

40 TAC Chapter 849. Employment and Training Activities and Support Services for Dislocated Workers Eligible for Trade Benefits.

ADOPTED RULES WITH PREAMBLE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE *TEXAS REGISTER*. THIS DOCUMENT WILL NOT HAVE ANY SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES BUT IS SUBJECT TO FORMATTING CHANGES AS REQUIRED BY THE *TEXAS REGISTER*.

The Texas Workforce Commission (Commission) adopts a new Chapter 849 relating to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services for Dislocated Workers Eligible for Trade Benefits, and new:

Subchapter A. General Provisions, §§849.1-849.3;

Subchapter B. Trade Services Responsibilities, §§849.11-847.12;

Subchapter C. Trade Services, §849.21;

Subchapter D. Support Services, §849.41; and

Subchapter E. Complaints and Appeals, §§849.51-849.52

without changes to the proposed text as published in the September 12, 2003, issue of the *Texas Register* (28 TexReg 7964). The text will not be republished. The Commission also adopts new Subchapter C. Trade Services, §849.22 and §849.23 with changes to the proposed text.

Purpose: The purpose of these rules is to implement the Trade Act of 2002, which amended the Trade Act of 1974, particularly the requirements for the provision of services available under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) to dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits. For purposes of this preamble, references to the "Trade Act" shall include references to the federal statutes relating to the Trade Act of 1974 and the Trade Act of 2002. It is the goal of the Commission to ensure that dislocated workers, including Trade-certified workers, receive services available through the One-Stop Service Delivery Network to ensure rapid reattachment to the workforce through the identification or development of suitable employment. Further, the Commission has determined that the participants under WIA and the Trade Act are best served through the Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards). The Commission has allocated to the Boards the necessary resources to support the outreach, including Rapid Response services, orientation, case management, job development, and follow-up services for dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits. Federal Trade benefits include funding for Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRAs), out-of-area job search, job relocation, and Trade-approved training.

Background: The Trade Act of 2002, signed by the President in August 2002, and effective November 4, 2002, made sweeping changes in the administration of the Trade program. Several new benefits were added, such as the Health Coverage Tax Credit and the Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance for Older Workers. The changes create a seamless system of services for WIA dislocated and trade-affected workers, that further enhance the positive outcomes anticipated by the amendments. Congressional action on WIA Reauthorization and pending federal regulations for the Trade Act may require modification of this rule.

The primary goal of the Trade program is to assist trade-affected workers in locating new jobs as rapidly and effectively as possible. The Trade Act of 2002 amends the Trade Act of 1974 to ensure that intervention strategies used for programs, benefits, and services will offer rapid, suitable, and long-term employment for adversely affected workers. Commission action promotes the full integration of employment and training services and activities by providing resources to the Boards to support certain activities related to the federal Trade program, and will

allow trade-affected workers to access appropriate services within the strict time limits for Trade benefits.

Seeking closer alignment with other workforce services, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) in 2000 issued Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 5-00, entitled "Guidance on Integrating Services Under the Trade Act Programs—the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program and the North American Free Trade Agreement-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA) Program (Including the Secondary Worker program)—with the Workforce Investment Act (WIA)." TEGL 5-00 provided guidance promoting the seamless integration and coordination of services, including secondarily impacted workers, provided under the Trade Act with WIA. Additionally, an agreement between the Governor and the Secretary of Labor outlines goals for the implementation of the Trade Act. The goals include:

- *Increasing the focus on early intervention, up-front assessment, and reemployment services for adversely affected workers.
- *Using Texas Workforce Centers as the main point of participant intake and delivery of benefits and services.
- *Maintaining fiscal integrity and promoting performance accountability in accordance with §231(c) of the Trade Act.

