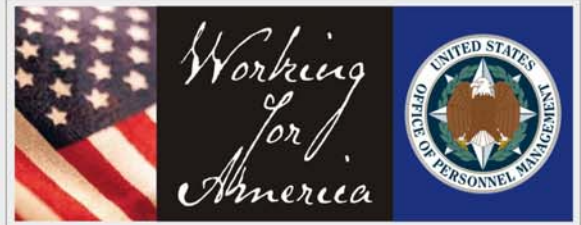




**Position  
Classification  
Flysheet for the  
Customs and Border  
Protection Series,  
1895**

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**July 2004**

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## INTRODUCTION

This position classification flysheet establishes the Customs and Border Protection Series, 1895, and provides instructions for evaluating positions. It also provides the series definition and titling instructions.

### COVERAGE

This position classification flysheet covers the following occupational series:

#### Series

<b>Customs and Border Protection, 1895</b>
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### ESTABLISHING THE OCCUPATIONAL SERIES AND STANDARD

Issuance of this flysheet establishes the occupational series as described in the following table. The table also indicates how to classify work covered by this series.

Series	Action Taken / How to Classify Work Previously Covered
<b>Customs and Border Protection 1895</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes this classification series.</li> <li>• Refer to <b>Immigration Inspection, 1816</b>, or <b>Customs Inspection, 1890</b>, for grading criteria.</li> </ul>

### GENERAL SERIES, TITLING, AND OCCUPATIONAL GUIDANCE

This section provides the series definition, occupational guidance, and titling instructions for positions in the Customs and Border Protection Series, 1895.

<b>OFFICIAL TITLING PROVISIONS</b>
<p>Title 5, United States Code, requires OPM to establish the authorized official position title that includes a basic title (e.g., Customs and Border Protection Officer), and that may be appended with one or more prefixes and/or suffixes. Agencies must use the official position titles for human resources management, budget, and fiscal purposes. Instructions for assigning official position titles are provided in this section.</p> <p><b>Supervisors and Leaders</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add the prefix “Supervisory” to the basic title when the agency classifies the position as supervisory using the <a href="#">General Schedule Supervisory Guide</a>.</li> <li>• Add the prefix “Lead” to the basic title when the agency classifies the position as leader using the <a href="#">General Schedule Leader Grade Evaluation Guide</a>.</li> </ul>

## ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL TITLES

Organizational and functional titles do not replace, but complement official position titles. Agencies may establish organizational and functional titles for internal administration, public convenience, program management, or similar purposes. Examples of organizational titles are Branch Chief and Division Chief. Examples of functional titles are Chief of Operations and Chief of Policy Development.

## GENERAL SERIES DETERMINATION GUIDELINES

Determining the correct series for a position is usually apparent by reviewing its duties and responsibilities and then comparing them to the series definitions and general occupational information that the classification flysheet or standard provides. Generally, the classifier decides on the series for a position based on the primary work of the position, the highest level of work performed, and the paramount knowledge required to do the work of the position. In some situations, however, following this guidance may present difficulties.

### Related Series in the 1800 Job Family

When the work of a position falls into more than one series within the 1800 job family, then classify the work to the General Protection, Compliance, and Analysis Series, 1801.

When the work of a position matches more than one occupational group, then use the following guidelines to determine the appropriate series for classification purposes:

- Paramount knowledge required. Although there may be several different kinds of work in the position, most positions will have a paramount knowledge requirement. The paramount knowledge is the most important type of subject matter knowledge or experience required to do the work.
- Reason for existence. The primary purpose of the position or management's intent in establishing the position is a positive indicator for determining the appropriate series.
- Organizational mission and/or function. Positions generally align with the mission and function of the organization to which they are assigned. The organization's function is often mirrored in the organizational title and may influence the appropriate series.
- Recruitment source. Supervisors and managers can help by identifying the occupational series that provides the best qualified applicants to do the work. This is closely related to the paramount knowledge required.

For further guidance, refer to [The Classifier's Handbook](#).

