

CHAPTER 3 – WRS ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

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300 Eligibility for Participation in the WRS

Employers are responsible for evaluating and determining each employee's eligibility for Wisconsin Retirement System participation. Anyone who receives earnings for personal services rendered must be evaluated for WRS eligibility, including those initially employed as seasonal, project, temporary and/or part-time employees, members of boards and commissions, and elected officials. It is the intent of the statutes that all employees participate in WRS, unless your employee is excluded as defined in Wis. Stat. §40.22.

Employees can appeal their employer's determination regarding WRS eligibility. Upon such an appeal the employer will be required to justify their determination. Refer to subchapter 315 for appeal information.

- Employees who meet the eligibility criteria **must** be enrolled in the WRS. (The employee has no choice unless the employee is a WRS annuitant upon hire. Refer to Chapter 15.)
- Employees who do not meet the eligibility criteria may **not** be enrolled in the WRS.

301 Current Eligibility Effective July 1, 2011 (WI Act 32)

Wisconsin Act 32 doubled the hourly WRS eligibility criterion for any employee covered by the WRS after July 1, 2011. Employees covered by the WRS **prior to** July 1, 2011 fall under the old hourly WRS eligibility criterion. Therefore, employers must determine whether a new employee does or does not have WRS creditable service prior to July 1, 2011, and then apply either the one-third of full-time or the two-thirds of full-time hourly criterion to determine current WRS eligibility.

Please access the 'Prior Service and Benefit Inquiry' application of the Online Network for Employers (ONE) site to determine whether the one-third full-time or the two-thirds full-time criterion applies. If the information on the site is inconclusive, contact the Employer Communication Center toll free at 1-877-533-5020.

Note: Employees who have taken a WRS lump sum benefit lose their earlier rights under the WRS and are subject to the two-thirds of full-time employment criterion.

Several opportunities exist in statute for an employee to be eligible for participation in the WRS. The various opportunities for the eligibility criteria to be met are:

1. When first hired.
2. When expectations change.
3. On the one-year anniversary date of employment.
4. During a 12-month rolling look-back if not WRS eligible within the first year.

New Employee Has WRS Creditable Service *Prior to July 1, 2011:*

To qualify for participation in the WRS, newly hired employees must meet **both** of the following WRS eligibility criteria:

1. Employee is expected to work at least *one-third* of what is considered full-time employment, as defined:

- 440 hours for teachers and educational support personnel, **or**
- 600 hours for all other employment categories.

Note: The "600-hours-per-year" requirement for WRS participation applies to educational support personnel at technical colleges or other educational institutions other than school districts (e.g. CESAs).

and

2. Employee is expected to be employed for at least one year (365 consecutive days, 366 in leap year) from employee's date of hire.

Note: Employees hired to work nine or ten months per year, (e.g., teacher contracts), but expected to return year after year are considered to have met the one-year requirement. An employee should be expected to return year after year unless the employer has a specific expectation that the employee will not be returning the following year. This applies to all employees, including rehired annuitants. For more information on rehired annuitants, see chapter 15.

New Employee Has WRS Creditable Service Only *On or After July 1, 2011:*

To qualify for participation in the WRS, newly hired employees must meet **both** of the following eligibility criteria:

1. Employee is expected to work at least *two-thirds* of what is considered full-time employment, as defined:

- 880 hours for teachers and educational support personnel, **or**
- 1,200 hours for all other employment categories.
- *Note:* The "1,200-hours-per-year" requirement for WRS participation applies to educational support personnel at technical colleges or other educational institutions other than school districts (e.g. CESAs).

and

2. Employee is expected to be employed for at least one year (365 consecutive days, 366 in leap year) from employee's date of hire.

Note: Employees hired to work nine or ten months per year, (e.g., teacher contracts), but expected to return year after year are considered to have met the one-year requirement. An employee should be expected to return year after year unless the employer has a specific expectation that the employee will not be returning the following year.

Once the employee is determined to be WRS eligible, they remain WRS eligible until they terminate employment and remain terminated for a period of 12 months, or they terminate and take a lump sum separation benefit, thus closing their WRS account.

EXAMPLE 1: An employee was first covered under the WRS **prior to** July 1, 2011 as a permanent, nine-month contract cafeteria cook in a school district. Breakfast and lunch preparation will require 4 hours per day or 720 hours per fiscal year. Because the cook is a permanent school district educational support employee expected to work more than 440 hours (one-third full-time), the employee is WRS eligible upon hire.

EXAMPLE 2: An employee was first covered under the WRS **on or after** July 1, 2011 as a permanent, nine-month contract cafeteria cook in a school district. Breakfast and lunch preparation will require 4 hours per day or 720 hours per fiscal year. Because the cook is a permanent school district educational support employee **not** expected to work more than 880 hours (two-thirds full-time), the employee is **not** WRS eligible upon hire.

EXAMPLE 3: A long-term substitute teacher, first covered under the WRS **prior to** July 1, 2011, is taking over during another teacher's leave. The assignment is expected to require more than 440 hours (one-third full-time). The substitute teacher is not eligible for WRS participation unless the district has an expectation that the duration of employment will be for at least a year.

302 History of Eligibility for Participation in the WRS

This is a historical summary of the WRS eligibility criteria. Participation is based on the eligibility laws and statutes in force at the time of hire. There may be criteria that employees need to meet prior to participating in the WRS. Each situation is unique and requires research beyond what is stated here. Specific questions may be directed to the Employer Communication Center toll free at 1-877-533-5020 or 608-266-3285.

The following are the criteria for WRS eligibility as listed in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (previously Ch. 41 for non-teachers and Ch. 42 for teachers on or after 1982). Please note that the criteria vary based on time periods of employment and whether the employee was a teacher or non-teacher.

Teacher Eligibility Requirements

If the period of employment **began prior to January 1, 1982**, the participation requirements were:

Employee was expected to teach for at least half a month of what was considered full-time employment. Teaching may have been done at one or more employers. Eligibility was evaluated on a month-by-month basis, so that a part-time teacher might be eligible in some months but not in others. (Wisconsin Administrative Code TR 3.01)

If the period of employment **began on or after January 1, 1982**, the participation requirements were:

Employed with the expectation that there would be at least 440 hours and the expected duration of employment was at least 24 months.

If the period of employment **began on or after July 1, 1989**, whether a continuing employee or a new hire, the participation requirements were:

Employee was expected to work at least one-third of what is considered full-time employment **and** be employed for at least one year. Wisconsin Administrative Code 20.015 defines one-third full time as 440 hours and one year as 365 consecutive days (366 in leap year) from the date of hire.

Effective July 1, 2009, these criteria also apply to school district educational support personnel¹. School district educational personnel include **all** non-teaching employees of school districts (custodial staff, administrative assistants, etc.).

If the teacher or school district educational support personnel employee (after July 1, 2009) was not WRS eligible upon hire, the statute provided additional opportunities to become eligible for participation. The subsequent opportunities for eligibility were:

1. Within the first year of employment; if expectations change and the employee is expected to work 440 hours and for at least a year. Refer to subchapter 305 for explanation.
2. On the employee's one-year anniversary date of employment; if the employee has worked 440 hours in the first year of employment. Refer to subchapter 306 for explanation.
3. During a 12-month rolling look-back; if the employee worked 440 hours in the immediately preceding 12-month period. Refer to subchapter 307 for explanation.

¹2009 Wisconsin Act 28 amending Wis. Stat §40.22 (2m) (a) effective July 1, 2009.

Non-Teacher Eligibility Requirements

If the period of employment began **before January 1, 1982**, the participation requirements were:

- the position was expected to require 600 hours or more each year (Wis. Stat. § 41.02)

If the period of employment **began on or after January 1, 1982**, the participation requirements were:

- employed with the expectation that there would be at least 600 hours of actual performance of duty per calendar year and the expected duration of employment was at least 24 months; or
- had completed at least 600 hours of actual performance of duty for an employer in each of

three consecutive calendar years. Coverage began with the 601st hour in the third year.

If the period of employment **began on or after January 1, 1990**, whether a continuing employee or a new hire, the participation requirements were:

- employee was expected to work at least one-third of what is considered full-time employment **and** be employed for at least one year. Wisconsin Administrative Code 20.015 defines one-third as 440 hours for teachers and 600 hours for all others; one year is defined as 365 consecutive days (366 in leap year) from the date of hire.

Note: Effective July 1, 2009, the 600-hours criterion for educational support personnel of school districts was reduced to 440 hours.
Effective July 1, 2010, the 600-hours criterion for educational support personnel of technical colleges and CESAs was reduced to 440 hours.

If an employee was **not** WRS eligible upon hire, the statute provided additional opportunities to become eligible for participation. The subsequent opportunities for eligibility were:

1. Within the first year; if expectations change and the employee is expected to work 600 hours and for at least a year. Refer to subchapter 305 for explanation.
2. On their one-year anniversary date of employment; if the employee has worked 600 hours in the first year of employment. Refer to subchapter 306 for explanation.
3. During a 12-month rolling look-back; if the employee worked 600 hours in the immediately preceding 12-month period. Refer to subchapter 307 for explanation.

