

---

# TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS PROGRAM

---

Fiscal Year 2017



EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## **REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE SENATE AND THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The Department of Labor (the Department) submits the following report on the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers Program to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. Section 249B(d) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 2323(d)), requires the Department to submit an annual report summarizing data collected by the Department on the TAA Program for the preceding Fiscal Year (FY). This report reflects data reported for FY 2017 and includes supplemental data from FY 2013 through FY 2016.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2017 HIGHLIGHTS .....	3
SUCCESS STORIES .....	4
I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.....	6
<b>General Description of TAA Program .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Worker Group Eligibility for Petitions Filed in FY 2017 .....</b>	<b>7</b>
II. PROGRAM BACKGROUND .....	9
<b>Petition Processing in FY 2017 .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Industry Sectors in FY 2017.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Profile of New TAA Participants in FY 2017 .....</b>	<b>15</b>
III. BENEFITS AND SERVICES .....	18
<b>Benefits and Services Provided During FY 2017 .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Enrollment in Training Waivers Issued in FY 2017 .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Benefit and Service Information Collected at Program Exit .....</b>	<b>21</b>
IV. PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES .....	24
V. PROGRAM GUIDANCE .....	30
VI. FUNDING .....	31
<b>Distributions of FY 2017 Program Funds to States .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Process for Providing Funds to States for TRA, ATAA, and RTAA .....</b>	<b>34</b>
VII. CONCLUSION .....	36
APPENDIX A.....	37
APPENDIX B .....	39
APPENDIX C .....	42

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (TAA) FOR WORKERS: *TRANSITIONING WORKERS TO TOMORROW'S CAREERS*

The TAA Program seeks to provide workers, who are adversely affected by foreign trade, with opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, resources, and support necessary for future in-demand jobs. Any member of a worker group certified by the Department may be eligible to receive the following benefits and services at a local American Job Center (AJC): training, employment and case management services, job search allowances, relocation allowances, Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC), and income support in the form of Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA). The Reemployment TAA (RTAA) benefit is also available and provides wage supplements for eligible reemployed workers, age 50 and over, whose reemployment resulted in lower wages than those earned in their trade-affected employment.

In FY 2017 (October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017), an estimated 94,017 workers became eligible for TAA benefits and services and 43,615 participants received services. Over 63 percent of TAA participants that exited the program received training, and over 89 percent of those who completed training received a credential. Performance remained high in FY 2017 with 75 percent of TAA participants obtaining new employment within 6 months of completing the program. Over 71 percent of participants who exited the program were re-employed in non-manufacturing industry sectors.

TAA six-month average earnings in FY 2017 continued to increase, resulting in the highest six-month average earnings levels on record for the program (\$19,129). Notably, the six-month average earnings for female participants was \$16,059 and the six-month average earnings for male participants was \$21,357, reflecting typical labor market trends.

This report discusses benefits and services provided under the four distinct versions of the TAA Program currently being administered. *Appendix A* provides a comparison of the available benefits offered among the versions of the program. *Appendix B* provides a state-by-state, breakdown of FY 2017 petitions filed, certified, and denied, and the number of estimated workers. *Appendix C* illustrates these breakouts by Congressional district.

### FY 2017 HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 94,017 workers became eligible for TAA benefits and services.
- 36 percent of estimated newly eligible workers were from non-manufacturing industry sectors.
- Over 63 percent of TAA participants that exited the program received training, and over 89 percent of those who completed training received a credential.
- 75 percent of TAA participants who exited the program found new employment within 6 months.
- Over 71 percent of participants who exited the program were re-employed in non-manufacturing industry sectors.

## SUCCESS STORIES



After 27 years of loyal service, Linda was dislocated from her job in the Accounting department when her position was shipped overseas. At the time, she had only a high school diploma and with the help of the TAA Program, Linda was able to go back to school to earn a postsecondary degree. In May 2016, she earned an Associate Degree in Accounting and graduated with honors. In May 2017, Linda earned her Bachelor of Science in Accounting, also with honors. Linda is now working for her local city government in Connecticut as an Accounting Clerk earning wages 34 percent higher than her previous employment. Linda said, “the TAA Program allowed me to obtain a goal set many years ago. Because of the opportunity it afforded me, I AM A COLLEGE GRADUATE!”

---

Bambi was laid off from her position as a computer operator from a Virginia manufacturing firm in 2013. Shortly after being approved for the TAA Program, Bambi entered a local nursing program and graduated with honors in December 2016. She was also voted “Distinguished All-Around Student” by her peers in her graduating class. Bambi is now making wages 25 percent higher than her previous employment. When asked about her future career goals, she offered a beaming smile and said, “I think I may continue with further training in nursing and pursue my RN credential.”



Rodrick was a self-taught machinist for 40 years, but in his words “never had any ‘paper’ to back it up.” After seven years of employment with a manufacturing firm in California, he was laid off due to the company’s shift in manufacturing to Mexico. With the help of the TAA Program, Rod pursued an Associate of Science degree in Industrial Technology. He and his counselor thought this would enhance his skills, and being 64 years old, encourage potential employers to overlook his age. Upon graduation, he finally earned the “paper” to back up his skills. He was hired in March 2017 by a company close to his home at a salary higher than his previous job. Rodrick stated, “I am now doing machinist work with manual and computer controlled machines, and using some of the new skills I learned in the retraining program. In all truth, I feel very lucky to have found this opportunity.”

Mark was laid off from his job in the oil and gas industry in November 2015. Under the TAA program he was advised of some training paths that would get the attention of aerospace professionals in his home state of Washington. He completed a short duration course in a mechanical design software used widely in the aerospace industry. The software training allowed him to mention to his prospective employer that he had not been “idle while looking for work over approximately 1 year.” He changed industries and received a lucrative job in the aerospace industry in November 2017. Mark said, “I extend heartfelt thanks to the TAA program for helping make the arrangements for this training. My caseworker Terry was clear, concise, and extremely encouraging in her approach to me.”



After being laid off from a copper and gold mine in January 2016, Jeanne received training and reemployment services through the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and the TAA Program. She utilized the TAA Program’s job search allowance benefit to pay her expenses for an out-of-state job interview. As a result, she was offered and accepted employment in Colorado, and received a TAA relocation allowance. Jeanne was trained and re-employed in less than a year, and is now earning 35 percent more than her pre-layoff salary. Jeanne says, “thank you TAA for all your support, financial help, and encouragement in assisting me in finding my new job.”

After being separated from her manufacturing job in Arizona in 2014, Diane became eligible for the TAA Program. She applied her previous school credits to a Bachelor of Science Degree in Technical Communications. She graduated summa cum laude with a 3.88 GPA in less than two years. In October 2016, within two months of graduating, she landed a full-time, permanent job as a technical writer with excellent benefits, earning more than she did with her trade-affected employer.



# I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

## General Description of TAA Program

The Trade Act of 1974 (Pub. L. No. 93-618), as amended (the Act) (codified at 19 U.S.C. §§ 2271 et seq.), Title II, Chapter 2, established the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers (providing an array of benefits to eligible trade-affected workers), Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) (which provided benefits to older workers under previous reauthorizations of the Act), and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) (which succeeded ATAA as a program for older workers) programs. These programs, collectively referred to as the TAA Program, provide assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade. The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2015 (TAARA 2015 or 2015 Program), (Pub. L. No. 114-27, Title IV), reauthorized and changed key provisions of the Act on June 29, 2015, restoring numerous provisions from the 2011 Amendments to the program.

At the beginning of FY 2017, due in part to provisions in TAARA 2015, the Department was administering four versions of the TAA program concurrently, referred to as: the 2002 Program, the 2009 Program, the 2011 Program, and the 2015 Program. A detailed description of the differences between the 2002, 2009, 2011, and 2015 Programs is provided in *Appendix A* of this report.

The TAARA 2015 reinstated the expanded group eligibility provisions and TAA Program benefits and services available under the 2011 Program. However, as is detailed in *Appendix A*, there are differences between these two programs in the funding level for Training and Other Activities and in performance and reporting requirements. TAARA 2015 revised reporting requirements to align performance accountability for the TAA Program with that of partner programs authorized under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (Pub. L. No. 113-128) (WIOA). Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 5-15, and TEGL No. 5-15, Change 1 were issued to provide operating instructions to states for administration of benefits and services under the 2015 Program.

Since June 29, 2015, the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (OTAA) investigates new petitions filed under the 2015 Program certification criteria, and a participant certified under the 2015 Program receives benefits and services available under that program. A participant who was a member of a worker group covered by an existing certification that was issued under the 2002, 2009, and 2011 Programs continued to receive benefits and services available under the respective program eligibility criteria applicable to those programs.



Average participation duration in the TAA Program for FY 2017 was reduced to 459 days from 604 days in FY 2016 (illustrated in *Table 16*), and the majority of “exiting” participants for the fiscal year was from the 2015 Program, making up of nearly 70 percent of the total.

The term *program exit* means a participant has not received a service funded by the program or certain other services funded by a partner program for 90 consecutive calendar days following the last service and is not scheduled for future services. The exit date is the last date of service and was reported by states on a quarterly basis through the Trade Activity Participant Report (TAPR). The percentage of exiting participants by program and fiscal year is set out in *Table 13* found on page 21.

The petition activity, detailed in *Section II*, shows that the scope of the TAA Program includes numerous affected industries, employers, regional economies, and communities. An estimated 94,017 workers became eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services in FY 2017.

## **Worker Group Eligibility for Petitions Filed in FY 2017**

For a worker to be eligible to apply for TAA Program benefits and services during FY 2017, the worker must have been part of a group of workers that was the subject of a petition filed with and certified by the Department. Three workers for a company, a company official, a union or other duly authorized representative, a state workforce official, or an operator of an American Job Center may file a petition simultaneously with the Department, and the governor of the state in which the workers’ firm is located. In response to the filing, the Department initiates an investigation into whether foreign trade was a contributing cause of the workers’ job loss or threat of job loss in accordance with the statutory criteria.

The group eligibility of workers under TAARA 2015 requires that a significant number or proportion of workers of a firm that produces an article, or supplies a service, experience a separation or a threat of separation from employment, and one or more of the following criteria:

- The firm has—
  - Sales and/or production decreasing absolutely;
  - Increased imports of:
    - like or directly competitive articles or services;
    - finished articles for which the workers’ firm produces component parts or uses services supplied; or
    - articles directly incorporating foreign components that are like or directly competitive with the component parts made by the workers’ firm; and
  - Such increased imports contributed importantly to worker separation or threat thereof;



- Shift in production by the firm of articles or supply of services to a foreign country, or acquisition of articles or services from a foreign country, contributed importantly to worker separations or threat thereof;
- The firm supplies components parts or services to firms with workers covered by a certification, or who perform additional, value-added production processes to firms with workers covered by a certification, and the loss of business contributed importantly to worker separations or threat thereof; or
- The firm is publicly identified by name by the United States International Trade Commission as a member of a domestic industry in an investigation resulting in an affirmative determination of serious injury (or threat thereof), market disruption (or threat thereof), or an affirmative final determination of material injury (or threat thereof). (Worker separations from such firm must be actual and not threatened).

If the Department issues an affirmative determination (certification) on a TAA petition after an investigation, the certification will identify the worker group whose members are eligible to apply for TAA benefits. A notice of affirmative determination is sent out to the states, the petitioner, and the workers' firm, and also is published in the Federal Register and on the Department's website.

Once a state receives the notice of affirmative determination, it obtains a list of individual workers in the group covered by the certification and notifies them that they may apply to the state for benefits and services under the TAA Program through the American Job Center network. The benefits and services have separate statutory eligibility criteria that an individual worker must meet in order to qualify to receive the benefit or services.

## II. PROGRAM BACKGROUND

### Petition Processing in FY 2017

A total of 1,037 petitions were filed in FY 2017. The Department certified 844 petitions, or 78 percent, covering an estimated 94,017 workers from various industries. As can be seen in *Table 1* below, the number of petitions filed in FY 2017 declined from previous years. The TAARA 2015 required the Department to reconsider petitions filed on or after January 1, 2014, and before June 29, 2015 (petition series number beginning with TA-W-85,000 through TA-W-89,999). The statutory reconsideration provisions included in TAARA 2015, combined with limited available staff, led to slower investigation processing, which affected the number of petitions investigated in FY 2014 through FY 2016. Further, the statutory reconsideration provisions artificially inflated the average number of petitions the Department investigates. As such, these years do not serve as good proxies for comparing the relative petition activity in FY 2017.