TEGL 5-00 sets out activities under the Trade Act that must be conducted by the Commission and those trade-related activities that may be conducted under WIA by the Boards. Pending WIA reauthorization may change certain aspects of this guidance. At this time, the Commission is responsible for the following activities:

- *outreaching by providing a legal notice of certification or noncertification through publication in a local newspaper;
- *providing notification to Boards of filed Trade petitions;
- *notifying trade-affected workers of approved Trade certifications;
- *requesting, receiving, and entering the list of certified workers in the Commission's automated reporting system;
- *approving, reviewing, and revoking Board-recommended training waivers;
- *providing regular updates to Boards on federal Trade funds, WIA National Emergency Grant funds, and additional assistance funds that may be available to support training for trade-affected workers; and
- *determining eligibility and hearing appeals related to determinations and decisions concerning Trade Act-funded benefits and other services, including the following:
 - (i) TRAs;
 - (ii) job relocation allowances;
 - (iii) job search allowances;
 - (iv) subsistence allowances while in training, including certain costs associated with an approved training plan at a provider outside the commuting area, as defined by applicable unemployment insurance law or regulation; and
 - (v) training programs as approved courses of study.
- *entering information into the Commission's automated reporting system, including information such as determinations for items (i-v) in this section of the preamble;

- *approving use of a reimbursement method as determined to meet the criteria established by DOL and the Commission to ensure the adequate oversight and integrity of federal funds made available for Trade-approved training;
- *providing required reports to DOL and other federal and state agencies as required by law or regulation; and
- *ensuring the integrity of data for reports provided to federal and state agencies as required by law or regulation.

The specific purpose for the rules is to set forth the roles and responsibilities of the Boards, trade-affected workers, and others regarding the enhanced implementation of the trade-affected worker provisions, as follows:

Section 849.1 sets out the purposes of the rules.

Section 849.2 sets out the definitions.

Section 849.3 sets out criteria for Trade service strategy.

Section 849.11 sets out general Board responsibilities.

Section 849.12 sets out participant responsibilities.

Section 849.21 sets out the activities prior to certification of a Trade petition.

Section 849.22 sets out the activities for post-certification of a Trade petition.

Section 849.23 sets out the procedures for training referrals.

Section 849.41 sets out the support services for dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits.

Section 849.51 sets out procedures for appeals of Commission determinations on Trade Act activities.

Section 849.52 sets out the procedures for discrimination complaints.

Coordination Activities: Prior to proposing this new rule, the Commission circulated a policy concept paper outlining the changes to the Board chairs, members and executive directors, the Workforce Leadership of Texas (WLT) Policy Committee, and the U.S. Department of Labor Regional Office.

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Comments were received from the Rural Capital Workforce Development Board and the Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board. The commenters did not express whether they were for or against the rule, but stated concerns and requested clarification on some items.

Comment: Regarding §849.11(c)(5), one commenter expressed concern regarding a Board's ability to meet the requirement to notify the Commission when a participant drops out of training.

Response: The Commission has determined that the current Master Enrollment Agreements with training providers require the training providers to notify the Commission when a participant drops out of training. This procedure addresses the concern expressed in the comment. Therefore, the Commission does not see a need to change the rule.

Comment: Regarding §849.22, one commenter requested clarification on the inclusion of demand as well as targeted occupations as appropriate training referrals for trade-affected workers. The commenter was concerned that Boards would be expected to build a demand occupations list just for TAA and submit it as part of the plan modification, and would then be required to solicit training providers for those demand occupations.

Response: The Commission uses the terms demand and targeted occupations to provide the Boards with greater flexibility in making training referrals for trade-affected workers. A Board is not required to submit a separate list of demand occupations. The Commission intends to ensure that workers who are better suited to a demand occupation than a targeted occupation be permitted to access the occupation. This provides the Boards the flexibility to make employment and training referrals based on the identified needs of the worker. For example, some workers may require intensive language and basic skills training in order to succeed in vocational skills training or meet the entry-level training requirements for targeted occupations. However, based on an assessment, these workers may be able to enter and complete training for certain demand occupations within the period of their trade benefits. For these reasons, the Commission disagrees with changing the provision.

Comment: Regarding §849.22(b)(6), one commenter requested that the term "board-approved" be further defined.

Response: The Commission agrees with clarifying the use of the term. The Commission has added in §849.22(b)(6) a reference to §849.23(a)(1)-(4) to clarify the term "board approved." The rule change will provide the clarification needed to respond to the comment. Furthermore, the Commission has modified §849.23(a)(1)(A) to clarify the requirement in the training referral approval process that the Boards must provide the recommendation prior to final Commission determination.

Comment: Regarding §849.22(b)(6), one commenter inquired as to how students already enrolled in trade-funded training in schools not in the Training Provider Certification System (TPCS) will be handled and how these schools will be brought into TPCS.

