

# JAN

Job Accommodation Network

Practical Solutions • Workplace Success

## Accommodation and Compliance Series

### Job Descriptions

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A service of the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy

## Preface

The Job Accommodation Network (JAN) is a service of the Office of Disability Employment Policy of the U.S. Department of Labor. JAN makes documents available with the understanding that the information be used solely for educational purposes. The information is not intended to be legal or medical advice. If legal or medical advice is needed, appropriate legal or medical services should be contacted.

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Authored by Beth Loy, Ph.D. Updated 03/24/10.

## **JAN'S ACCOMMODATION AND COMPLIANCE SERIES**

### **Introduction**

JAN's Accommodation and Compliance Series is designed to help employers determine effective accommodations and comply with Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

The Accommodation and Compliance Series is a starting point in the accommodation process and may not address every situation. Accommodations should be made on a case by case basis, considering each employee's individual limitations and accommodation needs. Employers are encouraged to contact JAN to discuss specific situations in more detail.

For information on assistive technology and other accommodation ideas, visit JAN's Searchable Online Accommodation Resource (SOAR) at <http://askjan.org/soar>.

### **Job Descriptions**

Developing job descriptions is an issue that many employers deliberate. Initially, some employers may be daunted by what they perceive to be a lengthy and complicated process. Yet, with constructive tools such as job analysis, sample job descriptions, and on-line resources like Career Onestop from the U.S. Department of Labor, informed employers are able to obtain valuable information about their organizations. This publication addresses relevant background information, which includes the role of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) in developing job descriptions, how to formulate job descriptions, special features of Career Onestop that assist with the development process, and relationship to the accommodation process.

## **BACKGROUND**

### **What is a job description?**

A job description typically consists of six major components: 1) essential job functions; 2) knowledge and critical skills; 3) physical demands; 4) environmental factors; 5) the roles of the ADA and other federal laws such as the Occupational Safety Health Act (OSH Act); and 6) any explanatory information that may be necessary to clarify job duties or responsibilities.

### **Should an employer use job descriptions?**

Whether to use job descriptions usually depends upon a number of factors, including employer preferences and resources. Employers should look at relevant rules and regulations, the size and type of organization and industry, hiring practices, and current employees.

## 1. Relevant Rules and Regulations

Employers often question whether there are organizational or other rules and regulations that govern policies on developing job descriptions. Though other federal and state requirements may exist, employers are concerned with whether Title I of the ADA requires employers to complete job descriptions. According to the enforcing agency for the ADA, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC):

The ADA does not require an employer to develop or maintain job descriptions. A written job description that is prepared before advertising or interviewing applicants for a job will be considered as evidence [in determining essential functions] along with other relevant factors. However, the job description will not be given greater weight than other relevant evidence.

The ADA does not limit an employer's ability to establish or change the content, nature, or functions of a job. It is the employer's province to establish what a job is and what functions are required to perform it. The ADA simply requires that an individual with a disability's qualifications for a job are evaluated in relation to its essential functions (EEOC, 1992).

Guidance also exists on identifying the essential functions of the job. There are several reasons why a function could be considered essential:

1. The position exists to perform the function. For example, a person is hired to proofread documents. The ability to proofread accurately is an essential function, because this is the reason that this position exists.
2. There are a limited number of other employees available to perform the function, or among whom the function can be distributed. For example, it may be an essential function for a file clerk to answer the telephone if there are only three employees in a very busy office and each employee has to perform many different tasks.
3. A function is highly specialized, and the person in the position is hired for special expertise or ability to perform it. For example, a company wishes to expand its business with Japan. For a new sales position, in addition to sales experience, it requires a person who can communicate fluently in the Japanese language. Fluent communication in the Japanese language is an essential function of the job (EEOC, 1992).

According to the EEOC, several types of evidence are considered in determining whether a function is essential. This list is not all-inclusive, and factors not on the list may be equally important as evidence. Evidence to be considered includes:

- a. The employer's judgment. For example, if an employer requires its typists to be able to accurately type 75 words per minute, the employer is not required to show that such speed and accuracy are "essential" to a job or that less accuracy

or speed would not be adequate. Similarly, if a hotel requires its housekeepers to thoroughly clean 16 rooms per day, it does not have to justify this standard as "essential." However, in each case, if a person with a disability is disqualified by such a standard, the employer should be prepared to show that it does in fact require employees to perform at this level, that these are not merely paper requirements and that the standard was not established for a discriminatory reason.

