

Frequently Asked Questions: Reporting TAA Qualifying Separation in PIRL

Q1: *What is the difference between an Adversely Affected Worker (AAW) and an Adversely Affected Incumbent Worker (AAIW)?*

ANSWER: An AAW means a worker, who, because of lack of work in adversely affected employment, has been totally or partially separated from such employment. An AAIW is a worker who is a member of a worker group certified as eligible to apply for TAA, who has not been totally or partially separated from adversely affected employment, and who is determined to be individually threatened with total or partial separation.

Q2: *Can a worker threatened with layoff receive TAA benefits and services while waiting for the group to be TAA certified?*

ANSWER: No. A worker must first be a member of a worker group certified as eligible to apply for TAA and second, be determined eligible on an individual basis for TAA benefits and services. Workers may be eligible for services under other programs. All TAA participants should be reported with a TAA Petition Number (PIRL 915) that was certified on or before the Date of First TAA Benefit or Service (PIRL 925).

Q3: *How is a participant reported in PIRL if they are partially separated?*

ANSWER: Unless the participant previously received benefits or services as an AAIW (see Q6), Adversely Affected Incumbent Worker (PIRL 1330) should be reported as 0 (No). The Most Recent Date of Qualifying Separation (PIRL 411) should be reported as the date when the worker's wages or hours were reduced sufficiently to trigger eligibility as a partially separated worker. Similarly, Tenure with Employer at Separation (PIRL 412) should be calculated off this date.

Q4: *If an AAW has more than one separation, which is reported in PIRL?*

ANSWER: The qualifying separation reported should be a separation from the TAA-certified worker group that is within the certification period (between the impact and expiration dates, inclusively). In some circumstances, a worker may have more than one qualifying separation. For example, a worker may be separated, recalled, and subsequently separated again within the period of eligibility. If the worker has more than one qualifying separation, the most recent date should be reported in Most Recent Date of Qualifying Separation (PIRL 411). Tenure with Employer at Separation (PIRL 412) should be calculated based on the date reported in Most Recent Date of Qualifying Separation (PIRL 411).

Q5: *How are AAIWs reported in PIRL?*

ANSWER: Most PIRL elements are reported the same whether a TAA participant is an AAIW or AAW. There are three elements with instructions exclusive to AAIWs:

1. Adversely Affected Incumbent Worker (PIRL 1330) should be reported as 1 (Yes) if the participant is (or was) an AAIW. If a subsequent total or partial separation occurs, this element will still be reported as 1 (Yes) because some TAA benefits or services were provided prior to separation.
2. Most Recent Date of Qualifying Separation (PIRL 411) should be reported as Null for an AAIW. However, once a total or partial separation occurs, the date on which that separation occurred should be reported in this element.

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3. Tenure with Employer at Separation (PIRL 412) should be reported as Null for an AAIW. However, once a total or partial separation occurs, the calculated tenure with employer should be entered.

Q6: *If an AAIW is subsequently separated and becomes an AAW, how should they be reported in PIRL?*

ANSWER: If the participant received TAA training or employment or case management services as an AAIW, then Adversely Affected Incumbent Worker (PIRL 1330) should be reported as 1 (Yes) even after a subsequent separation. Once the separation occurs, the Most Recent Date of Qualifying Separation (PIRL 411) and Tenure with Employer at Separation (PIRL 412) should both be populated.