

1

Agenda Probationary & Trial Periods Goodbye to 2-year Probationary Periods • What Really Matters – 5 U.S.C. §7511 Steps to Determine "Employee" Status & Subsequent Actions • Major Cases Scenario Walkthrough Tips & Tricks *■*DELR5

What Are Probationary & Trial Periods

- Probationary Periods 5 C.F.R. §315.803
 - Competitive Service
- Trial Periods
- Excepted Service and Term
- Final step in the examination process of a new employee
- Tool to assess a candidate's potential before the appointment becomes final
- Probationary employees may be terminated with limited appeal rights

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Limited Due Process & Appeal Rights

- 5 C.F.R. §315.804 Notification in Writing
 - · Reason for Separation "Conclusions as to Inadequacies"
 - Effective Date
- Merit System Protections Board Non-Frivolous Claims of:
 - Partisan Political Reasons
 Marital Status

 - · Discrimination Claims raised in conjunction with either above

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4

Supervisory & Managerial Probationary Periods

- Requirement to serve upon initial appointment to supervisory and/or managerial position(s)
- 1 year in length Competitive Service
 - Excepted Service and Alternate Personnel Systems Check implementing regulations and operating instructions (Army STRL 2 years; DCIPS Not required)

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5

Goodbye to 2 Year Probationary Periods

- FY2016 NDAA, Sec. 1105 instituted a 2-year probationary period for DoD employees, effective Nov. 25, 2015

 - Codified at 10 U.S.C. §1599e
 Also included a provision that Secretaries of Defense and the Military Departments had ability to extend a covered employee's probationary period
- FY2022 NDAA, Sec. 1106 rescinded 10 U.S.C., §1599e, effective Dec. 31, 2022
- Returned to 1-year probationary period for individuals appointed on or after Dec. 31, 2022
- New permanent positions in the competitive service and career appointments in the SES, subject to any creditable service
- Individuals appointed to positions before Dec. 31, 2022 will continue to serve a 2-year probationary period

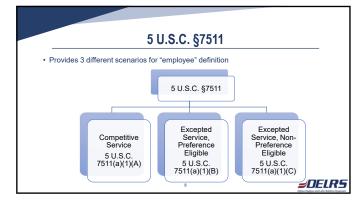
Probationary Period in Name Only

- Serving a probationary period is only part of the equation
- An individual can be both serving a probationary period **AND** meet the definition of an "employee" under 5 U.S.C. §7511
- If the individual meets the 5 U.S.C. §7511 definition of "employee," they are entitled

 - Due process (notice and opportunity to respond)
 Full appeal rights to the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB)
 MSBP reviews merits of the underlying charge

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7



8

5 U.S.C. §7511(a)(1)(A)

- An individual in the competitive service:
 Who is not serving a probationary or trial period under an initial appointment; OR
 Who has completed 1 year of current continuous service under other than a temporary appointment limited to 1 year or less.
- Note: Previously was a 2-year current continuous service requirement for DoD

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5 U.S.C. §7511(a)(1)(B)

- A preference eligible in the excepted service who has completed 1 year of current continuous service in the same or similar positions:

 - In an executive agency; or
 In the Postal Service or Postal Regulatory Commission
- Examples: VRA, Schedule A, etc.

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10

5 U.S.C. §7511(a)(1)(C)

- An individual in the excepted service (other than a preference eligible):
 - Who is not serving a probationary or trial period under an initial appointment pending conversion to the competitive service; OR
 - Who has completed 2 years of current continuous service in the same or similar positions in an Executive agency under other than a temporary appointment limited to 2 years or less
- Examples: Schedule A

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11

McCormick & Van Wersch

- Decisions by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
 McCormick v. Air Force, 307 F.3d 1339 (2002)

 - Van Wersch v. Dep't of Health and Human Services, 197 F.3d 1144 (1999)
- MSPB's prior application of 5 U.S.C. §7511(a)(1)(A) and (C)

 - "or" equated to "and"
 Individuals had to meet BOTH elements of completing a probationary/trial period AND current continuous service
- Federal Circuit found MSPB's application of §7511 conflicted with plain language
 - "or" means either one element **or** the other needs to be met for an individual to be an employee, not both
 - McCormick applies to 5 U.S.C. §7511(a)(1)(A) [competitive service]
 Van Wersch applies to 5 U.S.C. §7511(a)(1)(C) [excepted service]

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Current Continuous Service

- Defined in 5 C.F.R. §752.402
- "a period of employment or service immediately preceding an adverse action without a break in Federal civilian employment of a workday"

 Different than "tacking on" for probationary period credit in 5 C.F.R. §315.802

 No same Agency requirement

- No same line of work requirement
 No break length
- No extensions

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13

Pathways Appointments

- · Not an exception

 - May count towards probationary period completion (see Part 315)
 May count towards current continuous service (see Part 752)
- · Pathways appointments

 - Temporary not-to-exceed (NTE) Tacking on...
 Indefinite Tacking on and current continuous service...
- Remember, a person may both be serving a probationary period and meet the current continuous service required to be an employee under 5 U.S.C. § 7511.