- b. A written job description prepared before advertising or interviewing applicants for a job. If an employer uses written job descriptions, the ADA does not require that they be limited to a description of essential functions or that "essential functions" be identified. However, if an employer wishes to use a job description as evidence of essential functions, it should in some way identify those functions that the employer believes to be important in accomplishing the purpose of the job.
- c. The amount of time spent performing the function. For example, if an employee spends most of the time or a majority of the time operating one machine, this would be evidence that operating this machine was an essential function.
- d. The consequences of not requiring a person in this job to perform a function. Sometimes a function that is performed infrequently may be essential because there will be serious consequences if it is not performed. For example, an airline pilot spends only a few minutes of a flight landing a plane, but landing the plane is an essential function because of the very serious consequences if the pilot could not perform this function.
- e. The terms of a collective bargaining agreement. Where a collective bargaining agreement lists duties to be performed in particular jobs, the terms of the agreement may provide evidence of essential functions. However, like a position description, the agreement would be considered along with other evidence, such as the actual duties performed by people in these jobs.
- f. Work experience of people who have performed a job in the past and work experience of people who currently perform similar jobs. The work experience of previous employees in a job and the experience of current employees in similar jobs provide pragmatic evidence of actual duties performed. The employer should consult such employees and observe their work operations to identify essential job functions, since the tasks actually performed provide significant evidence of these functions.

Other relevant factors such as the nature and scope of the work operation and the employer's organizational structure may be factors in determining whether a function is essential. For example, a particular manufacturing facility receives large orders for its product intermittently. These orders must be filled under very tight deadlines. To meet these deadlines, it is necessary that each production worker be able to

perform a variety of different tasks with different requirements. All of these tasks are essential functions for a production worker at that facility. However, another facility that receives orders on a continuous basis finds it most efficient to organize an assembly line process, in which each production worker repeatedly performs one major task. At this facility, this single task may be the only essential function of the production worker's job (EEOC, 1992).

Employers should also research whether there are other rules and regulations that apply to them, such as state disability and federal and state safety and health laws. For example, to comply with OSH Act regulations, any handling of, or exposure to, human body fluids, biological agents, laboratory chemicals, or hazardous materials such as noise, asbestos, or carcinogens must be documented.

## **2. Size and Type of Organization and Industry**

The size of an organization is a consideration in whether to develop job descriptions. For a small organization, there may be less time and resources available to devote to the process. However, such an employer may have fewer position titles, which require less time to write the actual descriptions. On the other hand, large organizations often have a multitude of departments and job titles. Larger employers benefit from having job descriptions when they need to standardize job functions across multiple locations and throughout the organization. Also, some employers should plan on having highly unique job titles that are specific to their industries, while others will have many job titles that are extremely similar, such as organizations with several clerical and administrative positions.

## **3. Hiring Practices**

Many job seekers consider job descriptions a valuable screening tool. Conveying job expectations and requirements in a written job description can attract qualified and interested candidates. Inappropriate language used in job descriptions reveals discriminatory or inappropriate phrases and offers a quick indicator that an individual may want to apply elsewhere. For example, an employer should avoid citing standards that may unnecessarily screen out particular groups such as individuals with disabilities. In contrast, a description written in a respectful tone with appropriate etiquette may encourage an individual to apply.

According to the ADA, an employer may not ask disability-related questions and may not conduct medical examinations until after it makes a conditional job offer to the applicant (EEOC, 1995). An individual, as an applicant or a current employee, may wish to disclose that s/he has a disability and needs an accommodation, but is uncertain whether disclosure is possible or advisable. Including a brief and accurate statement in the job description about the employer's responsibility and the individual's rights may help initiate the interactive process between an employer and an individual with a disability. If an individual is qualified to perform essential job functions except for limitations caused by a disability, the employer must consider whether the individual could perform these functions with a reasonable accommodation. An employer is not required to reallocate the essential functions of a job as a reasonable accommodation.

