

VA MISSION Act of 2018: Section 505 – Personnel Transparency Quarter Ending September 30, 2022

Executive Summary

December 5, 2022

This report is submitted under Section 505, Personnel Transparency, of the VA Maintaining Internal Systems and Strengthening Integrated Outside Networks Act of 2018 (VA MISSION Act), P.L.115-182 (38 U.S.C. § 301 note). Under Section 505(a), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Secretary shall make publicly available on a quarterly basis information pertaining to staffing and vacancies, specifically including the number of personnel encumbering positions, the number of accessions and separation actions processed during the prior quarter, the number of vacancies by occupation, and the percentage of new hires hired within the time-to-hire target of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). The *Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020*, P.L.116-315 § 3008, added an additional requirement that VA report certain information concerning the time it takes to hire employees appointed under 38 U.S.C. § 7401(1) and § 7401(3).

As of September 30, 2022, VA had 421,089 onboard employees (includes full-time, part-time and seasonal employees), representing a total of 412,144 onboard full-time equivalent employees (FTEs).¹ VA's net gain of onboard employees during the 4th quarter of fiscal year (FY) 2022 was 8,390, which was higher than the prior quarter.²

VA continues to successfully attract and retain talent and persists with aggressive hiring to meet expanding mission demands to provide top-quality health care, benefits and burial services to our Nation's Veterans. As reported last quarter, VA's turnover rate has increased in recent quarters, reflecting a high demand for healthcare providers and a tight labor supply, but remains competitive at 9.95% when compared to other private healthcare occupations.

VA facility leadership has the authority to use recruitment, retention and relocation incentives to attract and attain high-quality talent for specialized occupations. These incentives can be used to fill title 5, title 38 or hybrid title 38 positions, which are often hard to fill or necessary to retain due to being mission-critical or shortage occupations. VA maximizes the use of many other compensation flexibilities, e.g., superior qualifications appointments (also known as appointments above the minimum rate), special salary rates, student loan repayment, education debt reduction program and incentives for health care occupations, nurses and police officers across VA medical centers who have demonstrated recruitment and retention needs.

¹ Department of Veterans Affairs, VA MISSION Act Section 505 Data. <https://www.va.gov/Employee/va-mission-act-section-505-data/>. The data exclude Office of the Inspector General, Veterans Canteen Service (VCS), intermittent employees, residents, interns, fellows, students, trainees, non-pay status and COVID-19 positions/employees.

² Net new employees are determined by the difference between new employee accessions of 16,379 and 7,989 losses, representing a net increase of 8,390 employees.

Note that these reported data represent a point in time (September 30, 2022) and may not align with data presented from other sources reflecting different points in time and different baseline measures. The reported vacancies are a best estimate based on available data in VA's position management data system. Efforts to resolve issues impacting position and staffing data quality, and to improve data systems, continued throughout FY 2022 to ensure position data accurately reflect VA's budget and requirements.

VA remains committed to accurate position management together with efficient staffing to fill vacancies and increase the size of the workforce to meet Veteran demand for health care, benefits and memorial services. Historical staffing and vacancy data are available on VA's website at <https://www.va.gov/employee/va-mission-act-section-505-data/>.

How do I interpret the data?

Accessions (Hiring) and Separations

Accessions are personnel actions that result in an employee's addition to VA (i.e., transfers-in from another agency and new hires to the Federal Government) and contribute to increases in onboards.³ Separations are personnel actions resulting in the loss of an employee from VA (i.e., transfers-out, resignations, retirements, terminations or removals, death and other separations).

Full-time equivalents (FTEs)

Full-Time Equivalent refers to the total number of regular straight-time hours worked by employees divided by the number of compensable hours applicable to each fiscal year (regular method), or the total regular hours worked in a fiscal year (2,080 hours) divided by 26 biweekly pay periods (pay period method). OMB A-11 Circular § 85.5(c).

Onboard Employees

Onboards (i.e., the number of personnel encumbering positions) are the number of employees (i.e., headcount) onboard when the data are reported. Note, "onboards" differ from "FTE," which is a budgetary term based on compensable hours as opposed to headcount. VA hires some part-time employees (i.e., partial FTEs), as such, onboard figures consistently exceed FTE figures. Onboard counts do not include employee categories excluded from MISSION Act reports (intermittent staff, non-salaried health professional trainees, COVID-19 hires, employees in a non-pay status or other volunteers).

Time-To-Hire

Time-To-Hire represents the percentage of new hires for the Department hired within the 80 calendar-day time-to-hire targets of the OPM, disaggregated by Administration. Per OPM's

³ Accessions and separations data reflects VA MISSION Act exclusion criteria.

new Mission Critical Occupation (MCO) Resource Chart guidance, all hires in USA Staffing are now included in the time-to-hire calculation, including New Hires that are simply onboarded in USA Staffing and are not associated with an announcement (i.e., non-competitive hiring actions). In Q2 FY 2021, VA added additional data on time-to-hire (T2H) to comply with requirements in the Isakson and Roe Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-315 § 3008). Effective in Quarter 2 of FY2022, that data was refined and displayed in the last two tabs on the spreadsheet to better reflect the information requested in the law. Note that section E (iii) of the Isakson and Roe Act asks VA to report “the average number of days potential hires or new hires appointed under paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 7401 of such title spent in each phase of the Time to Hire Model, or successor model,” which VA interprets as requiring data on *either* potential hires *or* new hires, not both. As VA only maintains data in its systems on new hires and does not maintain data on potential hires, VA is meeting that provision of the law by reporting the requested data for new hires.

Vacant FTE

A vacant position is one that does not have an employee in the position, measured by the total number of compensable hours associated with that position (with one FTE equaling 2,080 hours). Vacant FTE does not include positions where the incumbent is in a non-pay status. Vacant positions may be funded or unfunded. As referenced earlier in this executive summary, work is ongoing to put controls in place to enhance position management processes with better data integrity and gain fidelity in the reported positions, particularly vacant positions. This work will improve the data quality of manpower and position funding data.

Applying for a position at VA

Section 505(b) of the VA MISSION Act Annual Report (June 2022) identifies the steps VA is taking to achieve full staffing capacity. VA is continuously recruiting committed professionals who are dedicated to serving our Nation’s Veterans. Employment at VA provides a competitive salary and benefits package and a strong work/life balance. Above all else, the highest honor in working at VA is the opportunity to serve the brave persons who have served our Nation. Additional information regarding careers at VA can be found at <https://www.vacareers.va.gov/>.