303 Employees Not Eligible for WRS Participation

Employees who do not meet the eligibility criteria listed in subchapter 301 are not eligible for participation in the WRS. In addition, the following individuals are not considered “participating employees”:

1. Persons employed under a contract involving the furnishing by the person of more than personal services.
2. Persons engaged in an independently established trade, business or profession whose services are not compensated for on a payroll of that employer. Refer to subchapter 314 for guidelines to determine employee vs. contracted personnel.

Note: A rehired WRS annuitant whose WRS termination date is after July 2, 2013, and returns to work for a WRS employer as an independent contractor, will have their WRS annuity suspended if they are expected to meet WRS eligibility criteria, but **will not** get WRS credit for their service as an independent contractor. Refer to Chapter 15.

3. Persons employed for fewer than 30 calendar days. For exceptions, refer to subchapter 310.
4. Patients or inmates of a hospital, home or institution performing service therein.
5. Welfare recipients performing services in return for assistance payments. The primary intent of such work relief programs is to provide assistance to needy individuals and their families. Work is not compensated, but is a condition of receiving assistance.
6. Students under age 20 regularly enrolled—or expected to be enrolled—as a full-time student

in grades 1-12 in a public, private, or parochial elementary or high school and hired on or after April 23, 1992.

Note: Eligibility evaluation begins when the student obtains a high school or equivalency diploma, turns age 20 or supplies the employer with written notification of leaving school.

7. WRS annuitants whose WRS termination date was prior to July 2, 2013, returned to work for a WRS employer and have elected not to return to active participation in the WRS.
8. Employees appointed by a school or other educational system (in which the individual is regularly enrolled as a student and attends classes) to perform services incidental to their course of study at that school or education system. Employees appointed by the University under Wis. Stat. §36.19, or by the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority, as student assistants or employees in training.
9. Employees who were working prior to the effective date of the employer's resolution of inclusion in the WRS when that resolution covered only employees hired on or after the effective date of the resolution of inclusion in the WRS per Wis. Stat. §40.21 (7).

304 Considerations in Determining WRS Eligibility

Employers must assess the reasonable number of hours necessary for an employee to perform their assigned duties. Please remember that your employee's WRS participation date of record must be considered to determine whether pre- or post-2011 WI Act 32 WRS eligibility criteria apply. Refer to the Online Network for Employers (ONE) site, using the 'Previous Service and Benefit Inquiry' application, to determine whether your new employee was previously enrolled in the WRS and is subject to pre-WI Act 32 eligibility criteria.

Note: The WRS eligibility criteria must be met independently at each state agency or local government employer.

EXAMPLE 1: A part-time teacher first covered under the WRS **on or after** July 1, 2011, expected to return year after year, is hired at a community college to teach five one-hour classes per day. The college compensates the teacher on a per/class basis. The employer must determine whether the teacher is expected to work 880 hours, or two-thirds of full-time, for one year to qualify for WRS participation on date of hire.

The employer must consider the number of hours the teacher is expected to work, including preparation time, rather than just the actual number of hours the teacher is in the classroom even though classroom hours are the basis upon which the teacher receives compensation. Reasonable preparation time must be considered, as it is a necessary and required component of a successful classroom experience.

EXAMPLE 2: A part-time bus driver is first covered under the WRS **on** September 1, 2010 (prior to Act 32, effective July 1, 2011) by a school district to drive two routes per day. The employer estimates each route will take one hour to complete for a total of two hours each day and pays the drivers on a per route basis.

The driver is also required to inspect, clean, and fuel the bus for each route. The employer estimates this will take 30 minutes on each route for a total of 1 hour each day. There are 180 days in the school year. [180 days x 3 hours/day = 540 hours per school year.] The bus driver is expected to meet the pre-Act 32 criteria of 440 hours and one-year duration of employment expectation. Therefore, the

employee qualifies for WRS on date of hire because the bus preparation time is necessary and mandatory in the acceptable performance of the driver's duties, even though the driver is paid on a per route basis.

EXAMPLE 3: A part-time bus driver is hired on August 25, 2012 (after Act 32, effective July 1, 2011) by a school district to drive two routes per day. The employer estimates each route will take one hour to complete for a total of two hours each day and pays the drivers on a per route basis.

The driver is also required to inspect, clean, and fuel the bus for each route. The employer estimates this will take 30 minutes on each route for a total of 1 hour each day. There are 180 days in the school year. [180 days x 3 hours/day = 540 hours per school year.] The bus driver is **not** expected to meet the minimum requirement of 880 hours and one-year duration of employment expectation for WRS eligibility. Therefore, the employee **does not** qualify for WRS on the date of hire. The bus preparation time must be considered in the evaluation as it is necessary and mandatory in the acceptable performance of the driver's duties, even though the driver is paid on a per route basis.

EXAMPLE 4: A coach is employed for the high school football team. The coach does not hold any other position with the school district. The coach receives a stipend and the number of hours expected to work is unknown. The employer must determine a reasonable number of hours necessary to perform the job in comparison to the paid compensation. In this example, the duties include:

- attend all practices, games and tournaments;
- meet with coaching assistants on a regularly scheduled basis or as needed;
- evaluate game film;
- attend team meals; and
- serve as a counselor to team members.

In the event the employer is unable to determine a standard number of hours, requirements from other athletic programs can be considered. Once the reasonable number of hours is determined, the standard hours must be applied to all future employees hired to fill the football coaching position. This is true even in cases where the coach works more or less hours than the employer previously determined to be reasonable. The hours of overzealous or under-performing coaches should not be used; reasonable hours to complete the duties must be the standard.

All employment for which an employee receives earnings for personal services must be included when determining WRS eligibility. Each employer must determine their employee's WRS eligibility independently of any service performed for another WRS employer.

Employment for which an amount is paid to the employee by the employer, regardless of the source of funding (e.g., grants, class reduction grants) and regardless of whether reimbursement for earnings is made by a second employing entity, must be included in the evaluation of WRS eligibility. If an employee is employed at two school districts but only one district reports to WRS while the other reimburses part of the total earnings, eligibility is determined using the hours worked for both districts.

Employers who have elected WRS participation may not limit participation to a particular department, a classification of employees, special interest groups or union contract groups nor may it be limited to only full-time employees. Employers with mandatory participation need only cover those employees who are statutorily mandated, such as teachers of a school district, until

such time they elect WRS coverage for their other employees. (Refer to subchapter 101.)

305 Employees Not WRS Eligible on Date of Hire and Expectations Change

An employee who does not meet the WRS eligibility requirements on their date of hire can subsequently become eligible and must be enrolled. For example, any time the employer's expectation of hours to be worked and/or duration of employment changes to an extent that the employee will now meet the WRS eligibility criteria, the employee must be enrolled in the WRS at the time the expectation changed. A previously WRS ineligible employee must be enrolled in the WRS as soon as the expectation exists of meeting the eligibility criteria in subchapter 301.

Note: After an employee is enrolled due to a change in the employer's expectations, WRS contributions begin as of the enrollment date. The employer is not responsible for retroactively remitting contributions back to the original hire date, as the employee was not WRS eligible until the change of expectations.

EXAMPLE 1: On October 2, (post-2011 Act 32) an employee was hired as a full-time clerical assistant. At the time of hire, only two months of employment (approximately 320 hours) were expected, and the employee was determined not WRS eligible.

Effective November 6, the employee's position is updated to a 4 hour per day (1,040 hours per year) permanent position.

On November 6, the employer's expectation changes so that the minimum one year duration of employment criterion is met, however, the 1,040 hours per year does not meet the minimum 1,200 hours per year criterion required by Act 32. As a result, the employee is still **not** eligible to participate in WRS.

EXAMPLE 2: A limited term employee (LTE) is employed full-time on March 1, 2011 (pre-2011 Act 32) with an expected duration of six months through August 31, 2011. On August 15, 2011, the LTE is offered and accepts another six-month appointment to begin on September 1, 2011 and end February 28, 2012.

On August 15, 2011, the employer's expectation that the employee would be employed for less than a year changes to an expectation that the employee would be employed for at least one year. One year is defined as 365 consecutive days (non leap year). The employee becomes eligible to participate in WRS on Aug. 15, 2011, the date expectations changed and not the first day of the second appointment.

EXAMPLE 3: An employee with no previous WRS participation is hired to teach full-time for one semester from January 4, 2011 to June 3, 2011 (pre-Act 10). On April 14, 2011, the employee is offered and accepts a contract to teach full-time for the following school year, beginning September 9, 2011, and ending June 2, 2012.

On April 14, 2011, the employer's expectation that the employee would be employed for less than a year changes to an expectation that the employee would be employed for at least one year. The employee becomes eligible for WRS participation on April 14, 2011, the date expectations changed.

EXAMPLE 4: Jerry is hired to teach 4 hours per day for one semester from January 4 to June 2 (post-2011 Act 32). On May 14, he is offered and accepts a contract to teach 5 hours per day for the following school year, beginning September 10, 2012 and

ending June 2, 2013.

On May 14, the employer's expectation changes such that Jerry will be employed for at least one year and for the minimum number of hours (880 under Act 32) per year. The employee is eligible to participate in WRS on May 14, the date the expectations changed.

EXAMPLE 5: Funding for park maintenance and staffing is done on a yearly basis. Two months into the fiscal year an employee is initially employed full-time for the remaining 10 months of the funded position. At the time of hire it is unknown whether funding will be renewed for the park employee's position. The employee is not enrolled in WRS at the time of hire since there is only an expectation of 10 months of funding. However, 8 months later the position is funded for another 12 months. The employee is WRS eligible on the date the funding is renewed because, at that time, the expectation has been met that the employee will be employed for at least a year and working the minimum required number of hours for participation.