<b>CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, 1895</b>		<a href="#"><u>Qualification Standards</u></a>
<b>Series Definition</b>	<p>This series covers two-grade interval administrative positions that supervise, lead, or perform work that involves detecting and preventing terrorists and instruments of terror from entering the U.S., and enforcing and administering laws relating to the right of persons to enter, reside in, or depart from the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands and the importation or exportation of merchandise. Customs and Border Protection Officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interview persons and examine documents to determine citizenship and immigration status;</li> <li>• make informed decisions regarding the admissibility of aliens into the United States and admitting, holding, or releasing merchandise;</li> <li>• obtain information about the description, characteristics, value, and country of origin of imported merchandise or agricultural products, by questioning and eliciting information from people;</li> <li>• search persons, baggage, cargo, and carriers for contraband;</li> <li>• monitor, examine, and process cargo containers at sea ports to facilitate importing merchandise; and</li> <li>• exercise sound judgment necessary to apprehend, detain, or arrest persons at the point of entry who are violating Federal immigration, customs, agriculture, or other laws.</li> </ul>	
<b>Titling</b>	<p>The basic title specified for this series is <i>Customs and Border Protection Officer</i>.</p>	
<b>Occupational Information</b>	<p><b>General Occupational Information</b></p> <p>The work and responsibilities of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers have changed over time. Some of the aspects that have impacted the work are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the threat of terrorist activities and weapons of mass destruction;</li> <li>• more accessible international travel and trade;</li> <li>• the examination process is frequently carried out in a language other than English;</li> <li>• the preliminary screening/processing functions for immigration, customs, and animal and plant health inspection can be carried out by one officer at border stations or passenger terminals; and</li> <li>• immigration laws are expanded to delegate removal authority under certain conditions to CBP Officers.</li> </ul> <p>CBP Officers must deal with large numbers of people and nationalities (e.g., U.S. citizens, aliens, immigrants, non-immigrants, or refugees) presenting themselves for entry and the import or export of merchandise into the United States. There is a certain stress created by the examination process due to the numbers of people or amount of cargo, and the time spent waiting to be processed. People have often traveled great distances, and by the time they present themselves for examination, they are tired, short-tempered, and even hostile.</p> <p>CBP Officers conduct inspections at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• land ports along the borders shared with Mexico and Canada;</li> <li>• air ports-of-entry throughout the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands;</li> <li>• seaports along the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes;</li> <li>• pre-clearance sites abroad and designated foreign Container Security Initiative (CSI) cargo locations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Preprimary/Risk Assessment.</b> Preprimary/risk assessment occurs prior to the arrival of persons, conveyances, or merchandise, as human intelligence, or information about impending arrivals is received via automated manifests, entries, or passenger/crew information systems. This information is analyzed using various databases and other information sources.</p> <p><b>Primary Examination.</b> CBP Officers search persons and examine baggage, personal and household effects, temporary importations, and gifts accompanying travelers using commercial or private conveyances.</p>	

(continued)

**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, 1895 (continued)**

Occupational Information (continued)

Officers have a wide range of responsibilities in applying regulations and procedures for many kinds of goods accompanying all types of travelers (e.g., returning residents, immigrants, tourists, diplomatic personnel, crewmembers, commuters, and businessmen.) At many ports of entry, the volume of traffic requires quick decisions based on skillful questioning and observation to ascertain when a search is required of persons and/or baggage to detect possible smuggling. This may include appraising merchandise, or determining if a special clearance is required to admit merchandise, or to allow exemptions.

Officers perform other examination functions, for example, examining merchandise, informal entries, export examination, and boarding vessels and aircraft as a part of the two major types of examinations (i.e., passenger and cargo).

Officers at some ports may perform very limited portions of these examinations. Others may perform most of the different types of examinations or additional types of work, such as serving as a member of a special investigating team. Officers must be familiar with a wide range of electronic devices, such as x-ray vans, body scanners, density measuring devices, and fiber optics.

