among the classes; and
- Documentation of requirements and qualifications to assist in the recruitment and selection process.

Just as there is a difference between a position and a class, there is also a difference between a position description and a class description. A position description, often known as a “desk manual”, generally lists each duty an employee performs and may also have information about how to perform that duty. A class description normally reflects several positions and is a summary document that does not list each duty performed by every employee. The class description, which is intended to be broader, more general and informational, is intended to indicate the general scope and level of responsibility and requirements of the class, not detail-specific position responsibilities.

The sections of each class description are as follows:

Title: This should be brief and descriptive of the class and consistent with other titles in the classification plan and the occupational area.

- The title of a classification is normally used for organization, classification, and compensation purposes within OC San. Often working titles are used within a department to differentiate an individual. All positions have a similar level of scope and responsibility; however, the working titles may give assurance to a member of the public that they are dealing with an appropriate individual. Working titles should be authorized by Human Resources to ensure consistency within OC San and across departmental lines.

Definition: This provides a capsule description of the job and should give an indication of the type of supervision received, the scope and level of the work, and any unusual or unique factors. The phrase “performs duties as assigned” is not meant to unfairly expand the scope of the work performed, but to acknowledge that jobs change and that not all duties are included in the class specification.

Supervision Received and Exercised: This section specifies which class or classes provide supervision to the class being described and the type and level of work direction or supervision provided to this class. The section also specifies what type and level of work direction or



supervision the class provides to other classes. This assists the reader in defining where the class “fits” in the organization and alludes to possible career advancement opportunities.

Class Characteristics: This can be considered the “editorial” section of the specification, slightly expanding the Definition, clarifying the most important aspects of the class, and distinguishing this class from the next higher-level in a class series or from a similar class in a different occupational series.

Examples of Essential Job Functions: This section provides a list of the major and typical duties, intended to define the scope and level of the class and to support the Qualifications, including Knowledge and Abilities required. This list is meant to be illustrative only. It should be emphasized that the description is a summary document, and that duties change depending upon program requirements, technology, and organizational needs.

Qualifications: This element of the description has several sections:

- A listing of the job-related knowledge and abilities required to successfully perform the work. They must be related to the duties and responsibilities of the work and capable of being validated under the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission’s Uniform Guidelines on Selection Procedures. Knowledge (intellectual comprehension) and Abilities (acquired proficiency) should be sufficiently detailed to provide the basis for selection of qualified employees.
- A listing of educational and experience requirements (i.e., employment standards) that outline minimum and alternative ways of gaining the knowledge and abilities required for entrance into the selection process. These elements are used as the basic screening technique for job applicants.
- Licenses and/or certifications identify those specifically required to perform the work. These certifications are often required by an agency higher than OC San (i.e., the State), and can therefore be appropriately included as requirements.

Disaster Service Worker: This section is included in all of the classification descriptions and applies to all positions at OC San. All OC San employees are designated Disaster Service Workers through state law (California Government Code Section 3100-3109).

Physical Demands: This section identifies the basic physical abilities required for performance of the work. These are not presented in great detail (although they are more specifically covered for documentation purposes in the PDQs) but are designed to indicate the type of pre-employment physical examination (lifting requirements and other unusual characteristics are included, such as “finger dexterity needed to access, enter, and retrieve data using a computer keyboard”) and to provide an initial basis for determining reasonable accommodation for ADA purposes.

Environmental Elements: These can describe certain outside influences and circumstances under which a job is performed; they give employees or job applicants an idea of certain risks involved in the job and what type of protective gear may be necessary to perform the job. Examples are



loud noise levels, cold and/or hot temperatures, vibration, confining workspace, chemicals, mechanical and/or electrical hazards, and other job conditions.

Other Requirements: These can describe certain conditions and circumstances under which a job is performed; they give employees or job applicants an idea of certain requirements involved in the job. Examples are working extended hours or required to be on standby or respond via phone or in-person when called back to work.

Fair Labor Standards Act

One of the major components of the job analysis and classification review is the determination of each classification's appropriate Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) status, i.e., exempt vs. non-exempt from the FLSA overtime rules and regulations.