306 Evaluation on the One-Year Anniversary of Employment

Once an employer has made an initial determination that an employee will be employed for less than one year **or** less than the required minimum hours, the employee is ineligible for WRS participation at that time.

On the one-year anniversary of the initial date of employment (if the expectations did not change during the year) the employer must evaluate:

1. If the employee was covered under the WRS **before July 1, 2011**, has the employee worked more than:
 - a. 440 hours for teachers and educational support personnel during the preceding 12-month period; **or**
 - b. 600 hours for all other employment categories during the preceding 12-month period.

Note: The "600-hours-per-year" requirement for WRS participation applies to educational support personnel at technical colleges or other educational institutions other than school districts (e.g. CESAs).

Employees who have worked the required **one-third** of full-time hours must then be enrolled **on their one-year anniversary date** (not retroactively to the hire date), since both WRS eligibility criteria were met.

2. If the employee was covered under the WRS **on or after July 1, 2011**, has the employee worked more than:
 - a. 880 hours for teachers and educational support personnel during the preceding 12-month period; **or**
 - b. 1,200 hours for all other employment categories during the preceding 12-month period.

Note: The "1,200-hours-per-year" requirement for WRS participation applies to educational support personnel at technical colleges or other educational institutions other than school districts (e.g. CESAs).

Employees who have worked the required **two-thirds** of full-time hours must then be enrolled

on their **one-year anniversary date** (not retroactively to the hire date), since both WRS eligibility criteria were met.

EXAMPLE 1: A general employee is hired on July 13, 2010 (pre-Act 32); they have never been covered under the WRS. It is determined they will be employed for at least one year, but they are not expected to work at least 600 hours so they are not enrolled in WRS upon hire.

One year later, July 13, 2011, the employer reviews the actual hours worked from July 13, 2010, to July 12, 2011; the employee worked 625 hours. However, due to the WRS eligibility criteria having changed effective July 1, 2011, and the employee not becoming WRS eligible prior to that date, the employer must now begin assessing WRS eligibility using the new hourly criterion of two-thirds of full-time employment (1,200 hours; 880 hours for teachers and educational support personnel).

EXAMPLE 2: An educational support personnel employee is hired on August 15, 2012 (post-Act 32); they have never been covered under the WRS. It is determined they will be employed for at least one year, but they are not expected to be employed for at least 880 hours so they are not enrolled in WRS upon hire.

One year later, August 15, 2013, the employer reviews the actual hours worked from August 15, 2012, to August 14, 2013; the employee worked 925 hours. The employer must enroll the employee in WRS effective August 15, 2013, the one-year anniversary date the employee has worked 925 hours in the previous year meeting both WRS eligibility criteria.

307 Evaluation on a 12-Month Rolling Look-Back

Once an employer has determined that an employee was not WRS-eligible when first hired or at their one-year anniversary date, continued eligibility monitoring on a rolling 12-month basis must begin. Employees who work the required hours in any 12 consecutive months must be enrolled in the WRS on the day **after** they have worked the required number of hours.

Note: As each future payroll is processed, the employer must add the hours from the most recent payroll period and subtract the hours from the oldest payroll period to determine the total hours worked in the immediately preceding 12 months. The employer must determine the actual day in that payroll week that the employee reached the required hours and enroll the employee in the WRS, effective the next day.

1. For employees covered under the WRS **prior to July 1, 2011**, they must be enrolled in the WRS on the day **after** they have worked:
 - at least 440 hours for teachers and educational support personnel during the preceding 12-month period; **or**
 - at least 600 hours for all other employment categories during the preceding 12-month period.

Note: The "1,200-hours-per-year" requirement for WRS participation applies to educational support personnel at technical colleges or other educational institutions other than school districts (e.g. CESAs).

2. For employees covered under the WRS **on or after July 1, 2011**, they must be enrolled in the WRS on the day **after** they have worked:
 - at least 880 hours for teachers and educational support personnel during the preceding 12-month period; **or**

- at least 1,200 hours for all other employment categories during the preceding 12-month period.

Note: The "1,200-hours-per-year" requirement for WRS participation applies to educational support personnel at technical colleges or other educational institutions other than school districts (e.g. CESAs).

EXAMPLE 1: A teacher is hired on March 7, 2017; they have never been covered under the WRS. It is determined that they will be employed for at least one year but will **not** be employed for at least 880 hours. The employee is not enrolled in WRS upon hire. One year later, on March 7, 2018, the employer reviews the hours worked from March 7, 2017, through March 6, 2018, and determines the employee worked 800 hours during the preceding 12 months. The teacher does not meet the eligibility rules of 880 hours so is still **not enrolled** in the WRS on their one-year anniversary date.

The employer must continue to monitor the employee's hours on a **12-month rolling period**. As each future payroll is processed, the employer must add the hours from the most recent payroll period and subtract the hours from the oldest payroll period to determine the total hours worked in the immediately preceding 12 months.

In this case, the employee reached 880 hours in the April 15 through April 28, 2018, payroll cycle. The employer must now determine the actual day in that payroll cycle that the employee reached 880 hours and enroll the employee in the WRS effective **the next day**.

EXAMPLE 2: A general employee is hired part-time on September 12, 2017 (post-Act 32); they have never been covered under the WRS. It is determined they will be employed for at least one year but will not be expected to work at least 1,200 hours. Therefore, the general employee is not enrolled in WRS upon hire. One year later, on September 12, 2018, the employer reviews the actual hours worked from September 12, 2017 to September 11, 2018, and determines the employee still has not worked at least 1,200 hours. Since both WRS eligibility criteria have not been met, the general employee is **not enrolled** in the WRS on their one-year anniversary date.

The employer must continue to evaluate the employee's eligibility on a **12-month rolling period**. As each future payroll is processed, the employer must add the hours from the most recent payroll period and subtract the hours from the oldest payroll period to determine the total hours worked in the immediately preceding 12 months.

In this case, the employee reached 1,200 hours in the October 21 through November 3, 2018, payroll cycle. The employer must now determine the actual day in that payroll cycle that the employee reached 1,200 hours and enroll the employee in the WRS effective **the next day**.

Note: In these situations, you may **not** use the first day of the next pay period as the WRS effective date unless the employee reaches the required minimum number of hours on the last day of the pay period.

**Table 3.2 – Rolling Look-Back
(How to Monitor Hours of Employees Who First Participated Under the WRS After 07/01/2011)**

Pay Period		One Year Review		Hours Worked- One Year Review
From:	Through:	From:	Through:	
09/09/2018	09/22/2018	09/23/2017	09/22/2018	1,135
09/23/2018	10/06/2018	10/07/2017	10/06/2018	1,160
10/07/2018	10/20/2018	10/21/2017	10/20/2018	1,185
10/21/2012	11/03/2018	11/04/2017	11/03/2018	1,215

EXAMPLE 3: A general employee is hired in part-time, seasonal work for 260 hours June 1, 2010 (pre-Act 32), on the city’s street crew. Upon hire the employee is not expected to meet the 600-hour and one-year requirement to qualify for WRS participation.

On October 1, 2010, the employee is rehired by the city to do snow removal for a maximum of 200 hours. This second position with the city also does not meet the 600-hour and one-year requirement to qualify for WRS. However, the employer is required to look back to determine if the employee has worked 600 hours in the immediately preceding 12-month period. In this case, the employee has not worked 600 hours in the preceding 12-month period, and is not expected to work 600 hours with the new position, and is not enrolled in the WRS.

On June 1, 2011, the employee’s 12-month anniversary date, the employee is rehired to work on the city’s street crew as part-time, seasonal for 260 hours. The employee has now met the 12-month WRS eligibility criterion, but after applying the 12-month look-back provision, has not worked sufficient hours to be WRS eligible (260 hrs. + 200 hrs. = 460 hrs.) and is not expected to meet the hourly criterion with this new position. Therefore, the employee still does not qualify for WRS participation.

For each subsequent pay period, the employer must continue to assess the number of hours worked in the immediately preceding 12-month period by subtracting the oldest pay period hours and adding the most recent pay period hours. Due to the implementation of WI Act 32, effective July 1, 2011, and the employee having not yet been enrolled in the WRS, the employer must now determine WRS eligibility using the two-thirds of full-time employment criterion (**1,200** hours in this example).

**Table 3.3 – Rolling Look-Back
(How to Monitor Hours of Employees Who First Participated Under the WRS Prior to 7/1/2011)**

Pay Period		One Year Review		Hours Worked- One Year Review
From:	Through:	From:	Through:	
05/29/2012	06/11/2012	06/12/2011	06/11/2012	480
06/12/2012	06/25/2012	06/26/2011	06/25/2012	520
06/26/2012	07/09/2012	07/10/2011	07/09/2012	600
07/10/2012	07/23/2012	07/24/2011	07/23/2012	640

308 WRS Eligibility for Employees of a Joint Instrumentality

Some local government units are permitted under state law to create a joint instrumentality. It is possible for two or more employers to create a joint instrumentality that is not recognized as a separate unit of government for purposes of Titles II and XVIII of the Federal Social Security Act and for WRS purposes. One example would be a joint library district.

