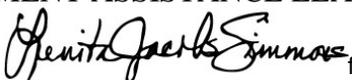


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| EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY SYSTEM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Washington, D.C. 20210 | CLASSIFICATION Trade Adjustment Assistance |
| | CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL OTAA |
| | DATE June 15, 2022 |

ADVISORY: TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 15-21

TO: STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES
STATE WORKFORCE LIAISONS
AFFILIATE AMERICAN JOB CENTER MANAGERS
COMPREHENSIVE AMERICAN JOB CENTER MANAGERS
STATE WORKFORCE ADMINISTRATORS
STATE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE BOARD CHAIRS AND DIRECTORS
STATE LABOR COMMISSIONERS
RAPID RESPONSE COORDINATORS
TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE LEADS

FROM: BRENT PARTON  for
Acting Assistant Secretary

SUBJECT: Initial Allocation of Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Funds and Process for Requesting TAA Reserve Funds

1. **Purpose.** To assist State Workforce Agencies or agencies designated by Governors as “Cooperating State Agencies” (CSAs) (also jointly referred to as “states”) by: 1) identifying the FY 2022 Initial Allocation of TaOA funding amounts to states; 2) describing the formula methodology used by the Department of Labor (Department) to calculate these amounts; and 3) providing the process for states to request TAA Program reserve funds for TaOA. TaOA includes training, job search allowances, relocation allowances, employment and case management services, and related state administration.
2. **Action Requested.** States are required to implement the guidance set forth herein and must continue to administer the TAA Program in accordance with applicable regulations and administrative guidance. States must inform all appropriate staff of the contents of this guidance.
3. **Summary and Background.**
 - a. Summary – The information provided herein sets out the national aggregate amount of FY 2022 TAA Program funds and describes the allocation of funds, including the derivation of state amounts and the process states must use to request reserve funds for TaOA expenditures. States are encouraged to consult their Unemployment Insurance (UI) Annual Funding Agreements and appropriate Regional Office staff for instructions

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| RESCISSIONS None | EXPIRATION DATE Continuing |
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on the process for accessing FY 2022 Training Readjustment Allowance (TRA), Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA), and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) funds. In addition, the Department advises states to refer to Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 14-21, which announces the TaOA grant funding process for the FY 2022 funding cycle. TEGL No. 14-21 also provides guidance on submitting the Standard Form-424, Application for Federal Assistance, via www.grants.gov, which is required for receipt of FY 2022 TaOA funds.

- b. Background – The Trade Act of 1974 (Pub. L. No. 93-618), as amended (the Trade Act) (codified at 19 U.S.C. §§ 2271 et seq.), Title II, Chapter 2, established the TAA, ATAA, and RTAA programs. These programs, collectively referred to as the TAA Program, provide assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Division H, (Pub. L. 117-103), enacted March 15, 2022, appropriates FY 2022 funds to carry out the TAA Program. It includes an appropriation of \$540 million within the Department’s Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account spread across three program activities: TaOA (\$255 million), TRA (\$272 million), and ATAA/RTAA (\$13 million).¹ In addition, states may use TaOA funds to provide benefits and services to members of worker groups covered by a certification under the 2002 Program, the 2009 Program, the 2011 Program, and the 2015 Program, in accordance with the requirements of the TAA law in effect at the time of filing of such petition for certification. Funds provided under the FY 2022 FUBA appropriation for TaOA are available for expenditure for three fiscal years (i.e., FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024). The expenditure period for funds provided under the FY 2022 FUBA appropriation for TRA, ATAA, and RTAA is one fiscal year (i.e., through September 30, 2022). States may refer to the FY 2022 TAA Program Annual Funding Agreement and Notice of Award for additional information on the expenditure period for TaOA funds and the UI Annual Funding Agreement for additional information on TRA, ATAA, and RTAA expenditure periods.

¹ The statutory text in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, that appropriates FUBA funds provides as follows: *For payments during fiscal year 2022 of trade adjustment benefit payments and allowances under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act 15 of 1974, and section 246 of that Act; and for training, employment and case management services, allowances for job search and relocation, and related State administrative expenses under part II of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and including benefit payments, allowances, training, employment and case management services, and related State administration provided pursuant to section 231(a) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011, sections 405(a) 24 and 406 of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, 25 and section 285(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 amended by section 406(a)(7) of the Trade Preferences 2 Extension Act of 2015), \$540,000,000 together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent appropriation for payments for any period subsequent to September 15, 2022: Provided, That notwithstanding section 502 of this Act, any part of the appropriation provided under this heading may remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year pursuant to the authorities of section 245(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2317(c)).*

