



SOC-Anchored Occupational Reference Framework

AMSI ORF1

Revision 2.0 — September 2026

**Occupational Identity, Functional Interpretation, and Role Boundaries
for Support Services within the Whole Quality Methodology**

SUPPORT SERVICE QUALITY INITIATIVE

Introduction

Support services are performed by people whose actual work may be organized through Job titles, program names, employment arrangements, family relationships, service authorizations, and Support Roles. These labels are often necessary for administration, but they do not always show the occupation involved, the functions actually performed, the limits of authority, or the responsibilities attached to the work.

This framework addresses a practical question: how should work contributing to a support service be described occupationally without relying on titles alone and without changing the official occupational classification system? The question matters because similar titles may conceal different work, while similar functions may be distributed across different Jobs, occupations, roles, organizations, or periods of service.

For readers new to the Support Service Quality Initiative (AMSI), ORF1 uses the United States Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system as the national reference for occupational identity. AMSI then adds a bounded functional interpretation for the declared Support Service Quality Object. It distinguishes Occupation, SOC-Anchored Occupation, Job, Occupational Function, Support Role, Functional Scope, Blended Occupational Practice, Occupational Time-Sharing, and Multiple-Role Practice so that occupational identity and actual service contribution remain visible without being collapsed into one label.

ORF1 supports the AMSI Support Service Quality Standard — Core (SSC1), Context Guides, occupational profiles, application tools, Support Service Quality State determinations, and bounded Quality Claims. It is voluntary and non-regulatory. It does not create or revise an official occupation, replace the SOC system, determine wages or reimbursement, define professional licensure or scope of practice, authorize Support Work, assign legal liability, or establish certification authority. Its purpose is narrower: to provide a traceable occupational reference and interpretation method for support-service analysis.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
1 Purpose, Position, and Scope.....	4
1.1 Purpose	4
1.2 Position Within the AMSI Architecture.....	4
1.3 Governing Definitions	5
1.4 Scope and Limits	5
2 SOC Reference and Classification Principles	5
2.1 Current Official Reference	5
2.2 Classification by Work Performed	5
2.3 Occupational Category and Mixed Duties	5
2.4 Official SOC Reference and AMSI Interpretation	6
3 Occupational Interpretation Architecture.....	6
3.1 Required Distinctions.....	6
3.2 Occupation and SOC-Anchored Occupation.....	6
3.3 Job, Job Title, and Program Title.....	6
3.4 Occupational Function.....	7
3.5 Support Role and Functional Scope.....	7
3.6 Support Worker and Caregiver.....	7
3.7 Competence	7
4 Real-World Occupational Arrangements.....	7
4.1 Blended Occupational Practice	7
4.2 Occupational Time-Sharing	7
4.3 Multiple-Role Practice.....	8
4.4 Coordinated Support Arrangements.....	8
4.5 Role and Responsibility Visibility	8
5 Occupational Anchoring Procedure	8
5.1 Procedure	8
5.2 Required Occupational Record	8
5.3 Review Triggers.....	9
6 Occupational Reference Groups.....	9
6.1 Use of the Reference Groups.....	9
6.2 Illustrative SOC-Anchored Reference Table	9
6.3 Adjacent and Interface Occupations	10
7 AMSI Occupational Profiles	10
7.1 Purpose and Status.....	10
7.2 Required Profile Elements.....	10
7.3 Prohibited Uses	11

7.4 Vocational Rehabilitation Job Coaching Example	11
8 Use in the Support Service Core and Context Guides	11
8.1 Core Standards	11
8.2 Context Guides	11
8.3 Occupational Profiles and Application Documents	12
9 Competence, Authorization, and Responsibility	12
9.1 Separate Questions	12
9.2 Reference-Layer Requirements	12
9.3 Escalation and Role Limits	12
10 Evidence, Quality State Determination, and Claims	12
10.1 Evidence Attribution	12
10.2 Quality State Determination	12
10.3 Claim Boundaries	12
11 Governance and Maintenance	13
Annex A (informative) — Occupational Completeness Questions	13
Annex B (informative) — AMSI Occupational Profile Template	13
Annex C (informative) — AMSI VOC1-to-ORF1 Application Matrix	14
Copyright and Use Notice	15

1 Purpose, Position, and Scope

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of ORF1 is to provide the controlled framework through which AMSI identifies official occupational references, interprets Occupational Functions relevant to Support Services, distinguishes occupational identity from Jobs and Support Roles, and preserves traceability when work is blended, time-shared, distributed, or performed through multiple roles.