An employee of a joint instrumentality is a participating employee under the WRS if:

1. any of the units of government forming the joint instrumentality is a WRS participating employer; and
2. the employee meets the WRS eligibility criteria.

In determining whether an employee meets the WRS eligibility criteria, the employee's work for the joint instrumentality must be considered in its entirety, without regard to the number of separate units of government upon which the joint instrumentality is created or any agreement among them apportioning responsibility for the retirement contributions.

Although all hours are considered for **eligibility** purposes, this is not the case for determining the hours and earnings for WRS **reporting** purposes. The number of hours and amount of earnings to be reported by each WRS participating employer with respect to an employee of the joint instrumentality is determined by prorating the hours and earnings among the employers that created the joint instrumentality. If the proration is not specified by the agreement establishing the joint instrumentality, it must be in accord with the agreed proration of other expenses. If no proration is provided in the agreement, each WRS participating employer must report, as hours and earnings, the total amount divided by the number of units of government forming the joint instrumentality.

EXAMPLE 1: A librarian with no previous WRS participation is hired into a permanent position after July 1, 2011, and works 1,300 hours per year for a joint library district created by six towns and villages. Only one of the employers of the joint library district is a WRS participating employer.

For purposes of determining WRS eligibility, the employee's hours of service for the joint instrumentality must be considered in their entirety, without regard to the number of separate units of government which created the joint instrumentality. Therefore, the librarian is WRS-eligible upon hire due to the total number of hours to be worked exceeding the 1,200 hours criterion for WRS eligibility. However, only one-sixth of the hours and earnings get reported to WRS.

Refer to subchapters 508-M and 509 for additional information on determining what earnings and associated hours are WRS reportable for a WRS eligible employee working for a joint instrumentality.

309 WRS Eligibility for Emergency Workers

Employers are responsible for making WRS eligibility determinations for all types of emergency workers, taking into consideration the number of hours required in the performance of the job's duties and the expected duration of employment. "Emergency worker" is undefined in Chapter 40, Wis. Stat., but for purposes of this discussion includes—but is not limited to—permanently staffed firefighters, volunteer firefighters and emergency medical technicians (EMTs). Due to the varying employment conditions and compensation schemes employers assign to this type of employee, it can be difficult to project the number of work hours required. These guidelines should assist employers in evaluating which hours to consider for WRS eligibility purposes. Ultimate responsibility for determining the reasonable hours necessary to perform the job, along with the expected duration of employment, resides with the employer.

Frequently asked questions pertaining to Firefighters/EMTs:

1. *Is the firefighter/EMT who donates time or receives a token payment considered a volunteer and therefore not eligible for the WRS?*

Not necessarily. The definition of employee varies, depending on the context in which the

term is used. The federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), US Code Title 29, §203 (e) (4) (a) (i), excludes someone who performs “volunteer” services for local governments from its definition of employee as such:

(4) (a) The term “employee” does not include any individual who volunteers to perform services for a public agency which is a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an interstate governmental agency, if:

(i) the individual receives no compensation or is paid expenses, reasonable benefits, or a nominal fee to perform the services for which the individual volunteered; and

(ii) such services are not the same type of services which the individual is employed to perform for such public agency.

However, the WRS is administered in accordance with Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Sections 40.22 and 40.02 (26), Wis. Stat., define “employee” as one who is providing compensated services to a participating employer. Emergency workers not receiving compensation other than expense reimbursement are not considered employees for WRS eligibility purposes. On the other hand, once compensated, even with a token payment, the worker is no longer a volunteer and must be considered for WRS eligibility.

Chapter 40 neither permits ETF to set a minimum threshold for earnings, nor provides guidance in setting a minimum threshold for hourly compensation. The statute only requires that there be compensated service. WRS eligibility is based on the expectation of hours and duration of employment; therefore, the compensation scheme employed is irrelevant to the eligibility determination.

2. *Are an employee’s on-call/standby hours considered when determining WRS eligibility?*

Not always. Although an employee who is on call/standby might be receiving some form of compensation, the employee isn’t rendering service to the employer. Instead, they are being compensated for making themselves available to work. Even if the employer has placed restrictions on the employee while serving on call/standby – for example, requiring that they stay within a set radius of the firehouse – that employee is still able to perform personal activities until they actually respond to a call.

The ETF Board has determined that on-call/standby time is not counted in determining WRS eligibility in every instance. Including on-call hours when no actual service rendered would unfairly result in WRS eligibility for an employee who renders fewer service hours than required by state statute. The exception would occur if an employer directed the employee to perform compensable service while on call/standby.

3. *May an employer apply Wisconsin Administrative Code ETF 10.03 (7) for determining eligibility?*

No. ETF 10.03 (7) codifies a method for determining the number of on-call/standby hours to report **after** the employee is determined WRS eligible. ETF 10.03 (7) is therefore appropriately discussed in subchapter 513 of the *WRS Employer Administration Manual*, which addresses earnings and hours issues, not WRS eligibility. The rule instructs employers to calculate on-call/standby hours for reporting purposes by dividing the compensation by the employee’s base hourly rate of pay.

4. *In the event an emergency worker becomes eligible for the WRS, should an employer report only those hours associated with the emergency call or may the employer also include on-call/standby hours?*

Report all earnings and associated service hours once WRS eligibility has been determined.

Again, hours used to assess WRS **eligibility** are not necessarily the hours that will be used for **reporting** once eligibility has been determined. If a WRS-eligible employee receives earnings for on-call/standby or other service incidental to primary employment, all earnings and associated hours [using ETF 10.03 (7)] are reportable and contributions are due.

5. *What time should be included in determining the length of an emergency call?*

This can vary by employer and employment situation. One method is to begin tracking the hours when the emergency worker arrives at the station/fire/emergency and end tracking when the emergency call is over and the worker is dismissed from or leaves the station, fire or emergency. Depending on the employer requirements, the worker could be dismissed as late as the time equipment cleanup at the station is completed, or as early as arrival at the emergency, due to already-adequate staffing.

Employment Situation	Description	Requirements Expectations	Compensation	WRS Eligibility Determination Guidelines
Firefighter (FT or PT) assigned to staff firehouse shifts.	Provide shift coverage in the firehouse. Employer doesn't employ on-call/standby workers.	Serve in the capacity of professional firefighter; attends to firehouse duties when not responding to calls.	Salary or hourly wage.	All shift hours at the station or attending calls are used in determining WRS eligibility. Compensation scheme employed is irrelevant.
Rotation between staff firefighter and on-call/standby duty.	Staff firehouse on a rotating basis. Provide on-call/standby coverage on a rotating basis.	Weekly rotation of firehouse shift work and on-call/standby when not on the firehouse rotation. Employee is on call for a set number of shifts per month. While on-call, the employee must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remain within a set radius of the station (may stay at their homes if within the radius); • stay at the station or elsewhere within the radius if they reside outside the radius; • be available by phone or radio; • use their own vehicle to respond to fire/ambulance station; and • refrain from consuming alcoholic beverages. 	Hourly rate when filling a normal shift. Paid a set dollar per hour amount while on call and paid a higher rate if responds to call.	Hours worked staffing the firehouse and responding to incoming calls must be included in determining WRS eligibility. Only on-call hours spent responding to calls or performing other employer directed activities are considered in determining WRS eligibility. On-call hours not spent responding to actual calls are not considered in determining WRS eligibility. Employees are making themselves available to work but are not performing actual duties. Travel time to the firehouse is not considered in determining WRS eligibility. Compensation scheme employed is irrelevant.
On-call/standby	Employed in an on-call/standby capacity only.	Employee is on call for a set number of shifts per month. While on-call the employee must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remain within a set radius of the station (may stay at their homes if within the radius); • stay at the station or elsewhere within the radius if they reside outside the radius; • be available by phone or radio; • use their own vehicle to respond to fire/ambulance station; and • refrain from consuming alcoholic beverages. 	Stipend or flat rate while on call; a higher rate if responding to a call.	Only on-call hours spent responding to calls or performing other employer directed activities are considered in determining WRS eligibility. On-call hours not spent responding to actual calls are not considered in determining WRS eligibility. Employees are making themselves available to work but are not performing actual duties. Travel time to the firehouse is not considered in determining WRS eligibility. Compensation scheme employed is irrelevant.

