

Reporting Rapid Response under PIRL FAQ

Q1: *What is the requirement between TAA and Rapid Response?*

ANSWER: Rapid Response is a pro-active, business-focused, and flexible strategy designed to respond to layoffs and plant closings by quickly coordinating services and providing immediate aid to companies and their affected workers. Services are funded under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity (WIOA) Act and more information on those services can be found [on their website](#).

TAA and Rapid Response are highly complementary programs. Rapid Response relationships with businesses and the WARN Act requirement serve as critical information to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) that a layoff is occurring. Likewise, Rapid Response information for workers is essential to making sure the available services are known and workers make meaningful contact with the state workforce system, particularly for trade-affected workers. This important collaboration is codified in a statutory requirement under Section 221(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974, which requires that states “ensure that rapid response assistance and appropriate [career services]” are provided whenever a TAA petition is filed.

Q2: *How is Rapid Response reported on the PIRL?*

ANSWER: Rapid Response (PIRL 908) is reported on the PIRL, with states indicating Yes (1) if Rapid Response services were provided to the worker.

Q3: *Do Rapid Response services need to occur during participation to be reported on the PIRL?*

ANSWER: No. Unlike most other PIRL elements, the receipt of Rapid Response services is not a participant triggering service and does not need to occur during participation to be reported on the PIRL. By its nature, those services are nearly always provided prior to any participant-triggering service being provided by any program. There is no fixed length of time prior to participation when those services must occur, but the services should be related to a separation or dislocation from which the participant is currently receiving services regardless of when the Rapid Response services were provided.

Q4: *What are the options for reporting Rapid Response?*

ANSWER: There are three common reporting options for Rapid Response. They are listed in this table with the pros and cons of each option.

Reporting Strategy	Pro	Con
Self-Attestation by Participant	Low tracking burden often implemented with single question on a participant intake form	Participants often do not recall whether they received those services or do not know if particular services were Rapid Response
Automatic Matching to Rapid Response Event-Level Tracking/System	Low burden since tracking is only required by layoff event rather than participants	High risk of misreporting as services are not tracked at the participant level
Matching to Rapid Response Attendance Lists	Most accurate match of meeting the reporting requirement and allows states to understand the impact of Rapid Response services	High burden because attendance records must be collected at Rapid Response events and those records must be maintained for matching

Q5: *What is the relationship between Rapid Response and TAA Data Integrity (TAADI)?*

ANSWER: Rapid Response has been a standard measure on TAADI since its inception, as ensuring both the provision and reporting of Rapid Response is essential to meeting statutory reporting requirements. The measure looks for a set percentage of new TAA participants reported as having received Rapid Response services (PIRL 908=1). Full TAADI information is included in [TEGL 01-19, Change 1](#).

Q6: *What if the state does not have records back to the period where a participant would have received Rapid Response services?*

ANSWER: States should report as accurately as possible, attempting to the best of their ability to use the three options listed in Question 4. This means that states should both maintain rapid response records for a reasonable amount of time and should incorporate methodologies such as self-attestation that can be utilized when reporting on information that is not otherwise available.

Q7: *Where can I learn more about Rapid Response reporting?*

ANSWER: [This webinar](#) provides additional information on Rapid Response reporting and discusses state practices in the collection and tracking of Rapid Response services. While it was recorded in 2015 and based on TAPR layout, not PIRL, reporting, the information is still applicable.