*Table 1* also shows the number of denied petitions and workers affected under those petitions. Petition activity by state is provided in *Table 29* in *Appendix B*, and petition activity by Congressional District is provided in *Table 30* in *Appendix C*.

*Table 1: The Number, Percent, and Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied*

Fiscal Year	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	% of Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied <sup>3</sup>	% of Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>4</sup>
2013	1,547	1,051	79.3%	106,220	275	20.7%	22,630
2014	991	659	86.9%	70,225	99	13.1%	8,158
2015 <sup>5</sup>	1,073	416	99.8%	58,338	1	0.2%	434
2016 <sup>5</sup>	1,498	1,192	68.0%	127,332	562	32.0%	60,755
2017	1,037	844	78.3%	94,017	234	21.7%	32,038

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

<sup>4</sup> Provisions of TAARA 2015 required petitions filed between January 1st, 2014 and June 28th, 2015 and subsequently denied to be investigated again under the TAARA 2015 eligibility criteria. Most of these reconsiderations were completed in FY 2016.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2015 and 2016 numbers were affected by statutory reconsideration due to the signing of TAARA 2015.

Table 2 shows the median average processing times for each category of determinations, which are certifications, denials, and terminations. FY 2017 saw a decrease of median processing days from 78 to 69 days.

Table 2: The Median Average Time for Processing Petitions

Fiscal Year	Median Average Processing Time			
	Certifications	Denials	Terminations <sup>1</sup>	Total
2013	35.0 Days	52.5 Days	33.0 Days	<b>37.0 Days</b>
2014	42.0 Days	68.0 Days	26.0 Days	<b>42.0 Days</b>
2015	35.0 Days	45.0 Days	33.5 Days	<b>35.0 Days</b>
2016	73.0 Days	112.0 Days	64.0 Days	<b>78.0 Days</b>
2017	64.0 Days	121.0 Days	47.0 Days	<b>69.0 Days</b>

Note: Median Average processing times do not include statutory reconsiderations. Average processing time calculated in averages is 109 days for FY 2017.

<sup>1</sup> Petitions may be terminated because the petitioner requests withdrawal, the petition is deemed invalid, an existing certification has already been issued, another duplicate investigation is in process, or a negative determination was recently issued, among other reasons.

Table 3 shows certifications differentiated by product or service and broken down by certification type, number of certifications by type, estimated number of adversely affected workers, and as a percentage of total certifications by type.

Table 3: FY 2017 Certified Petitions, Classified by the Basis for Certification

Type	Certification Type	Statutory Provision Section 222	# of Certs	Est. # of Workers <sup>1</sup>	% of Total
Product	Shift in Production to a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(i)(I)	248	37,167	39.5%
	Company Imports of Articles	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	56	13,935	14.8%
	Customer Imports of Articles	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	55	6,072	6.5%
	Acquisition of Articles from a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	52	6,843	7.3%
	Secondary Component Supplier	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(A)/(b)(3)(B)	33	2,701	2.9%
	Increased Aggregate Imports	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	24	2,694	2.9%
	Downstream Producer	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(B)	15	301	0.3%
	Imports of Finished Articles Containing Like or Directly Competitive Components	(a)(2)(A)(II)(aa)	3	180	0.2%
	Imports of Finished Articles Containing Foreign Components	(a)(2)(A)(III)	2	213	0.2%
	ITC Determination	(e)	1	43	0.1%
Service	Shift in Services to a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(ii)(I)	227	13,016	13.8%
	Acquisition of Services from a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	104	7,160	7.6%
	Customer Imports of Services	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	11	3,051	3.3%
	Secondary Service Supplier	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(B)	11	563	0.6%
	Company Imports of Services	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	2	78	0.1%
<b>Total</b>			<b>844</b>	<b>94,017</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

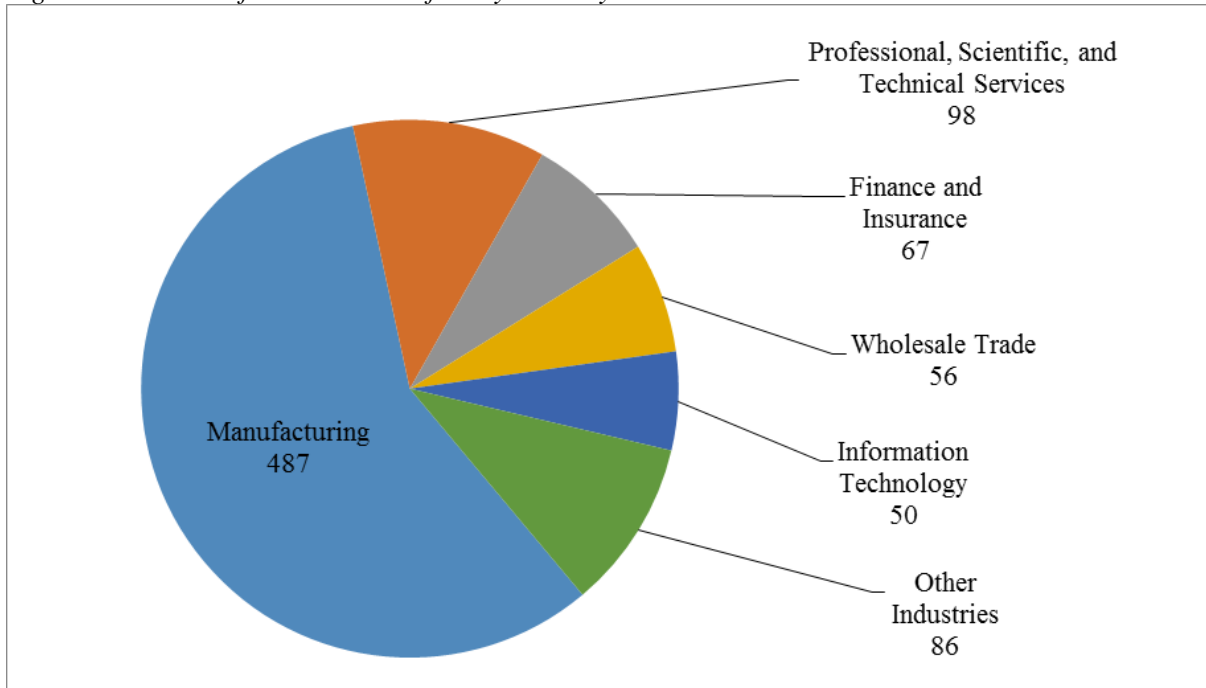
## Industry Sectors in FY 2017

In FY 2017, the Department issued certifications that covered 17 industry sectors. The largest industry sector was manufacturing with 487 certifications, covering an estimated 60,346 workers. Manufacturing sector certifications represented over half of all certifications and nearly two-thirds of all workers served. The second largest industry sector by number of certifications

is Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services. As with most service industries, there are fewer estimated workers per certified worker group.

Figure 1 illustrates the industry sectors with petition certifications during FY 2017.

Figure 1: Number of Petitions Certified by Industry Sector in FY 2017



Note: See Table 4 for numbers of petitions certified or denied for all industry sectors.

Table 4 shows both petitions certified and denied in FY 2017 and includes a breakout by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors in which the adversely affected workers were employed. Industry sectors decreased from 19 to 17 sectors. Manufacturing sector certifications decreased from 671 certifications, covering an estimated 83,664 workers, and in FY 2016 decreased to 487 certifications, covering an estimated 60,346 workers in FY 2017. Despite this decrease in manufacturing sector certifications, the manufacturing industry continued to make up the majority of total certifications at nearly 58 percent, compared to 56.5 percent of total certifications in FY 2016.

Table 4: The Number of Petitions Certified and Denied in FY 2017 by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	Certifications				Denials			
	# of Petitions		Est. # of Workers*		# of Petitions		Est. # of Workers**	
Manufacturing	487	57.7%	60,346	64.2%	119	50.9%	22,647	70.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	98	11.6%	2,628	2.8%	24	10.3%	492	1.5%
Finance and Insurance	67	7.9%	5,330	5.7%	12	5.1%	940	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	56	6.6%	7,989	8.5%	15	6.4%	294	0.9%
Information	50	5.9%	4,052	4.3%	7	3.0%	1,123	3.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	23	2.7%	2,572	2.7%	11	4.7%	2,234	7.0%
Retail Trade	13	1.5%	840	0.9%	3	1.3%	942	2.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	10	1.2%	239	0.3%	4	1.7%	134	0.4%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	8	0.9%	1,273	1.4%	10	4.3%	1,148	3.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	5	0.6%	924	1.0%	3	1.3%	903	2.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5	0.6%	5,994	6.4%	2	0.9%	10	0.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	5	0.6%	293	0.3%	15	6.4%	111	0.3%
Utilities	5	0.6%	712	0.8%	2	0.9%	98	0.3%
Construction	4	0.5%	425	0.5%	5	2.1%	191	0.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	0.5%	371	0.4%	1	0.4%	764	2.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	0.4%	21	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Educational Services	1	0.1%	8	0.0%	1	0.4%	7	0.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Public Administration	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>94,017</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>32,038</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The top five industry sectors for post-participation employment in FY 2017 are listed in *Table 5*. Post-participation employment is based on employment six months after exiting the program and recorded four quarters after program exit. As such, FY 2017 post-participation employment is based on those who exited between October 1, 2015 and September 30, 2016.

*Table 5: FY 2017 Top 5 Industry Sectors for Post-TAA Participation Employment*

Industry Sector of Reemployment	Total Count	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	3,785	28.8%
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>	1,717	13.1%
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	1,363	10.4%
<b>Retail Trade</b>	926	7.0%
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	601	4.6%

*Note: Industry Sector of Reemployment is based on TAA participants employed in the second quarter after exit as documented four quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. For example, FY 2017 Industry Sector of Reemployment is for participants who exited between October 1, 2015, and September 30, 2016, inclusively.*

*Table 6* lists the top five industry manufacturing and service subsectors where TAA participants were reemployed in FY 2017.

*Table 6: The Top 5 Industries for Reemployment by Manufacturing and Service Subsector in FY 2017*

Manufacturing	Service
Iron Ore Mining	Temporary Help Services
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
Motor Vehicle Metal Stamping	Elementary and Secondary Schools
All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)
Machine Shops	Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)

*Note: Industry Sector of Reemployment is based on TAA participants employed in the second quarter after exit as documented four quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. For example, FY 2017 Industry Sector of Reemployment is for participants who exited between October 1, 2015, and September 30, 2016, inclusively. In addition, it is highly likely that workers reported under Temporary Help Services, may actually be reemployed in the manufacturing sector. However, since staffing firms are reported under the NAICS code for services, this cannot be validated against the current data set.*



## Profile of New TAA Participants in FY 2017

Data described in this section tracks TAA participants who enrolled in the program during FY 2017. As shown in *Table 7*, the demographic characteristics of TAA participants who enrolled in the program continues to change over time. Comparing data for FY 2016 and FY 2017, note that TAA participants were older, more diverse, and more educated. Further, the percentage of female participants increased to 37 percent, nearly 5 percent higher than during FY 2016.

*Table 7: FY 2017 Demographics of New TAA Participants by Gender, Race, Pre-Program Educational Level, Age, and Employment Tenure*

Participants Description	TAA Participants FY 2016 (Average)	TAA Participants FY 2017 (Average)
<b>Gender</b>	Male (67.1%) Female (32.6%)	Male (62.7%) Female (37.0%)
<b>Race</b>	White (71.3%)	White (63.1%)
	Black or African American (14.4%)	Black or African American (16.0%)
	Hispanic/Latino (10.5%)	Hispanic/Latino (14.8%)
	Asian (5.2%)	Asian (6.2%)
	American Indian or Alaska Native (1.4%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (1.3%)
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.4%)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.6%)
<b>Education</b>	High School Diploma, GED or less (59.0%)	High School Diploma, GED or less (55.8%)
	Some Post-Secondary, Associate's (27.3%)	Some Post-Secondary, Associate's (27.5%)
	Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor's (11.4%)	Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor's (15.2%)
<b>Average Age</b>	47.7	48.8
<b>Average Tenure of Employment</b>	10.9 Years (Trade-Affected Employment)	11.7 Years (Trade-Affected Employment)

*Note: This chart reflects new participants in FY 2016 and FY 2017. Races are self-identified and a participant may identify more than one race. As such, the total of race identified percentages may be greater than 100 percent.*

*Table 8* compares the population served under the TAA Program in FY 2017 with the American Civilian Labor Force (ACLF), which is based on data provided by the Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). BLS defines the ACLK as:

*“All persons in the civilian non-institutional population (Persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces) classified as either employed or unemployed.”*

As shown in *Table 8*, compared with the ACLF, adversely affected workers participating in TAA continue to have significantly less higher education experience. While 67 percent of the ACLF had post-secondary education, less than 43 percent of TAA participants entered the program with post-secondary education. Another significant distinction between ACLF and new TAA participants is their median tenure of employment. In FY 2017, new TAA participants entered the TAA Program with a median of 8 years of experience in the adversely affected employment from which they were separated, doubling the median tenure of employment for ACLF of only 4 years. TAA Program participants are older, more diverse, and less likely to obtain a higher education than the ACLF at large. The Department notes each of these demographic factors has a negative impact on an individual’s employment and earnings. Numerous employment statistics show that participants who are members of these demographic groups will have a significant challenge in getting back to work. As such, the TAA Program supports activities designed to reduce barriers to employment and help participants return to work.