#### **4. Current Employees**

The process of developing job descriptions often sheds light on the nature of a job as well as suggests that there are alternative methods of performing essential job tasks. Job analysis may help encourage management and staff to work together in identifying and streamlining the essential and marginal job functions.

In identifying an essential function to determine if an individual with a disability is qualified, the employer should focus on the purpose of the function and the result to be accomplished, rather than the manner in which the function presently is performed. An individual with a disability may be qualified to perform the function if an accommodation would enable this person to perform the job in a different way, and the accommodation does not impose an undue hardship. Although it may be essential that a function be performed, frequently it is not essential that it be performed in a particular way (EEOC, 1992).

**Note:** An employer can change the functions of a job for business reasons. “The ADA typically does not limit an employer's ability to establish or change the content, nature, or functions of its positions” (EEOC, 1996).

## FORMULATING A JOB DESCRIPTION

There are several steps to completing a job description. These steps include completing a job analysis, recording the basic purpose and functions of the job, and detailing necessary qualifications.

### Step 1: Completing a Job Analysis

What is a job analysis? A job analysis is an investigative process that involves observing an individual who is actually doing a job, observing co-workers, interviewing the worker, and interviewing co-workers. Additional data collection might be achieved using task-centered questionnaires, checklists, and journal entries. It is imperative that job tasks be recorded with videotape, pictures, and/or sketches so that an investigator can refer to them during reporting. A job analysis essentially involves determining the job's purpose and the structure of the job setting, including specifics about the work-site, workstation, and activities. Once completed, a job analysis will help determine what accommodations can assist a person with a disability in performing a job.

#### 1. Purpose

- What are the reasons for the job's existence? Document the particular contributions of the job to the organization's overall mission.
- What are the job duties necessary for job performance? Usually less than ten job duties are essential activities necessary to the job.

#### 2. Job Setting

##### A. Work-site

- What is the physical layout of the work-site?
- What equipment is used in the work setting?
- Where are the essential functions performed?
- What conditions are required for task completion? Conditions include environmental (hot/cold, inside/outside, noise level, lighting, ventilation, etc.) and social (works with the public, works under deadlines, works alone, etc.).
- Is the job accessible (parking, entrances and exits, doors)?
- Does the job necessitate completing tasks in multiple, alternate, or off-site locations?

##### B. Workstation

- How is the workstation arranged?
- How do workers obtain and discard equipment and materials?
- How is the work organized?

### C. Activities

- What is the required output level for the job?
- What are the expected results?
- What is the relationship between each task? If there is a task sequence or a task hierarchy, document this order.
- What are the necessary physical and mental requirements needed to accomplish the job?
- Is specific training necessary? Document what required experience, certificates, and education are necessary.
- What are the safety and quality control measures in place? Document potential workplace hazards and the measures taken to eliminate them.
- What happens if a task is not performed appropriately?
- What level of responsibility is necessary?
- What happens if the end result is not achieved?
- Are there specified time frames for completing a task?

### Step 2: Recording the Basics

Employers should develop job descriptions that clearly define the essential functions of every job before advertising the job or interviewing applicants. A job description should have clear, concise, non-technical language, and avoid unnecessary words. The job description should focus on words that have a single meaning with detailed explanations for words that may be interpreted differently. Each sentence should begin with an active verb and use the present tense. Examples of job functions should be provided. The desired outcome of the work should be described, rather than one method for accomplishing that outcome. For example, instead of "writes down notes during meetings" put "records notes during weekly meetings." Writers should avoid using gender-specific language, jargon, technical language, proprietary names (Xerox), and ambiguity. Job functions should be qualified whenever possible and the desired outcome of the work should be described, rather than the method for accomplishing that outcome. For example, instead of saying, "she files folders" write that "the clerk files folders alphabetically based on category." Employers should let individuals read their job descriptions, voice any concerns, and sign their descriptions. Job descriptions should be accurate. To ensure accuracy, combine the input of many managers and employees. Within the actual job description, an employer should include:

- Job title (job code number if applicable);
- Department or section of the job;
- Relationships to other jobs and the purpose of contact with outside agencies and personnel;
- A brief summary of job functions;
- Duties and responsibilities, estimated time spent on each (when using percentages, these should be allocated to equal 100%), frequency of activity, i.e., whether these are performed daily, weekly, or periodically;
- The quality and quantity of work expected from an individual holding the position;
- The repercussions of not performing each job function;

- Essential and marginal duties;
- Special working conditions such as shift, overtime, or as-needed work;
- Information on the accountability for results; and
- A statement that when duties and responsibilities change and develop the job description will be reviewed and subject to changes of business necessity.