As we review position description questionnaires and notes from the interviews, we analyze each classification's essential functions to determine FLSA status. There are three levels for the determination of the appropriate FLSA status that are utilized and on which we base our recommendations. Below are the steps used for the determination of Exempt FLSA status.

Salary Basis Test: The incumbents in a classification are paid at least \$684 per week (\$35,568 per year), not subject to reduction due to variations in quantity/quality of work performed.

Exemption Applicability: The incumbents in a classification perform any of the following types of jobs:

- **Executive:** Employee whose primary duty is to manage the business or a recognized department/entity and who customarily directs the work of two or more employees. This also includes individuals who hire, fire, or make recommendations that carry particular weight regarding employment status. Examples: executive, director, owner, manager, supervisor.
- **Administrative:** Employee whose primary activities are performing office work or non-manual work on matters of significance relating to the management or business operations of the firm or its customers and which require the exercise of discretion and independent judgment. Examples: coordinator, administrator, analyst, accountant.
- **Professional:** Employee who primarily performs work requiring advanced knowledge/education and which includes consistent exercise of discretion and independent judgment. The advanced knowledge must be in a field of science or learning acquired in a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction. Examples: attorney, physician, statistician, architect, biologist, pharmacist, engineer, teacher.
- **Computer professional:** Employee who primarily performs work as a computer systems analyst, programmer, software engineer or similarly skilled work in the computer field performing a) application of systems analysis techniques and procedures, including consulting with users to determine hardware, software, or system functional specifications; b) design, development, documentation, analysis, creation, testing, or



modification of computer systems or programs, including prototypes, based on and related to user or system design specification; or c) design, documentation, testing, creation or modification of computer programs based on and related to user or system design specifications; or a combination of the duties described above, the performance of which requires the same level of skills. Examples: systems analyst, database analyst, network architect, software engineer, programmer.

Job Analysis: A thorough job analysis of the job duties must be performed to determine exempt status. An exempt position must pass both the salary basis and duties tests. The job analysis should include:

- Review of the minimum qualifications established for the job;
- Review of prior class descriptions, questionnaires, and related documentation;
- Confirmation of duty accuracy with management; and
- Review and analysis of workflow, organizational relationships, policies, and other available organizational data.

Non-exempt classifications work within detailed and well-defined sets of rules and regulations, policies, procedures, and practices that must be followed when making decisions. Although the knowledge base required to perform the work may be significant, the framework within which incumbents work is fairly restrictive and finite. (Please note that FLSA does not allow for the consideration of workload and scheduling when it comes to exemption status).

Finally, often times a classification performs both non-exempt and exempt duties, so we analyze time spent on each type of duties. If a classification performs mostly non-exempt duties (i.e. more than 50% of his or her time), then the classification would be considered non-exempt.

CLASSIFICATION FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Classification Structure and Allocation Factors

The proposed classification plan provides OC San with a systematic classification structure based on the interrelationship between duties performed, the nature and level of responsibilities, and other work-related requirements of the jobs.

A classification plan is not a stable, unchanging entity. Classification plans may be updated and revised by conducting classification studies that are organizational wide (review of the all classifications and positions) or position-specific. The methodology used for both types of studies is the same, as outlined above.

For either type of study, when identifying appropriate placement of new and/or realigned positions within the classification structure, there are general allocation factors to consider. By analyzing these factors, OC San will be able to change and grow the organization while maintaining the classification plan.



1. Type and Level of Knowledge and Skill Required

This factor defines the level of job knowledge and skill, including those attained by formal education, technical training, on-the job experience, and required certification or professional registration. The varying levels are as follows:

A. The entry-level into any occupational field

This entry-level knowledge may be attained by obtaining a high school diploma, completing specific technical course work, or obtaining a four-year or advanced college or university degree. Little to no experience is required.

B. The experienced or journey-level (fully competent-level) in any occupational field

This knowledge and skill level recognizes a class that is expected to perform the day-to-day functions of the work independently, but with guidelines (written or oral) and supervisory assistance available. This level of knowledge is sufficient to provide on-the-job instruction to a fellow employee or an assistant when functioning in a lead capacity. Certifications may be required for demonstrating possession of the required knowledge and skills.

