

TAA and DW Co-Enrollment FAQ: TAADI and PIRL

Co-Enrollment and TAA Data Integrity (TAADI)

Q1: Which co-enrollment types are measured in the TAADI?

ANSWER: Co-Enrollment with the WIOA Dislocated Worker program is measured in the TAADI. The TAADI measures co-enrollment when the following conditions are met:

- The reported values are either 1 (Yes, Local Formula), 2 (Yes, Statewide), or 3 (Yes, Both Local Formula and Statewide) for Dislocated Worker (PIRL 904) or 1 (Yes) for Rapid Response (Additional Assistance) (PIRL 909);
- Either the Date of Most Recent Career Service (PIRL 1004) is populated or Date Entered Training #1 (PIRL 1302) or Date Individual Employment Plan Created (PIRL 1202) is prior to Date of First TAA Benefit or Service (PIRL 925); and
- Records with Date of First TAA Benefit or Service (PIRL 925) within the most recent 4 report quarters.

Q2: Why does the TAADI measure focus on co-enrollment with the WIOA Title I Dislocated Worker program?

ANSWER: Co-Enrollment with DW is required in the TAA Final Rule:

20 CFR 618.325(a)(1): A State must co-enroll trade-affected workers who are eligible for WIOA's dislocated worker program. Workers may choose to decline co-enrollment in WIOA. A State cannot deny such a worker benefits or services under the TAA Program solely for declining co-enrollment in WIOA.

Co-enrollment between the TAA Program and the WIOA Dislocated Worker program drives the opportunity for collaborative partnership of funds, human resources, and system development to maximize the utility of benefits for participants that should be the hallmark of federally funded programs. Except for rare exceptions, all TAA adversely affected workers meet the definition of a dislocated worker under Title I of WIOA.

We have also found that co-enrollment with the WIOA Dislocated Worker program improves outcomes for the participant. For additional information on this, see [TAA and Dislocated Worker Program Co-Enrollment Fact Sheet #1](#).

Q3: Why doesn't the TAADI co-enrollment measure focus on co-enrollment with WIOA Adult or the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service?

ANSWER: While WIOA Adult and the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service provide a suite of valuable job seeker and career services, it is not guaranteed to provide the individualized career services to participants that drive early intervention, including assessments. As such, it does not always have the same impact on program delivery and performance outcomes. Additionally, the WIOA Adult Program typically serves a different set of workers than TAA participants. Therefore, the TAADI does not measure co-enrollment with WIOA Adult and the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Services.

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Q4: *Why does the TAADI measure not focus on the National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) program authorized by WIOA section 170?*

ANSWER: DWGs are not included in the TAADI because OTAA is seeking to focus on long-term collaboration in program delivery. The DWGs are discretionary grants given in response to major economic dislocations and certain emergencies and disasters and do not last for extended periods of time; therefore, they do not allow for long-term collaboration in program delivery. Additionally, DWGs are typically for layoffs of 50+ workers. While TAA has certifications that are 50 or larger, approximately 55% of determinations in Fiscal Year 2020 had certified worker groups under 50 workers.¹

Q5: *Does receiving Rapid Response services count as co-enrollment for the purposes of TAADI?*

ANSWER: No. For an individual to be co-enrolled, he or she needs to be a participant in the Trade Program and the WIOA Adult, Dislocated Worker, or both programs. Rapid Response (PIRL 908) is not specific to a participation. Instead, it is a status of whether the participant received Rapid Response services or not. Therefore, receipt of Rapid Response services does not constitute co-enrollment. Note that as stipulated in Sec. 221(a)(2)(A) of the Trade Act, as amended, the State is required to provide Rapid Response for all TAA petitioning worker groups.

Q6: *Should participants receiving only RTAA payments be co-enrolled with the WIOA Title I Dislocated Worker program?*

ANSWER: Yes; OTAA recommends co-enrolling TAA program participants who are only receiving RTAA with the WIOA Title I Dislocated Worker Program. They will also be included in the TAADI calculation if they are a current participant that quarter (see Q1 above). For more information on the basis of the requirement to provide RTAA – only participants with case management services, see [TAA and DW Co-Enrollment Fact Sheet #2](#).

¹ MIS data: 10/1/19-9/30/20, as of 2/19/2021.

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Co-Enrollment and PIRL Reporting

Q1: *If I submit a full PIRL file, will edit checks for all the programs run?*

ANSWER: It depends on which programs are selected when the file is uploaded. Edit checks will run for all programs selected once the file is uploaded. If only TAA is selected, only the edit checks for TAA will run. If multiple programs are selected, edit checks for all the selected programs will run. While some edit checks are unique to a program, edit checks do not conflict. These are the data element flags that trigger each program's edit checks to run on the record:

Program Name	Element Number	Element Name	Criteria
Wagner-Peyser	918	Wagner-Peyser Employment Service (WIOA)	Equals 1
WIOA Adults	903	Adult (WIOA)	Equals 1, 2, or 3
WIOA Dislocated Workers	904 OR	Dislocated Worker (WIOA) OR	Equals 1, 2, or 3
	909	Rapid Response (Additional Assistance)	Equals 1
WIOA Youth	905	Youth (WIOA)	Equals 1, 2, or 3
Dislocated Worker Grants	932	National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWG)	Equals 1
TAA	925	Date Of First TAA Benefit Or Service	IS NOT NULL
Jobs for Veterans' State Grants (JVSG)	914	Veterans Programs	Equals 1 or 2
National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)	941	National Farmworker Jobs Program	Equals 1
Indian and Native American Program	913	Indian And Native American Programs	Equals 1
Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) (Adult)	936	Reintegration Of ExOffenders (Adult)	IS NOT NULL
Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) (Youth)	937	Reintegration Of ExOffenders (Youth)	IS NOT NULL
YouthBuild	919	Youthbuild (WIOA)	IS NOT NULL
H1B	938	H-1B	IS NOT NULL
Job Corps	911	Job Corps (WIOA)	Equals 1

Q2: *If a participant is co-enrolled in TAA and the WIOA Dislocated Worker program, should I report all training expenditures in Current Quarter Training Expenditures (PIRL 1324) and Total Training Expenditures (PIRL 1325)?*

ANSWER: No. Only TAA-funded training is reported in the Current Quarter Training Expenditures (PIRL 1324) and Total Training Expenditures (PIRL 1325) data elements.

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Q3: *What impact does co-enrollment have on Date of Program Exit (PIRL 901)?*

ANSWER: If the state has a Common Exit policy, the individual is only considered to have exited when the individual has met the definition of exit for each of the programs in which the individual participated. The participant will be considered to have exited when no benefits or services are provided for 90 days under any program in which the individual is participating and no future benefits or services are scheduled. TAA benefits and services provided after a participant is employed, such as Reemployment Trade Adjustment Allowance (RTAA) delay exit. The TAA Program does not have follow-up services, but follow-up services provided under partner programs do not extend exit. Like RTAA, receipt of TRA is considered a service under the TAA Program and will extend the exit date. If a state does not have a Common Exit policy, the Date of Program Exit (PIRL 901) will be different for each program depending on when the individual exited each of the programs in which he or she participated.