ORF1 answers a specific question: how should the work contributing to a declared Support Service Quality Object be occupationally described without relying on titles alone and without altering the official SOC system?

1.2 Position Within the AMSI Architecture

- WQI_VOC1 defines Root Concepts that remain invariant across application domains.
- AMSI VOC1 defines the authoritative Support Service Quality Applied Concepts.
- The AMSI Support Service Quality Standard — Core (SSC1) establishes the invariant Core quality architecture for Support Service Quality Objects.
- AMSI Context Guides apply and interpret the Support Service Core within defined support-service contexts without redefining the invariant Core Quality Factors or Core Quality Indicators.
- AMSI ORF1 provides the cross-cutting SOC-Anchored Occupational Reference Framework used by the Core, Context Guides, occupational profiles, and application documents.
- Applicable WQI and AMSI determination and claims documents govern controlled Quality State determination, verification, and bounded Quality Claims.

ORF1 occupies the occupational-reference layer. It applies and cross-references the authoritative definitions in AMSI VOC1 and shall not create competing definitions or service-quality requirements.

1.3 Governing Definitions

The following AMSI Applied Concepts are governed exclusively by AMSI VOC1 and are used in ORF1 without redefinition: Occupation; SOC-Anchored Occupation; Person Receiving Support; Support Worker; Caregiver; Job; Occupational Function; Support Role; Blended Occupational Practice; Occupational Time-Sharing; Multiple-Role Practice; Functional Scope; and Competence.

Where ORF1 explains how one of these concepts is applied, the explanation is non-definitional. If wording in ORF1 appears to conflict with AMSI VOC1, the AMSI VOC1 definition governs.

1.4 Scope and Limits

ORF1 applies to occupational interpretation for personal, social, employment, residential, community, health-related, educational, and adjacent support-service contexts within AMSI.

ORF1 does not:

- alter an official SOC title, code, definition, structure, or classification rule;
- assign an official SOC code on behalf of the U.S. Government or another classification authority;
- establish licensure, credentialing, professional scope of practice, service authorization, supervision, or reimbursement requirements;
- determine Competence from a title, credential, or classification alone;
- establish Support Service Quality from occupational classification alone; or
- replace applicable laws, regulations, contracts, employer responsibilities, program rules, individual plans, or professional requirements.

2 SOC Reference and Classification Principles

2.1 Current Official Reference

AMSI uses the current applicable United States Standard Occupational Classification system as the national occupational reference. As of August 2026, this is the 2018 SOC. The SOC is a federal statistical standard used to classify workers into occupational categories. A revision process is underway for a 2028 SOC.

AMSI documents shall identify the SOC edition relied upon. When a replacement edition becomes applicable, ORF1, AMSI occupational profiles, the Support Service Core, and affected Context Guides shall be reviewed for code, title, definition, structural, and crosswalk changes.

2.2 Classification by Work Performed

SOC classification is based primarily on work performed, not on Job title. The same Job title may describe different occupational work, while different titles may describe materially similar work. AMSI therefore begins with the actual Occupational Functions required, assigned, or performed and only then identifies the relevant official occupational reference.

Primary Occupational Rule

Describe the work first.
Identify the official occupational reference second.
Do not infer occupational identity from title alone.

2.3 Occupational Category and Mixed Duties

The SOC assigns a worker to one detailed occupational category for statistical classification. Where a single Job includes duties associated with more than one occupation, applicable SOC coding guidance considers the work requiring the highest skill level or, where skill requirements do not provide a distinction, the work on which the worker spends the most time.

AMSI has a different but complementary need: the Support Service Quality Object may require visibility of several Occupational Functions even when one official SOC category is used for statistical classification. ORF1 therefore preserves both the official occupational reference and the function-level record needed for Whole Quality interpretation.

2.4 Official SOC Reference and AMSI Interpretation

The official SOC title, code, and definition remain authoritative for occupational identity. AMSI may identify which portions of the work are relevant to a declared Support Service Quality Object, but it shall not rewrite the official definition or present an AMSI profile as an official SOC occupation.