C. The advanced level in any occupational field

This knowledge and skill level is applied in situations where an employee is required to perform or deal with virtually any job situation that may be encountered. Guidelines may be limited and creative problem solving may be involved. Supervisory knowledge and skills are considered in a separate factor and should not influence any assessment of this factor.

2. Supervisory/Management Responsibility

This factor defines the staff and/or program management responsibility, including short- and long-range planning, budget development and administration, resource allocation, policy and procedure development, and supervision and direction of staff.

A. No ongoing direction of staff

The employee is responsible for the performance of his or her own work and may provide side-by-side instruction to a co-worker.

B. Lead direction of staff or program coordination

The employee plans, assigns, directs, and reviews the work of staff performing similar work to that performed by the employee on a day-to-day basis. Training in work procedures is normally involved. If staff direction is not involved, the employee must have responsibility for independently coordinating one or more programs or projects on a regular basis.



C. Full first-line supervisor

The employee performs the supervisory duties listed above, and, in addition, makes effective recommendation and/or carries out selection, performance evaluation, and disciplinary procedures. If staff supervision is not involved, the employee must have programmatic responsibility, including development and implementing goals, objectives, policies and procedures, and budget development and administration.

D. Manager

The employee is considered management, often supervising through subordinate levels of supervision. In addition to the responsibilities outlined above, responsibilities include allocating staff and budget resources among competing demands and performing significant program and service delivery planning and evaluation. This level normally reports to a Director.

E. Director

The employee plans, organizes, manages, and provides administrative direction and oversight for all functions and activities of the assigned department, through subordinate levels of management and supervision. In addition, to the responsibilities outlined above, responsibility includes providing highly responsible and complex management assistance to the Assistant General Manager and/or the General Manager in coordinating and directing District-wide departmental activities and operations; and assisting the Assistant General Manager and/or General Manager in executing the long-term vision for OC San in collaboration with the Board of Directors (Board) and other directors and/or managers.

F. Executive Management

The employees assist and/or have total administrative responsibility for OC San and report to the General Manager and/or Board of Directors.

3. Supervision Received

A. Direct Supervision

Direct supervision is usually received by entry-level employees and trainees, i.e., employees who are new to the organization and/or position they are filling. Initially under close supervision, incumbents learn to apply concepts and work procedures and methods in assigned area of responsibility to resolve problems of moderate scope and complexity. Work is usually supervised while in progress and fits an established structure or pattern. Exceptions or changes in procedures are explained in detail as they arise. As experience is gained, assignments become more varied and are performed with greater independence.

B. General Supervision

General supervision is usually received by the experienced and journey-level employees, i.e., employees who have been in a position for a period of time and have had the



opportunity to be trained and learn most, if not all, duties and responsibilities of the assigned classification. Incumbents are cross-trained to perform the full range of technical work in all of the areas of assignment.

At the experienced-level, positions exercise some independent discretion and judgment in selecting and applying work procedures and methods. Assignments and objectives are set for the employee and established work methods are followed. Incumbents have some flexibility in the selection of steps and timing of work processes.

Journey-level positions receive only occasional instruction or assistance as new or unusual situations arise and are fully aware of the operating procedures and policies of assigned projects, programs, and team(s). Assignments are given with general guidelines and incumbents are responsible for establishing objectives, timelines, and methods to deliver work products. Work is typically reviewed upon completion for soundness, appropriateness, and conformity to policy and requirements, and the methodology used in arriving at the end results are not reviewed in detail.

C. General Direction

General direction is usually received by senior level or management positions. Work assignments are typically given as broad, conceptual ideas and directives and incumbents are accountable for overall results and responsible for developing guidelines, action plans, and methods to produce deliverables on time and within budget.

D. Administrative and Executive Direction

Administrative direction is usually received by executive management classifications. The incumbent is accountable for accomplishing OC San-wide planning and operational goals and objectives within legal and general policy and regulatory guidelines. The incumbent is responsible for the efficient and economical performance of the organization's operations.

4. Problem Solving

This factor involves analyzing, evaluating, reasoning, and creative thinking requirements. In a work environment, not only the breadth and variety of problems are considered, but also guidelines, such as supervision, policies, procedures, laws, regulations, and standards available to the employee.

A. Structured problem solving

Employees learn to apply concepts and work procedures and methods in assigned area of responsibility and to resolve problems and issues that are specific, less complex, and/or repetitive. Exceptions or changes in procedures are explained in detail as they arise.

