Dual Employment
Dual Employment occurs when one employee holds two separate positions with the same employer. For example, a city employs a permanent maintenance person. The job description of the maintenance position states that the individual hired for the position will work at City Hall, but also work on the city’s streets. Typically, the employee will have a City Hall phone number and an email address as well. A call center is responsible for maintaining the streets. If an employee begins to receive a call on the street, he or she should know that a call center employee is already working on the same street. The employee who answers the phone should be able to instruct a call center employee to come to the street.

Additionally, tax information may have to be reported in both positions. For example, you may hire one employee as an Hourly Payroll Manager and another employee as a Payroll Mngr. The first employee will be working in the Finance Department, while the other employee will be working in HR. The two employees will have different hours and positions, but they will be working on the same payroll procedures. A call center with street maintenance may not be able to resolve a dispute between the two departments. The Finance Department, however, may be able to provide more information about how the two departments work together.

Example: A city employs a permanent maintenance person. The job description of the maintenance position states that the individual hired for the position will work at City Hall, but also work on the city’s streets. Typically, the employee will have a City Hall phone number and an email address as well. A call center is responsible for maintaining the streets. If an employee begins to receive a call on the street, he or she should know that a call center employee is already working on the same street. The employee who answers the phone should be able to instruct a call center employee to come to the street.

Keep I-Que Records Current
IPERS must verify both the employment status and length of service before file wage adjustments for temporary employees who qualified for coverage and employee terminated before working six months. However, employers cannot file wage adjustments to recoup contributions for a permanent employee who begins a temporary position, as well. In this situation, even if the employee terminated the same date of hire as the permanent employee and IPERS must verify both the employment status and length of service before file wage adjustments for temporary employees who qualified for coverage and employee terminated before working six months. However, employers cannot file wage adjustments to recoup contributions for a permanent employee who begins a temporary position, as well. In this situation, even if the employee terminated the same date of hire as the permanent employee.

We recommend that you file wage adjustments as soon as possible after the employee’s hire date. You can always change the employment date if necessary. Remember that new contribution rates will take effect on July 1. You can always change the employment date if necessary. Remember that new contribution rates will take effect on July 1. You can always change the employment date if necessary. Remember that new contribution rates will take effect on July 1. You can always change the employment date if necessary. Remember that new contribution rates will take effect on July 1. You can always change the employment date if necessary. Remember that new contribution rates will take effect on July 1. You can always change the employment date if necessary. Remember that new contribution rates will take effect on July 1. You can always change the employment date if necessary. Remember that new contribution rates will take effect on July 1. You can always change the employment date if necessary. Remember that new contribution rates will take effect on July 1.