An AMSI interpretation shall clearly distinguish:

- official SOC title and code;
- official occupational identity;
- AMSI-relevant Occupational Functions;
- real Job or work-arrangement title;
- AMSI Support Role and Functional Scope;
- authorized, assigned, expected, recorded, actually performed, and evaluated functions; and
- known occupational uncertainty or classification limitations.

3 Occupational Interpretation Architecture

3.1 Required Distinctions

Element	ORF1 application
Occupation	Standardized category of work; official occupational identity is established through the applicable classification reference.
Job	Specific employment position or other defined work arrangement.
Job or program title	Local label; may not identify one occupation or the work actually performed.
Occupational Function	Distinct kind or purpose of work associated with an Occupation.
Support Role	Bounded contribution within the declared Support Service Quality Object.
Functional Scope	Functions, limits, authority, responsibilities, and conditions applicable to a participant in a defined arrangement and period.
Support Work	What is actually performed in material relation to the Support Intended Function.
Competence	Function-specific and Context-bounded demonstrated capability; not inferred from title alone.

3.2 Occupation and SOC-Anchored Occupation

Occupation provides the stable work-domain reference. A SOC-Anchored Occupation records the official SOC title and code and limits the AMSI interpretation to functions relevant to the declared Support Service. The official SOC reference shall remain visible wherever an AMSI occupational profile or service document uses the occupational anchor.

3.3 Job, Job Title, and Program Title

A Job is a specific work arrangement. A Job title or program title is evidence about that arrangement but is not conclusive evidence of occupational identity, Functional Scope, Competence, authorization, or work actually performed. Titles such as Direct Support Professional, Employment Specialist, Job

Coach, Residential Counselor, Community Support Worker, and Care Coordinator may organize work differently across employers, jurisdictions, and service models.

3.4 Occupational Function

Occupational Functions provide the bridge between an official occupation and the actual Support Work relevant to the declared object. Functions should be described at a level sufficient to distinguish purpose, responsibility, and contribution without reducing the occupation to isolated tasks or billing codes.

A function record should identify what the function is intended to accomplish, who performs it, under what Functional Scope, during which Service Period, through which Interfaces, and with what Evidence.

3.5 Support Role and Functional Scope

A Support Role identifies how a participant contributes within the service. Functional Scope defines the bounded functions, limits, authority, responsibilities, and conditions applicable to that contribution. The same Occupation may be expressed through different Support Roles, and the same Support Role may draw on functions from more than one Occupation.

ORF1 requires visibility of differences among functions that are authorized, assigned, expected, recorded, actually performed, and evaluated. A mismatch may be relevant to Competence, responsibility, Evidence, Critical Service Conditions, or the Support Service Quality Claim Boundary.

3.6 Support Worker and Caregiver

Support Worker is the broad functional service term used for a person contributing to Support Work. Caregiver is a narrower AMSI umbrella term for direct or relationally immediate Support Work. Neither term is, by itself, an official SOC Occupation or Job title. The applicable Occupation or work arrangement, Support Role, Functional Scope, Competence, authorization, and responsibilities shall remain identifiable.

3.7 Competence

Competence is interpreted for defined functions within a declared Context and Functional Scope. Credentials, training records, experience, supervision, demonstrated performance, communication, judgment, adaptation, and knowledge may provide relevant Evidence, but no single item automatically establishes Competence for every function or context.

4 Real-World Occupational Arrangements

4.1 Blended Occupational Practice

Blended Occupational Practice occurs when one Job, Support Role, worker contribution, or Support Service includes functions associated with two or more Occupations. Blending does not merge the underlying Occupations or erase differences in Competence, authorization, responsibility, or Evidence.

The occupational record shall identify each material function and its occupational source where that distinction affects service realization, role limits, Critical Service Conditions, Evidence attribution, or claims.

4.2 Occupational Time-Sharing

Occupational Time-Sharing concerns distribution of functions across time, phases, Interactions, Episodes, or portions of a Job, Support Role, or Service Period. The relevant time, function, participant, responsibility, and Evidence attribution should remain visible.

4.3 Multiple-Role Practice

Multiple-Role Practice occurs when one participant holds, performs, or moves among two or more materially distinct Support Roles within the same or related Support Service Quality Objects. Role identity, Functional Scope, Interfaces, and Evidence attribution shall remain distinguishable where material.