Note that the term "essential function" should be used in the job description. The job description should explicitly state the manner that an individual is to perform the job. For example, a description of a position that requires contact with the public should include not only that the job requires the handling of public inquiries, but also that the inquiries must be handled in a prompt and friendly manner. Employers should also describe regular attendance and timeliness as essential functions of any jobs that require regular and punctual employee presence. Job descriptions should be updated periodically to reflect the essential functions of altered positions or any other pertinent change (e.g. fewer employees to perform the duties, mechanization, job-sharing, etc.). All levels of management, from line supervisors to top management, and human resources should review job descriptions.

### **Step 3: Detailing Qualifications**

When detailing qualifications on job descriptions, employers typically require certain knowledge, skills, aptitude, training, and previous experience. Employers should remember that these qualifications might be gained in a number of ways. For example, knowledge may be gained through education, training, or experience. In addition, other requirements, such as the possession of a driver's license could be considered discriminatory. For example, it may be necessary to specify that an individual must be "available to attend evening meetings throughout the community" and "possess a driver's license" but an employer should distinguish between need and convenience and consider any discriminatory effects. An employee with a disability may be able to attend a meeting via teleconference or access public transportation to attend the meeting on site.

### **Step 4: Maintaining Consistency**

Internal consistency is very important when developing an overall bank of organizational job descriptions. The employer may want to select specific formats, fonts, logos, and other elements to streamline and standardize the appearance of the documents. Consistent language such as preferred action words and frequently used terms can help create cohesiveness throughout. Internal consistency may also help "ensure equitable comparisons of content across jobs" in justifying employee salary decisions (Milkovich and Newman, 1990).

A bank of job descriptions can be instrumental in supporting the development of other organizational documents and standards as well. Descriptions may offer a framework for developing performance evaluations. In addition, the information gleaned may provide a common thread for developing employee resumes, policy manuals, annual reports, and organizational media.

## USING O\*NET

The Department of Labor (DOL) developed Career Onestop (<http://www.careeronestop.org>), an "online career development resource." Career One Stop features multiple tools such as O\*Net and America's Career InfoNet, which may be helpful in formulating job descriptions.

**O\*NET**, the Occupational Information Network, is a unique, powerful database that contains occupational information and labor market research. Essentially, O\*Net is a publicly available search system that uses common language to describe job functions. The goal of O\*NET is to link information on skills, abilities, knowledges, work activities, and interests to associated occupations. These pieces of information, which are provided for over 950 occupations, can be used to facilitate career exploration, vocational counseling, and a variety of human resources functions. Business managers, human resources professionals, and trade associations are able to use O\*NET to develop precise job descriptions quickly.

The database used in O\*NET is based largely on data supplied by occupational analysts using sources such as the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT). To develop data for this database, analysts evaluated and refined existing occupational data, then applied these data to O\*NET. In addition, the O\*NET coding structure has been aligned to the newly revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), which all government agencies are moving toward. O\*NET OnLine is available at: <http://online.onetcenter.org>.

**America's Career InfoNet** (<http://www.acinet.org/acinet>) is another feature of America's toolkit. This helps users find information on "wage and employment trends, occupational requirements [and] state-by-state labor market conditions." The Web site also offers a customization tool called the Job Description Writer. With the **Job Description Writer**, the user builds a description by typing job specific information into input boxes. There is an opportunity to review national and regional occupational wage data extracted from the website's other resources. To further customize the document, the user clicks on check boxes and lists of optional summaries, tasks, knowledge descriptions, etc., which have been extracted from the O-NET database. The final output screen indicates that the user may now copy and paste the information. The person can then use their computer's word processing program to add, format, and put finishing touches on the job description. Job Description Writer is available at: <http://www.acinet.org/acinet/jobwriter/default.aspx>.