Response: The Commission clarifies that students currently enrolled in trade-funded training will not be required to move into training in an Eligible Training Provider Certification System (ETPS). The Commission will notify all schools serving trade-funded participants to contact the Board for information regarding the Board's policy for inclusion in the ETPS or for other procurement and vendor-approval requirements. Those training providers seeking new referrals of trade-affected participants must meet the criteria for ETPS or Board-approved training. For these reasons, the Commission disagrees that a change to the rule is needed.

Comment: Regarding §849.23(a) and (b), one commenter inquired whether a specific vendor would meet the requirements for the Trade-funded training of Limited English Proficiency (LEP) clients as set forth in this section.

Response: A determination regarding whether a specific vendor will be approved will be based on each Board's procurement or vendor approval-process for WIA intensive services, such as for prevocational skills training. This allows the Board to select vendors to address barriers that may inhibit a participant's successful employment and job retention. Therefore, the Commission disagrees that a change to the rule is necessary.

Comment: One commenter asked when the rules would be effective.

Response: After the Commission has approved the rules, the rules will be filed with the *Texas Register*. The rules will be effective twenty days after the date of filing with the *Texas Register*.

In addition to the changes discussed above that resulted from comments, the Commission made the following technical corrections to update terminology and for ease of reading. In §849.23(a)(1)(A) the phrase "Training Provider Certification System" was changed to "Eligible Training Provider Certification System". In §849.23(a)(1)(C) the word "is" was changed to "as" and in paragraph (a)(4) the words "can be" were changed to "be".

The new rules are adopted under the following sections:

Section 301.0015, Texas Labor Code, which provides that the Commission has authority to adopt rules necessary to administer the Commission's policies, including rules necessary for the administration of Title 4, Texas Labor Code, relating to employment services and unemployment;

Section 302.002(d), Texas Labor Code, which authorizes the Commission to adopt, amend, or repeal such rules in accordance with Chapter 2001, Texas Government Code as necessary for the proper administration of the Workforce Development Division; and

§302.021, Texas Labor Code, which consolidated under the jurisdiction of the Commission job-training, employment, and employment-related educational programs and other functions listed in the section (including, but not limited to, the trade adjustment assistance program, under Part 2, Subchapter II, Trade Act of 1974 [19 U.S.C. §2271 et. seq. and job-training programs funded under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. Section 2801 et. seq.)].

Texas Labor Code, Title 4, and primarily Chapter 301 and Chapter 302, will be affected by the proposed new rules.

CHAPTER 849. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES FOR DISLOCATED WORKERS ELIGIBLE FOR TRADE BENEFITS

SUBCHAPTER A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§849.1 Purpose.

- (a) The purposes of this rule are to ensure:
 - (1) statewide availability of services under the federal and state statutes and regulations relating to services to dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits through the Texas Workforce Centers consistent with Chapter 801 of this title relating to the One-Stop Service Delivery Network;

- (2) coordination and integration of services to dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits through the Texas Workforce Centers, consistent with state law and the Workforce Investment Act (WIA);
 - (3) provision of Rapid Response services, as set forth in §849.21(b) of this chapter, upon receipt of a filed petition for Trade certification with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL); and
 - (4) co-enrollment of Trade-certified workers in WIA, as appropriate, consistent with the Trade Act and WIA. For purposes of this subchapter, references to the "Trade Act" shall include references to the federal statutes relating to the Trade Act of 1974 and the Trade Act of 2002.
- (b) The purposes of services to dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits under the Trade Act and WIA are to:
- (1) ensure that dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits are assisted in rapid reattachment to employment;
 - (2) fund such services to develop or enhance the vocational skills necessary to meet employers' needs when rapid reattachment to the workforce cannot be obtained; and
 - (3) provide other such services, as may be funded under state or federal programs, for post-employment activities, as needed.

§849.2 Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- (1) ATAA--Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance for Older Workers. Benefits are available to workers in an eligible worker group who are at least 50 years of age and who obtain different, full-time employment within 26 weeks of separation from adversely affected employment, at wages less than those earned in the adversely affected employment. These workers may receive up to half of the difference between the worker's old wage and the new wage, as set forth in the Trade Act.
- (2) Bona Fide Application for Training--any document developed by a Board or provided by the Commission that meets the requirements of 20 CFR §617.3(h)(1)(i), and is signed and dated by the participant, which includes the participant's name, Trade petition number, and specific occupational training.
- (3) Contextual Learning--learning, which includes English and basic skills, presented in the context of the selected vocational skills training.