4. Allocation and Process Details.

- a. Application of Sequestration – The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA), requires a reduction for FY 2022 of 5.7 percent in budget authority for direct spending (sometimes referred to as “mandatory”) programs, which includes the TAA Program. The full appropriated amount of \$540 million is reduced by 5.7 percent (or \$30,780,000), leaving a total appropriated amount of \$509,220,000 available for distribution to the states. As has been done in previous years, using the flexibility under the BBEDCA, the Department is applying the entire \$30,780,000 reduction, due to sequestration, to the funds available for TaOA, rather than applying reductions to each payment of TRA, ATAA, or RTAA. This results in a FY 2022 national aggregate amount of \$224,220,000 available for distribution to states for TaOA.

- b. FY 2022 National Aggregate TaOA Amount – Due to the timing of the FY 2022 appropriation, the Department combined the Initial Allocation, described in 20 CFR 618.910, and Second Distribution, provided for in 20 CFR 618.930, to make a single allocation of 90 percent of the FY 2022 TaOA funds, which in this guidance is referred to as the Initial Allocation. States must use funding allocated in the Initial Allocation to carry out TaOA consistent with TAA Program statutory requirements, regulations, and guidance. In determining the national aggregate amount available for TaOA, the Department considered the funds appropriated to continue the full operation of Reversion 2021 during three quarters of FY 2022 and one quarter beginning July 1, 2022, when absent the enactment of legislation to reauthorize TAA, the program will enter a phased termination, and the application of sequestration. Taking into account each of the foregoing factors, the national aggregate amounts for TaOA have been determined as follows:
 - \$224,220,000 is the FY 2022 national aggregate amount available for expenditures for training, job search allowances, relocation allowances, employment and case management services, and related state administration.
 - States must adhere to the requirements in Section 235A of the Trade Act that limit expenditures for related state administration and set out a minimum expenditure requirement for employment and case management services. The Section 235A expenditure requirements are as follows:
 - Of the TaOA funds made available to a state for the fiscal year, not more than 10 percent may be used for related state administration. This amount represents the maximum amount of FY 2022 TaOA funds that a state is allowed to use for expenditures for related state administration. Note: A state may NOT use more than 10 percent of its FY 2022 TaOA allocation for costs related to state administration. However, if needed, a state may use a portion of the funds available for state administration for training, provided the funds are not needed for state administration.

- Of the TaOA funds made available to a state for the fiscal year, not less than 5 percent shall be used for TAA employment and case management services. The amount that constitutes 5 percent of the state's TaOA funds for FY 2022 is the minimum amount that a state must use to provide employment and case management services to TAA Program participants certified under the 2009 Program, the 2011 Program, and the 2015 Program. This 5-percent minimum for employment and case management services ensures that TAA funds are available to provide such services to TAA Program participants in accordance with the program under which the petition covering the workers was certified. Note: A state may use more than the 5-percent minimum of the amount allocated to it for TaOA to provide TAA-funded employment and case management services if the state determines that more funds are needed to provide such services to adversely affected workers in its state.
- c. FY 2022 Initial Allocation State Amounts of TaOA Funds – For FY 2022, due to the delay in the FY 2022 appropriation, the Department combined the Initial Allocation, and Second Distribution, to make a single allocation of 90 percent of the FY 2022 TaOA funds. The Department determines the amount of FY 2022 TaOA funds to states based on the regulations at 20 CFR 618.910 through 618.940. After the FY 2022 Initial Allocation, approximately 10 percent of FY 2022 TaOA funds will remain available to states that require reserve funds in accordance with Section 4.d.B below and 20 CFR 618.920. After all acceptable reserve requests have been funded, the Department will distribute any funds that remain, in a final distribution to the states. Specifically, for FY 2022, the amounts to be provided in the Initial Allocation are determined by applying the following provisions:
- Ninety percent of the fiscal year funds available (or \$201,798,000) will be distributed by formula under this allocation with the remaining 10 percent of the FY 2022 appropriated TaOA funds held in reserve for distribution by the end of the fiscal year (or to be provided to states in need of reserve funds, as provided in 20 CFR 618.920 and described below);
 - The *hold-harmless* provision minimum allocation for the Initial Allocation, provided for at 20 CFR 618.910(c), is applied to ensure that a state receives at least 25 percent of the combined Initial Allocation and Second Distribution that was made available to that state for the previous fiscal year; and
 - The formula factors the Department must consider in determining the apportionment of the Initial Allocation of funds specified in 20 CFR 618.910(f) are further described below in Section 4.d.A.
- d. Application of the Funding Formula and Process for Requesting Reserve Funds – The attachment to this TEGL provides the amounts of FY 2022 TaOA funds that will be distributed in the Initial Allocation by state. These amounts were determined under the TAA funding formula as described in 20 CFR 618.910(f) and summarized below:

A. TAA Formula Funds:

1. Trend in number of workers covered by certifications during the most recent four consecutive calendar quarters for which data are available;
2. Trend in number of workers participating in training during the most recent four consecutive calendar quarters for which data are available;
3. Number of workers estimated to be participating in training during the fiscal year; and
4. Estimated amount of funding needed to provide approved training to such workers during the fiscal year.

Factor 1 will be established using the most recent four quarters (FY 2021 Quarter 2 through FY 2022 Quarter 1) of data for certified workers by state, and the quarters will be weighted 40 percent, 30 percent, 20 percent, and 10 percent from the most recent to the earliest quarter. This approach will establish a trend, giving the most recent quarters a greater impact on the factor than earlier quarters.

Factor 2 will be established using the most recent four quarters (FY 2021 Quarter 2 through FY 2022 Quarter 1) of data for workers participating in training by state, and the quarters will be weighted 40 percent, 30 percent, 20 percent, and 10 percent from the most recent quarter to the earliest quarter. As with Factor 1, this approach will establish a trend, giving the most recent quarters a greater impact on the factor than earlier quarters.

Factor 3 will be determined by dividing the weighted average number of training participants for the state determined in Factor 2 by the sum of the weighted averages for all states. The next step in determining this factor is to multiply the resulting ratio by the projected national average of training participants for the fiscal year, using estimates from the Department's most recent budget submission or update.

Factor 4 will be calculated by multiplying the estimated number of participants in Factor 3 by the average training cost per participant in the state. The average training cost will be calculated by dividing total training expenditures for the most recent four quarters by the average number of training participants for the same period.

Once each of the four factors have been determined for each state, under 20 CFR 618.910(f)(3), all four factors will be assigned an equal weight. For FY 2022, the weight will be 25 percent of the total for each factor.

The Department will determine each state's percentage of the national aggregate amount for each factor. Using each state's percentage of each of these weighted factors, the unadjusted percentage that the state will receive of the amount available for Initial Allocations will be determined. Following 20 CFR 618.910(c) through (e), if a state's allocation amount, based upon this calculation,

is less than \$100,000, the allocation amount will be removed from the calculation, as described below, and the statutory 25-percent hold harmless provision will be applied, resulting in the adjusted FY 2022 amounts for the remaining states. In instances where the formula approach would give a state less than \$100,000, 20 CFR 618.910(e)(2)(i) is applied. Under that regulation, a state with an allocation calculated under the formula to be an amount less than \$100,000 will not receive any allocation. Those states may request TAA Program reserve funds in accordance with the procedures described below in Section 4.d.B.

B. Process for Requesting TaOA Reserve Funds:

States may request TaOA reserve funds in accordance with 20 CFR 618.920(b) at any time during the fiscal year, although under 20 CFR 618.930, the Department will first fund all acceptable requests for reserve funds filed before June 1 of the fiscal year. States must use the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers Funding Request Form, ETA-9117 ([OMB No. 1205-0275](#)), at <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/tradeact/pdfs/ETA-9117.pdf> to request these funds.

To be eligible for TaOA reserve funds, a state must demonstrate that at least 50 percent of TaOA funds made available to that state in the current fiscal year and the two preceding fiscal years have been expended, in accordance with 20 CFR 618.920(b)(1), or that the state needs additional funds to meet unusual or unexpected events. A state requesting reserve funds must also provide a documented estimate of expected funding needs through the end of the fiscal year, and in accordance with 20 CFR 618.920(c), must base its estimate on an analysis that includes at least the following:

- the average cost of training in the state;
- the expected number of participants in training through the end of the fiscal year; and
- the remaining funds the state has available for TaOA.

- e. **Recapture and Reallotment of TaOA Funds** – Section 245(c) of the Trade Act provides authority for the Department to recapture unobligated TaOA funds from states that have not fully used their funding in the second and third fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the funds were provided to the state, and reallot those funds to other states to provide and administer TaOA. The Department may implement Section 245(c) by establishing procedures for recapture of these funds and realloting them to meet state funding needs for TaOA.