4.4 Coordinated Support Arrangements

A coordinated arrangement may involve several occupations, workers, organizations, family members, natural supports, and Technology systems. ORF1 does not treat the arrangement as one occupation. It records the material occupational contributions and the Organizational and Inter-Service Interfaces through which they are coordinated.

4.5 Role and Responsibility Visibility

Declared responsibilities and actual responsibilities may differ. An occupational interpretation should identify who was expected to perform, authorize, supervise, communicate, document, escalate, or verify each material function and whether the actual arrangement remained within the declared Functional Scopes.

5 Occupational Anchoring Procedure

5.1 Procedure

Step	Action	Required output
1	Declare the Support Service Quality Object	Identify Scale, Service Period, Service Context, Boundaries, Interfaces, participants, and intended claim scope.
2	Describe actual or required work	Record Occupational Functions without relying solely on Job, program, payer, or service labels.
3	Identify candidate SOC occupations	Compare the work with the current official SOC titles, definitions, structure, and coding guidance.
4	Record the official occupational reference	State the SOC edition, official title, code, and any material classification uncertainty.
5	Identify the Job and titles	Record the actual work arrangement, Job title, program title, employer or other authority, and Service Period.
6	Define Support Role and Functional Scope	Distinguish authorized, assigned, expected, recorded, actually performed, and evaluated functions.
7	Review Competence, authorization, and responsibility	Identify applicable training, knowledge, skills, judgment, supervision, credentials, legal or program limits, and escalation pathways.
8	Review blended or multiple arrangements	Preserve the identity, time, Interfaces, responsibility, and Evidence attribution of each material contribution.
9	Connect the occupational record to Whole Quality	Trace Occupational Functions to Support Work, Support Results, Failure Modes, Quality Factors, Indicators, Criteria, Evidence, Critical Service Conditions, Quality State determination, and Claim Boundary.

5.2 Required Occupational Record

Each controlled occupational interpretation should record, as applicable:

- SOC edition, official title, and code;
- official definition or controlled reference location;
- AMSI-relevant Occupational Functions;

- Job, Job title, program title, employer, provider, household, or other work-arrangement authority;
- Support Role and Functional Scope;
- Person Receiving Support and other material participants;
- Service Period and Service Context;
- authorized, assigned, expected, recorded, actually performed, and evaluated functions;
- Competence, supervision, authorization, and responsibility conditions;
- blended, time-shared, multiple-role, and interface conditions;
- Evidence sources and Evidence limitations; and
- Uncertainty, Unresolved Conditions, Assumptions, and claim limitations.

5.3 Review Triggers

The occupational interpretation shall be reviewed when the SOC edition changes; the Job or work arrangement changes; material functions are added, removed, delegated, automated, or redistributed; the Service Context or Service Period changes; a new occupation or Support Role enters the arrangement; authorization or supervision changes; Evidence indicates scope drift; or the intended Quality Claim Boundary changes.

6 Occupational Reference Groups

6.1 Use of the Reference Groups

The following groups are illustrative and non-exhaustive. They help identify candidate official occupational references for AMSI applications. Inclusion does not mean that every worker in the occupation performs Support Work, that every Support Service includes the occupation, or that the occupation determines quality, authorization, or Competence.

6.2 Illustrative SOC-Anchored Reference Table

Reference group	SOC	Official occupation	AMSI interpretation boundary
Direct personal and health-related support	31-1121	Home Health Aides	Health-related assistance and monitoring functions must remain bounded by the official occupation and applicable authorization, training, supervision, and legal conditions.
Direct personal and health-related support	31-1122	Personal Care Aides	Personal assistance and daily-living support functions must be interpreted within the official occupation, actual Job, Support Role, Functional Scope, and work performed.
Direct personal and health-related support	31-1131	Nursing Assistants	Care-related functions must remain distinguished from other nursing, clinical, and direct-support occupations and bounded by applicable supervision and authority.
Direct personal and health-related support	31-1132	Orderlies	Transport, movement, environmental, and related support functions shall not be inferred beyond the official occupation and actual work.
Direct personal and health-related support	31-1133	Psychiatric Aides	Behavioral-health support functions must remain distinguished from diagnosis, treatment authority, counseling, and psychiatric-technician functions.
Community and social service	21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	Client-service assistance, coordination, referral, and implementation support must be bounded to the official occupation and declared Functional Scope.
Community and social service	21-1094	Community Health Workers	Outreach, navigation, social support, advocacy, and community linkage must be distinguished from clinical authority and professional health roles.
Rehabilitation and counseling	21-1015	Rehabilitation Counselors	Counseling, assessment, rehabilitation planning, training, and job-placement functions must remain consistent with the official occupation and applicable professional requirements.