## JOB DESCRIPTIONS AND THE ACCOMMODATION PROCESS

Sometimes it can be overwhelming when trying to get a sense of the overall accommodation picture. A job description can be a constructive tool for exploring task-specific accommodation options. Often, it is beneficial to consider the specific tasks that comprise the job. This can help pinpoint what limitations are affecting an individual's job performance and what functions can be accommodated. Understanding an individual's functional limitations provides helpful clues when searching for accommodation solutions. The following situations and accommodation solutions are based on sample job descriptions provided in the appendix of this document:

### Situations and Accommodation Solutions

**Situation 1:** An applicant is interviewing for a **Computer Programmer** position. Although not required to disclose, the applicant decides to tell the employer she has diabetes due to questions about a particular job requirement for which she may need an accommodation.

**Job Task:** "Responsibilities occasionally may require an adjusted work schedule, overtime, and evening/weekend hours in order to meet deadlines or to access the computer to perform program tests."

**Limitation:** Person needs to eat at specific time each day. May need to test blood sugar and take insulin while at work. Prospective employee is happy to work adjusted hours provided that she can take the steps necessary to regulate her diabetes.

**Accommodation Solution:** Employer accommodates the employee by allowing her to adjust her lunch hour to 11-12 a.m. rather than the typical 12-1 p.m. lunch break and permits flexible break times. The employee was allowed to bring a small refrigerator to store food and medication in her office. When working evening hours, the employee could set her own dinner breaks accordingly.

**Situation 2:** The new **Food Service Manager** is a person who has multiple sclerosis. She uses a cane for mobility assistance.

**Job Task:** "2% of time: Assists in production area during absence of primary kitchen staff."

**Limitation:** Employee has difficulty standing for long periods of time.

**Accommodation Solution:** The employer and employee agree to use a sit/stand work stool and an anti-fatigue mat to accommodate rare occasions when she will need to assist in the kitchen.

**Situation 3:** A **Sheet Metal Worker** has a speech impairment. He stutters and when nervous, the condition becomes much more prevalent.

**Job Task:** “Makes recommendations to supervisor about the need for different materials, equipment, and parts.”

**Limitation:** Employee has difficulty with verbal communication.

**Accommodation Solution:** As needed, the employee makes recommendations in writing. When discussion or clarification is necessary, employer and employee meet one-to-one in a quiet environment to eliminate noise, distraction and alleviate the employee’s stress about speaking in group situations.

## REFERENCES

EEOC (1996). *Enforcement Guidance: Workers' Compensation and the ADA*, <http://www.eeoc.gov/docs/workcomp.html>.

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Milkovich, George T. and Newman, Jerry M. (1998). *Compensation*, Seventh Edition, Richard D. Irwin, Inc. Homewood, Illinois.

## RESOURCES

### **Job Accommodation Network**

West Virginia University  
PO Box 6080  
Morgantown, WV 26506-6080  
Toll Free: (800)526-7234  
TTY: (877)781-9403  
Fax: (304)293-5407  
jan@askjan.org  
<http://askjan.org>

The Job Accommodation Network (JAN) is a free consulting service that provides information about job accommodations, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the employability of people with disabilities.

### **Office of Disability Employment Policy**

200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room S-1303  
Washington, DC 20210  
Toll Free: (866)633-7635  
TTY: (877)889-5627  
Fax: (202)693-7888  
<http://www.dol.gov/odep/>

The Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) is an agency within the U.S. Department of Labor. ODEP provides national leadership to increase employment opportunities for adults and youth with disabilities while striving to eliminate barriers to employment.

### **America's Career InfoNet**

<http://www.acinet.org/acinet/>

### **Career Onestop**

<http://www.careeronestop.org>

### **Job Description Writer**

<http://www.acinet.org/acinet/jobwriter/default.aspx>

## APPENDIX:

### JOB DESCRIPTION SAMPLE 1

**Job Title:** Computer Programmer

**Department:** IT

**Reports to:** Director of Computer Services

**Position Summary:** Responsible for the application of basic knowledge of programming, logic, and mathematics in the preparation of computer programs.