5. **Inquiries.** Please direct inquiries to the appropriate Regional Office.

6. References and Definitions.

a) References:

- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Division H, (Pub. L. 117-103), enacted March 15, 2022;
- Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (Pub. L. 93-618) (1974 Act, as amended) (Trade Act);
- The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA);
- Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002, Division A, Title I, Subtitle A of the Trade Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-210) (as amended by the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-429)) (TAARA);
- Trade and Globalization Adjustment Assistance Act of 2009, Division B, Title I, Subtitle I of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (TGAAA) (Pub. L. 111-5);
- Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 (Pub. L. 112-40) (TAAEA);
- Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 114-27, Title IV) (TAARA 2015);
- 20 CFR 618, Trade Adjustment Assistance, subpart I;
- Unemployment Insurance Program Letter (UIPL) No. 18-19, Implementation of
- Sequestration under the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA) for Mandatory
- Unemployment Insurance Programs for Fiscal Year 2020; and
- TEGL No. 14-21, Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Grant Management Guidance.

b) Definitions:

- The *2002 Program* means the TAA Program carried out under Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the TAARA, and applies to workers covered by petitions filed before May 18, 2009, and to workers covered by petitions filed on or after February 13, 2011, and before October 21, 2011, who receive benefits under this program under section 231(a)(1)(B) of the TAAEA (the “election” provision).
- The *2009 Program* means the TAA Program carried out under Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the TGAAA and applies to workers covered by petitions filed on or after May 18, 2009, and on or before February 12, 2011.
- The *2011 Program* means the TAA Program carried out under Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the TAAEA and applies to workers covered by petitions filed on or after February 13, 2011, and on or before December 31, 2013, and to workers covered by petitions filed on or after February 13, 2011, and before October 21, 2011, who receive benefits under this program under section 231(a)(1)(B) of the TAAEA (the “election” provision).

- The *2015 Program* means the TAA Program carried out under Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the TAARA 2015 and applies to workers covered by petitions filed on or after January 1, 2014.
- The *Reversion 2021 Program* means the TAA Program carried out under Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the TAARA with some exceptions, and applies to workers covered by petitions on and after July 1, 2021.
- *Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Funds* means funds provided to the states for TAA Program participants who meet eligibility requirements for training, job search allowances, relocation allowances, employment and case management services, and related state administration.
- *Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) Funds* means funds provided to the states for TAA Program participants for income support available in the form of weekly cash payments to workers enrolled in full-time training.
- *Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) Program Funds (A/RTAA)* means funds provided to states for wage supplements provided to eligible TAA Program participants over the age of 50 that supplement a portion of the wage difference between their new wage and their old wage (up to a specified maximum amount).
- *TAA Program Funds* means funds appropriated to carry out TAA Program activities authorized under Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and include funds for the provision of TaOA, TRA, and A/RTAA to workers adversely affected by foreign trade.

7. Attachment(s).

- Attachment I: FY 2022 TAA Program TaOA Initial Allocation Amounts, by State

Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program
Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Initial Allocation Amounts, by State

