

FACT SHEET



TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) was established under the Trade Act of 1974 to help American workers who lost their jobs as a result of increased imports, or shift in production to foreign countries. It is a federal program administered by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) and cooperating state employment security agencies.

The TAA program has been amended a number of times in the last forty years. Currently, adversely affected workers may be covered and eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services under either the 2002 Amendments, the 2009 Amendments, or the 2011 Amendments. An affected workers certification determines what TAA benefits and services the worker is eligible to receive.

Allowances and Special Assistance

Eligible workers receive Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA) during periods of unemployment. The program also assists workers to regain satisfactory employment through the use of a full range of employment services and, if needed, provides classroom and/or on-the-job training, job search, and relocation allowances.

An eligible worker may qualify for a basic claim in a fixed dollar amount payable within a worker's benefit period that begins with the first week following the worker's most recent TRA-qualifying separation.

Within a worker's benefit period, the worker may receive up to 26 weeks of regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, 26 weeks of Basic TRA benefits, and up to 65 weeks of Additional TRA allowances while attending training. Workers may also qualify for an additional 13 weeks of Completion TRA if certain criteria and benchmarks are met while the worker is in training. The weekly TRA benefit rate paid is the same as the UI benefit rate paid.

Petitioning for TAA

If increased import competition has contributed significantly to the workers' unemployment, a petition for TAA may be filed by a group of three or more workers; an employer of a group of workers; their union; a state workforce official from the Employment Development

Department (EDD); or America's Job Center of CaliforniaSM partner. The group may petition the U.S. DOL for a determination of eligibility to apply for TAA.

Workers may obtain a *Petition for TAA* (ETA 9042A) by downloading the petition form from the U.S. DOL, Employment and Training Administration website at www.doleta.gov/tradeact/petitions.cfm

Certification

If the U.S. DOL determines that trade import injury has occurred, it will issue a certification of eligibility so that employees who have been laid off or had their hours reduced, as well as incumbent workers, may apply for TAA.

A certification is an official authorization by the U.S. DOL for a specified group of workers to apply for TAA. The certification indicates the date that the group of workers becomes eligible to apply for TAA.

Workers who learn that their group has been certified must contact the local EDD office to apply for TAA. The EDD will determine if the worker is covered by the certification, and whether basic qualifying requirements have been met.

Qualifying Requirements

The basic qualifying requirements are:

- The worker must have been laid off for lack of work on or after the impact date and before the termination date of the certification.
- The worker must have had weekly wages of \$30 or more in adversely affected employment in at least 26 of the previous 52 weeks, ending with the week of the worker's separation.

Affected workers who move to another state and learn subsequently that former employees of their previous company have been certified eligible to apply for TAA should contact the nearest employment office immediately to file a benefit application.

For more information, please contact the nearest EDD Workforce Services office under America's Job Center of CaliforniaSM at www.americasjobcenter.ca.gov. For EDD programs and services, visit www.edd.ca.gov.