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14

Student Employment

- Scientific, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Student Employment Program (SSEP)
- SSEP Direct Hire Authority
 - Temporary, NTE 1 year
 Flexible Term Lengths
- Non-competitive conversions must complete applicable probationary period
- Time may be credited under Part 315

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Be Wary of Extensions

- Extensions may be in name only
- 5 C.F.R. 315.802(c): "Nonpay time in excess of 22 workdays extends the probationary period by an equal amount"
- Periods of non-pay status do NOT constitute a break in service for "current continuous service"
- Be cognizant of the impacts of this when dealing with students, seasonal workers,

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16

Prior Civilian Service Credit

- "Tacking On" Prior Civil Service which counts toward the completion of a probationary period

 - Same Agency
 Same line of work; and
 - No more than a single break in service not exceeding 30 calendar days
 - 5 CFR 315.802
- Military Departments/Components = Individual Agencies
 - Francis v. Dept. of the Navy, 53 MSPR 545 (1992)
- - Based upon the duties performed/position requirements, NOT the Occupational Series

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17

Determining if an Individual is "Employee"

- · Review the individual's personnel file
- Determine the appointment type (competitive or excepted service)
 If excepted, ascertain preference eligibility status
 Identify the effective date of the appointment
- Review prior federal service

 - Identify if prior service is current, continuous
 Determine if work is for same/similar position (excepted service)
 Does "tacking on" apply for probationary period
- Look at the 5 USC §7511 definition
 - Remember, an individual can be both serving a probationary period AND meet the definition of an "employee" under 5 U.S.C. §7511
- Review the personnel file in its entirety. Don't stop with just the appointment SF-50!

If You Take Nothing Else Away...

- The definition of "employee" (5 U.S.C. §7511) is critical
- · Look at more than the appointment SF-50
 - . The MSPB is going to, so you should too!

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19

What if Individual IS an "Employee"

- "Employees" MUST be given full due process before effecting an adverse action against the individual
 Minimum 30-day advance notice of adverse action (i.e., proposal letter)

 - Moltie of charge(s) offense(s), proposed penalty, and any and all aggravating factors or information that will be considered in rendering decision
 - Opportunity to review evidence against them
 - Opportunity to respond orally, in writing, or both prior to decision on proposal being issued
 Apply the Douglas Factors
 Notice of right to appeal the adverse action to MSPB
- "Employees" have full MSPB appeal rights for adverse actions and the merits of the action are reviewed
- Errors = Reinstatement and Back Pay

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20

What if an Individual is NOT an "Employee"

- Termination for Post-Employment Reasons
- Notify in writing
 Reason(s) for termination
 Effective date of termination don't wait until the last day!

- Limited MSPB appeal rights
 Partisan political activity
 Marital status
 Procedures within 5 C.F.R. §315, Subpart H were not followed
- No grievances
 DOJ, INS v. FLRA, 709 F.2d 724 (1983)
 Reiterated in 2013: NTEU v. FLRA, 12-2574
- Can file Individual Right of Action with MSPB or an EEO complaint

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What if an Individual is NOT an "Employee" (cont.)

- Termination for **Pre**-Employment Reasons
- Advance written notice of proposed action, including reason(s) for termination
- "Reasonable" period to provide a written answer/reply
- · Written decision
- Notice of MSPB appeal rights IF terminated not in accordance with 5 C.F.R. $\S315.805$ procedures
- If "employee" status is not clear, use caution and provide due process

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22

Other Historic Cases

- Gutierrez v. Dept. of Treasury, 99 MSPR 141 (2005)
 - · Non-pay status counted towards current continuous service
- Steinhoff v. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, 2006 MSPB 72 (2006)
 - Effecting a termination at the end of day on the final day of the probationary period results in a completed period
- Greene v. Defense Intelligence Agency, 100 MSPR 447 (2005)
- For excepted service, "an Executive agency" does not limit the time to a single agency
- McCrary v. Dept. of the Army, 2006 MSPB 261 (2006)
- 5 C.F.R Part 315 "Tacking on" rules apply to excepted service • Fitzgerald v. Dept. of the Air Force, 108 MSPR 620 (2008)
- Excepted service can be applied to competitive service probationary periods and current continuous service

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23

Scenario Walkthrough #1

- Individual began competitive service career in a non-DoD Agency in 2011
- Termination/Transfer Out of Agency effected August 29, 2019
- Appointment to Air Force competitive service position effected August 29, 2019 SF-50 Remarks: Subject to Two Year Probationary Period
- Termination during probationary period effected on February 22, 2021
- Timely appeal made to the MSPB
- 2-year current continuous service requirement met = employee with due process and appeal rights

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Scenario Walkthrough #2

- Individual appointed to a temporary competitive service position March 26, 2009
- Converted to excepted service position under 5 C.F.R. Part 213
- Temporary appointment pending conversion to competitive service
 Individual was not preference-eligible
- In January 2013, promoted to another excepted service position pending conversion
- Termination was effected on September 6, 2015
- Timely appeal made to the MSPB
- 2-year current continuous service, same/similar position, Executive agency requirements met = employee with due process and appeal rights

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25

Scenario Walkthroughs

- · Did those sound familiar?
- Scenario #1 McCormick v. Air Force, 307 F.3d 1339 (2002)
- Scenario #2 Van Wersch v. Dep't of Health and Human Services, 197 F.3d 1144 (1999)

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26

Practical Tips and Takeaways

- Don't stop with the appointment SF-50
- 5 U.S.C. §7511 is your friend
- Review the entire OPF, not just the appointment SF-50
- Look at any resumes in OPF for prior service
- When in doubt, take the long route
- DO YOUR RESEARCH!!!
- Takeaways for HR to take to supervisors

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28	≥ Dl