- (4) Employer-Based Training--training services specifically designed to meet an employer's staffing and skill needs, including on-the-job and customized training, as defined by WIA and the Trade Act.
- (5) HCTC--Health Coverage Tax Credit. This benefit provides a tax credit of 65% of the cost of coverage of the eligible individual and qualified family members under qualified health insurance, as set forth in the Trade Act.
- (6) IEP--Individual Employment Plan. An individual employment plan and service strategy that must identify the results of a comprehensive and objective assessment of the knowledge, skills, abilities, and interests; employment goals; a description of the training services; and the appropriate combination of services for the participant to achieve employment goals and objectives.
- (7) Rapid Response Services--as defined by WIA §134; 20 CFR 652 Subpart. C; 20 CFR §665.300, §665.310, §665.320; and the Trade Act.
- (8) Suitable Employment--any employment prior to a referral to Trade-approved training that meets the requirements of 19 U.S.C §2296 [as referenced in 20 CFR 617 Subpart. C, Reemployment Services, and in particular §617.22(a)(1)(i)], which is employment that results in work of a substantially equal or higher skill level than the worker's past adversely affected employment, with wages of not less than 80% of the worker's average weekly wage.
- (9) Trade Act-- the federal statutes relating to Trade Adjustment Assistance, and TRAs. For purposes of this rule, references to the "Trade Act" shall include references to the federal statutes relating to the Trade Act of 1974 and the Trade Act of 2002.
- (10) Trade-Affected Worker--any dislocated worker, as defined in WIA §134, or secondarily impacted worker as referenced in 19 U.S.C. §2272, who states that his or her job was adversely affected by trade, or has filed, or whose company has filed, or who has been assisted in filing a petition for Trade certification with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL).
- (11) Trade Benefits--benefits available to dislocated workers certified by DOL as eligible for Trade benefits, which are funded through the federal Trade program administered by DOL.
- (12) Trade-Certified Worker--any worker meeting the definition of trade-affected worker who is covered by a certification of eligibility as a result of a petition and determination of certification under 19 U.S.C. §2273 by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor.
- (13) TRAs--Trade Readjustment Allowances. Income-support benefits available to certain trade-affected workers.
- (14) UI--Unemployment Insurance program, as set forth in Texas Labor Code §201.001 *et seq.*

- (15) Waiver of Training-- any document developed by a Board or provided by the Commission that meets the requirements of the Trade Act, which recommends waiving the requirement to be enrolled in Trade-funded training in order to receive TRAs and the HCTC.
- (16) WARN--The Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, as set forth in WIA and the Trade Act.

§849.3 Trade Service Strategy.

- (a) Boards shall ensure that their strategic planning process includes an analysis of the local labor market to:
 - (1) determine employer needs;
 - (2) determine emerging, targeted, and demand occupations;
 - (3) identify employment opportunities, which include those with a potential for career advancement; and
 - (4) identify employer-based training opportunities.
- (b) Boards shall set local policies for a Trade service strategy that coordinate various service delivery approaches to:
 - (1) assist dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits in obtaining suitable employment as an alternative to referral to training;
 - (2) promote the use of WIA core and intensive services to support the rapid reattachment to the workforce;
 - (3) refer to prevocational and vocational training in demand and targeted occupations; and
 - (4) assist in job retention and career advancement.
- (c) Boards shall ensure that dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits, who are unable to find suitable employment through WIA core services, are co-enrolled in WIA Title I dislocated worker services for referral to Trade-funded intensive and training services.
- (d) Boards shall ensure that dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits receive the following services:
 - (1) career counseling;
 - (2) job development and placement;
 - (3) case management;

- (4) follow-up services upon completion of training; and
- (5) support services, such as child care and transportation, funded through other sources based on applicable Board policy and procedure.

SUBCHAPTER B. TRADE SERVICES RESPONSIBILITIES

§849.11 General Board Responsibilities.