Reference group	SOC	Official occupation	AMSI interpretation boundary
Rehabilitation and counseling	21-1022	Healthcare Social Workers	Psychosocial support, education, referral, case-management, and access-related functions must remain bounded by the official occupation and applicable professional scope.
Residential, child, and participation support	39-9011	Childcare Workers	Care, supervision, developmental, and activity-related functions must be interpreted within the child-focused setting and applicable responsibilities.
Residential, child, and participation support	39-9032	Recreation Workers	Recreation and participation-support functions must be distinguished from therapy, education, direct care, and other roles where Interfaces occur.
Residential, child, and participation support	39-9041	Residential Advisors	Residential coordination, guidance, household, problem-solving, and referral functions must be distinguished from direct care, counseling, clinical, and supervisory functions where they overlap.

6.3 Adjacent and Interface Occupations

A declared Support Service Quality Object may include or interface with occupations outside the illustrative groups, including healthcare practitioners, therapists and therapy assistants, educators and teaching assistants, supervisors and managers, interpreters, transportation workers, information-technology personnel, legal or benefits personnel, and others. The Support Service Core, a Context Guide, or an occupational profile may identify such occupations when their functions materially contribute to or interface with the object.

The document shall state the official occupational reference, relevant functions, Support Role, Functional Scope, Interfaces, responsibility limits, and the boundary of the AMSI interpretation.

7 AMSI Occupational Profiles

7.1 Purpose and Status

An AMSI Occupational Profile is a controlled application document that describes how one or more official occupational references and Occupational Functions are used within a defined support-service domain. A profile is not an official SOC occupation, a replacement for the SOC definition, a license, a credential, or a service-quality standard.

7.2 Required Profile Elements

Required element	Minimum content
Profile identity	AMSI profile title, identifier, edition, status, and governed service domain.
Official reference	Current SOC edition, official occupation title and code, and controlled source.
Application boundary	Declared Support Service Quality Object, Scale, Service Context, Service Period, Boundaries, Interfaces, and claim purpose.
Occupational functions	Functions relevant to the service, with their relationship to the official occupation preserved.
Jobs and titles	Common Jobs, Job titles, program titles, or work arrangements without treating them as occupational definitions.
Support Roles and Functional Scopes	Roles, authorized and actual functions, limits, responsibilities, supervision, and escalation.
Blended arrangements	Other occupations, time-sharing, multiple roles, and interface contributions.
Competence and authority	Applicable knowledge, skills, judgment, training, credentials, authorization, supervision, and legal or program limits.

Required element	Minimum content
Evidence and uncertainty	Evidence sources, traceability, classification uncertainty, Assumptions, Unresolved Conditions, and limitations.
Document relationships	Applicable AMSI VOC1 clauses, the Support Service Core, Context Guides, SCM1 methods, and supporting publications.

7.3 Prohibited Uses

An AMSI Occupational Profile shall not be represented as an official SOC occupation or government classification determination. It shall not broaden professional scope, establish legal authority, imply Competence, replace employer or program responsibilities, determine reimbursement, or establish Support Service Quality by itself.

7.4 Vocational Rehabilitation Job Coaching Example

“Vocational Rehabilitation Job Coach” or “Job Coach” may be a Job title, program title, or AMSI profile title; it is not automatically one official SOC Occupation. The occupational anchor must be determined from work performed.

Where rehabilitation counseling, assessment, planning, training, job placement, and employability functions are material, Rehabilitation Counselors may provide a relevant official reference. Where client-service assistance, coordination, referral, or implementation support functions are material, Social and Human Service Assistants may provide a relevant official reference. Other work may require additional occupational references. ORF1 does not pre-assign one SOC code to every Job Coach.

A VRJ occupational profile should record the actual workplace instruction, adaptation, communication, retention, coordination, counseling, employer-interface, and participation-support functions; identify which occupation or occupations provide the reference; and preserve the Functional Scope, Competence, responsibility, Evidence, and claim boundaries of each material contribution.