Employment Situation	Description	Requirements Expectations	Compensation	WRS Eligibility Determination Guidelines
Volunteer Firefighter	Responds to fire calls conveyed over employing entity's emergency siren system.	<p>Employer schedules specific group of "volunteers" to be on-call/standby during certain weeks. Volunteer decides to respond to siren or not. They may also elect to respond to calls during weeks they are not specifically scheduled to do so.</p> <p>During the scheduled week, employee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remains close to the community; • Is available by phone or radio; • Uses their own vehicle to respond to fire/ambulance station • Refrains from consuming alcoholic beverages. 	<p>Reimbursement for personal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expenses only; or • yearly stipend; or a flat rate while on-call/standby with a higher rate, if responding to call. 	<p>If working for reimbursement of personal expenses only, employee is a true volunteer and not WRS eligible. Employer must document expense payments.</p> <p>If compensated, only the hours spent responding to calls or performing other employer directed activities must be included in determining WRS eligibility.</p> <p>On-call hours not spent responding to actual calls are not considered in determining WRS eligibility since the employees are making themselves available to work but are not performing actual duties.</p> <p>Travel time to the firehouse is not considered in determining WRS eligibility. Compensation scheme employed is irrelevant.</p>
Travel time to and from the firehouse or the site of the emergency when responding while on-call/standby.	Travel time to firehouse or emergency from home, job, etc. and return to home or job, etc. at end of call.	When on call/standby, employee is expected to report to the firehouse or the emergency site.	Possible yearly stipend or hourly rate, depending on employer's compensation scheme.	<p>Travel times to and from are not considered in determining WRS eligibility.</p> <p>Compensation scheme employed is irrelevant.</p>
On the job training/drills	Weekly training and drills held for all firefighters.	All firefighters, including those enrolled in the firefighter certification training, are required to attend weekly training/drill sessions at the fire station, if they are not in class or on duty.	<p>Pay is dependent on status. FT and PT staff firefighters are paid their hourly rate.</p> <p>On-call/standby staff is paid an hourly rate or it's included in their yearly or monthly stipend.</p>	<p>Since the training is mandatory and compensated, it is for the benefit of the employer, and the hours are considered in determining WRS eligibility.</p> <p>Travel times to and from a training site are not considered in determining WRS eligibility.</p> <p>Compensation scheme employed is irrelevant.</p>

Employment Situation	Description	Requirements Expectations	Compensation	WRS Eligibility Determination Guidelines
Certification Training	Attending courses at local technical schools for the purpose of attaining state certification.	State law requires fire fighters/EMTs to be certified when hired as emergency workers. The firefighter/EMT programs are offered at the technical colleges.	Employer pays for the cost of the course and may or may not pay the employee for their time in attendance.	Since the course is state mandated, the hours in attendance are not considered in determining WRS eligibility, unless the employee is being paid to be there. The fact the employer pays the tuition is irrelevant.
Responds to call but remains on scene only for a short period.	Employee provides minimal service when responding to a call due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adequate staffing so employee dismissed; • false alarm; or • responds to call long after being dispatched. 	Employee performs service for the employer from the time arriving at the station or site of the emergency until the employer determines service is not required.	Set dollar amount or stipend paid regardless of time spent responding to the call.	Hours spent from the time arriving at scene or firehouse until the time of dismissal are considered in determining WRS eligibility. If the employer uses historical information to set a standard, the shortened calls must be built into the standards. Compensation scheme employed is irrelevant.

Employment Situation	Description	Requirements Expectations	Compensation	WRS Eligibility Determination Guidelines
Fraction of hour worked.	Calls are paid at value of whole hours, i.e., employer rounds up for pay purposes.	Employee responds to 200 calls per year and the average time allocated is 2.5 hours per call, so real hours worked equals 500 hours. However, employer rounds to whole hours, paying employee for 600 hours.	Employee is paid hourly fee for every hour or fraction of hour worked.	Only the hours performing actual duties are considered in determining WRS eligibility. If the employer has set a standard of 2.5 hours per call, that must be used in determining WRS eligibility; not the paid hours.
Multiple employment positions for a WRS participating employer.	Primary employment is WRS eligible. Secondary emergency worker position does not meet WRS eligibility criteria on its own.	Due to primary employment being WRS eligible, both primary employment and emergency worker earnings and hours are reported to WRS.	All compensation reported to WRS, with on-call hours reported per ETF 10.07(3).	If employee terminates primary employment, but retains the emergency worker position, the employee has not ended the employee-employer relationship and the termination transaction applies to the primary employment only. Emergency worker hours and earnings must continue to be reported under protective category.

310 Duration of Employment Exceeds 30 Calendar Days

For an employee to be WRS eligible, their **duration of employment** (as opposed to duration of WRS covered employment) must be at least 30 calendar days, regardless of original expectations. Per Wis. Stat. §40.22 (6), in the event an employee's employment with an employer terminates after a period of service of fewer than 30 calendar days, the employee is not eligible for WRS for that period of service, regardless of whether the period was originally expected to be WRS eligible. On the other hand, an employee may be eligible for WRS coverage of fewer than 30 calendar days if their duration of employment was at least 30 calendar days.

EXAMPLE 1: Duration of Employment is Over 30 Days:

A limited-term employee is hired without the expectation of meeting the WRS eligibility criteria and, therefore, not enrolled in WRS upon hire. One year later the employer determines the employee worked the minimum required number of hours or more during the preceding 12-month period. The employee is enrolled in WRS on the one year anniversary date.

The employee then terminates employment fewer than 30 calendar days after becoming enrolled in the WRS. In this situation, the employee's period of service from the time of WRS enrollment through termination continues to be covered under the WRS even though the period of WRS coverage is fewer than 30 calendar days because the **duration of employment** was more than 30 calendar days.

EXAMPLE 2: Duration of Employment is Under 30 Days:

A school hired an employee to work as a full-time data entry clerk. The employee was expected to meet the WRS eligibility criteria and was enrolled in WRS upon hire.

The employee then terminates employment after fewer than 30 calendar days of becoming hired and enrolled in the WRS. In this situation, the employee's period of service is not WRS eligible because the **duration of employment** with the employer was less than 30 calendar days. The employer must process a termination transaction with a transaction type "03" (not eligible) to nullify the enrollment and any retirement contributions withheld from the employee's salary must be refunded.

311 Continuation of Participation

A WRS covered employee continues to be WRS eligible even if hours are subsequently reduced to less than one-third or two-thirds full-time.

Once an employee becomes eligible for WRS, eligibility continues until:

- the employee-employer relationship has been terminated for 12 or more consecutive months; **or**
- the employee terminates and receives a benefit under Wis. Stat. §§40.23 [retirement annuity], 40.25 (1), (2) [separation benefit or lump sum payment] or 40.63 [disability annuity].

An employee covered under WRS who terminates, does not apply for a WRS benefit and subsequently returns to work for the same employer **within** 12 consecutive months must be

reenrolled in WRS **without consideration as to the expectation of the number of hours or duration** in the new period of employment [Wis. Stat. §40.22 (3m) and (6)].

312 Employees Returning to Work at the Same Employer

When determining WRS eligibility, employers must consider previous employment when rehiring a former employee. Refer to subchapter 311 regarding continuation of WRS participation.

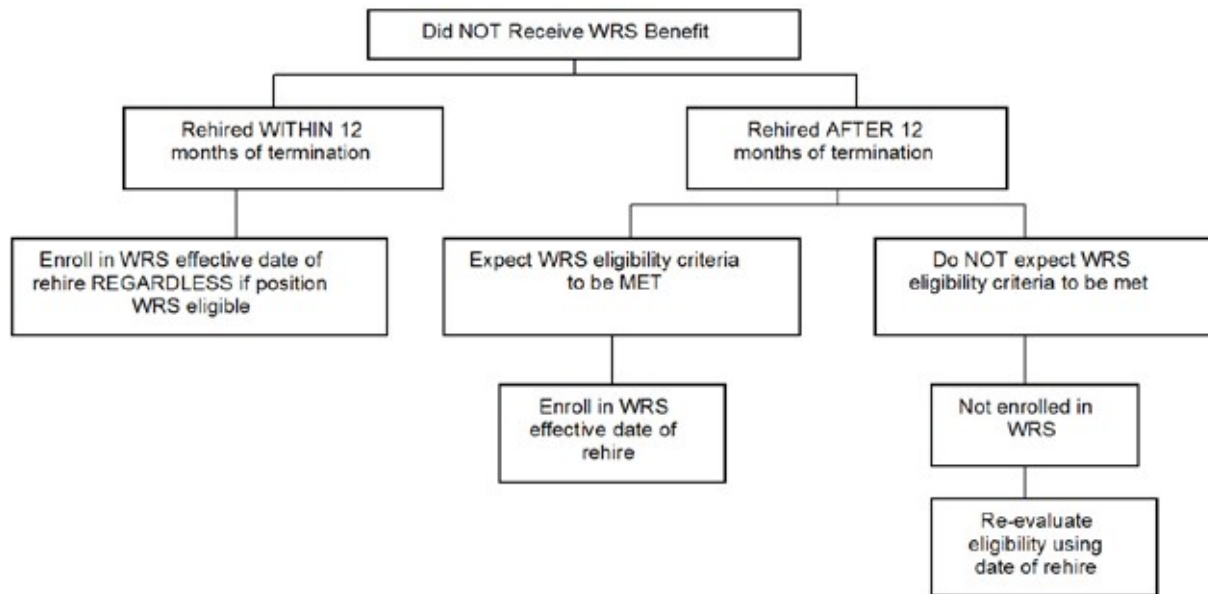
1. **WRS covered** employee terminates, **does not receive a WRS benefit**, and returns to employment:
 - a. **within 12 months** of termination. When an employee returns to work within 12 months of their previous termination, without having received a WRS benefit, they retain their WRS eligibility. The employee must be re-enrolled in the WRS immediately upon rehire, regardless of whether the new employment period is expected to meet the WRS eligibility criteria or not, and even if their new employment period is expected to last fewer than 30 calendar days.