- (a) **Board Planning.** A Board shall amend and modify its integrated workforce training and services plan to incorporate and coordinate the design, policy development, and management of the delivery of Trade activities and support services with the delivery of other workforce employment, training, and educational services identified in Texas Government Code §2308.251 *et seq.*, as well as other training and services included in the One-Stop Service Delivery Network as set forth in Chapter 801 of this title.
- (b) **Reporting.** Boards shall ensure that documentation is maintained as required by the Commission, including documentation required in the Commission's automated reporting system.
- (c) **Monitoring.** A Board shall ensure that the monitoring of program requirements and participant activities is part of the monitoring required under Chapter 800, Subchapter I of this title, relating to monitoring and, in particular, that the monitoring is ongoing and frequent, as determined appropriate by the Board, and consists of the following:
 - (1) timely and accurate reporting of data required for the provision of services to the trade-affected worker;
 - (2) tracking and reporting of participation;
 - (3) tracking and reporting of support services;
 - (4) ensuring progress toward achieving the goals and objectives in the Individual Employment Plan (IEP), as defined by WIA and in §849.2(6) of this chapter;
 - (5) notifying the Commission if a participant drops out of training; and
 - (6) monitoring other requirements, as prescribed by the Commission.

§849.12 Participant Responsibilities.

As required by the Trade Act, dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits shall:

- (1) apply for UI benefits in the manner, and pursuant to the time limits, prescribed by federal and state statutes and regulations; and
- (2) contact the local Workforce Center and register for full-time work by enrolling in the Commission's automated job matching system;

- (3) attend Rapid Response and Trade orientation activities;
- (4) report to the employer to whom they are referred for suitable employment;
- (5) accept a job offer, if it meets the criteria for suitable employment;
- (6) attend scheduled appointments with the case manager, if no suitable employment is available;
- (7) participate in training that is full time as defined by the training provider or Commission;
- (8) notify the case manager within one week of having dropped out of approved Trade-funded training; and
- (9) report to employers, as referred by case managers, upon completing training.

SUBCHAPTER C. TRADE SERVICES

§849.21 Activities Prior to Certification of a Trade Petition.

- (a) Boards shall develop intervention strategies for providing Texas Workforce Center services, which ensure rapid, suitable, and long-term employment for trade-affected workers and dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits.
- (b) Boards shall ensure that layoff assistance is provided in the local workforce development areas (workforce areas) consistent with WIA Title I Rapid Response services, including the following:
 - (1) contacting the employer immediately on receipt of a filed Trade petition, WARN letter, or other notification of pending layoff;
 - (2) scheduling an on-site meeting with the employer and workers to ensure notification of Rapid Response services, including availability of UI mass claims;
 - (3) assisting with filing a Trade petition with DOL, including a request for certification under ATAA;
 - (4) providing initial assessment of the workers English, math, and reading levels as well as transferable skills and interests;
 - (5) registering for work for purposes of entering information in the Commission's automated job matching system;
 - (6) scheduling on- or off-site services for workers, including:
 - (A) orientation to federal Trade Act benefits, which includes the following:
 - (i) TRAs;

- (ii) Trade Act–funded employment and training activities;
 - (iii) Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC);
 - (iv) A bona fide application for training ensuring that the worker has been notified of all available benefits to which he or she may be eligible; and
 - (v) A signed waiver of training ensuring eligibility for HCTC and other Trade benefits that have regulatory time limits. A waiver is appropriate if the worker has significant barriers to reemployment, such as
 - (I) obsolete skills in the worker's most recent occupation;
 - (II) similar skills to other workers representing an excess supply of similarly skilled workers in the labor market area; and
 - (III) limited English language proficiency coupled with limited or no skills in demand in the local labor market area.
- (B) orientation to labor market information, including wage data and the availability of demand and targeted occupations as defined by the Board.

§849.22 Post-Certification of a Trade Petition.

- (a) Boards shall ensure that Trade-certified workers referred to intensive or training services are co-enrolled in WIA dislocated worker services.
- (b) Boards shall ensure that prior to referring a trade-affected worker to intensive or training services, each of the following six criteria are met and documented in the IEP:
 - (1) no suitable employment;
 - (2) ability of the worker to benefit from training, based on a comprehensive assessment of the worker's knowledge skills and abilities;
 - (3) reasonable expectation of employment following completion of the training;
 - (4) training is reasonably available to the worker, within the commuting area as defined in the Texas Unemployment Compensation Act;
 - (5) worker is qualified to undertake and complete the training based on a comprehensive assessment of the worker's knowledge, skills, abilities, and interests; and
 - (6) training is available at a reasonable cost based on a review of Board-approved training as set forth in §849.23(a)(1)-(4) of this subchapter in the workforce area for like training for the selected occupation.