8 Use in the Support Service Core and Context Guides

8.1 Support Service Quality Standard — Core (SSC1)

The AMSI Support Service Quality Standard — Core (SSC1) establishes the invariant Core quality architecture used across support-service contexts. ORF1 supplies the occupational-reference layer needed to identify material Occupations, Occupational Functions, Support Roles, Functional Scopes, Competence conditions, and role boundaries that may affect Function Realization. The Core does not establish one identical substantive Support Intended Function for every support service. Applicable Support Intended Functions and Support Intended Results are declared for the defined Support Service Quality Object and interpreted through the governing Context Guide and Reference Layer. The Core shall cross-reference AMSI VOC1 and ORF1 rather than reproduce occupational definitions.

8.2 Context Guides

A Context Guide interprets the AMSI Support Service Quality Standard — Core (SSC1) within declared Support Intended Functions and Support Intended Results, Jobs, Support Roles, Functional Scopes, Service Context, Service Period, Support Service Boundaries, Support Service Interfaces, and Reference Layer. It may identify context-specific occupational arrangements, but it shall not redefine the invariant Core Quality Factors or Core Quality Indicators, create a competing Occupation, or alter the official SOC reference.

8.3 Occupational Profiles and Application Documents

An occupational profile may provide reusable cross-context detail. The Support Service Core or a Context Guide may incorporate that profile by controlled reference and then identify any differences required by the declared object. Diagrams, tools, and claim templates may summarize occupational relationships but shall remain traceable to the governing profile and authoritative vocabulary.

9 Competence, Authorization, and Responsibility

9.1 Separate Questions

Occupational identity, Competence, authorization, and responsibility are related but distinct. A person may be correctly classified occupationally yet lack Competence or authorization for a particular function. A person may be competent to perform a function yet not be authorized to perform it in a particular arrangement. Responsibility may be assigned to another participant or organization.

9.2 Reference-Layer Requirements

Applicable laws, regulations, professional standards, credentials, contracts, employer policies, service authorizations, individual plans, supervision requirements, and program rules form part of the Reference Layer. ORF1 records their occupational significance but does not interpret them as automatically demonstrating quality or overriding the governing Whole Quality concepts.

9.3 Escalation and Role Limits

Where conditions exceed a participant's Functional Scope, Competence, authorization, or responsibility, the occupational record should identify the required pause, referral, supervision, communication, transfer, or escalation pathway. Unclear or unavailable pathways may become relevant Failure Modes, Critical Service Conditions, or Unresolved Conditions.

10 Evidence, Quality State Determination, and Claims

10.1 Evidence Attribution

Evidence concerning occupational work should be attributable to the relevant participant, Occupation, Job, Support Role, Functional Scope, function, Interaction or Episode, Service Period, and Support Service Quality Object. Evidence may include observation, work records, plans, credentials, training, supervision, communication, demonstrations, interviews, and Result conditions, but its relevance and sufficiency must be established.

10.2 Quality State Determination

Occupational classification does not determine the Support Service Quality State. It supports the determination by making work, role, Competence, responsibility, and interface conditions visible. Findings concerning occupational identity or one participant do not automatically establish the Quality State of the complete Support Service Quality Object.

Blended or distributed work requires interpretation of each material contribution and of the Interfaces connecting those contributions. A favorable finding for one Occupation, worker, or role cannot substitute for a failed or unresolved Critical Service Condition elsewhere in the object.

10.3 Claim Boundaries

A Support Service Quality Claim shall not imply that an occupation, worker, provider, organization, program, or all future services have been assessed unless that scope is expressly declared and supported. Occupational references in a claim shall identify the relevant work and period and shall not imply government classification approval, professional endorsement, licensure, or AMSI certification.

11 Governance and Maintenance

AMSI shall maintain ORF1 as a controlled cross-cutting reference. Proposed changes shall be reviewed for consistency with WQI_VOC1, AMSI VOC1, the AMSI Support Service Quality Standard — Core (SSC1), applicable Context Guides, applicable WQI and AMSI determination and claims documents, the current official SOC edition, and the principle of one concept—one authoritative definition.