EXAMPLE 1: A former WRS covered teacher is rehired into a non-teaching position within 12 months of termination and has not received a WRS benefit. The school district covers educational support personnel under the WRS. Due to the employee returning within 12 months and not having received a WRS benefit, they are WRS eligible upon hire regardless of the expected hours or duration of their new employment period. Because the employee's new duties do not meet the definition of a teacher, the employee is enrolled in employment category 42, Educational Support Personnel. (If the school district did not provide WRS coverage for its educational support personnel, the employee would not be eligible to participate in WRS for the new employment period.)

- b. **after 12 months** of termination. When 12 or more months have elapsed since the employee's previous termination, the employee no longer retains their WRS eligibility. Upon rehire, you must reevaluate the rehired employee's eligibility for WRS participation as you would any newly hired employee. Refer to subchapter 301 for WRS eligibility criteria.

EXAMPLE 1: A former WRS covered employee is rehired after 12 months have elapsed since their previous termination. They are expected to work 1,040 hours for a period of six months. Due to a 12 month lapse between their previous termination date and their subsequent rehire date, the former employee no longer retains their WRS eligibility with that employer. Upon rehire the employee must be reevaluated to determine WRS eligibility. In this example, the employee is not expected to meet the WRS eligibility criteria of at least 12 months of employment and is, therefore, not WRS eligible upon rehire.

EXAMPLE 2: A former WRS covered employee is rehired after 12 months have elapsed since the date of their previous termination. They are now rehired into a permanent, full-time position. Due to a 12 month lapse between their previous termination date and their subsequent rehire date, the former employee no longer retains their WRS eligibility. Upon rehire the employee must be reevaluated to determine WRS eligibility. In this example, the employee is expected to meet the WRS eligibility criteria and is therefore WRS eligible upon rehire.



2. **WRS covered** employee terminates, **takes a WRS lump sum benefit** (refer to Chapter 15 for examples where the employee **returns** to work after receiving a WRS annuity), and returns to employment:

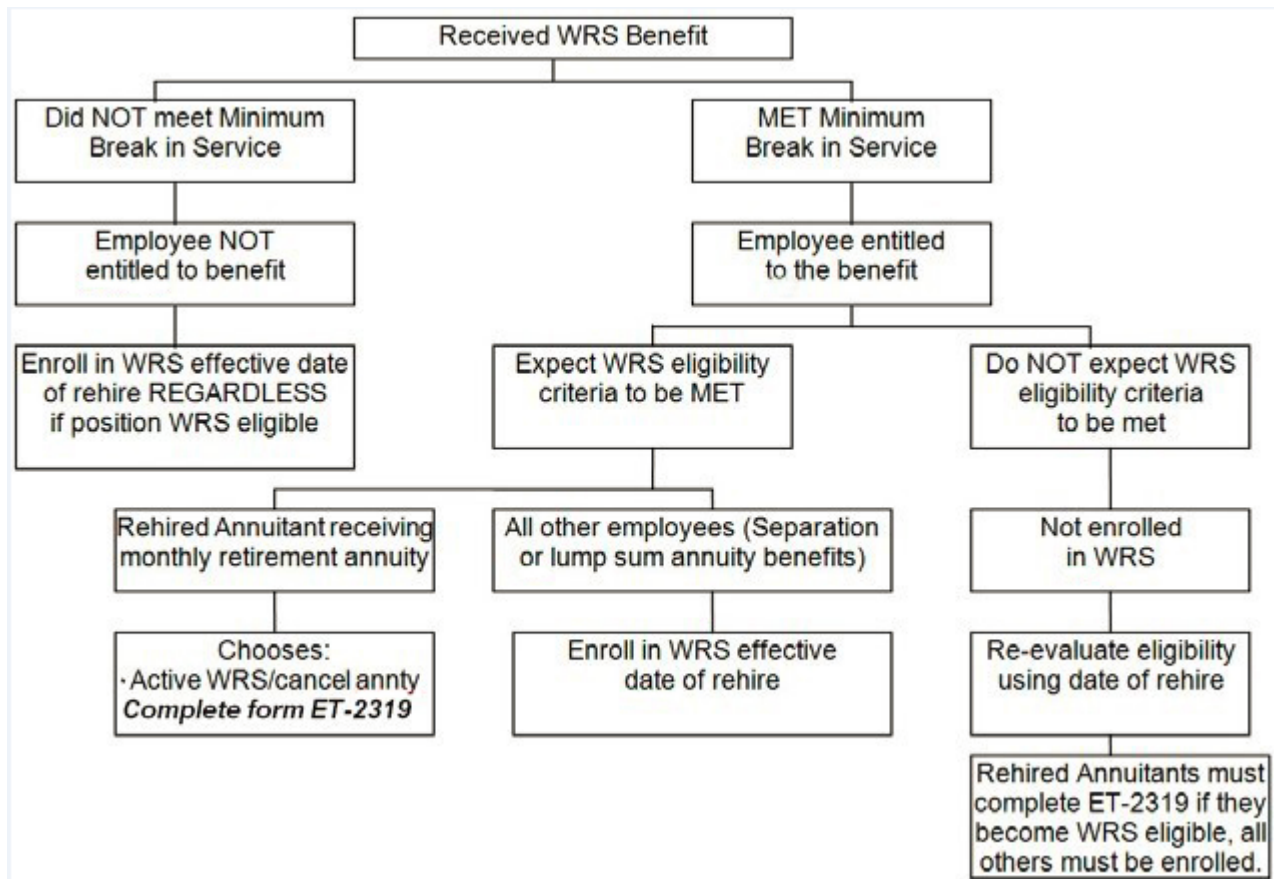
- a. **prior to fulfilling the minimum break in service requirement** for lump sum benefit eligibility (refer to subchapter 1401, Eligibility for Benefits – Minimum Break in Service). Because the employee is rehired prior to fulfilling the minimum break in service requirement, the lump sum benefit is invalid.

Due to the benefit being invalid, an employee rehired within 12 months of termination is WRS eligible upon rehire; an employee rehired after 12 months of termination must be reevaluated for WRS participation as you would any newly hired employee.

Note: The employee will be required to repay the invalid lump sum benefit.

- b. **after fulfilling the minimum break in service requirement** for lump sum benefit eligibility (refer to subchapter 1401, Minimum Break in Service). Because the former employee is rehired after fulfilling the minimum break in service required for lump sum benefit eligibility, the benefit is valid.

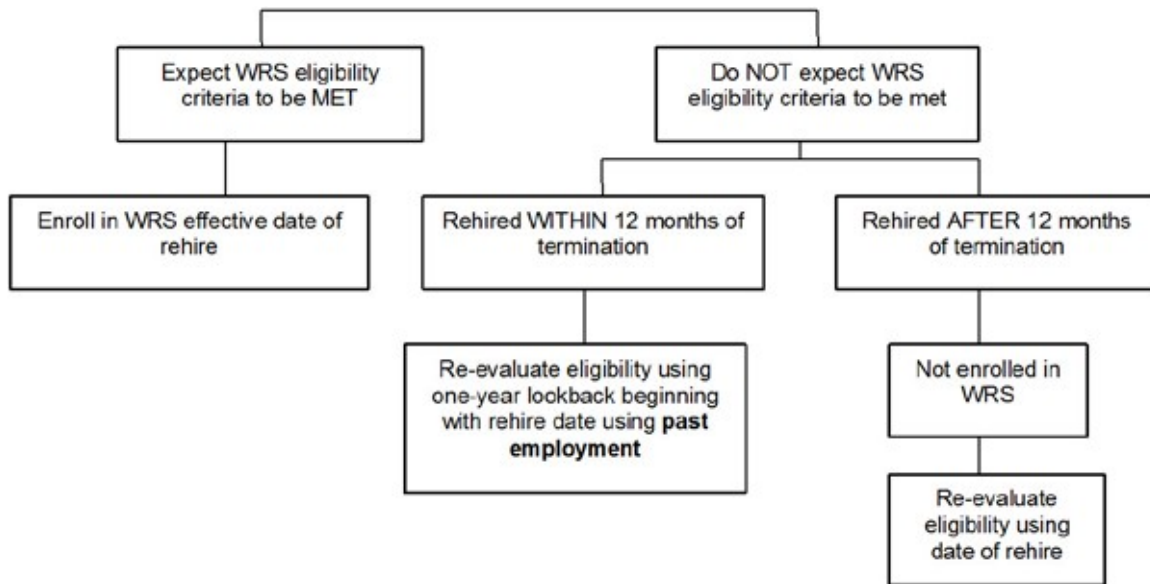
Due to the benefit being valid, upon rehire you must reevaluate the rehired employee's eligibility for WRS participation as you would any newly hired employee, even if the employee returns within 12 months of the previous termination. Refer to subchapter 302.



3. Non-WRS covered employee terminates and returns to employment:

- a. **regardless of the interval between termination and rehire**, if you expect the new period of employment to qualify for WRS, you must enroll the employee under the WRS on the rehire date.
- b. **within 12 months** of termination and you **do not** expect the new period of employment to meet the WRS eligibility criteria of one-third or two-thirds full-time and at least one-year in duration, you must still consider their previous employment.
 - If the rehire was your former employee 12-months prior to the rehire date and worked the required number of hours to be WRS eligible, you must enroll them in the WRS on the rehire date because on that date the employee met both the required number of hours (either one-third or two-third of full-time) and the 12-month duration of employment criteria.
 - If the rehire was your former employee 12-months prior to the rehire date and they did **not** work the required number of hours to be WRS eligible, you must begin monitoring the employee’s hours on a 12-month rolling period basis, beginning with the rehire date and looking back 12 months. Enroll the employee in WRS on the date the required hourly criterion is met (because the one-year duration criterion has already been met).
 - If the rehire was your former employee fewer than 12 months prior to the rehire date, you must reevaluate their WRS eligibility on the 12-month anniversary date of their original hire date, unless expectations have changed and you determine both WRS eligibility criteria will be met with the rehire, in which case you enroll them in the WRS on the rehire date.