The primary examination process establishes each applicant's identity, citizenship, and documentation requirements for entry. Officers then assess the documents and circumstances surrounding the application to determine admissibility. Officers query various databases for existing records on the applicant and take further action such as detention if there is a match.

If the CBP Officer determines that an alien may not be admitted into the U.S., the officer must choose the alternative action that is best for the circumstance:

- if additional documentation or a waiver is missing, the officer provides the alien the appropriate forms for completion;
- if the inadmissibility cannot be resolved, the officer may formally refuse entry, return the alien abroad, and create a record of the action;
- if the alien falls under removal guidelines, the officer carries out formal removal action;
- if the alien falls under prosecution guidelines for a criminal charge, the officer prepares the case for presentation to a magistrate; and
- in the case of a vessel inspection, the officer may detain any inadmissible alien on board the vessel by refusing landing privileges.

Formal removal action requires the officer to:

- prepare sworn statements, and advise the alien of his or her status;
- prepare a permanent record for the file, and arrange for the alien's physical removal; and
- detain the alien for an interview with an asylum officer if the alien claims fear of persecution.

The officer may be tasked to coordinate a hearing for an appeals board and prepare the Government's case. The officer serves the alien and the appeals board with a notice of the officer's findings and the scheduled hearing date. If the alien must be detained until the hearing, the officer coordinates the detention and in some circumstances transports the alien to the detention facility.

If an applicant requests asylum or presents refugee documentation provided by U.S. officials abroad, the officer:

- determines whether the applicant:
  - has the proper documentation for the status they are seeking;
  - should be interviewed by an asylum officer; or
  - should submit to a different type of processing depending on the circumstances as defined by law;
- prepares sworn statements and advises the alien of his or her status;
- prepares a permanent case file and arranges for the alien's physical removal; and
- detains the alien for an interview with an asylum officer if, during the interview process, they claim fear of prosecution.

(continued)

**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, 1895 (continued)**

Occupational Information (continued)

Officers apply sound judgment to:

- question travelers and review documents as appropriate to determine:
  - residence for customs purposes;
  - what articles were acquired abroad and their value; and
  - the presence of prohibited or restricted items;
- inform travelers of customs requirements and travelers’ obligations in declaring articles acquired;
- determine level of scrutiny required in examining persons, baggage, and conveyances;
- grant customs clearance to travelers entitled to free entry;
- determine what special exemption privileges are appropriate and personal exemptions are allowed;
- examine baggage and commercial imports for compliance, and to detect contraband, prohibited or restricted items, and undeclared or under-valued items;
- pass all duty-free merchandise and items;
- determine allowances for wear and tear of items purchased and used abroad;
- classify and determine dutiable value of, and taxes to be collected on:
  - articles for personal and household use above the allowed exemptions; and
  - commercial imports up to the value that can be entered on a baggage declaration or informal entry;
- seize prohibited, undeclared, and undervalued items and detain designated items for clearance;
- detect whether violations, with respect to prohibited, undeclared, or undervalued items, are due to misinformation, inadvertence, or inexperience;
- conduct personal search of travelers when an officer suspects a weapon may be present, search for merchandise (including contraband) hidden on a person’s body, perform an arrest action for contraband, confirm a National Crime Information Center (NCIC) warrant, and/or detain persons for other agencies;
- collect and safeguard evidence in cases of smuggling and/or fraud when either a penalty or criminal prosecution may be warranted; and
- release examined baggage or vehicles after ascertaining that all laws and regulations have been complied with and all duties and taxes paid.

The examination process is moving towards greater use of technology to streamline entries, especially for pre-enrolled, frequent travelers, and to utilize law enforcement information developed by others. Technology that officers use includes:

- computerized inter-agency database systems, including Interagency Border Inspection System (IBIS), National Automated Inspection Lookout System (NAIIS), and other law enforcement systems such as the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for warrants and lookouts;
- document readers that record entries, query databases, and match biometric identifiers on a document to the person presenting the document (e.g., fingerprints and handprints);
- document scanners fiber-optic microscopes and ultra-violet light that help detect alterations in passports, visas, and other documents;
- photo-phones that allow officers to communicate and consult with DHS Forensic Document Laboratory using images of documents transmitted by phone line;
- license plate readers that “read” programmed vehicle license plates and query the IBIS database, which the officer monitors for results and may override if a misreading occurs; and
- biometrics identification of applicants.