Changes to official SOC titles, codes, definitions, structure, direct-match titles, or coding guidance shall trigger review of affected tables and profiles. A new SOC edition does not automatically invalidate earlier Quality State determinations, but the edition and occupational basis used for each determination or claim shall remain traceable.

Where an occupational concept becomes stable and necessary across multiple Whole Quality application domains, it may be considered for WQI Root-level stabilization. Until such action occurs, the authoritative AMSI Applied Concept remains in AMSI VOC1 and its occupational application remains in ORF1.

Annex A (informative) — Occupational Completeness Questions

- What is the declared Support Service Quality Object, Service Context, Service Period, Scale, and intended claim?
- Which work is actually required, assigned, attempted, or performed?
- Which official SOC occupation or occupations are candidates based on that work?
- Which SOC edition, official title, code, and definition are being used?
- What Job, Job title, program title, employer, provider, household, or other work arrangement applies?
- Which Occupational Functions are material to the service?
- Which AMSI Support Roles organize the contribution?
- What Functional Scope is authorized, assigned, expected, recorded, actually performed, and evaluated?
- Does the arrangement involve Blended Occupational Practice, Occupational Time-Sharing, Multiple-Role Practice, or a coordinated arrangement?
- Are Competence, authorization, supervision, responsibility, and escalation requirements identifiable?
- Can Evidence be attributed to the relevant occupation, role, function, Support Work, Support Result, and period?
- Are occupational uncertainty, Assumptions, Unresolved Conditions, and claim limitations visible?
- Has any change occurred that requires occupational re-anchoring or profile review?

Annex B (informative) — AMSI Occupational Profile Template

Profile section	Required record
1 Profile identification	Title; identifier; edition; status; owner; service domain.
2 Official occupational reference	SOC edition; official occupation title; code; controlled definition source.
3 Declared application boundary	Support Service Quality Object; Scale; Service Context; Service Period; Boundaries; Interfaces; intended claim purpose.
4 Relevant Occupational Functions	Function descriptions; intended contribution; relationship to official occupation.

Profile section	Required record
5 Jobs and titles	Job or work arrangement; common titles; program or payer labels; responsible authority.
6 Support Roles	Participant roles; contribution to Support Work and Support Results.
7 Functional Scope	Authorized; assigned; expected; recorded; actually performed; evaluated functions; limits and escalation.
8 Blended and distributed work	Other occupations; time-sharing; multiple roles; coordinated arrangements; Interfaces.
9 Competence and authorization	Knowledge; skills; judgment; communication; training; credentials; supervision; legal or program conditions.
10 Evidence and traceability	Evidence sources; attribution; Service Period; limitations; Uncertainty; Assumptions; Unresolved Conditions.
11 Quality-methodology connections	Support Intended Functions; Failure Modes; Quality Factors; Indicators; Criteria; Critical Service Conditions; Claim Boundary.
12 Review and maintenance	Review date; triggers; SOC changes; approved revisions; superseded version.

Annex C (informative) — AMSI VOC1-to-ORF1 Application Matrix

AMSI VOC1 concept	ORF1 application
Occupation / SOC-Anchored Occupation	ORF1 records the official reference and limits AMSI interpretation to relevant functions.
Job	ORF1 records the actual employment position or other work arrangement separately from occupational identity.
Occupational Function	ORF1 uses functions to connect official occupational identity to actual Support Work.
Support Role	ORF1 records the bounded contribution within the declared object.
Blended Occupational Practice	ORF1 preserves each material occupational source, function, responsibility, and Evidence path.
Occupational Time-Sharing	ORF1 records distribution of functions across time, phases, Interactions, Episodes, Jobs, Roles, or Service Periods.
Multiple-Role Practice	ORF1 preserves role identity, Functional Scope, Interfaces, and Evidence attribution.
Functional Scope	ORF1 distinguishes authorized, assigned, expected, recorded, actually performed, and evaluated functions.
Competence	ORF1 identifies function-specific and Context-bounded Evidence and applicable Reference-Layer requirements.
Support Worker / Caregiver	ORF1 prevents these functional or umbrella terms from replacing occupational, Job, role, and scope identification.
Support Service Quality State Determination	ORF1 supplies occupational visibility; it does not independently determine the Quality State.
Support Service Quality Claim Boundary	ORF1 limits occupational statements to the declared work, participants, Context, period, Evidence, and uncertainty.

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