*Table 8: FY 2017 Demographics of New TAA Participants Compared to the American Civilian Labor Force, by Gender, Race, Educational Level, Age, and Tenure*

<b>Demographic Description</b>	<b>American Civilian Labor Force as of March 2018<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>TAA Participants FY 2017</b>
<b>Gender: Male</b>	53.1%	62.7%
<b>Race: White</b>	77.9%	63.1%
<b>Higher Education: Some College, Associate's Degree, Bachelor's Degree, or More<sup>2</sup></b>	66.8%	42.7%
<b>Age (Median in Years)<sup>3</sup></b>	42.2	51.0
<b>Tenure of Employment (Median in Years)<sup>4</sup></b>	4.2	8.3

<sup>1</sup> BLS Data on employed persons: 2018 Annual Averages data. Source: <https://www.bls.gov/cps/>.

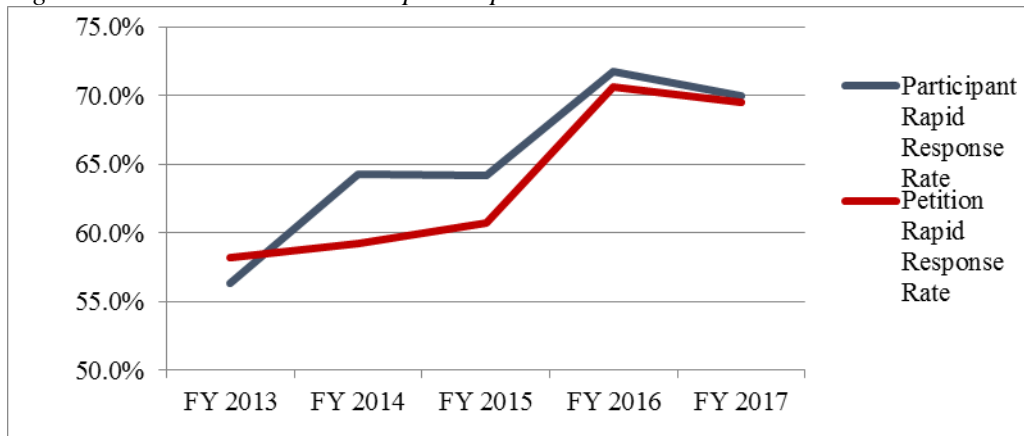
<sup>2</sup> TAA participant data based on pre-participation educational level.

<sup>3</sup> Median Age in Years.

<sup>4</sup> Median Tenure in Years. TAA participant data is based on the adversely affected employment.

When TAA participants enrolled in the program during FY 2017, many of them entered after benefiting from Rapid Response activities. Rapid Response activities are services and immediate assistance to companies and their affected workers that are funded under title I of WIOA. These activities are operated by each state’s Dislocated Worker Unit. Under section 221 (a)(2)(A) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2271(a)(2)(A)), as amended, States are required to ensure that Rapid Response activities and appropriate career services (as described in Section 134 of WIOA, 29 U.S.C. 3174) are made available to workers for whom a petition for TAA has been filed.

Figure 2: FY 2013 to FY 2017 Rapid Response Rates



Note: Participant Rapid Response Rate is the percentage of new participants who received Rapid Response services. Petition Rapid Response Rate is the percentage of petitions associated with new participants for which Rapid Response services were provided. For specific percentages for each fiscal year, see Table 9.

As shown in Figure 2 and Table 9, Rapid Response services were provided to more than 69 percent of petitions associated with FY 2017 new participants, the second highest reported level to date. These activities reached 70 percent of new TAA participants for FY 2017, slightly lower than the 72 percent in FY 2016.

Table 9 and Figure 2 illustrate that the Department is continuing to make substantial improvement in the provision of Rapid Response services. From FY 2013 to FY 2017, there was a greater than 10 percent increase in the number of new participants receiving Rapid Response services and a 14 percent improvement in the percentage of petitions associated with Rapid Response services.

Table 9: FY 2013 to FY 2017 Rapid Response Rates

Fiscal Year	Participant Rapid Response Rate <sup>1</sup>	Petition Rapid Response Rate <sup>2</sup>
2013	56.3%	58.2%
2014	64.3%	59.2%
2015	64.2%	60.7%
2016	71.8%	70.6%
2017	70.0%	69.5%

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of new participants who received Rapid Response services.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of petitions associated with new participants for which Rapid Response services were provided.

While Rapid Response provides for immediate services, TAA certification allows for affected workers to obtain TAA Program benefits and services, such as training, employment and case management services, job search allowances, relocation allowances, HCTC, TRA, and RTAA. Section III of this report will discuss what benefits and services were provided to TAA participants during FY 2017.

### III. BENEFITS AND SERVICES

#### Benefits and Services Provided During FY 2017

The TAA Program includes a range of benefits and services available under the different versions of the program. Details on the benefits and services available under each program are laid out in *Appendix A. Table 10* provides a breakdown of each benefit and service provided under the TAA program and the number of participants who were eligible in FY 2017.

*Table 10: FY 2017 Participants Receiving Each Type of TAA Benefit or Service*

<b>Participant Benefit or Service</b>	<b>Number of Participants FY 2017</b>	<b>Percentage of Participants FY 2017</b>
<b>TAA (All)</b>	43,615	-
<b>Case Management</b>	39,753	91.1%
<b>Previous Certification<sup>1</sup></b>	1,714	3.9%
<b>Training</b>	23,214	53.2%
<b>Occupational</b>	20,552	47.1%
<b>Remedial</b>	3,105	7.1%
<b>Prerequisite</b>	414	0.9%
<b>Customized</b>	194	0.4%
<b>On the Job</b>	270	0.6%
<b>Apprenticeship</b>	17	0.0%
<b>Pre Layoff Training</b>	180	0.4%
<b>Training Leading to an Associate's Degree</b>	7,140	16.4%
<b>Distance Learning</b>	1,724	4.0%
<b>Part Time Training</b>	719	1.6%
<b>Relocation Allowances</b>	179	0.4%

*Note: TAA participants may receive more than one benefit listed.*

*1 Previous certification is not a benefit or service provided, but describes those served this year in compliance with 19 U.S.C. § 2323(b)(2)(E).*

Table 10 Continued: FY 2017 Participants Receiving Each Type of TAA Benefit or Service

Participant Benefit or Service	Number of Participants FY 2017	Percentage of Participants FY 2017
<b>TRA</b>	24,478	56.1%
<b>Basic</b>	23,854	54.7%
<b>Additional</b>	14,167	32.5%
<b>Remedial</b>	155	0.4%
<b>Completion</b>	613	1.4%
<b>Job Search Allowances</b>	229	0.5%
<b>Relocation Allowances</b>	179	0.4%
<b>ATAA/RTAA</b>	5,701	13.1%

Note: TAA participants may receive more than one benefit listed.

1 Previous certification is not a benefit or service provided, but describes those served this year in compliance with 19 U.S.C. § 2323(b)(2)(E).

Table 10 shows that nearly over 91 percent of participants received employment and case management services, over 53 percent participated in training, and 56 percent received TRA. Despite these results, in FY 2017, only a small number of TAA participants were involved in an apprenticeship opportunity. Since apprenticeship has the potential to grow into a critical and successful component of America’s workforce strategy, the Department is considering creative ways to help TAA participants find apprenticeship opportunities.

The rate of training participation in FY 2017 stayed consistent with training participation in the previous two years with slightly more than 53 percent of participants training in the period, as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: FY 2013 to FY 2017 Training Participation Trend

Fiscal Year	Current Participants	Training Participants	Training Participation Rate
<b>2013</b>	74,421	36,784	49.4%
<b>2014</b>	56,855	30,071	52.9%
<b>2015</b>	45,688	24,564	53.8%
<b>2016</b>	45,570	24,250	53.2%
<b>2017</b>	43,615	23,214	53.2%

## Enrollment in Training Waivers Issued in FY 2017

The Trade Act authorizes the granting of waivers of the requirement that a TAA participant be enrolled in training by a certain deadline in order to receive TRA under certain conditions.

Under the 2002 Program and the 2009 Program, six different bases for waivers are available to participants:

1. Recall – The worker has been notified that the worker will be recalled by the firm from which the separation occurred.
2. Marketable Skills – The worker possesses marketable skills for suitable employment (as determined pursuant to an assessment of the worker) and there is a reasonable expectation of employment at equivalent wages in the foreseeable future.
3. Retirement – The worker is within two years of meeting all requirements for retirement old-age insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act or a private pension sponsored by an employer or labor organization).
4. Health – The worker is unable to participate in training due to the health of the worker, except that a waiver shall not be construed to exempt a worker from requirements relating to availability for work, active search for work, or refusal to accept work under Federal or State unemployment insurance (UI) laws.
5. Enrollment Unavailable – The first available enrollment date for approved training for the worker is within 60 days, or later, if there are extenuating circumstances to delay enrollment.
6. Training Not Available – Approved training is not reasonably available to the worker from either governmental agencies or private sources, no training that is suitable for the worker is available at a reasonable cost, or no training funds are available.

Under the 2011 and the 2015 Programs, three waivers are available: Health, Enrollment Unavailable, and Training Not Available, as described above. For more information on the different bases for waivers and applicable deadlines for obtaining the waivers under the 2002, 2009, and 2011/2015 TAA Programs, see *Appendix A*.

Since FY 2012, the total number of waivers issued by states has been steadily declining due to the elimination of the Recall, Marketable Skills, and Retirement bases for waivers for 2011 and 2015 Program participants, and this trend has continued from FY 2016 to FY 2017 as seen in *Table 12*.

Table 12: The Number of Training Waivers Granted, Classified by Type of Waiver

Training Waiver Type	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Recall <sup>1</sup>	23	6	1	7	3
Marketable Skills <sup>1</sup>	2,732	1,103	155	81	30
Retirement <sup>1</sup>	442	94	2	6	1
Health	110	115	55	29	46
Enrollment Unavailable	2,220	3,192	3,531	3,370	3,215
Training Unavailable	1,553	1,308	1,176	1,313	1,077
Waiver Participants (Total) <sup>2</sup>	7,011	5,776	4,858	4,785	4,361

<sup>1</sup> Recall, Marketable Skills, and Retirement waiver types were eliminated for 2011 and 2015 Program participants.

<sup>2</sup> The total waiver participants may be less than the sum of the individual waivers granted in a fiscal year because a participant may have received more than one type of waiver during the time period.

## Benefit and Service Information Collected at Program Exit

The data in this section reflects information on workers who exited the program from July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2017. Table 13 indicates that the majority of participants who exited were covered under either the 2011 Program (27 percent) or the 2015 Program (69 percent) (combined total of 96 percent).

Table 13: Percentage of Exiting TAA Participants by Program and Fiscal Year

TAA Exiters by Program	Total Count	Percentage of Total
2002	195	1.2%
2009	366	2.2%
2011	4,459	27.2%
2015 <sup>1</sup>	11,355	69.3%

<sup>1</sup> 2015 Participants were members of worker groups certified as eligible under the Reversion 2014 Program criteria.

Table 14 shows that in FY 2017, more than 66 percent of TAA exiters who participated in training completed their training program. Furthermore, Table 14 shows the average training costs by training completion. In FY 2017, the average training cost for a training participant was \$12,344.