#### Essential Functions:

- 1) Analyzes, reviews, and rewrites programs, using workflow chart and diagram, applying knowledge of computer capabilities, subject matter, and symbolic logic. (10%)
- 2) Converts detailed logical flow chart to language processible by computer. (10%)
- 3) Resolves symbolic formulations, prepares flow charts and block diagrams, and encodes resultant equations for processing. (10%)
- 4) Develops programs from workflow charts or diagrams, considering computer storage capacity, speed, and intended use of output data. (10%)
- 5) Assists computer operators or system analysts to resolve problems. (10%)
- 6) Assigns, coordinates, and reviews work and activities of programming personnel. (10%)
- 7) Compiles and writes documentation of program development and revisions. (8%)
- 8) Prepares or receives detailed workflow chart and diagram to illustrate sequence of steps to describe input, output, and logical operation. (7%)
- 9) Revises or directs revision of existing programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements. (7%)
- 10) Collaborates with computer manufacturers and other users to develop new programming methods. (5%)
- 11) Trains subordinates in programming and program coding. (5%)
- 12) Consults with managerial and engineering and technical personnel to clarify program intent, identify problems, and suggest changes. (4%)
- 13) Writes instructions to guide operating personnel during production runs. (4%)

**Marginal Functions:** Program Web site scripts as needed.

### **Knowledge and Critical Skills/Expertise**

1. Bachelor's degree in related field or Associate's degree plus two years full-time directly related work experience.
2. One year full-time directly related work experience beyond requirement above, including experience in a 4th generation language.
3. Demonstrated skills in items four and five below may be substituted for education and experience.
4. Thorough knowledge of electronic data processing coding practices necessary for developing programs of instructions for an electronic digital computer and related peripheral equipment.
5. Ability to prepare clear, detailed, and efficient programs of computer instructions using COBOL, CICS Command Level COBOL, or other current industry standard programming languages for optimum machine utilization.
6. Ability to establish and maintain positive working relationships with other employees.
7. Ability to work independently with minimal supervision.
8. Ability to operate mainframe electronic digital computerized systems, including operating systems and applications software.
9. Proficiency in VSE or UNIX/AIX operating Systems; PEOPLETOOLS, DELPHI or POWERBUILDER development tools; COBOL, CICS COBOL, SQR, PEOPLECODE, VISUAL BASIC, C/C++, JAVA, or other industry standard Client/Server programming languages; FOCUS, CRYSTAL REPORTS, N/VISION, or similar query/report generator languages recommended.

### **Language/Communication Skills**

1. Apply principles of logical thinking to define problems, collect data, establish facts, and draw valid conclusions.
2. Interpret an extensive variety of technical instructions.

## **Environmental Conditions**

1. Indoors in normal office environment with little exposure to excessive noise, dust, fumes, vibrations, and temperature changes at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the time.
2. Frequent computer use at workstation up to two hours at a time.
3. Frequently work at fast pace with unscheduled interruptions.
4. Responsibilities occasionally may require an adjusted work schedule, overtime, and evening/weekend hours in order to meet deadlines or to access the computer to perform program tests.
5. May move from one work location to another occasionally.
6. Public contact position requiring appropriate business-like apparel.

## **Physical Demands**

1. Mobility within the office including movement from floor to floor.
2. Access information using a computer.

A computer programmer in the IT Department is expected to efficiently perform the above tasks. If these are not adequately completed, as per management's instructions, the employee will be disciplined according to procedures as outlined in the employee handbook.

**ADA:** The employer will make reasonable accommodations in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

**OSH Act:** A computer programmer is not to handle any human body fluids, biological agents, laboratory chemicals, or be exposed to hazardous materials such as noise, asbestos, or carcinogens.

**FLSA:** Nonexempt

This job description will be reviewed periodically as duties and responsibilities change with business necessity. Essential and marginal job functions are subject to modification.

