

§ 930.209

5 CFR Ch. I (1-1-05 Edition)

also apply to reemployment and restoration to administrative law judge positions.

§ 930.209 Detail and assignment to other duties.

(a) An agency may not detail an employee who is not an administrative law judge to an administrative law judge position.

(b) An agency may assign an administrative law judge (by detail or otherwise) to perform duties that are not the duties of an administrative law judge without prior approval of OPM only when—

(1) The other duties are not inconsistent with the duties and responsibilities of an administrative law judge;

(2) The assignment is to last no longer than 120 days; and

(3) The administrative law judge has not had an aggregate of more than 120 days of those assignments or details within the preceding 12 months.

(c) On a showing by an agency that it is in the public interest to do so, OPM may authorize a waiver of paragraphs (b) (2) and (3) of this section.

(d) An agency may detail an administrative law judge from one administrative law judge position to another in the same agency, without the prior approval of OPM, provided the detail is in accordance with regular civil service procedures.

§ 930.210 Pay.

(a) OPM will place each administrative law judges position in one of the three grades or levels of basic pay, AL-3, AL-2, or AL-1, of the Administrative Law Judge Pay System established under 5 U.S.C. 5372 in accordance with this section. AL-3 has six rates of basic pay, A, B, C, D, E, and F.

(1) The rate of basic pay for AL-3, rate A, may not be less than 65 percent of the rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule. The rate of basic pay for AL-1 may not exceed the rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(2) The President will determine the appropriate adjustment for each rate in the Administrative Law Judge Pay System, subject to paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Such adjustments will take effect on the first day of the first

applicable pay period beginning on or after the first day of the month in which adjustments in the General Schedule rates of basic pay under 5 U.S.C. 5303 take effect.

(3) An agency must use the following procedures to convert an administrative law judge's annual rate of basic pay to an hourly, daily, weekly, or bi-weekly rate:

(i) To derive an hourly rate, divide the annual rate of pay by 2,087 and round to the nearest cent, counting one-half cent and over as the next higher cent.

(ii) To derive a daily rate, multiply the hourly rate by the number of daily hours of service required by the administrative appeals judge's basic daily tour of duty.

(iii) To derive a weekly or biweekly rate, multiply the hourly rate by 40 or 80, as the case may be.

(b) An agency may not grant a monetary and honorary award under 5 U.S.C. 4503 for superior accomplishment by an administrative law judge in the performance of adjudicatory functions.

(c) AL-3 is the basic pay level for administrative law judge positions filled through competitive examination under OPM Examination Announcement No. 318, as provided in section 930.203 of this part.

(d) Subject to the approval of OPM, agencies may establish administrative law judge positions at pay levels AL-2 and AL-1. Administrative law judge positions may be placed at such levels when they involve significant administrative and managerial responsibilities.

(e) Judges must serve at least 1 year in each AL level, in an equivalent or higher level in positions in the Federal service, before advancing to the next higher level and may advance only one level at a time.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, upon appointment to an administrative law judge position placed in AL-3, an administrative law judge shall be paid at the minimum rate A of AL-3, and shall be automatically advanced successively to rates B, C, and D of that level upon completion of 52 weeks of service in the next lower rate, and to rates E and F of that level upon completion of 104 weeks of service