Table 14: Training Exiters and Average Training Cost by Completion in FY 2017

Training Exiters	Number of Participants FY 2017	Percentage of Participants FY 2017	Average Training Cost
Training Participants	9,803	-	\$12,344.19
Training Completed	6,499	66.3%	\$13,116.43
Training Not Completed	3,304	33.7%	\$10,825.18
Part Time Training Completed	132	1.3%	\$12,124.22
Pre Layoff Training Completed	59	0.6%	\$11,498.86

Table 15 indicates that, of the participants who completed training during FY 2017, more than 89 percent earned a post-secondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential, or a secondary school diploma or equivalent.

Table 15: FY 2013 to FY 2017 Credentialing Rate

Fiscal Year	Completed Training (Exiters)	Credentials (Exiters)	Rate of Credentialing
2013	16,929	13,348	78.8%
2014	12,451	10,927	87.8%
2015	10,567	9,610	90.9%
2016	8,754	8,121	92.8%
2017	6,499	5,792	89.1%

Figure 3 illustrates the five-year trend on the rate of credentialing. Since FY 2013, the credentialing rate has increased by over 10 percentage points, though there was a drop in FY 2017.

Figure 3: Rate of Credentialing

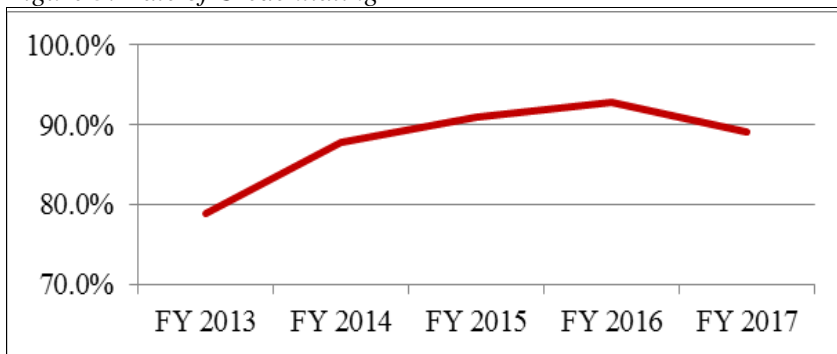


Table 16 identifies the average duration of participation in the TAA Program, as well as the average duration of receipt of training, TRA, and employment and case management services, respectively. The average duration of TAA participation in FY 2017 was 145 days (five months) shorter than FY 2016. Table 16 also shows that the average duration for TAA benefits and services decreased in FY 2017 as compared to FY 2016.

Table 16: Average Duration of TAA Benefits and Services

Benefit or Service	FY 2016 Average Duration (Days)	FY 2017 Average Duration (Days)
TAA Participation (All Services)	604	459
TAA Training (All Training)	487	413
TAA Training (No Remedial or Prerequisite)	451	385
TAA Training (Completed)	504	449
TAA Training (Not Completed)	436	341
TRA	346	302
Employment and Case Management	485	372

For those TAA participants exiting in FY 2017, the proportion who received either ATAA or RTAA was 16.8 percent, a drop from FY 2016 but higher than FYs 2013-2015, as shown in Table 17. Appendix A illustrates the differences between ATAA and RTAA.

Table 17: FY 2013 to FY 2017 ATAA and RTAA Participant Trends

Fiscal Year	Total Exiters	ATAA Exiters <sup>1</sup>	RTAA Exiters <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of Exiters Receiving ATAA or RTAA
2013	37,278	103	2,930	8.1%
2014	26,140	12	3,070	11.8%
2015	22,228	6	3,492	15.7%
2016	17,964	1	3,250	18.1%
2017	16,375	1	2,751	16.8%

<sup>1</sup> ATAA is available to participants served under the 2002 and Reversion 2014 Programs. Reversion 2014 Program ATAA recipients transitioning to the 2015 Program could access RTAA flexibilities and benefits. If they did not become RTAA recipients, they remained as ATAA recipients (TEGL No. 5-15, Change 1).

<sup>2</sup> RTAA is available to participants served under the 2009, 2011, and the 2015 Programs.

Section IV provides greater detail about the performance outcomes of these participants and will

examine the credential attainment rate in more detail, as well as reemployment outcomes for participants who exited the program in FY 2017.

## IV. PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

The Department analyzes participant outcomes to assess core indicators established by the Department including: (1) Entered Employment Rate (EER), which tracks the proportion of participants who obtained employment in the first quarter after program exit; (2) Employment Retention Rate (ERR), which tracks whether participants who were employed retained employment six months later, and; (3) Six-Months Average Earnings (AE), which represents total six-month earnings of those same participants who are identified in the ERR. These core indicators, known as Common Measures, are used to assess performance consistently across the Department’s employment and training programs.

*Table 18* provides the Department’s established performance goal and result for each measure from FY 2013 to FY 2017. The time frames for each of these measures are detailed in the footnote to *Table 18*. FY 2017 is the final year in which these goals will be established based on Common Measures, as the measures are being replaced by new measures in FY 2018 called Primary Indicators of Performance (PIP). The reauthorization of the TAA program through TAARA 2015 aligned most performance accountability indicators for the TAA Program by specifying many of the same performance indicators as specified for WIOA core programs (19 U.S.C. 2311(j)(2)(A)(i)).

*Table 18: FY 2013 to FY 2017 Common Measures: Entered Employment Rate (EER), Employment Retention Rate (ERR), and Six-Month Average Earnings (AE)*

Fiscal Year	Performance Goals			Performance Results		
	EER <sup>1</sup>	ERR <sup>2</sup>	AE <sup>3</sup>	EER <sup>1</sup>	ERR <sup>2</sup>	AE <sup>3</sup>
2013	58.9%	83.6%	\$13,360	71.6%	91.7%	\$18,104
2014	69.9%	91.1%	\$19,436	72.4%	91.4%	\$17,857
2015	71.1%	91.2%	\$19,799	74.1%	92.4%	\$17,910
2016	71.5%	91.2%	\$20,149	74.3%	92.2%	\$18,750
2017	72.3%	91.3%	\$20,609	72.9%	90.9%	\$19,129

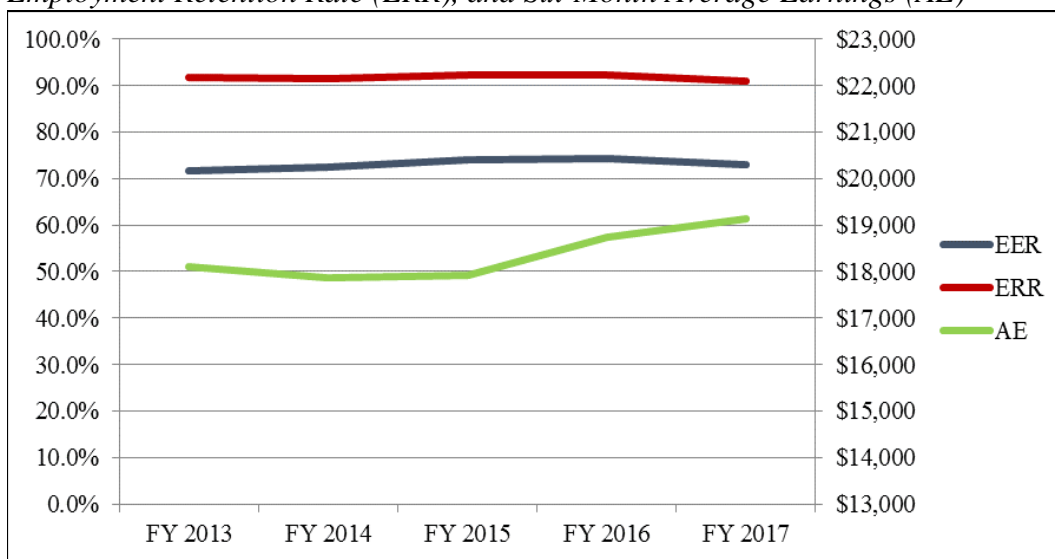
- 1 Entered Employment Rate (EER) is the percentage of TAA participants who were employed in the first quarter after exit as reported in the third quarter after exit. For example, FY 2017 EER is for participants who exited between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2016, inclusively.
- 2 Employment Retention Rate (ERR) is the percentage of TAA participants employed in the first quarter after exit who are still employed in the third quarter after exit. This six month retention rate is based on data collected five quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. For example, FY 2017 ERR is for participants who exited between July 1, 2014, and June 30, 2015, inclusively.
- 3 Average Earnings (AE) is the average (mean) earnings for TAA participants in the 2nd and 3rd quarters after exit. As such, this value represents earnings over a six-month period. These earnings are based on data collected five quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. For example, FY 2017 AE is for participants who exited between July 1, 2014, and June 30, 2015, inclusively.

As seen in *Table 18*, while the EER has exceeded the established goal in each of the previous five years, it decreased slightly to 73 percent and did not meet the established goal in FY 2017. Also, while AE also did not reach the established goal for FY 2017, there is notable, steady improvement since FY 2014. In FY 2017, AE reached a five-year high of \$19,129 average earning for six-months.

In order to provide a more in depth look of program outcomes, results are further analyzed by age, pre-program educational level, and services provided. While Departmental goals are not established for measures other than the common measures discussed above, the Department tracks employment rates in second and fourth quarters after exit, the median income both in the quarter prior to participation and the second quarter after participation, and the corresponding wage replacement rate. Details of these calculations are available in the footnotes for *Table 19* and *Table 20*.

*Figure 4* shows a time series figure of EER, ERR, and AE from FY 2013 to FY 2017, visually highlighting the steady increase in AE over the past few years.

*Figure 4: FY 2013 to FY 2017 Common Measure Results: Entered Employment Rate (EER), Employment Retention Rate (ERR), and Six-Month Average Earnings (AE)*



*Note: Represents the performance results for EER, ERR, and AE from FY 2012 to FY 2016. EER and ERR are presented using the scale on the left of the chart. AE is presented using the scale on the right of the chart. For specific values, see Table 18.*

As with prior years, post-participation employment rates are higher for younger groups of workers in FY 2017. Re-employment and retention rates by age are detailed in *Table 19*.

*Table 19: FY 2017 Most Recent Available Employment and Retention Rates by Age*

Age <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of Exiters <sup>2</sup>	EER Q1 <sup>3</sup>	EER Q2 <sup>4</sup>	EER Q4 <sup>5</sup>	ERR <sup>6</sup>
<b>Under 30</b>	8.6%	80.3%	82.1%	82.6%	91.9%
<b>30 39</b>	17.7%	79.8%	81.0%	80.2%	90.9%
<b>40 49</b>	25.8%	78.6%	80.2%	78.9%	92.0%
<b>50 59</b>	36.2%	72.5%	74.8%	74.1%	90.8%
<b>60+</b>	11.8%	46.2%	48.3%	45.0%	82.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>74.8%</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>90.9%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Age at the time of pre-participation separation.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of Exiters is the percentage of EER Q1 exiters in the particular category. For FY 2017, this represents TAA participants who exited between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2016, inclusively.

<sup>3</sup> Entered Employment Rate for Quarter 1 (EER Q1) is the percentage of TAA participants who were employed in the first quarter after exit as reported in the third quarter after exit. FY 2017 EER Q1 is for participants who exited between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2016, inclusively. This is the standard measure included in.

<sup>4</sup> Entered Employment Rate for Quarter 2 (EER Q2) is the percentage of TAA participants who were employed in the second quarter after exit as reported in the fourth quarter after exit. FY 2017 EER Q2 is for participants who exited between October 1, 2015, and September 30, 2016, inclusively.

<sup>5</sup> Entered Employment Rate for Quarter 4 (EER Q4) is the percentage of TAA participants who were employed in the fourth quarter after exit as reported in the sixth quarter after exit. FY 2017 EER Q4 is for participants who exited between April 1, 2015, and March 31, 2016, inclusively.

<sup>6</sup> Employment Retention Rate (ERR) is the percentage of TAA participants employed in the first quarter after exit who are still employed in the third quarter after exit.

<sup>4</sup> Entered Employment Rate for Quarter 2 (EER Q2) is the percentage of TAA participants who were employed in the second quarter after exit as reported in the fourth quarter after exit. FY 2017 EER Q2 is for participants who exited between October 1, 2015, and September 30, 2016, inclusively.

<sup>5</sup> Entered Employment Rate for Quarter 4 (EER Q4) is the percentage of TAA participants who were employed in the fourth quarter after exit as reported in the sixth quarter after exit. FY 2017 EER Q4 is for participants who exited between April 1, 2015, and March 31, 2016, inclusively.