B. Independent, guided problem solving

Work situations require making independent decisions among a variety of alternatives; however, policies, procedures, standards, and regulations and/or management are available to guide the employee towards problem resolution.



C. Application of discriminating choices

Work situations require independent judgment and decision-making authority when identifying, evaluating, adapting, and applying appropriate concepts, guidelines, references, laws, regulations, policies, and procedures to resolve diverse and complex problems and issues.

D. Creative, evaluative, or critical thinking

The work involves a high-level of problem-solving requiring analysis of unique issues or increasingly complex problems without precedent and/or structure and formulating, presenting, and implementing strategies and recommendations for resolution.

5. Authority for Making Decisions and Taking Action

This factor describes the degree to which employees have the freedom to take action within their job. The variety and frequency of action and decisions, the availability of policies, procedures, laws, and supervisory or managerial guidance, and the consequence or impact of such decisions are considered within this factor.

A. Direct, limited work responsibility

The employee is responsible for the successful performance of his or her own work with little latitude for discretion or decision-making. Work is usually supervised while in progress and fits an established structure or pattern. Direct supervision is readily available.

B. Decision-making within guidelines

The employee is responsible for the successful performance of their own work, but able to prioritize and determine methods of work performance within general guidelines. Supervision is available, although the employee is expected to perform independently on a day-to-day basis. Emergency or unusual situations may occur, but are handled within procedures and rules. Impact of decisions is normally limited to the work unit, project, or program to which assigned.

C. Independent action with focus on work achieved

The employee receives assignments in terms of long-term objectives, rather than day-to-day or weekly timeframes. Broad policies and procedures are provided, but the employee has latitude for choosing techniques and deploying staff and material resources. Impact of decisions may have significant program or OC San-wide service delivery and/or budgetary impact.

D. Decisions made within general policy or appointed official guidance

The employee is subject only to the policy guidance of elected officials and/or broad regulatory or legal constraints. The ultimate authority for achieving the goals and objectives of OC San is with this employee.



6. Interaction with Others

This factor includes the nature and purpose of contacts with others, from simple exchanges of factual information to the negotiation of difficult issues. It also considers with whom the contacts are made, from co-workers and the public to elected or appointed public officials.

A. Exchange of factual information

The employee is expected to use ordinary business courtesy to exchange factual information with co-workers and the public. Strained situations may occasionally occur, but the responsibilities are normally not confrontational.

B. Interpretation and explanation of policies and procedures

The employee is required to interpret policies and procedures, apply and explain them, and influence the public or others to abide by them. Problems may need to be defined and clarified and individuals contacted may be upset or unreasonable. Contacts may also be made with individuals at all levels throughout OC San.

C. Influencing individuals or groups

The employee is required to interpret laws, policies, and procedures to individuals who may be confrontational or to deal with members of professional, business, community, or other groups or regulatory agencies as a representative of OC San.

D. Negotiation with organizations from a position of authority

The employee often deals with the Board of Directors, elected officials, government agencies, and other outside agencies, and the public to advance and represent the priorities and interests of OC San, provide policy direction, and/or negotiate solutions to difficult problems.

7. Working Conditions/Physical Demands

This factor includes specific physical, situational, and other factors that influence the employee's working situation.

A. Normal office or similar setting

The work is performed in a normal office or similar setting during regular office hours (occasional overtime may be required but compensated for). Responsibilities include meeting standard deadlines, using office and related equipment, lifting materials weighing up to 25 pounds, and communicating with others in a generally non-stressful manner.

B. Varied working conditions with some physical or emotional demands

The work is normally performed indoors, but may have some exposure to noise, heat, weather, or other uncomfortable conditions. Stand-by, call back, or regular overtime may be required. The employee may have to meet frequent deadlines, work extended hours,



and maintain attention to detail at a computer or other machinery, deal with difficult people, or regularly perform moderate physical activity.

C. Difficult working conditions and/or physical demands

The work has distinct and regular difficult demands. Shift work (24-7 or rotating) may be required; there may be exposure to hazardous materials or conditions; the employee may be subject to regular emergency callback and extended shifts; and/or the work may require extraordinary physical demands.