**EEO/AA**

## JOB DESCRIPTION SAMPLE 2

**Job Title:** University Food Service Manager (JD#32407)

**Department:** Medical Center

**Reports to:** Service Director

**Position Summary:** The primary purpose of this position is to manage the day-to-day operations of the food service catering units on campus under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Catering Operations. This person is responsible for events that affect the University's image locally, statewide, nationally, and internationally, generating revenues of approximately 1.5 million dollars annually. This position manages approximately 4,000 events per year, serving approximately 350,000 customers.

### Essential Functions

- 1) Plans, organizes, determines, and directs the daily operation of "Dining Services" catering operations through subordinate supervisory and lead personnel and interacts with catering to customers to ensure their satisfaction. (20%)
- 2) Participates in the development of short and long range goals and objectives for the entire food service department along with other Food Service Managers and the Food Service Assistant Director. (20%)
- 3) Has direct supervision over various high profile events and instructs student employees on serving procedures, food ingredients, garnishing techniques and special table arrangements. Creativity of presentation is of extreme importance. (10%)
- 4) Interprets and implements established policies, procedures, methods and techniques and assures that all food service personnel comply with department objectives, quality assurance, safety, environmental and infection control regulations. (10%)
- 5) Determines staffing needs for food service unit and makes adjustments for staffing shortages in addition to interviewing, selecting, training, and orienting food service supervisory and lead personnel, which may include personnel actions such as promotions, transfers, discharges, and disciplinary actions. (15%)
- 6) Assists in the planning and development of new menu items and recipes, establishment of price listings, and advertisement of services. 10%

- 7) Conducts staff meetings, establishes employee training programs, and assures all employees receive proper training. (5%)
- 8) Develops budget requests for food service and monitors expenditure of funds and adjusts functions to operate within limits of budget. (5%)
- 9) Maintains a variety of records, including crts (computer time records) and prepares reports on unit accomplishments and needs. (3%)
- 10) Assists in production area during absence of primary kitchen staff. (2%)

**TOTAL PERCENTAGE EQUALS 100%**

### **Knowledge and Critical Skills/Expertise**

1. Bachelor's degree in nutrition, food service administration, or related field. Culinary experience considered a plus. Additional experience beyond the minimum requirement in a large scale food service operation and/or catering operation may be considered in lieu of a degree.
2. State Food Handlers' permit required. Sanitation training certification issued by the County Health Department required.
3. Ability to establish a rapport and good communication with clientele.
4. Knowledge of basis management and supervisory skills.
5. Ability to motivate and communicate effectively with student staff.
6. Ability to interview, train, and orient student staff.
7. Knowledge of various buffet set-ups and service styles.
8. Skill in resolving problems with clients and with staff.
9. Knowledge of the methods, procedures, and equipment used in food handling and in the operations, cleaning, and care of equipment.
10. Knowledge of food quality and values as well as nutritional and economical substitutions within food groups.
11. Some marketing background to be to generate ideas.
12. Ability to set goals and establish methods for achieving these goals.

13. Ability to review and evaluate operating procedures and recommend improvements.

### **Experience**

1. 2-3 years of experience in a large-scale food service operation in a lead or supervisory position.
2. Catering/Culinary background preferred.

The knowledge, skills and abilities listed above are typically acquired through the levels of education and experience listed. However, any equivalent combination of education and/or experience, which provide an applicant with the listed knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform the essential duties and responsibilities of the job, is acceptable.

### **Environmental Conditions**

1. Indoors in busy kitchen environment with exposure to noise, heat, and cold.
2. Frequently work at fast pace with unscheduled interruptions.
3. May move from one work location to another frequently.
4. Public contact requiring appropriate business-like apparel occasionally.

### **Physical Demands**

1. Mobility among workstations and within campus setting.
2. Ability to work in hot and cold environments.

**ADA:** The employer will make reasonable accommodations in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

This job description will be reviewed periodically as duties and responsibilities change with business necessity. Essential and marginal job functions are subject to modification.

**EEO/AA**

## **JOB DESCRIPTION SAMPLE 3**

**Position:** Afternoon Shift Sheetmetal Worker

**Department:** Sheetmetal Workshop

**Reports to:** Lead Sheetmetal Supervisor

As duties and responsibilities change, this job description will be reviewed and subject to changes of business necessity.