<sup>6</sup> Employment Retention Rate (ERR) is the percentage of TAA participants employed in the first quarter after exit who are still employed in the third quarter after exit. This six month retention rate is based on data collected five quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. FY 2017 ERR is for participants who exited between July 1, 2014, and June 30, 2015, inclusively.

*Table 20* shows pre-participation and post-participation earning by age. Just as in prior years, wage replacement is higher for younger age groups because pre-participation wages are substantially lower. Wage replacement rates become gradually smaller in groups over age 50 where participants may be receiving RTAA benefits, and helping bolster wages for those in that age group.

Table 20: FY 2017 Most Recent Earnings by Age

Age <sup>1</sup>	Six Month AE <sup>2</sup>	Quarterly Earnings Before Participation <sup>3</sup>	Quarterly Earnings After Participation <sup>4</sup>	Wage Replacement Percentage <sup>5</sup>
Under 30	\$17,771	\$7,531	\$7,849	104.2%
30 39	\$19,554	\$9,250	\$8,384	90.6%
40 49	\$20,526	\$9,978	\$8,375	83.9%
50 59	\$18,698	\$10,593	\$7,977	75.3%
60+	\$16,799	\$11,249	\$6,187	55.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,129</b>	<b>\$9,894</b>	<b>\$8,039</b>	<b>81.3%</b>

1 Age at the time of pre-participation separation.

2 Average Earnings (AE) is the average (mean) earnings for TAA participants in the 2nd and 3rd quarters after exit. As such, this value represents earnings over a six-month period. These earnings are based on data collected five quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. FY 2017 AE is for participants who exited between April 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016, inclusively. This is the standard measure included in

3 Quarterly Earnings Before Participation represents the median earnings in the first quarter (three-month period) prior to participation. In order to align TAA participants for wage replacement, TAA participants are included in this value four quarters after exit. For FY 2017, this represents participants who exited between October 1, 2015, and September 30, 2016, inclusively.

4 Quarterly Earnings After Participation represents the median earnings in the second quarter (three-month period) following participation. These earnings are based on data collected four quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. For FY 2017, this represents participants who exited between October 1, 2015, and September 30, 2016, inclusively.

5 Wage Replacement Percentage is the median earnings in the second quarter following participation as a percentage of the median earnings in the first

As shown in Table 21, those entering with some post-secondary education continue to have the highest employment rates. Participants entering with a high school education or less continue to make up the largest percentage of exiters for the program.

Table 21: FY 2017 Employment and Retention Rates by Education Level at Program Entrance

Pre Program Education Level	Percentage of Exiters	EER Q1	EER Q2	EER Q4	ERR
High School & Less than High School	59.2%	72.8%	74.9%	74.1%	91.4%
Associates, Post Secondary Certification, Some Post Secondary	27.4%	75.2%	77.3%	76.5%	90.9%
Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor s	11.5%	68.2%	68.7%	67.5%	87.9%
Unknown	1.9%	70.9%	76.8%	75.1%	89.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>74.8%</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>90.9%</b>

Note: An explanation for each calculation is available in the footnotes for Table 19.

Table 22 illustrates that participants with higher pre-program education levels have higher earnings both before and after participation.

Table 22: FY 2017 Earnings by Education Level at Program Entrance

Pre Program Education Level	Six Month AE	Wage Replacement Percentage	Quarterly Earnings Before Participation	Quarterly Earnings After Participation
High School & Less than High School	\$17,572	81.4%	\$9,280	\$7,556
Associates, Post Secondary Certification, Some Post Secondary	\$19,720	82.9%	\$10,408	\$8,628
Bachelors & Beyond Bachelors	\$26,989	76.4%	\$13,897	\$10,610
Unknown	\$21,899	91.4%	\$8,762	\$8,011
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,129</b>	<b>81.3%</b>	<b>\$9,894</b>	<b>\$8,039</b>

Note: An explanation for each calculation is available in the footnotes for Table 20.

Table 23 demonstrates how employment and retention rates vary based on the participation in, completion of, and attainment of credentials from, training services. TAA participants who are quickly able to identify new employment opportunities without training as well as those who train and receive a credential have high reemployment rates. By the fourth quarter after exit, those who received a credential have the highest employment rate of any category with a FY 2017 fourth quarter EER of 76 percent. The Department has worked to ensure that trainings result in credentials that will provide long-term employment benefits.

Table 23: FY 2017 Employment and Retention Rates by Training Received

Services Received	Percentage of Exiters	EER Q1	EER Q2	EER Q4	ERR
Participants Not Enrolled in Training	36.6%	74.5%	76.0%	73.2%	89.8%
Training: Enrolled But Not Completed	13.7%	69.9%	71.8%	71.2%	92.2%
Training: Completed, No Credential	6.4%	65.1%	67.9%	71.9%	90.7%
Training: Received Credential	43.3%	73.7%	75.7%	75.8%	91.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>74.8%</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>90.9%</b>

Note: An explanation for each calculation is available in the footnotes for Table 19.

As illustrated in Table 24, post-participation wages were highest for those who could quickly identify employment without training, but credentials increased earnings for those who did train.



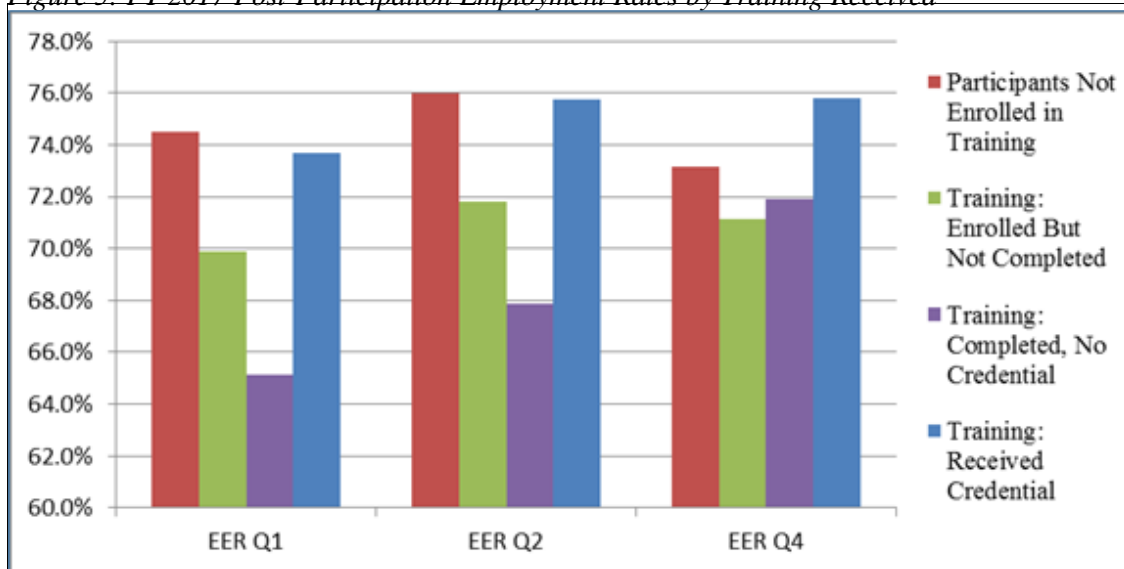
Table 24: FY 2017 Earnings by Training Received

Services Received	Six Month AE	Quarterly Earnings Before Participation	Quarterly Earnings After Participation	Wage Replacement Percentage
Participants Not Enrolled in Training	\$20,632	\$10,529	\$8,527	81.0%
Training: Enrolled But Not Completed	\$18,137	\$8,749	\$7,500	85.7%
Training: Completed, No Credential	\$17,616	\$9,552	\$7,411	77.6%
Training: Received Credential	\$18,403	\$9,806	\$7,823	79.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,129</b>	<b>\$9,894</b>	<b>\$8,039</b>	<b>81.3%</b>

Note: An explanation for each calculation is available in the footnotes for Table 20.

Employment rates by training received are also presented graphically in Figure 5.

Figure 5: FY 2017 Post-Participation Employment Rates by Training Received



Note: For specific values, see Table 23. An explanation for each calculation is available in the footnotes for Table 19.

## V. PROGRAM GUIDANCE

The states, through AJCs, are responsible for directly administering TAA benefits and services under the four distinct programs. Because of their differences, the need for program oversight and guidance to states continues. The Department’s Regional Trade Coordinators in the Department’s Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and other staff in the six ETA regions provide oversight and monitoring for the state delivery of TAA benefits and services. Overall direction and technical assistance for the consistent and timely delivery of these benefits and services nationwide is provided to the regions and the states by the Department through OTAA.

The Department, through ETA, issued guidance relating to funding and other salient topics to states in the form of Training and Employment Guidance Letters (TEGL) and an Unemployment Insurance Program Letter (UIPL). Specifically, in FY 2017, the Department issued the guidance regarding the reinstatement of HCTC and routine funding distributions, as shown in *Table 25*.

*Table 25: Guidance Documents Issued*

Date	Directives
June 30, 2017	<a href="#"><u>TEGL 30-16: Initial Allocation of Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 of Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Funds and the Process for Requesting TAA Reserve Funds</u></a>
December 22, 2016	<a href="#"><u>TEGL 12-16: Questions and Answers on the Effects of Strikes and Lockouts on Eligibility for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA)</u></a>
October 25, 2016	<a href="#"><u>UIPL 01-17: Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC) for Eligible Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Recipients and Alternative TAA (ATAA) and Reemployment TAA (RTAA) Recipients</u></a>

## VI. FUNDING

The Department provides funding to the states to provide benefits and services to adversely affected workers. Under Section 239 of the Trade Act, the states provide benefits and services to eligible workers in the TAA Program as agents of the United States. Each state does so through one or more state agencies, one of which is designated as the Cooperating State Agency (CSA) in an agreement between the state's Governor and the Secretary of Labor (Secretary), known as the Governor-Secretary Agreement. After the TAARA 2015 reauthorization, the Governor-Secretary Agreements were revised and resigned in FY 2016.

Funds for the TAA Program are apportioned to the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account into three separate categories: (1) Training and Other Activities, which includes funds for training, job search allowances, relocation allowances, employment and case management services, and related state administration; (2) Trade Benefits, which includes funds for TRA; and (3) ATAA and RTAA.

In FY 2017, \$849 million was appropriated to the FUBA account. However, this amount was subject to a 6.9 percent sequestration reduction (\$58.6 million) required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (BBEDCA). The Department applied the full sequestration reduction to the Training and Other Activities (TaOA) category of funds, and did not apply the reduction to funds appropriated for TRA or A/RTAA benefits. Accordingly, \$58.6 million was subtracted from the TaOA amount of \$450 million, reducing the amount available for TaOA to \$391.4 million. The total amount of FUBA funds provided to states in FY 2017 for all benefits and services was \$716.4 million. *Table 26* lists the total (\$391.4 million) and by state amounts of funds distributed for TaOA in FY 2017.