CBP Officers must have the knowledge and skill to carry out the following:

- evaluate information rapidly, make judicious decisions promptly, and take appropriate action immediately, while remaining courteous and professional;
- interview persons face-to-face quickly and courteously, while maintaining focus and control over the process with a line of people waiting for similar processing;
- extract information from sometimes uncooperative applicants by skillful questioning techniques;
- take sworn statements and substantiate all elements of a charge in the statement;
- communicate effectively, frequently in a second language, with citizens and non-citizens;

(continued)

**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, 1895 (continued)**

Occupational Information (continued)

- conduct personal searches of individuals and examine their luggage, personal belongings, as well as vehicles and conveyances;
- examine documents for authenticity, alteration, or counterfeiting;
- recognize when an individual is trying to imitate different speech patterns, accents, and intonations that indicate a geographic area;
- recognize body language that may indicate a person’s emotional state, e.g., whether they may be withholding information or lying, or appear stressful, threatening, or uneasy;
- give instructions or appropriate forms to travelers in cases of:
  - articles not accompanying the travelers;
  - commercial shipments in excess of the value that can be entered on a baggage declaration or informal entry, or requirements for special approval;
  - seizures that may be petitioned for return; or
  - other similar circumstances;
- determine appropriate entry and bond for temporary importations and prepare bonds as necessary;
- determine if descriptive lists include correct description and value of importations such as commercial samples or tools of the trade;
- fix the amount of bonds and penalties to be applied if merchandise is not delivered for exportation;
- detect chemical, biological, and other weapons of mass destruction;
- develop a profile to fit a particular situation and recognize when individuals fit a profile;
- understand court procedures, how to testify, and the protocol used in court proceedings or hearings;
- apply and develop intelligence information concerning applicants and trends in law violations; and
- carry out expedited removals while protecting the applicant’s right to request asylum if the person fears persecution after returning abroad.

CBP Officers ensure that imported merchandise is correctly invoiced and admissible into the commerce of the United States. Officers examine two broad categories of imports:

- merchandise being imported on a baggage declaration, on an informal entry basis for private use in small commercial shipments, or for temporary purposes; and
- merchandise being imported in large commercial quantities that does not require examination by import specialists.

**Secondary Examination.** Officers typically rotate between both primary (initial entry) and secondary examination sites. Secondary examination is where the applicant is referred for a variety of reasons, e.g., for a more detailed vehicle examination, currency declarations, agricultural purposes, general inquiries, and/or interview if there are questions that need to be resolved. All inquires/questions must be completed and/or resolved before the applicant is admitted into the U.S.

When an applicant is not immediately admissible, the applicant is passed from the officer working primary examination, to another officer working secondary examination, for further questioning so that the queue of applicants waiting for primary inspection continues to move at a steady rate.

The most frequent immigration violations involve imposters presenting other persons’ documents. In such situations the primary officer may question whether the person:

- is an imposter;
- is carrying counterfeit or altered documents; or
- has a criminal or prior immigration record that produces a “hit” on the IBIS database.

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**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, 1895 (continued)**

Occupational Information (continued)

CBP Officers examine all imported cargo whether entered for consumption, warehoused, exported, transported in bond, released under an immediate delivery permit, or placed in general order or a bonded warehouse. Officers carry out a wide range of responsibilities in applying regulations and procedures for entering, examining, and releasing a variety of merchandise from all parts of the world. At many ports, officers may rotate among various cargo stations. Some stations may be terminals for general cargo from several countries; others may be terminals for one bulk product (e.g., crude oil or sugar). Officers use sound judgment in performing duties such as:

- examining international shipping containers before they leave foreign ports and as they cross the U.S. border;
- overseeing the unloading process or performing the prescribed weighing, gauging, measuring, and sampling of merchandise;
- accounting for the disposition of all unladen cargo, restricting the delivery of merchandise without the required permit, and releasing merchandise under the proper permit;
- comparing invoices, entry permits, and the bills of lading listed on carriers' manifests to ensure that all required documents are complete and in proper form;
- identifying and detaining merchandise subject to inspection by other agencies (e.g., Department of Agriculture or Department of Transportation) and performing examinations or notifying appropriate officials;
- forwarding samples of designated merchandise to be examined and appraised by import specialists or for analysis by a laboratory;
- selecting samples from each invoice for physical examination, particularly choosing cases that appear unusual for any reason;
- verifying that the merchandise is correctly invoiced for classification and value purposes and is entitled to admission into the commerce of the United States;
- noting discrepancies and additional information needed on invoices for proper classification and value determinations;
- holding up release of shipments and reporting findings of contraband, undervalued or undeclared items, and other violations of customs regulations and those of other agencies which customs officers are required to enforce (e.g., marking of country of origin, proper labeling, license or permits for restricted drugs, firearms, or other restricted items);
- checking on sufficiency and type of bond before releasing merchandise for immediate delivery, immediate transportation, or other shipment in bond, entry into warehouse, or other disposition;
- initiating action to place shipments in a customs warehouse when entry has not been made in the allotted time;
- reporting action on all merchandise manifested to show findings of overages, shortages, pilferage, and damages for each shipment;
- examining unaccompanied baggage for contraband;
- seizing prohibited items;
- determining free and dutiable items;
- classifying and assessing duty and taxes on dutiable merchandise;
- ensuring that cargo remains in customs custody until all requirements for release are met; and
- detecting chemical, biological, and weapons of mass destruction.

CBP Officers inspect noncommercial importations and small, lower-valued commercial shipments that do not exceed a specified value. Informal entries are still subject to the same requirements for classification and appraisal that are required for "formal entry." Officers are authorized to prepare entries or complete entries on which estimated duties have been paid under the informal entry procedures.

(continued)

**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, 1895 (continued)**

Occupational Information (continued)

If commercial shipments exceed the amount that can be entered informally, CBP Officers advise the importer to make formal entry through other designated offices. When processing informal entries, officers:

- search for, and seize prohibited and restricted items;
- examine merchandise to determine or verify accuracy of tariff classification and value;
- review invoices and other documents for required data;
- report violations of customs laws and laws of other agencies;
- determine free or dutiable status;
- ensure that merchandise is properly invoiced and meets the requirements for admission into commerce;
- hold merchandise requiring inspection by other agencies;
- release unrestricted, free, and dutiable shipments; and
- collect and account for duty and taxes.

CBP Officers conduct thorough searches, or secondary examinations, of persons, baggage, vehicles, and cargo that have been referred for:

- observed or stated concerns during the primary inspection;
- routine examinations that are part of computer-generated random examinations; or
- management-directed enforcement operations.

Most violations are discovered during secondary examinations, since this type of exam is more thorough. Secondary examinations can include full truck x-rays, breaking down tires, scoping gasoline tanks, and searching persons that may include a pat-down, complete body search, monitoring bowel movements, or x-rays.

Officers can require that the cargo be “de-vanned” or “unstuffed” in truck trailers or cargo containers. Officers various hand-held detection devices such as density meters to scan for abnormal readings.

CBP Officers also use fiber optic scopes to look into walls, cargo containers, or gasoline tanks; and detection dogs to examine vehicles, luggage, and cargo for prohibited items.