Based on the above factors, in the maintenance of the classification plan when an employee is assigned an additional duty or responsibility and requests a change in classification, it is reasonable to ask:

- What additional knowledge and skills are required to perform the duty?
- How does one gain this additional knowledge and skills – through extended training, through a short-term seminar, through on-the-job experience?
- Does this duty or responsibility require new or additional supervisory responsibilities?
- Is there a greater variety of or are there more complex problems that need to be solved as a result of the new duty?
- Does the employee have to make a greater variety of or more difficult decisions as a result of this new duty?
- Are the impacts of decisions greater because of this new duty (effects on staff, budget, OC San-wide activities, and/or relations with other agencies)?
- Are guidelines, policies, and/or procedures provided to the employee for the performance of this new duty?
- Is the employee interacting with internal and external stakeholders others more frequently or for a different purpose as a result of this new assignment?
- Have the working or physical conditions of the job changed as a result of this new assignment?

The analysis of the factors outlined above, as well as the answers to these questions, were used to determine recommended classifications for OC San. The factors above will also help to guide the placement of specific positions to the existing classification structure and/or revision of entire classification structure in the future.

Classification Allocation Recommendations

All class descriptions were updated in order to ensure that the format is consistent, and that the duties and responsibilities are current and properly reflect the required knowledge, abilities, and skills.

When evaluating the allocation of positions, the focus should be on assigned job duties and the job-related requirements for successful performance, not on individual employee capabilities or amount of work performed. Positions should be evaluated and classified on the basis of such



factors as knowledge and skill required to perform the work, the complexity of the work, the authority delegated to make decisions and take action, the responsibility for the work of others and/or for budget expenditures, contacts with others (both inside and outside of the organization), the impact of the position on the organization, and working conditions.

Furthermore, it is necessary to: (i) identify the duties that the incumbents are currently being required to perform; (ii) determine if those duties are captured in the current classification description; and (iii) identify the percentage of duties being performed, if any, which are outside of the current classification.

CONCLUSION

The revised classification descriptions serve as a general description of the work performed and provide a framework of the expectations of each position for the employee. Requests for the addition of new positions and classifications and/or reclassification of an existing position should follow established OC San policies and procedures. Any decisions related to the addition of new positions and classifications, reclassification of an existing position, and promotion of an existing position will depend on the needs and resources of OC San and the availability of work, as well as the ability of existing positions to meet the qualifications of and perform the duties of the higher-level class.

Finally, as mentioned previously, a classification plan is not a static, unchanging entity. The classification plan should be reviewed on a regular, on-going basis and may be amended or revised as required.

It has been a pleasure working with OC San on this critical project. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can provide any additional information or clarification regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted by,
Koff & Associates

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read 'Katie Kaneko'.

Katie Kaneko
Managing Director



Appendix I

Recommended Classifications

Appendix I
Classification Study
Recommended Classifications
June 2022

Recommended Classifications	Employee Group
Accountant	Professional
Accounting Supervisor	Supervisor
Accounting Technician*	OCEA
Administration Manager	Manager
Administrative Assistant	OCEA
Assistant Boat Captain**	Professional
Assistant Clerk of the Board	Confidential
Assistant Engineer	Professional
Assistant General Manager	Executive
Associate Engineer	Professional
Automotive/Heavy Equipment Technician	Local 501
Boat Captain	Professional
Buyer	Professional
Chief Plant Operator	Supervisor
Clerk of the Board	Confidential
Construction Inspection Supervisor	Supervisor
Construction Inspector	OCEA
Contract/Purchasing Technician*	OCEA
Contracts Administrator	Professional
Contracts Supervisor	Supervisor
Control Center Operator	Local 501
Controller	Manager
Cost Estimator	Professional
Data Management Technician I	OCEA
Data Management Technician II	OCEA
Director of Engineering	Executive
Director of Environmental Services	Executive
Director of Finance	Executive
Director of Finance and Administrative Services	Executive
Director of Human Resources	Executive
Director of Operations and Maintenance	Executive
Electrical Technician I	Local 501
Electrical Technician II	Local 501
Engineer	Professional
Engineering Associate	OCEA
Engineering Manager	Manager
Engineering Supervisor	Supervisor
Engineering Technician*	OCEA
Environmental Protection Manager*	Manager
Environmental Specialist	Professional
Environmental Supervisor	Supervisor
Environmental Technician	OCEA
Executive Assistant	OCEA
Facilities Worker*	Local 501
General Manager	Executive
Graphics Designer	OCEA
Human Resources Analyst	Confidential