- (c) Boards shall ensure that referrals to training and amendments are submitted timely to the training provider and the Commission's Trade Unit for final determination, as appropriate, and include the following:
 - (1) a comprehensive assessment of the worker's knowledge, skills, abilities, and interests;
 - (2) an IEP based on the assessment and a Board's demand and targeted occupation list; and
 - (3) information regarding the occupation selected in the counseling process.

§849.23 Training Referrals.

- (a) Boards shall ensure that referrals to Trade-funded training are Board approved as set forth in §849.23(a)(1)(A)-(C) of this subsection, prior to final Commission determination:
 - (1) Meet the six criteria established in §849.22(b)(1-6) of this subchapter; and
 - (A) training providers are in the Eligible Training Provider Certification System as defined Chapter 841 of this title;
 - (B) prevocational or vocational skills training as approved by the Commission; or
 - (C) training that offers contextual learning opportunities for Limited English Proficient (LEP) clients as approved by the Board.
 - (2) Meet the time limitations for Trade benefits;
 - (3) Meet the needs of employers for demand or targeted occupations, or that the participant has a bona fide job offer; and
 - (4) Be completed during the 104 weeks of Trade-funded benefits, unless otherwise determined by the Commission.
- (b) Boards shall ensure that the following types of intensive and training services are considered:
 - (1) employer-based training;
 - (2) contextual vocational skills training, particularly for Limited English Proficiency (LEP) clients;
 - (3) remedial training, including literacy, particularly English as a Second Language (ESL), Adult Basic Education (ABE), or certificate of general equivalence (GED) training as stand-alone or linear training only when consistent with the needs of the participant to qualify for certain vocational skills training; or the requirements of employer-based training, as identified in the IEP; and

- (A) the training provider has submitted amendments to the IEP; and
- (B) the case manager has approved the amendments in order for the Commission to make the final determination for extended training.

SUBCHAPTER D. SUPPORT SERVICES

§849.41 Support Services for Dislocated Workers Eligible for Trade Benefits.

- (a) Boards shall ensure that support services available under WIA Title I dislocated worker services are made available to dislocated workers eligible for Trade benefits and co-enrolled in WIA under existing Board policies and procedures.
- (b) Support services may include payment or reimbursement from sources other than Trade Act funds for:
 - (1) child care services that are governed by rules contained in Chapter 809 of this title;
 - (2) transportation services that may be provided for participating workers; and
 - (3) work, training, or education-related items, not directly related to the training and not authorized under the Trade Act.

SUBCHAPTER E. COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

§849.51 Appeals of Commission Determinations on Trade Act Activities.

- (a) A Commission determination or decision may be appealed by the party who is adversely affected by the decision. The decision shall include the information necessary to appeal the decision. Decisions that may be appealed include determinations pertaining to eligibility for Trade Act activities, services, and monetary allowances regarding a trade-affected worker's application for:
 - (1) waivers of training;
 - (2) job search allowances;
 - (3) job relocation allowances;
 - (4) Trade Readjustment Allowances;
 - (5) training; and
 - (6) any other appealable action allowable under the Trade Act.

- (b) Appeals under the Trade Act shall be in accordance with Texas Labor Code, Chapter 212, V.T.C.A., and Commission rules contained in Chapter 815 of this title and as provided with the determination or decision.
- (c) Boards shall ensure that participants are informed of their rights to appeal a determination related to certain non-Trade-funded activities and the procedures for an appeal of the determination, and for requesting a hearing from the Commission as specified in the applicable statutes and regulations relating to the services, including but not limited to Chapters 823 and 841 of this title.

§849.52 Discrimination Complaints.

- (a) A participant alleging discrimination on the basis of age, race, color, national origin, or physical or mental disability has a right to file a written complaint of alleged discriminatory acts within 180 calendar days from the date of the alleged discriminatory acts. Complaints shall be submitted to the Texas Workforce Commission Equal Opportunity Department, 101 East 15th Street, Room 220, Austin, Texas 78778-0001.
- (b) Boards shall ensure that the Board or the Board's service providers advise individuals who express an interest in filing a discrimination complaint of their right to file a complaint and the complaint procedures.