CBP Officers board or give entrance and clearance to all vessels and aircraft before they unlade their cargo and discharge crew or passengers. Officers have the responsibility for boarding and/or granting preliminary entry when documents are in order (i.e., complete manifest listing cargo in bill of lading, passenger and crew list, or clearance from last port). Trains, trucks, and other vehicles must also present manifest, bills of lading, or invoices. Generally, officers give oral permission to unlade cargo and discharge passengers after examining documents to ensure they are in order. Officers:

- verify documents, collect and give receipt for fees and taxes as applicable, such as tonnage taxes, entry fees, and harbor maintenance fees;
- ensure that other agency requirements are met;
- question the master of the conveyance concerning the presence of any contraband on board and explain customs entry and discharging procedures;
- secure and seal stores, crew purchases, and medicinal narcotics;
- search vessels or aircraft if necessary or oversee the discharge of cargo; and
- issue permits to proceed to travel to the next U.S. port or to a foreign destination.

For commercial shipments, officers ensure that invoices meet legal requirements for acceptance. The invoice must contain the following types of factual information:

- an accurate description of the articles listed on the invoice;
- the seller’s, shipper’s, and consignee’s names;
- country of export;
- grade, quality, quantities, or trademarks; and
- unit price.

(continued)

**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, 1895 (continued)**

Occupational Information (continued)

If the importer does not provide data, the officer informs the importer what is required before the merchandise can be inspected and released. In the case of immediate delivery permit, a conditional release of the goods is given and payment of duty must be made within 10 days. When a pro forma invoice is used, legal requirements are satisfied and the pro forma invoice is considered a binding document. For importations for personal use, the officer uses the invoice primarily for information about the purchase and its price in determining the dutiable value of merchandise.

Some officers conduct specialized merchandise examinations in vessels and shore tanks. The officer files a report by computer or handwritten notes showing date of examination, and any other notation concerning the examination of the merchandise. That report becomes the official record of the importation upon which the duties and taxes are determined.

If the officer determines that the invoice description of the merchandise is inadequate or incorrect, a commodity classification determination is necessary to properly describe the merchandise. To check and report on a variety of merchandise, officers must be familiar with a vast amount of information contained in examining manuals and tariff schedules. These guidelines identify the variety of features to be checked and the action to be taken by the officer, the critical points in the classification value, and the release requirements for specific classifications.

To classify importations it is necessary to know how to apply the principles of categorizing merchandise. An item may be listed under the material of which it is made, its use, or its name. The guidelines for examining merchandise may require the officer to determine if a more specific classification is in order, such as a commonly imported item that has a higher duty rate.

The accuracy of the commodity classification is important for Department of Commerce to track statistics on foreign commercial importations. Similarly, some items may be prohibited only from certain countries, under quota restrictions, or trademark issues. Improper determinations or misclassifications of quota restrictions, foreign asset control regulations, copyright and trademark regulations, or provisions in trade agreements and treaties may impact public health, plant and animal life, and other similar conditions due to invasive or viral infestations. Officers must be familiar with various lists and manuals that identify products covered by these restrictions and regulations.

**Outbound, Registration, and Exit Control Functions.** CBP Officers ensure that restricted or prohibited merchandise is not smuggled out of the country. This includes:

- importations that are prohibited items, and consequently must be exported out of the country;
- importations that are withdrawn from bonded warehouses on which duty and taxes have not been paid;
- merchandise that must have licenses or permits for exportation;
- cargo that is just passing through the United States bound for other countries; or
- materials shipped to foreign trade zones for further processing or manufacture before being exported.

Officers make judgments about prohibitions, restrictions, or regulations for merchandise being exported in the same manner as judgments made about importations. Officers:

- examine pedestrians and vehicles for currency violations;
- examine export shipments and, if required, supervise lading on carriers;
- verify quantities and condition for compliance with customs in-bond or other entry requirements;
- examine for weapons of mass destruction and their parts;
- examine for restricted technology;
- verify that exports are not bound for embargoed destinations;
- examine Department of State licenses for export of critical technology;
- examine permits and licenses required by other Government agencies;
- check seals and condition of containers; and
- check for smuggling of stolen vehicles, weapons, narcotics, and other restricted or prohibited items.