Appendix I
Classification Study
Recommended Classifications
June 2022

Recommended Classifications	Employee Group
Human Resources and Risk Manager	Manager
Human Resources Supervisor	Confidential
Human Resources Technician I*	Confidential
Human Resources Technician II*	Confidential
Information Technology Analyst II	Professional
Information Technology Analyst III	Professional
Information Technology Manager*	Manager
Information Technology Supervisor	Supervisor
Information Technology Technician	OCEA
Instrumentation Technician I	Local 501
Instrumentation Technician II	Local 501
Lead Electrical Technician	Local 501
Lead Facilities Worker	Local 501
Lead Instrumentation Technician	Local 501
Lead Mechanic	Local 501
Lead Plant Operator	Local 501
Lead Power Plant Operator	Local 501
Lead Source Control Inspector	OCEA
Lead Storekeeper	OCEA
Machinist	Local 501
Maintenance Manager	Manager
Maintenance Specialist	Professional
Maintenance Superintendent	Supervisor
Maintenance Supervisor	Supervisor
Maintenance Worker	Local 501
Materials Management Clerk*	OCEA
Mechanic	Local 501
Mobile Crane Operator	Local 501
Office Assistant	OCEA
Operations Manager	Manager
Operations Supervisor	Supervisor
Operator In Training	Local 501
Payroll Technician	OCEA
Planner/Scheduler	Professional
Plant Operator	Local 501
Power Plant Operator I	Local 501
Power Plant Operator II	Local 501
Principal Accountant	Professional
Principal Buyer	Professional
Principal Contracts Administrator	Professional
Principal Environmental Specialist	Professional
Principal Human Resources Analyst	Confidential
Principal Information Technology Analyst	Professional
Principal Public Affairs Specialist	Professional
Principal Safety and Health Specialist*	Professional
Principal Staff Analyst	Professional
Program Assistant	OCEA

Appendix I
Classification Study
Recommended Classifications
June 2022

Recommended Classifications	Employee Group
Project Control Specialist*	Professional
Public Affairs Specialist	Professional
Purchasing and Contracts Manager	Manager
Purchasing Supervisor	Supervisor
Records Coordinator**	OCEA
Records Management Specialist	OCEA
Regulatory Specialist	Professional
Reliability Maintenance Technician	Local 501
Safety and Health Specialist*	Professional
Safety and Health Supervisor	Supervisor
Safety Inspector**	OCEA
Scientist	Professional
Secretary to the General Manager	Confidential
Security/Emergency Planning Specialist	Professional
Senior Accountant	Professional
Senior Buyer	Professional
Senior Construction Inspector	OCEA
Senior Contracts Administrator	Professional
Senior Cost Estimator	Professional
Senior Engineer	Professional
Senior Environmental Specialist	Professional
Senior Human Resources Analyst	Confidential
Senior Information Technology Analyst	Professional
Senior Mechanic	Local 501
Senior Planner/Scheduler	Professional
Senior Plant Operator	Local 501
Senior Public Affairs Specialist	Professional
Senior Regulatory Specialist	Professional
Senior Safety and Health Specialist*	Professional
Senior Scientist	Professional
Senior Staff Analyst	Professional
Source Control Inspector I	OCEA
Source Control Inspector II	OCEA
Staff Analyst	Professional
Welder/Fabricator	Local 501

* These classifications were recommended for a title change to reflect the level and scope of work performed more clearly, to consolidate work into broader categories that could be used OC San-wide, as well as establish consistency with the labor market and industry standards. Any compensation recommendations are not dependent upon a new title, but upon the market value as defined by job scope, level and responsibilities, and the qualifications required for successful job performance.

** These classifications were new classifications recommended to be developed to reflect the level and scope of work performed more clearly of the positions studied. Any compensation recommendations are not dependent upon a new title, but upon the market value as defined by job scope, level and responsibilities, and the qualifications required for successful job performance.