- c. **after 12 months** from termination and you **do not** expect the new period of employment to meet the WRS eligibility criteria on the employee's rehire date. Do not enroll the employee in the WRS; reevaluate their WRS eligibility on the 12-month anniversary of the rehire date, unless expectations change. If they are still not WRS eligible on their 12-month anniversary date, you must begin monitoring the employee's hours on a 12-month rolling period basis.



313 Examples of Employment Situations and Eligibility for Participation

Table 3.1 – WRS Eligibility Situations

When assessing a new employee's WRS eligibility, it is imperative that you know whether the employee is subject to the old WRS eligibility criterion of one-third of full-time hours or the new WRS eligibility criterion of two-thirds of full-time hours. 2011 Wisconsin Act 32 changed the hourly criterion, as defined in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (2m) and (2r), effective July 1, 2011.

To determine which hourly WRS eligibility criterion to apply, consult the Online Network for Employers (ONE) site, using the 'Previous Service and Benefit Inquiry' application and apply the:

- One-third of full time hourly criterion (440 hours for teachers and educational support personnel and 600 hours for all other employment categories) if the employee was a WRS participant prior to July 1, 2011, and has never taken a WRS lump sum benefit;
- Two-thirds of full time hourly criterion (880 hours for teachers and educational support personnel and 1,200 hours for all other employment categories) if the employee was first a WRS participant after July 1, 2011, or has taken a WRS lump sum benefit.

Note: The "600-hours-per-year" and "1,200-hours-per-year" requirement for WRS participation applies to educational support personnel at technical colleges or other educational institutions other than school districts (e.g. CESAs).

Note: In all cases, there must be an expectation of employment lasting at least 12 months.

EX.	Employment Characteristics	WRS Eligible?	Reason
A	Non-teaching and non-educational support personnel employee is hired to work 2,080 hours on a special project to last one year with no expectation of reassignment to another project or position.	Yes	Meets both the WRS eligibility criteria of Wis. Stat. §40.22 (2m) and/or (2r) (2m) and/or (2r). Expected duration of employment is one year and employed for at least the minimum number of hours (1,200) required for non-teachers and non-educational support personnel.
B	Non-teaching and non-educational support personnel employee is hired permanently to work 1,300 hours per year and perform several functions for one or more departments at the same employer. ONE site verified the employee had no WRS coverage prior to July 1, 2011.	Yes	All work performed for the same employer is considered when determining whether an employee meets the WRS eligibility criteria as defined in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (2m) and/or (2r) requirement of two-thirds of full-time employment (1,200 hrs.) for a 12-month period.
C	Employee is newly hired to fill full-time permanent position and is enrolled in the WRS, but then terminates after two months.	Yes	Upon hire, the employee was expected to meet WRS eligibility criteria as defined in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (2m) and/or (2r). The fact they did not continue working does not negate their WRS eligibility for the period they worked, unless their period of employment was less than 30 days.
D	Employee is newly hired to fill a full-time position and is enrolled in the WRS but terminates before working 30 calendar days.	No	Because the period of employment was less than 30 days, the employee is not WRS eligible for that period of service and any retirement contributions withheld from the employee's salary must be refunded. Wis. Stat. §40.22 (6). For exceptions, refer to subchapters 310 and 311. ²
E	Employee is hired part-time on February 14, 2018 and does not meet WRS eligibility requirements upon hire. On August 19, 2018, expectations changed and now the employee is expected to meet WRS eligibility requirements, so the employee is enrolled in the WRS on August 19, 2018, at the time the expectations changed. On September 7, 2018, the employee terminates employment.	Yes	The employee met the WRS eligibility criteria when expectations changed. Since their period of employment was more than 30 calendar days, the less than 30-day restriction in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (6) exception does not apply.
F	WRS covered employee has their hours reduced from 1,500 hours per year to approximately 300 hours per year.	Yes	WRS participation continues until the employee-employer relationship is terminated for 12 or more consecutive months, or employee terminates and receives a separation, retirement or disability benefit.
G	Employee is hired on a permanent basis, but the number of hours is unknown at the time of hire; however, employer thinks the hours probably will meet the minimum required for WRS eligibility.	Yes	Upon hire, there exists an underlying expectation that the WRS eligibility criteria defined in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (2m) and/or (2r) will be met.
H	Employee is hired in a general category position late in the year to a half-time position expected to require about 1,000 hours a year for two years. The employer checks the ONE site and determines the employee has previous WRS service prior to July 1, 2011 and has never taken a WRS lump sum benefit.	Yes	Upon hire, there is an expectation that the WRS eligibility criteria defined in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (2m) and/or (2r) will be met. The duration of employment will be at least 12 months and the minimum required hours of service (600 hrs. or more) will be performed.
I	When hired, the employee is not expected to meet the WRS eligibility criteria as defined in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (2m) and/or (2r); however, expectations change after the employee has been on the job for several months.	Yes, when expectations change	Once an employer's expectations that the employee will meet the WRS eligibility criteria, defined in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (2m) and/or (2r), change, the employee must be enrolled in WRS. (WRS enrollment date is the date the expectations change.)

²This does not affect an employee's eligibility for insurance coverage during this period.

EX.	Employment Characteristics	WRS Eligible?	Reason
J	Employee is hired on a stand-by, temporary, LTE, on-call, seasonal, or substitute teacher basis. Employment is full-time, but for five months only.	No	Employee does not meet the criterion that the duration of employment will be at least 12 months. (Refer to subchapter 301.)
K	WRS covered employee terminates employment, takes a WRS retirement annuity, meets the minimum break in service requirement and is rehired to work less than the minimum number of hours required to be WRS eligible per Wis. Stat. §40.22 (2m) and/or (2r). (Refer to Chapter 15.)	No	A WRS annuitant who is subsequently employed by a WRS employer is not enrolled in the WRS for that employment since they are not expected to meet the WRS eligibility criteria. All annuitants must file a <i>Rehired Annuitant Form</i> (ET-2319). (Refer to Chapter 15.)
L	WRS covered employee terminates employment, takes a WRS annuity, meets the minimum break in service requirement, and is rehired to work more than the minimum number of hours to qualify for WRS eligibility for more than 12 months. (Refer to Chapter 15.)	Yes	A WRS annuitant who is subsequently employed by a WRS employer is enrolled in the WRS for that employment if they 1) elect to participate in the WRS, or 2) are required to participate in the WRS, dependent upon which law they fall under (which is based on their WRS termination date). All annuitants must file a <i>Rehired Annuitant Form</i> (ET-2319). (Refer to Chapter 15.)
M	Employee is expected to work one year and the minimum required hours of service defined in Wis. Stat. 40.22 (2m) and/or (2r) at Employer A and also works 150 hours per year at Employer B.	Yes, at Employer A; No at Employer B	Each employer must determine their employees' WRS eligibility independently of service performed for any other WRS employer.
N	Participating non-teaching and non-school district educational support employee terminates WRS-covered employment, does not take a WRS benefit and is rehired by the same employer within 12 consecutive months in a position not expected to meet the minimum required number of hours in a year to be WRS eligible.	Yes, immediately upon hire	Regardless of expected hours of employment, a WRS participating employee returning to their same employer remains WRS eligible unless terminated from employer for 12 consecutive months or receives a benefit under §§40.23, 40.25 (1) (2) or (2m), or 40.63.
O	Seasonal employee who is not enrolled in WRS was hired May 1, 2017, works over the minimum number of hours required for WRS eligibility before terminating in November. Employee is rehired on May 1, 2018.	Yes, immediately upon rehire	Employee completed the minimum number of hours required for WRS eligibility in the immediately preceding 12-month period. WRS begin date is May 1, 2018.
P	A seasonal employee is initially employed to a position that typically requires about 1,220 hours during summer months. The employer considers the employee-employer relationship to remain intact since the employee is committed to returning year after year.	Yes	Although a seasonal employee, the employee-employer relationship is expected to be continuous in nature. Since the employee is also expected to work more than the minimum number of hours per year required for WRS eligibility, the employer has the expectation that the WRS eligibility criteria will be met and the employee should be enrolled in WRS upon hire.
Q	A general employment category employee is hired to work 400 hours for a duration of six months. After five months, you notice the minimum number of required hours necessary to be WRS eligible has been worked	No	Both WRS eligibility criteria must be expected or met to be WRS eligible. Enroll in WRS if and when expectations change such that the employee is expected to work both for 12 months and the minimum number of hours required to be WRS eligible. If there is no change in expectations, enroll on one-year anniversary if a look back indicates that the minimum required number of hours for WRS eligibility had been worked during the previous 12-month period.