### **JOB SUMMARY**

The Afternoon Shift Sheetmetal Worker performs sheet metal fabrication, installation and maintenance of all sheetmetal in the center. Works: 3:30 pm-12 midnight shift.

### **ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS**

**25%** Forms and installs different sizes, shapes of round, square and rectangular ducts, angle, elbows, reducing elbows, square and rectangular to round. Different types of offsets, transitions joints with all sides tapering and changing. Fabricates round, rectangular and square, two and three way y-branch duct.

**25%** Fabricates and repairs sheetmetal laboratory and kitchen equipment. Repairs and alters all sheetmetal animal traps and cages. Repairs and modifies sheetmetal equipment for fanning, roads and grounds and office equipment. Adapts and sizes new ducts to accept hydronic heating and cooling coils with pneumatic controls and dampers.

**15%** Forms and installs various types of dampers and ventilating louvers. Forms and installs access doors and panels in duct run systems. Forms and installs belt guards for various types of draw bands, ceiling drain pans, and weather caps. Repairs and modifies metal doors and flexible connectors. Occasionally forms and installs PVC pipe and connectors for certain sheetmetal jobs.

**15%** Solders various types of sheetmetal such as counter tops, holding tanks, animal cages, feeders and waterers. Occasionally operates arc, gas, and brazing equipment on radiation hoods, stainless steel, pipe, and vehicle body repair.

**5%** Makes recommendations to supervisor about the need for different materials, equipment, and parts.

**5%** Interprets blueprints and sketches for the fabrication and installation of sheetmetal.

**5%** Operates power shears, power brake, power roller, lockformer, drill press, and bandsaw. Operates various types of pneumatic hand tools.

**5%** Custom designs, fabricates and installs various types of exhaust hoods (fume, acid, and radiation) hoods to meet special installation needs. Installs ventilating and exhaust fans, venting heater and furnaces.

## QUALIFICATIONS

**Education/Knowledge/Licensure:** Job requires basic knowledge in a specific area typically obtained through a business, technical or vocational school as might normally be acquired through up to 18 months of education or training beyond high school. A valid driver's license preferred.

### Skills

- Demonstrated knowledge of sheetmetal and roofing codes.
- Demonstrated ability to follow oral and written instructions.
- Demonstrated knowledge of material, methods, tools and equipment.
- Demonstrated ability to fabricate various types of heating and ventilation duct.
- Demonstrated ability to work in poor lighting, heating and ventilation.
- Demonstrated ability to work in extreme hot and cold conditions.
- Demonstrated ability to work in laboratories around chemicals and contaminated materials when present.
- Demonstrated ability to work inside electrical vaults.
- Demonstrated ability to work in dirty and noisy areas.
- Demonstrated ability to operate hand and power tools.
- Demonstrated ability to operate various types of welders, e.g. arc and mig on various types of metals.
- Demonstrated ability to read, write and perform mathematical calculations.
- Demonstrated ability to interpret blueprints.
- Demonstrated ability to sketch schematics.
- Demonstrated ability to work in tight places.
- Demonstrated ability to work on high places from ladders, scaffolds, platforms and roof slopes.
- Demonstrated ability to lift moderately heavy objects.
- Demonstrated ability to do excessive walking, standing, bending and stooping.
- Demonstrated ability to maintain proper attendance and punctuality standards.
- Demonstrated knowledge or airflow and exchange rates.

**Experience:** One to two years of applied experience involving all aspects of sheetmetal work typically encountered during new construction and renovation of commercial, industrial, and/or educational facilities of at least 500,000 square feet to include special design work.

The knowledge, skills and abilities listed above are typically acquired through the levels of education and experience listed. However, any equivalent combination and/or experience, which provide an applicant with the listed knowledge, skills and abilities to perform the essential duties and responsibilities of the job, is acceptable. The employer will make reasonable accommodations in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

### EEO/AA

This document was developed by the Job Accommodation Network, funded by a contract agreement from the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Disability Employment Policy (DOL079RP20426). The opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the U.S. Department of Labor. Nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Labor.