Table 26: FY 2017 Funds for Training and Other Activities Distributed to States

State	Combined Initial and Second Distribution	Reserve Fund Distribution	Final Distribution	Total FY 2017 TaOA Funds
Alabama	\$4,401,901.00		\$489,100.00	\$4,891,001.00
Alaska	\$0	\$181,000.00	\$0	\$181,000.00
Arizona	\$3,798,290.00		\$422,032.00	\$4,220,322.00
Arkansas	\$6,440,810.00		\$715,646.00	\$7,156,456.00
California	\$17,546,101.00		\$1,949,567.00	\$19,495,668.00
Colorado	\$3,459,514.00		\$384,390.00	\$3,843,904.00
Connecticut	\$3,035,355.00		\$337,262.00	\$3,372,617.00
Delaware	\$423,492.00		\$47,055.00	\$470,547.00
District of Columbia	\$0		\$0	\$0
Florida	\$3,243,712.00		\$360,412.00	\$3,604,124.00
Georgia	\$4,556,854.00		\$506,317.00	\$5,063,171.00
Hawaii	\$737,761.00		\$81,973.00	\$819,734.00
Idaho	\$2,487,811.00		\$276,423.00	\$2,764,234.00
Illinois	\$17,980,117.00		\$1,997,791.00	\$19,977,908.00
Indiana	\$8,103,994.00		\$900,444.00	\$9,004,438.00
Iowa	\$10,333,991.00		\$1,148,221.00	\$11,482,212.00
Kansas	\$3,383,939.00		\$375,993.00	\$3,759,932.00
Kentucky	\$13,169,371.00		\$1,463,263.00	\$14,632,634.00
Louisiana	\$1,169,680.00		\$129,964.00	\$1,299,644.00
Maine	\$5,497,140.00		\$610,793.00	\$6,107,933.00
Maryland	\$1,315,474.00		\$146,164.00	\$1,461,638.00
Massachusetts	\$8,357,851.00		\$928,650.00	\$9,286,501.00
Michigan	\$12,455,059.00		\$1,383,895.00	\$13,838,954.00
Minnesota	\$11,068,153.00		\$1,229,795.00	\$12,297,948.00
Mississippi	\$1,301,318.00		\$144,591.00	\$1,445,909.00
Missouri	\$11,567,151.00		\$1,285,239.00	\$12,852,390.00
Montana	\$718,345.00		\$79,816.00	\$798,161.00
Nebraska	\$786,111.00		\$87,346.00	\$873,457.00
Nevada	\$0		\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	\$581,632.00		\$64,626.00	\$646,258.00
New Jersey	\$5,790,552.00		\$643,395.00	\$6,433,947.00
New Mexico	\$4,915,315.00		\$546,146.00	\$5,461,461.00
New York	\$11,361,886.00		\$1,262,432.00	\$12,624,318.00
North Carolina	\$8,525,142.00		\$947,238.00	\$9,472,380.00
North Dakota	\$0	\$60,700.00	\$0	\$60,700.00
Ohio	\$11,546,505.00		\$1,282,945.00	\$12,829,450.00
Oklahoma	\$8,381,552.00		\$931,284.00	\$9,312,836.00
Oregon	\$15,871,518.00		\$1,763,502.00	\$17,635,020.00
Pennsylvania	\$52,898,865.00		\$5,877,652.00	\$58,776,517.00
Puerto Rico	\$1,732,837.00		\$192,537.00	\$1,925,374.00
Rhode Island	\$928,462.00		\$103,162.00	\$1,031,624.00
South Carolina	\$7,846,373.00		\$871,819.00	\$8,718,192.00
South Dakota	\$1,088,375.00		\$120,931.00	\$1,209,306.00
Tennessee	\$3,538,126.00		\$393,125.00	\$3,931,251.00
Texas	\$31,940,196.00		\$3,548,911.00	\$35,489,107.00
Utah	\$2,932,183.00		\$325,798.00	\$3,257,981.00
Vermont	\$489,004.00		\$54,334.00	\$543,338.00
Virginia	\$1,923,674.00		\$213,742.00	\$2,137,416.00
Washington	\$12,456,020.00		\$1,384,002.00	\$13,840,022.00
West Virginia	\$2,833,515.00		\$314,835.00	\$3,148,350.00
Wisconsin	\$7,034,786.00		\$781,643.00	\$7,816,429.00
Wyoming	\$103,757.00		\$11,529.00	\$115,286.00
	<b>\$352,059,570.00</b>	<b>\$241,700.00</b>	<b>\$39,117,730.00</b>	<b>\$391,419,000.00</b>

## Distributions of FY 2017 Program Funds to States

In accordance with existing regulations (20 CFR 618.910 through 618.940), which provide both the timing of the distributions and the formula used for calculating each state's amount, the Department made two distributions of TaOA funds to states using the funding formula, and two distributions of funds using the reserve funds process.

The Department issued TEGL No. 30-16 to explain the Initial Allocation described in 20 CFR 618.910, which included the Second Distribution of TaOA funds, described in 20 CFR 618.930. These were combined into a single allocation of 90 percent of the full amount of the FY 2017 TaOA appropriation. The Department also allocated remaining funds in a Final Distribution. The regulations as explained below describe the formula by which the Department determined each state's share of the TaOA funds:

1. Sixty-five percent of the fiscal year funds are to be distributed by formula when the appropriation for the full fiscal year is available to the Department (the full year appropriation for FY 2017 was enacted in May 2017) with 35 percent of the funds held in reserve for distribution later in the fiscal year (or to be provided to a state in need of reserve funds at any time during the fiscal year);
2. A *hold harmless* provision requiring a minimum allocation for the initial distribution is applied to ensure that a state receives at least 25 percent of the Initial Allocation that was made available to that state for the previous fiscal year;
3. By July 15 of each fiscal year, at least 90 percent of the funds appropriated for the entire year must be allocated (in FY 2017 steps 1 and 3 of the funding allocations were combined and issued simultaneously); and
4. Formula factors determine each state's share of funds appropriated for TaOA. Each state's dollar amount of TaOA funding was determined using the most recent data available, to determine the formula factors under the TAA funding formula as described in 20 CFR 618.910(f):
  1. The trend in number of workers covered by certifications;
  2. The trend in number of workers participating in training;
  3. The number of workers estimated to be participating in training during the fiscal year; and
  4. The estimated amount of funding needed to provide approved training to such workers during the fiscal year.

Once each of the four factors were determined for each state, under 20 CFR 618.910(f)(3), all four factors were assigned an equal weight of 25 percent. Then, the *hold harmless* provision was applied to ensure that a state's Initial Allocation is at least 25 percent of the amount the state received in its Initial Allocation for the prior fiscal year. Using this information, each state's share of the allocation was determined. Following 20 CFR 618.910(c) through (e), allocations under \$100,000 were removed and the statutory 25 percent *hold harmless* provision was applied, resulting in an adjusted FY 2017 Initial Allocation for the remaining states. In instances when the formula approach gave a state less than \$100,000, in accordance with 20 CFR 618.910(e)(2)(i), the state did not receive any Initial Allocation, but could request TAA funds by submitting a request for reserve funds. *Table 26* shows that Alaska, the District of Columbia, Nevada, and North Dakota did not receive an Initial Allocation. Alaska and North Dakota were the only states to request and be provided FY 2017 TaOA funding through a reserve request.

A summary of FY 2017 TaOA funds distributions to states include:

1. An Initial Allocation to the states on June 30, 2017, in the amount of \$352 million. The Department made a single allocation of 90 percent of the full-year appropriation of TaOA funds, in accordance with the regulations explained above, and found at 20 CFR 618.910, and 20 CFR 618.930. Distributions totaling \$241,700 were provided to Alaska and North Dakota in response to reserve fund requests from those states in FY 2017; and
2. The Department approved a Final Distribution to states on August 28, 2017, in the amount of \$39.1 million. This amount encompassed the remaining 10 percent of FY 2017 TaOA appropriation, minus the dollar amount of funds used for Reserve Requests. In accordance with the regulation found at 20 CFR 618.930, funds provided in the Final Distributions were provided only to states that received an Initial Allocation.

## **Process for Providing Funds to States for TRA, ATAA, and RTAA**

Funding for TRA and wage supplements (in the form of ATAA under the 2002 Program, and RTAA under the 2009, 2011, and 2015 Programs) are neither determined by the formula nor distributed in accordance with the other provisions of TAA regulations codified at 20 CFR 618.900 to 618.940. These funds, apportioned from the FUBA account appropriation, are managed by the Department's Office of Unemployment Insurance (OUI), and states request them from OUI on an as-needed basis. Discretionary funds to cover the administrative cost of providing TRA, ATAA, and RTAA through the states' UI systems are provided to the states from the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Security Operations (SUIESO) appropriation through the UI Annual Funding Agreement with each state. *Table 27* provides the total and state amounts of funds distributed for TaOA (\$391.4 million), and the amounts of funds obligated for TRA (\$293.7 million), ATAA and RTAA (\$31.2 million) in FY 2017. The first column in *Table 27* corresponds to the total program funds listed for each state in *Table 26*.

Table 27: The Total Amount of Payments to the States in FY 2017 Used to Carry Out TaOA, Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA)

State	TaOA	TRA	A / RTAA	Total TAA
Alabama	\$4,891,001	\$1,075,000	\$365,000	\$6,331,001
Alaska	\$181,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$191,000
Arizona	\$4,220,322	\$200,000	\$220,000	\$4,640,322
Arkansas	\$7,156,456	\$5,800,000	\$295,000	\$13,251,456
California	\$19,495,668	\$13,000,000	\$400,000	\$32,895,668
Colorado	\$3,843,904	\$2,335,000	\$330,000	\$6,508,904
Connecticut	\$3,372,617	\$7,090,000	\$105,000	\$10,567,617
Delaware	\$470,547	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$525,547
District of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$3,604,124	\$1,195,000	\$115,000	\$4,914,124
Georgia	\$5,063,171	\$2,125,000	\$410,000	\$7,598,171
Hawaii	\$819,734	\$325,000	\$160,000	\$1,304,734
Idaho	\$2,764,234	\$970,000	\$495,000	\$4,229,234
Illinois	\$19,977,908	\$18,950,000	\$3,035,000	\$41,962,908
Indiana	\$9,004,438	\$3,395,000	\$1,485,000	\$13,884,438
Iowa	\$11,482,212	\$8,350,000	\$1,105,000	\$20,937,212
Kansas	\$3,759,932	\$2,600,000	\$340,000	\$6,699,932
Kentucky	\$14,632,634	\$13,950,000	\$710,000	\$29,292,634
Louisiana	\$1,299,644	\$40,000	\$330,000	\$1,669,644
Maine	\$6,107,933	\$4,110,000	\$1,295,000	\$11,512,933
Maryland	\$1,461,638	\$585,000	\$110,000	\$2,156,638
Massachusetts	\$9,286,501	\$7,850,000	\$590,000	\$17,726,501
Michigan	\$13,838,954	\$6,250,000	\$685,000	\$20,773,954
Minnesota	\$12,297,948	\$8,650,000	\$790,000	\$21,737,948
Mississippi	\$1,445,909	\$290,000	\$200,000	\$1,935,909
Missouri	\$12,852,390	\$7,050,000	\$1,930,000	\$21,832,390
Montana	\$798,161	\$160,000	\$50,000	\$1,008,161
Nebraska	\$873,457	\$180,000	\$220,000	\$1,273,457
Nevada	\$0	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$70,000
New Hampshire	\$646,258	\$315,000	\$90,000	\$1,051,258
New Jersey	\$6,433,947	\$10,050,000	\$110,000	\$16,593,947
New Mexico	\$5,461,461	\$1,695,000	\$270,000	\$7,426,461
New York	\$12,624,318	\$6,300,000	\$1,840,000	\$20,764,318
North Carolina	\$9,472,380	\$6,165,000	\$1,645,000	\$17,282,380
North Dakota	\$60,700	\$0	\$0	\$60,700
Ohio	\$12,829,450	\$9,750,000	\$2,035,000	\$24,614,450
Oklahoma	\$9,312,836	\$8,000,000	\$820,000	\$18,132,836
Oregon	\$17,635,020	\$15,250,000	\$410,000	\$33,295,020
Pennsylvania	\$58,776,517	\$55,500,000	\$3,200,000	\$117,476,517
Puerto Rico	\$1,925,374	\$310,000	\$100,000	\$2,335,374
Rhode Island	\$1,031,624	\$700,000	\$30,000	\$1,761,624
South Carolina	\$8,718,192	\$4,500,000	\$880,000	\$14,098,192
South Dakota	\$1,209,306	\$400,000	\$230,000	\$1,839,306
Tennessee	\$3,931,251	\$705,000	\$520,000	\$5,156,251
Texas	\$35,489,107	\$29,900,000	\$675,000	\$66,064,107
Utah	\$3,257,981	\$2,350,000	\$310,000	\$5,917,981
Vermont	\$543,338	\$400,000	\$100,000	\$1,043,338
Virginia	\$2,137,416	\$1,360,000	\$275,000	\$3,772,416
Washington	\$13,840,022	\$16,900,000	\$350,000	\$31,090,022
West Virginia	\$3,148,350	\$2,000,000	\$115,000	\$5,263,350
Wisconsin	\$7,816,429	\$4,500,000	\$1,410,000	\$13,726,429
Wyoming	\$115,286	\$50,000	\$0	\$165,286
	<b>\$391,419,000</b>	<b>\$293,705,000</b>	<b>\$31,240,000</b>	<b>\$716,364,000</b>



## VII. CONCLUSION

During FY 2017, the Department certified 844 TAA petitions, which resulted in an estimated 94,107 workers to become eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services. Of those that exited the program in FY 2017, over 63 percent received training. The fourth-quarter employment rate and employment retention rate of those that completed training and received a credential were higher than those that did not.