EX.	Employment Characteristics	WRS Eligible?	Reason
R	Substitute teacher is initially employed on September 21, 2017. Employment is sporadic. On September 20, 2018, she is subbing for the first time in the new school year. Upon evaluation, you discover that from September 21, 2017, to September 20, 2018, she has worked 885 hours at the same employer.	Yes	As of September 20, 2018, she had worked for both one year and for at least 880 hours. Her WRS begin date is September 21, 2018, the day following completion of 880 hours of service.
S	A school district bus driver was initially employed July 1, 2016 and has never worked 880 hours in any 12-month period. Additional extracurricular driving for basketball season is offered and accepted. Employee is now expected to work at least 880 hours per year.	Yes, upon change of expectations	The WRS begin date is the date that the employee accepts the additional hours. On this date, you can reasonably determine that the driver is expected to complete the minimum of 880 hours. The 12-month criterion has already been met.
T	School District only covers teachers in WRS. Teacher participates in WRS while also employed as a substitute bus driver.	Yes, but only for teacher earnings	Earnings paid for driving the bus are not reportable for WRS since the employer does not cover non-teaching positions under WRS.
U	Employee initially employed September 1, 2017, and expectation is that the employee will not work the minimum required hours to meet WRS eligibility. On the one year anniversary, September 1, 2018, the employee did work the minimum required hours and becomes eligible for WRS. The employee terminates employment effective September 17, 2018.	Yes	Even though the employee's WRS coverage was for fewer than 30 calendar days, the employee's duration of employment exceeded 30 calendar days; therefore, the less than 30-day restriction in Wis. Stat. §40.22 (6) does not apply and the employee is WRS eligible for the period September 1 through September 17, 2018.
V	Employee terminates from a WRS eligible position and continues working "on-call" for the same employer.	Yes	Once WRS eligibility is established, the employee continues to be WRS eligible until they terminate from all employment with the employer for 12 consecutive months or terminates and receives a benefit under Wis. Stat. §§40.23, 40.25 (1) (2) or (2m) or 40.63.
W	A WRS participating teacher's aide reduces hours to fewer than the minimum number required to determine WRS eligibility, but continues to work for the school district.	Yes	Once WRS eligibility is established, the employee continues to be WRS eligible until they terminate from all employment with the employer for 12 consecutive months or terminates and receives a benefit under Wis. Stat. §§40.23, 40.25 (1) (2) or (2m) or 40.63.
X	Permanent WRS covered state employee transfers to a LTE position within the same state agency.	Yes	WRS eligibility continues because once WRS eligibility has been determined an employee continues to be WRS eligible even though the LTE position is typically non-WRS eligible.
Y	Permanent WRS covered state employee transfers to a LTE position with a different state agency.	No	Each state agency is a separate employer for WRS eligibility purposes. Therefore, the new employing state agency must make their WRS eligibility determination independently of the employee's WRS eligibility at another state agency or local WRS employer.
Z	Long term substitute teacher is initially employed in a 9-month academic year appointment full-time but is not WRS eligible due to no expectation of a return to work. At the end of the appointment the teacher signs a contract to teach the following year. Change in expectation occurs when the employee signs the new contract.	Yes, upon change of expectations	Employee is not WRS eligible when hired because there's no expectation of meeting the 12-month job duration. Once contracted to return to employment the following year, the WRS eligibility criteria is met (the 12 months' duration of employment and the minimum number of hours). Enroll when the change occurs; not retroactive to date of hire.

314 Employee or Contracted Personnel

The following information regarding employees and contractors is designed to serve as a reference point for WRS employers as well as supplement the other sections in Chapter 3 of the *WRS Administration Manual* (e.g., WRS eligibility determination). In addition, WRS employers may wish to consult other sources such as: “Employer’s Supplemental Tax Guide,” which is Publication 15-A of the Internal Revenue Service; the U.S. Department of Labor; Wisconsin tax law; the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development; and Wisconsin laws concerning unemployment compensation and worker’s compensation. While this section is designed to help provide guidance in determining the employment relationship, the responsibility of the determination rests solely with the WRS employer.

Employee

An employer-employee relationship exists when the employee performs services for the employer and the employer has the right to control what will be done and how it will be done. The employer withholds and pays income, social security and Medicare taxes on wages of the employee and may provide benefits such as vacation leave, health insurance benefits and retirement benefits.

Employees, including rehired WRS annuitants, are potentially WRS eligible and must be evaluated to determine whether they meet the WRS eligibility criteria as described in subchapter 301. This evaluation must include individuals who are hired as seasonal, project, temporary and/or part-time employees, members of all boards and commissions, and elected officials. All employees who meet the eligibility criteria as listed in Wis. Stat. §40.22 must be enrolled in the WRS.

Contracted Personnel

Contractors, unlike employees, are not eligible for WRS participation. However, in the case of a WRS annuitant rehired as a contractor, expectations of meeting the WRS eligibility criteria could result in the annuity being suspended until the termination of the contract (refer to Chapter 15).

An employer may have a relationship with a worker in which the employer

- a. contracts directly with the worker for specified services or
- b. enters into a relationship with the worker in which the employer contracts with a third-party vendor (for example, a staffing service or a vendor providing IT services) for specified services.

In the former category, IRS Publication 15-A indicates that relationship between the worker and the employer must be examined by the employer for evidence of the degree of control and independence. Facts that provide evidence of the degree of control and independence fall into three categories:

- Behavioral control,
- Financial control,
- Type of relationship of the parties.

IRS Publication 15-A provides detailed information regarding each of those categories. Generally, an employer does not withhold or pay any taxes on payments to independent contractors or provide benefits.

The other category of contractor, where the employer contracts with a third-party vendor, typically appears in one of two forms. First, a staffing service or temporary employment service enters into a contract with a client under which the client specifies the services to be provided. A fee is paid by the client to the staffing service for each individual provided to the client. The staffing service

maintains the right to control and direct the worker's services for the client, including the right to discharge or reassign the worker. The staffing service hires the workers, controls the payment of wages and benefits and is the employer for employment tax purposes.

In the second form, a vendor enters into a contract under which the client specifies the services to be provided and the vendor indicates which of its employees it will commit to performing those services. A fee is paid by the client to the vendor for those services. The vendor hires the workers, controls the payment of wages and benefits and the payment of employment taxes.

315 WRS Eligibility Appeals

1. An employee may appeal the employer's determination of WRS eligibility as outlined below:

An employee may challenge:

- a. their employer's determination that they are not eligible to participate in the WRS, or
- b. their WRS effective date, if they are covered by the WRS.

The employee must file a written appeal directly to the Employee Trust Funds Board based on the following criteria:

- a. **Employees hired on or after April 27, 1984**, are subject to the seven-year statute of limitations in Wis. Stat. §40.06 (1) (e) that became effective on April 27, 1984. These appeals may not apply to any service rendered more than seven years prior to the date the appeal is received by the Board.
- b. **Employees hired before April 27, 1984**, are not subject to the seven-year statute of limitations in Wis. Stat. §40.06 (1) (e) because the statute was not in effect at the time of their hire.

2. Appeal Process

An *Appeal Form* (ET-4938) is available on ETF's Internet site or can be requested from ETF by calling the Employer Communication Center toll free at 1-877-533-5020 or 608-266-3285. Use of the form, however, is optional. A letter from the employee providing the same information is also acceptable. Employee appeals must be submitted in writing to:

Appeals Coordinator
Department of Employee Trust Funds
P.O Box 7931
Madison, WI 53707-7931

An employee appealing an employer's determination of WRS eligibility or WRS effective date is required to present sufficient information at a hearing before a hearing examiner. An employee may request or subpoena documents and witnesses from the employer. Depending on the nature of the appeal, relevant information may include a log of hours worked during the dates in question, a position description with percentage breakdowns of time spent on each task or other information maintained by the employer.

Employers and employees may request applicable ETF records or information. Under normal circumstances the hearing examiner will prepare a proposed decision for the Board to consider before it issues its final decision. Board decisions are appealable to the Dane County Circuit Court.

316 Statute of Limitations for Corrections to Service, Earnings, Contributions that Impact WRS Disability, Retirement Benefit Payments

In some circumstances, the Wisconsin Court of Appeals has held that the period of limitation under Wis. Stat. §40.08 (10) within which errors may be corrected may not begin until ETF calculates a participant's benefits. Based on this ruling, the period within which an employer is accountable for payment to correct any potential errors may be longer than anticipated.

Correction of such an error can entail substantial cost to the employer, since contributions and interest at the effective rate will be assessed on late reported earnings. **Employers should exercise extreme caution to guarantee compliance with WRS requirements and take measures to audit their employees' accounts to ensure that errors do not go undetected for extended periods.** Requests for correction must be received prior to the end of seven full calendar years beginning on the date the final annuity computation notice is issued **or** on the date payment is issued for a lump sum.

Refer to Chapter 9 for corrections of hours and earnings reported for the current calendar year and to Chapter 11 for corrections of hours and/or earnings reported for a prior year.

317 Maintaining Records Longer than Seven Years

Employers are advised to retain employee payroll and benefit records since WRS eligibility and effective date determinations, as well as account adjustments may not be time barred and employers may be liable for past hours and earnings reporting regardless of when the error occurred. The employer must, however, submit acceptable evidence for ETF to make a correction beyond seven years. If the employer no longer has records or refuses to submit records, ETF will consider acceptable evidence from the employee in making the determination to correct errors. Clerical errors made in reporting or recording contributions, service or earnings have no time limit.