**IMPACT OF AUTOMATION**

Automation and computer technology affect the way background information, data, evidence, and other types of information are gathered to accomplish investigation, enforcement, inspection, and compliance work. Investigators, inspectors, officers, specialists, and others in this series use computers to perform a variety of tasks. They access files, initiate and track multiple projects, obtain up-to-date information, analyze data, and generate reports. They input, store, and retrieve data in multiple formats. They use the Web to search for information pertaining to assignments.

Although employees in this series use computers to perform basic work processes, knowledge of the rules and processes in performing the work remains the paramount subject matter knowledge required. The kind of automation tools involved, and the skill required to use them, generally replace or supplement work methods and techniques previously performed through manual or machine-enhanced processes. These positions may require knowledge of the applications of information technology (IT) to the assignment area and skill in the use of IT software and hardware systems, but the positions are not directly involved in developing, delivering, or supporting IT systems, applications, and services. In many cases, an employee with advanced knowledge and skill in the use of IT systems may be regarded as the IT “expert” in the immediate organization and relied upon by other employees for limited technical advice and assistance in the application of IT systems to the assignment area. Although computers are used to facilitate work within this job family, the use of automation does not change the primary purpose of the work. Proper classification of positions within this and other administrative occupations is based on the relevant knowledge and skills required to perform the primary duties of the position.

**CROSSWALK TO THE STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION**

The Office of Management and Budget requires that all Federal agencies that collect occupational data use the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system for statistical data reporting purposes. The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses SOC codes for the National Compensation Survey and other statistical reporting. OPM and other Federal agencies maintain a “crosswalk” between OPM authorized occupational series and the SOC codes to serve this need. This requirement and these SOC codes have no effect on the administration of any Federal human resources management system. The information in this table is for information only and has no direct impact on classifying positions covered by this job family standard. The SOC codes shown here generally apply only to nonsupervisory positions in these occupations. As changes occur to the SOC codes, OPM will update this table. More information about the SOC is available at <http://stats.bls.gov/soc>.

**Federal Occupational Series and Position Title  
and The Related Standard Occupational Classification System Code**

Federal Occupational Series	Standard Occupational Classification Code Based on Occupational Series	Position Title	Standard Occupational Classification Code Based on Position Title
Customs and Border Protection, 1895	33-3021 : Compliance Officers, except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	Customs and Border Protection Officer	33-3021 : Compliance Officers, except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation

## EXCLUSIONS

Although some positions may include professional work requiring some knowledge and skills typical of the Customs and Border Protection Series, 1895, classification to the series may not be appropriate. To select the appropriate series, you must determine the paramount knowledge; i.e., the most important subject matter knowledge required to perform the primary duties of the position. To determine the paramount knowledge, you must also consider the primary purpose for the position’s existence, the most important qualification(s) required, recruitment sources, career progression, and the background knowledge required. The following table describes work that may involve applying related knowledge and skills, but not to the extent that the work warrants classification to this series.

NOTE: In the table that follows, the term job family position classification standard is abbreviated as JFS.

<b>If work involves ...</b>	<b>See This Standard or Series Definition:</b>
one-grade interval work scanning and examining passengers, carry-ons, and luggage, at ports of entry, and airports prior to boarding aircraft or entering the country, to detect contraband and prohibited articles and items.	<a href="#"><u>1802, Compliance Inspection and Support</u></a> <a href="#"><u>0421, Plant Protection Technician</u></a>
professional and scientific work in establishment and enforcement of agricultural quarantines governing the movement of plant pests, and in the survey, detection, regulation, and control or eradication of plant pests.	<a href="#"><u>0436, Plant Protection and Quarantine</u></a>
interviewing aliens’ and examining supporting documents to determine eligibility for benefits under immigration and nationality laws.	Appropriate standard or series definition within the <a href="#"><u>Legal and Kindred Group, 0900</u></a>

## GRADING INSTRUCTIONS

Use the [Immigration Inspection Series, 1816](#) or the [Customs Inspection Series, 1890](#) position classification standard to evaluate positions. Select the classification standard that describes the paramount duties to determine the proper grade.