Data for FY 2017 once again shows a significant variance in outcomes by age group, with exiters under 40 continuing to have better outcomes than those over 50 years of age. This is important as the median age of TAA participants has reached 51.

In FY 2017, 70 percent of new participants received Rapid Response services, the second-highest level since the inception of the program. Program data shows services provided as close to the layoff date as possible lead to better employment outcomes.

Of the 43,615 participants served in FY 2017, more than 16 percent of training participants were enrolled in programs leading to an Associate's Degree. Over 89 percent of exiters, who completed training, received a credential. The importance of training and credentials is vital considering 69 percent of participants changed industry sectors.

During FY 2017, nearly 75 percent of TAA workers found employment in the second quarter after exiting the program, and 91 percent of those workers were still employed six months later. Even though the FY 2017 employment and retention outcomes remained consistent since the FY 2015 annual report to Congress, average earnings increased to record levels. These outcomes were achieved alongside a significant decrease in the average program duration from 604 days to 459 days – including a 44-day decline in average duration of TRA benefits, representing a significant reduction of the time for participants out of the workforce.

During FY 2017, credential attainment increased the percentage employed in the second quarter after exiting the program to 76 percent versus 68 percent for those who completed training, but did not receive a credential. Those individuals who received a credential also had a 2-percent higher wage replacement rate than those who completed training.

These results demonstrate that in FY 2017, the reauthorized TAA Program continues to provide important benefits and services to help adversely affected workers obtain reemployment at wages similar to their previous earnings.

## APPENDIX A

**Table 28: Side-by-Side Comparison of TAA Program Benefits under the 2002 Program, 2009 Program, 2011 Program, and 2015 Program**

	2002 Program	2009 Program	2011 Program	2015 Program
<p><b>Group Eligibility:</b> Defines the worker group that is eligible to apply for and potentially receive benefits through the TAA program.</p>	<p>Manufacturing sector workers ONLY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or to the outsourcing of jobs to a country with which the U.S. has a Free Trade Agreement</p>	<p>Manufacturing sector workers Service sector workers Public sector workers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>ITC workers (those who work for a firm that has been identified by the International Trade Commission as a domestic industry that has been injured/is a party to a market disruption)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or to outsourcing to <b>ANY</b> country</p>	<p>Manufacturing sector workers Service sector workers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>ITC workers (those who work for a firm that has been identified by the International Trade Commission as a domestic industry that has been injured/is a party to a market disruption)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or to outsourcing to <b>ANY</b> country</p>	<p><b>SAME AS 2011</b></p> <p>Manufacturing sector workers Service sector workers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>ITC workers (those who work for a firm that has been identified by the International Trade Commission as a domestic industry that has been injured/is a party to a market disruption)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or to outsourcing to <b>ANY</b> country</p>
<p><b>Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA):</b> Income support available in the form of weekly cash payments to workers who are enrolled in a full-time training course.</p>	<p>Up to <b>104 weeks</b> of TRA available to workers enrolled in full-time training</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>OR</i></p> <p>Up to <b>130 weeks</b> of TRA available to workers enrolled in remedial training</p> <p>Must enroll in training within 8 weeks of certification or 16 weeks of layoff</p>	<p>Up to <b>130 weeks</b> of TRA available to workers enrolled in full-time training</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>OR</i></p> <p>Up to <b>156 weeks</b> of TRA available to workers enrolled in remedial training</p> <p>Must enroll within 26 weeks of either certification or layoff</p>	<p>Up to <b>130 weeks</b> of TRA available to workers enrolled in full-time training, the last 13 of which are only available if needed for completion of a training program and training benchmarks are met</p> <p>Must enroll within 26 weeks of either certification or layoff</p>	<p><b>SAME AS 2011</b></p> <p>Up to <b>130 weeks</b> of TRA available to workers enrolled in full-time training, the last 13 of which are only available if needed for completion of a training program and training benchmarks are met</p> <p>Must enroll within 26 weeks of either certification or layoff</p>

Note: As of June 29th, 2015, all participants being served under the Reversion 2014 Program were automatically converted to the 2015 Program.

## APPENDIX A (2 OF 3)

**Table 28: Side-by-Side Comparison of TAA Program Benefits under the 2002 Program, 2009 Program, 2011 Program, and 2015 Program**

	2002 Program	2009 Program	2011 Program	2015 Program
<b>Training Waivers:</b> Basic TRA is payable if an individual participates in TAA training OR is under a waiver of the requirement to participate in training. Training may be determined not feasible or appropriate and waived as a requirement for basic TRA eligibility for the following reasons:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worker will be recalled to work reasonably soon</li> <li>2. The worker has marketable skills for suitable employment and a reasonable expectation of employment in the foreseeable future</li> <li>3. The worker is within two years of eligibility for a pension or social security</li> <li>4. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition</li> <li>5. No training program is available</li> <li>6. An enrollment date is not immediately available</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worker will be recalled to work reasonably soon</li> <li>2. The worker has marketable skills for suitable employment and a reasonable expectation of employment in the foreseeable future</li> <li>3. The worker is within two years of eligibility for a pension or social security</li> <li>4. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition</li> <li>5. No training program is available</li> <li>6. An enrollment date is not immediately available</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition</li> <li>2. No training program is available</li> <li>3. An enrollment date is not immediately available</li> </ol>	<b>SAME AS 2011</b>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition</li> <li>2. No training program is available</li> <li>3. An enrollment date is not immediately available</li> </ol>
<b>Funding:</b> <b>Training Funding:</b> Funds to states to pay for TAA training.  <b>State Administration Funding:</b> Funds to states to pay for state administration of TAA benefits, not administration of TRA or ATAA/RTAA (covered by UI Funding Agreement).  <b>Job Search and Relocation Allowances Funding:</b> Funds to states to pay allowances.  <b>Case Management Funding:</b> Funds to states to pay for TAA case management and employment services.	<p>\$220 Million Statutory Cap Applies to Training Funds Only</p> <p>An additional 15% above the amount provided for training is available for State Administration</p> <p>Additional funds are available for Job Search and Relocation Allowances</p> <p>No funds are available for TAA Case Management and Employment Services</p>	<p>\$575 Million Statutory Cap Applies to Training Funds Only</p> <p>An additional 15% above the amount provided for training is available for State Administration, and Case Management and Employment Services</p> <p>Additional funds are available for Job Search and Relocation Allowances</p> <p>At least 1/3 of these funds must be used for TAA Case Management and Employment Services</p> <p>States also receive \$350,000/year for TAA case management and employment services</p>	<p>\$575 Million Statutory Cap Applies to Training, Job Search and Relocation Allowances, Case Management and Employment Services, and related State Administration</p> <p>No more than 10% of the amount provided may be spent for State Administration</p> <p>Included in Training Funding</p> <p>No less than 5% of the amount provided may be spent for TAA Case Management and Employment Services</p> <p>DOL may recapture states' Fiscal Year funds that remain unobligated after two or three FYs and distribute such funds to states in need of funds, if authorized under FY appropriation.</p>	<p><b>NEW AMOUNT</b> \$450 Million Statutory Cap Applies to Training, Job Search and Relocation Allowances, Case Management and Employment Services, and related State Administration</p> <p>No more than 10% of the amount provided may be spent for State Administration</p> <p>Included in Training Funding</p> <p>No less than 5% of the amount provided may be spent for TAA Case Management and Employment Services</p> <p>DOL may recapture states' Fiscal Year funds that remain unobligated after two or three FYs and distribute such funds to states in need of funds, if authorized under FY appropriation.</p>

*Note: As of June 29th, 2015, all participants being served under the Reversion 2014 Program were automatically converted to the 2015 Program.*

## APPENDIX A (3 OF 3)

**Table 28: Side-by-Side Comparison of TAA Program Benefits under the 2002 Program, 2009 Program, 2011 Program, and 2015 Program**

	2002 Program	2009 Program	2011 Program	2015 Program
<p><u>Job Search Allowances:</u> A cash allowance provided to workers who cannot find an available job within the commuting area (e.g. 50 miles). Used to cover transportation costs, etc.</p>	90% of allowable job search costs, up to a maximum of \$1,250	100% of allowable job search costs, up to a maximum of \$1,500	90% of allowable job search costs, up to a maximum of \$1,250, available if state elects to provide the benefit	<b>SAME AS 2011</b> 90% of allowable job search costs, up to a maximum of \$1,250, available if state elects to provide the benefit
<p><u>Relocation Allowances:</u> A cash allowance provided to workers who have to accept a job outside of their commuting area and relocate.</p>	90% of allowable relocation costs, plus an additional lump sum payment of up to \$1,250	100% of allowable relocation costs, plus an additional lump sum payment of up to \$1,500	90% of allowable relocation costs, plus an additional lump sum payment of up to \$1,250, available if state elects to provide the benefit	90% of allowable relocation costs, plus an additional lump sum payment of up to \$1,250, available if state elects to provide the benefit
<p><u>Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> A wage supplement provided to eligible workers over the age of 50 that supplements a portion of the wage difference between their new wage and their old wage (up to a specified maximum amount).</p>	<p><u>Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Requires a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000</p> <p>Maximum total ATAA benefit of up to \$10,000</p> <p>Reemployed within 26 weeks of separation</p> <p>Reemployed in full time employment</p> <p>Training benefit NOT available</p>	<p><u>Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Does not require a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$55,000</p> <p>Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$12,000</p> <p>Reemployed with no deadline</p> <p>Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training</p> <p>Training benefit is also available</p>	<p><u>Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Does not require a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000</p> <p>Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$10,000</p> <p>Reemployed with no deadline</p> <p>Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training</p> <p>Training benefit is also available</p>	<p><b>SAME AS 2011</b></p> <p><u>Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Does not require a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000</p> <p>Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$10,000</p> <p>Reemployed with no deadline</p> <p>Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training</p> <p>Training benefit is also available</p>
<p><u>Health Coverage Tax Credit:</u> A tax credit offered to eligible TAA recipients to help pay for qualified health insurance premiums of the worker and their family.</p>	<p>72.5% of qualifying health insurance premium costs</p> <p><a href="http://www.irs.gov/Individuals/HCTC">http://www.irs.gov/Individuals/HCTC</a></p>			

*Note: As of June 29th, 2015, all participants being served under the Reversion 2014 Program were automatically converted to the 2015 Program.*

## APPENDIX B

**Table 29: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State**

State	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Alabama	1	4	1,627	0	0
Alaska	0	1	13	0	0
Arizona	12	9	2,294	2	1,675
Arkansas	13	10	502	1	25
California	114	91	12,338	19	4,191
Colorado	19	18	2,073	3	24
Connecticut	20	17	949	4	207
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0
Florida	17	15	1,333	3	5
Georgia	11	7	1,334	2	32
Hawaii	1	1	13	0	0
Idaho	7	4	788	1	135
Illinois	44	35	2,830	7	298
Indiana	14	12	1,416	5	829
Iowa	4	8	1,196	3	487
Kansas	21	17	936	6	2,874
Kentucky	11	15	1,143	2	710
Louisiana	1	3	397	1	12
Maine	5	7	351	0	0
Maryland	8	4	411	3	146
Massachusetts	36	31	2,870	6	14
Michigan	43	26	7,135	9	604
Minnesota	27	22	1,444	8	179
Mississippi	2	2	387	1	56
Missouri	15	13	1,552	5	868

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX B (2 OF 2)

**Table 29: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State**

State	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Montana	5	8	517	1	2
Nebraska	11	9	578	4	497
Nevada	2	1	8	2	23
New Hampshire	5	2	40	2	25
New Jersey	35	29	1,567	4	384
New Mexico	3	3	1,842	2	98
New York	85	59	3,065	14	1,423
North Carolina	23	20	3,472	0	0
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	35	21	3,934	12	573
Oklahoma	15	21	2,312	7	203
Oregon	73	58	3,949	34	8,667
Pennsylvania	94	72	4,219	24	1,194
Puerto Rico	3	3	299	0	0
Rhode Island	3	1	263	0	0
South Carolina	21	17	2,291	2	114
South Dakota	2	3	321	0	0
Tennessee	17	16	3,653	2	165
Texas	80	63	5,501	17	2,578
Utah	7	6	535	1	30
Vermont	5	4	90	0	0
Virginia	10	8	1,170	4	407
Washington	30	23	7,416	7	1,043
West Virginia	3	7	593	1	47
Wisconsin	22	18	1,050	3	1,194
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>94,017</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>32,038</b>

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Alaska	1	0	1	13	0	0
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	0	1	32	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	0	3	1,595	0	0
Arkansas	1	3	3	127	0	0
	2	3	4	217	0	0
	3	4	2	122	0	0
	4	3	1	36	1	25
Arizona	1	0	1	1	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	1	55	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	1	1	2,087	0	0
	6	3	2	29	1	502
	7	3	1	82	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	4	3	40	1	1,173
California	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2	1	250	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	1	0	0	1	745
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	1	0	0	1	200
	10	2	1	6	1	98
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	2	1	273	0	0

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (2 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
California	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2	1	250	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	1	0	0	1	745
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	1	0	0	1	200
	10	2	1	6	1	98
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	2	1	273	0	0
	13	0	1	48	0	0
	14	2	1	20	1	47
	15	1	4	336	0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	0
	17	10	8	724	1	8
	18	2	1	279	1	44
	19	3	2	325	0	0
	20	0	1	429	0	0
	21	0	0	0	0	0
	22	0	0	0	0	0
	23	0	0	0	0	0
	24	1	2	376	1	10
	25	4	3	258	0	0
	26	5	4	557	0	0

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.