| State | Initial Allocation Amounts ¹ | State Admin. 10% Maximum ² | Case Mgmt. 5% Min ³ |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$ 4,850,110.00 | \$ 485,011.00 | \$ 242,505.50 |
| Alaska | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Arizona | \$ 665,538.00 | \$ 66,553.80 | \$ 33,276.90 |
| Arkansas | \$ 3,933,206.00 | \$ 393,320.60 | \$ 196,660.30 |
| California | \$ 6,475,297.00 | \$ 647,529.70 | \$ 323,764.85 |
| Colorado | \$ 3,452,899.00 | \$ 345,289.90 | \$ 172,644.95 |
| Connecticut | \$ 3,238,649.00 | \$ 323,864.90 | \$ 161,932.45 |
| Delaware | \$ 210,922.00 | \$ 21,092.20 | \$ 10,546.10 |
| District Of Columbia | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Florida | \$ 2,187,443.00 | \$ 218,744.30 | \$ 109,372.15 |
| Georgia | \$ 3,571,324.00 | \$ 357,132.40 | \$ 178,566.20 |
| Hawaii | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Idaho | \$ 638,752.00 | \$ 63,875.20 | \$ 31,937.60 |
| Illinois | \$ 7,048,132.00 | \$ 704,813.20 | \$ 352,406.60 |
| Indiana | \$ 7,992,317.00 | \$ 799,231.70 | \$ 399,615.85 |
| Iowa | \$ 4,227,047.00 | \$ 422,704.70 | \$ 211,352.35 |
| Kansas | \$ 11,755,890.00 | \$ 1,175,589.00 | \$ 587,794.50 |
| Kentucky | \$ 2,911,744.00 | \$ 291,174.40 | \$ 145,587.20 |
| Louisiana | \$ 978,097.00 | \$ 97,809.70 | \$ 48,904.85 |
| Maine | \$ 219,348.00 | \$ 21,934.80 | \$ 10,967.40 |
| Maryland | \$ 1,219,178.00 | \$ 121,917.80 | \$ 60,958.90 |
| Massachusetts | \$ 5,374,944.00 | \$ 537,494.40 | \$ 268,747.20 |
| Michigan | \$ 6,566,444.00 | \$ 656,644.40 | \$ 328,322.20 |
| Minnesota | \$ 6,248,173.00 | \$ 624,817.30 | \$ 312,408.65 |
| Mississippi | \$ 1,797,845.00 | \$ 179,784.50 | \$ 89,892.25 |
| Missouri | \$ 4,458,852.00 | \$ 445,885.20 | \$ 222,942.60 |
| Montana | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Nebraska | \$ 1,097,510.00 | \$ 109,751.00 | \$ 54,875.50 |
| Nevada | \$ 142,888.00 | \$ 14,288.80 | \$ 7,144.40 |
| New Hampshire | \$ 283,423.00 | \$ 28,342.30 | \$ 14,171.15 |
| New Jersey | \$ 2,662,022.00 | \$ 266,202.20 | \$ 133,101.10 |
| New Mexico | \$ 2,815,110.00 | \$ 281,511.00 | \$ 140,755.50 |
| New York | \$ 9,273,850.00 | \$ 927,385.00 | \$ 463,692.50 |
| North Carolina | \$ 2,915,533.00 | \$ 291,553.30 | \$ 145,776.65 |
| North Dakota | \$ 222,314.00 | \$ 22,231.40 | \$ 11,115.70 |
| Ohio | \$ 4,561,318.00 | \$ 456,131.80 | \$ 228,065.90 |
| Oklahoma | \$ 3,340,730.00 | \$ 334,073.00 | \$ 167,036.50 |
| Oregon | \$ 13,586,794.00 | \$ 1,358,679.40 | \$ 679,339.70 |
| Pennsylvania | \$ 13,938,451.00 | \$ 1,393,845.10 | \$ 696,922.55 |
| Puerto Rico | \$ 100,491.00 | \$ 10,049.10 | \$ 5,024.55 |
| Rhode Island | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| South Carolina | \$ 2,309,870.00 | \$ 230,987.00 | \$ 115,493.50 |
| South Dakota | \$ 1,261,040.00 | \$ 126,104.00 | \$ 63,052.00 |
| Tennessee | \$ 2,106,212.00 | \$ 210,621.20 | \$ 105,310.60 |
| Texas | \$ 15,205,531.00 | \$ 1,520,553.10 | \$ 760,276.55 |
| Utah | \$ 2,074,712.00 | \$ 207,471.20 | \$ 103,735.60 |
| Vermont | \$ 336,016.00 | \$ 33,601.60 | \$ 16,800.80 |
| Virginia | \$ 4,733,830.00 | \$ 473,383.00 | \$ 236,691.50 |
| Washington | \$ 18,906,453.00 | \$ 1,890,645.30 | \$ 945,322.65 |
| West Virginia | \$ 3,901,348.00 | \$ 390,134.80 | \$ 195,067.40 |
| Wisconsin | \$ 6,000,403.00 | \$ 600,040.30 | \$ 300,020.15 |
| Wyoming | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| TOTAL | \$ 201,798,000.00 | \$ 20,179,800.00 | \$ 10,089,900.00 |

¹ The Initial Allocation Amounts column sets out an initial allocation of TaOA funds for FY 2022, in accordance with 20 CFR 618.930, which requires the Department to distribute up to 90 percent of FY TaOA funds to the states no later than July 15 of the fiscal year.

² The related state administration 10-percent maximum (State Admin. 10 % Maximum) column sets out the maximum amount from the TaOA funds each state receives in the Initial Allocation that may be used for related state administration by that state.

³ The employment and case management services 5-percent minimum (Case Mgmt. 5% Minimum) column sets out the minimum available to each state from the TaOA funds each state receives in the Initial Allocation that must be used for the provision of employment and case management services. See Section 4.b. of this TEGL regarding the statutory restrictions on the use of TaOA funds to provide employment and case management services to workers covered by petitions certified under the 2002 and Reversion 2021 Programs.