## APPENDIX C (3 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
California	27	2	3	236	2	2
	28	1	3	270	0	0
	29	0	0	0	0	0
	30	4	3	135	0	0
	31	0	0	0	0	0
	32	3	1	37	0	0
	33	2	2	46	1	8
	34	6	4	2,348	1	1
	35	6	5	1,480	1	853
	36	1	0	0	0	0
	37	0	0	0	0	0
	38	3	4	538	0	0
	39	4	2	16	1	7
	40	4	3	69	1	350
	41	2	0	0	0	0
	42	1	0	0	0	0
	43	3	6	99	0	0
	44	5	5	803	0	0
	45	6	3	314	1	220
	46	5	3	135	1	20
	47	2	2	1,000	0	0
	48	5	4	92	0	0
	49	2	2	149	1	1
50	0	1	282	0	0	
51	2	0	0	1	1,533	
52	8	4	382	1	44	
53	1	1	26	0	0	
Colorado	1	2	1	250	2	23
	2	3	2	313	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	4	3	524	0	0
	5	7	9	97	0	0
	6	2	3	889	0	0
	7	1	0	0	1	1

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (4 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Connecticut	1	3	5	37	0	0
	2	3	3	44	1	29
	3	5	2	64	1	96
	4	7	5	669	0	0
	5	2	2	135	2	82
District of Columbia	1	1	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	1	1	105	0	0
	5	2	2	272	0	0
	6	0	0	0	1	3
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	8	1	0	0	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	1	1	79	0	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	0	1	13	0	0
	13	2	2	8	0	0
	14	1	0	0	1	1
	15	0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	0
	17	0	0	0	0	0
	18	0	0	0	0	0
	19	1	1	28	0	0
	20	3	2	483	0	0
	21	1	1	13	0	0
	22	2	1	17	0	0
	23	1	1	240	0	0
	24	0	0	0	0	0
	25	0	1	63	0	0
	26	0	0	0	0	0
	27	1	1	12	1	1

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (5 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	2	1	73	0	0
	7	3	3	64	1	26
	8	1	0	0	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0
	11	2	2	503	0	0
	12	0	1	694	0	0
	13	1	0	0	1	6
	14	1	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	13	0	0
Iowa	1	1	5	422	0	0
	2	2	2	682	3	487
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	0	1	92	0	0
Idaho	1	1	1	45	0	0
	2	6	3	743	1	135
Illinois	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	0	0	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	4	3	127	0	0
	6	8	6	535	1	1
	7	8	7	298	0	0
	8	2	1	5	0	0
	9	1	1	81	0	0
	10	2	2	160	0	0
	11	1	0	0	0	0
	12	4	3	466	3	104
	13	4	4	320	0	0
	14	2	1	15	1	3
	15	1	2	159	0	0
	16	3	1	93	0	0
	17	1	4	571	1	181
	18	1	0	0	1	9

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (6 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Indiana	1	1	1	126	0	0
	2	1	2	362	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	1	2	211	0	0
	5	5	4	120	0	0
	6	1	0	0	1	43
	7	2	2	513	0	0
	8	2	0	0	2	170
	9	1	1	84	2	616
Kansas	1	5	3	68	0	0
	2	2	1	14	1	184
	3	4	7	288	2	1,145
	4	10	6	566	3	1,545
Kentucky	1	0	3	313	1	136
	2	1	2	153	0	0
	3	3	2	215	1	574
	4	2	0	0	0	0
	5	1	2	111	0	0
	6	4	6	351	0	0
Louisiana	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	1	58	0	0
	3	0	1	4	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	1	1	335	0	0
	6	0	0	0	1	12

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (7 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Massachusetts	1	1	2	863	0	0
	2	2	4	403	0	0
	3	8	6	372	1	1
	4	4	2	181	2	2
	5	6	5	388	2	9
	6	5	6	439	0	0
	7	5	3	81	1	2
	8	4	2	11	0	0
	9	1	1	132	0	0
Maryland	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	251	0	0
	3	2	0	0	1	113
	4	1	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	2	1	126	2	33
	7	1	2	34	0	0
	8	1	0	0	0	0
Maine	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	5	7	351	0	0
Michigan	1	0	1	20	1	1
	2	3	3	174	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	5	3	295	2	364
	5	3	1	147	1	11
	6	4	1	87	1	191
	7	6	3	514	1	7
	8	5	2	478	0	0
	9	1	1	156	1	20
	10	2	2	3,130	0	0
	11	5	3	314	1	3
	12	0	1	4	1	7
	13	7	4	1,794	0	0
	14	1	1	22	0	0

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (8 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Minnesota	1	1	2	83	0	0
	2	2	1	185	1	3
	3	5	4	240	0	0
	4	5	4	228	1	59
	5	8	5	314	1	55
	6	2	2	230	0	0
	7	1	1	82	0	0
	8	3	3	82	5	62
Missouri	1	3	0	0	3	844
	2	2	1	74	0	0
	3	2	1	43	0	0
	4	0	0	0	1	20
	5	5	6	1,008	1	4
	6	2	3	263	0	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	8	1	2	164	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	2	387	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	1	56
Montana	1	5	8	517	1	2
North Carolina	1	5	4	648	0	0
	2	4	5	267	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	2	2	7	0	0
	5	1	0	0	0	0
	6	1	0	0	0	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	8	2	1	4	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	2	3	1,629	0	0
	11	2	1	357	0	0
	12	3	3	546	0	0
	13	1	1	14	0	0

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (9 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
North Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	5	4	302	2	365
	2	5	3	48	1	27
	3	1	2	228	1	105
New Hampshire	1	2	1	8	1	20
	2	3	1	32	1	5
New Jersey	1	7	4	97	0	0
	2	1	0	0	1	325
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	2	1	22	0	0
	5	1	0	0	0	0
	6	1	2	93	0	0
	7	6	7	630	0	0
	8	5	3	33	0	0
	9	2	1	41	1	4
	10	2	2	177	0	0
	11	4	5	184	2	55
	12	4	4	290	0	0
New Mexico	1	0	1	1	1	97
	2	1	0	0	0	0
	3	2	2	1,841	1	1
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	1	8	2	23
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (10 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
New York	1	4	3	174	1	1
	2	3	1	134	1	75
	3	4	4	132	1	2
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	0	1	230	0	0
	8	1	1	7	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	11	7	556	1	1
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	13	9	233	6	208
	13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0
	15	0	0	0	0	0
	16	1	1	54	0	0
	17	5	4	63	0	0
	18	4	4	51	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0
	20	1	1	87	0	0
	21	3	4	326	0	0
	22	5	3	95	1	234
	23	11	6	275	0	0
	24	2	0	0	2	251
	25	10	7	497	1	651
	26	4	2	38	0	0
	27	3	1	113	0	0

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.



## APPENDIX C (11 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Ohio	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2	0	0	1	16
	4	4	3	416	1	6
	5	2	0	0	1	225
	6	4	1	173	2	59
	7	2	2	125	1	40
	8	2	1	21	0	0
	9	1	1	145	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0
	11	4	2	109	1	75
	12	0	1	56	0	0
	13	10	8	2,654	2	53
	14	1	0	0	0	0
	15	3	2	235	0	0
	16	0	0	0	3	99
Oklahoma	1	8	5	404	5	123
	2	2	2	54	0	0
	3	4	3	251	1	59
	4	0	7	686	0	0
	5	1	4	917	1	21
Oregon	1	23	25	1,582	12	7,529
	2	7	6	369	5	100
	3	11	10	528	7	366
	4	17	12	1,082	4	480
	5	15	5	388	6	192

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (12 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Pennsylvania	1	3	2	309	0	0
	2	1	1	151	0	0
	3	18	9	488	7	147
	4	1	1	149	0	0
	5	13	11	350	6	175
	6	4	2	45	2	380
	7	7	6	317	0	0
	8	1	2	50	0	0
	9	1	1	10	2	42
	10	2	3	286	0	0
	11	2	6	227	1	23
	12	5	5	538	1	216
	13	2	1	1	0	0
	14	8	6	198	1	40
	15	6	5	238	0	0
	16	4	2	176	0	0
	17	7	2	179	2	56
	18	9	7	507	2	115
Puerto Rico	1	3	3	299	0	0
Rhode Island	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	2	1	263	0	0
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	1	9
	2	2	1	26	0	0
	3	5	4	527	0	0
	4	3	3	113	0	0
	5	7	5	1,011	1	105
	6	3	3	562	0	0
	7	1	1	52	0	0
South Dakota	1	2	3	321	0	0

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (13 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Tennessee	1	2	2	504	0	0
	2	1	1	27	0	0
	3	5	5	785	0	0
	4	2	1	192	0	0
	5	1	1	1,550	0	0
	6	1	1	77	0	0
	7	3	4	466	0	0
	8	2	1	52	1	165
	9	0	0	0	1	0
Texas	1	1	3	627	1	35
	2	3	2	489	1	346
	3	17	9	1,264	2	16
	4	2	0	0	0	0
	5	3	0	0	3	7
	6	2	1	3	0	0
	7	5	2	215	4	723
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	4	7	253	0	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	0	0	0	0	0
	13	1	1	17	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0
	15	1	1	61	0	0

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (14 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Texas	16	3	1	10	3	200
	17	3	2	99	0	0
	18	2	1	64	0	0
	19	1	1	33	0	0
	20	0	1	24	0	0
	21	1	2	57	1	1,165
	22	0	0	0	0	0
	23	4	3	24	0	0
	24	5	6	277	1	82
	25	0	0	0	0	0
	26	3	2	28	0	0
	27	0	0	0	0	0
	28	0	0	0	0	0
	29	0	0	0	0	0
	30	1	2	176	0	0
	31	6	6	492	0	0
	32	3	2	347	0	0
	33	3	2	332	0	0
	34	0	0	0	0	0
35	4	3	308	0	0	
36	2	3	301	1	4	
Utah	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	224	0	0
	3	2	1	73	1	30
	4	4	4	238	0	0

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (15 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Utah	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	224	0	0
	3	2	1	73	1	30
	4	4	4	238	0	0
Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	294	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	1	0	0	1	4
	5	0	0	0	1	126
	6	1	1	371	0	0
	7	1	1	150	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	5	3	220	1	195
	10	0	2	135	0	0
	11	0	0	0	1	82
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	5	4	90	0	0
Washington	1	3	3	230	1	368
	2	5	2	92	1	15
	3	6	2	516	2	67
	4	2	4	730	0	0
	5	3	4	338	0	0
	6	2	2	64	0	0
	7	3	2	114	0	0
	8	1	0	0	1	100
	9	3	3	5,309	0	0
	10	2	1	23	2	493

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

## APPENDIX C (16 OF 16)

**Table 30: FY 2017 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Filed <sup>1</sup>	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers <sup>3</sup>
Wisconsin	1	5	2	57	1	23
	2	2	1	59	0	0
	3	1	1	60	0	0
	4	1	0	0	0	0
	5	1	2	150	0	0
	6	8	8	85	2	1,171
	7	1	2	276	0	0
	8	3	2	363	0	0
West Virginia	1	0	2	170	1	47
	2	2	3	331	0	0
	3	1	2	92	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,037</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>94,017</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>32,038</b>

<sup>1</sup> During any fiscal year the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons: 1) the processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.