

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS PROGRAM

FY 2019 ANNUAL REPORT



Employment and Training Administration

U.S. Department of Labor

Website: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/tradeact/>



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 (Department) submits the following report on the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers Program to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the 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 including, among other things, summarizing data collected by the Department on the TAA Program for the preceding Fiscal Year (FY). This report reflects data reported for FY 2019 and includes supplemental data from FY 2015 through FY 2018.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
Success Stories.....	5
I. Program Description.....	9
General Description of TAA Program.....	9
Worker Group Eligibility for Petitions Filed in FY 2019.....	11
II. Program Background.....	15
Petition Processing in FY 2019.....	15
Industry Sectors in FY 2019.....	18
Profile of New TAA Participants in FY 2019.....	21
III. Benefits and Services.....	25
Benefits and Services Provided During FY 2019.....	25
Enrollment in Training Waivers Issued in FY 2019.....	27
IV. Performance Outcomes.....	32
V. Program Guidance.....	39
VI. Funding.....	40
Distributions of FY 2019 Program Funds to States.....	43
Process for Providing Funds to States for TRA, ATAA, and RTAA.....	45
VII. Conclusion.....	48
Appendix A.....	49
Appendix B.....	52
Appendix C.....	54
Table of Contents: Tables.....	72-73
Table of Contents: Figures.....	74

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TAA FOR WORKERS:

TRANSITIONING WORKERS TO TODAY'S CAREERS

The TAA for Workers Program provides federal assistance to workers who are adversely affected by foreign trade. TAA includes resources and opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, and support necessary for successful reemployment in today's economy. Any member of a worker group certified by the Department as trade-affected is potentially eligible to receive TAA Program benefits and services through a local American Job Center (AJC), such as employment and case management, training, income support in the form of Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), job search allowances, relocation allowances, and a Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC). 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.

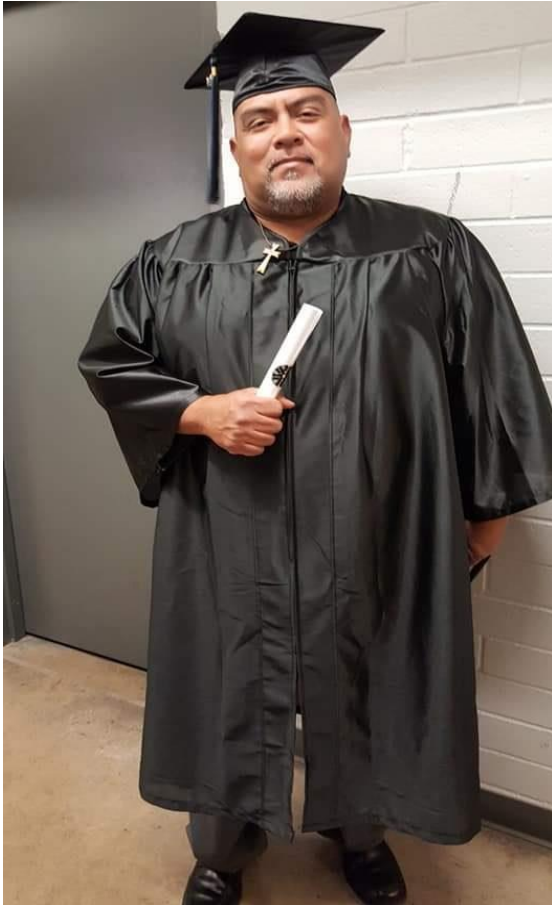
In FY 2019 (October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019), 1,235 petitions were filed, a 3 percent decrease from FY 2018. An estimated 88,001 workers became eligible to apply for TAA, up 14 percent from the previous year, and 28,348 participants received benefits and services, down 18 percent from the previous year. Performance remained at a 5-year high in FY 2019 with 77 percent of TAA participants obtaining new employment within 6 months of completing the program. While 53 percent of FY 2019 TAA petitions were from the manufacturing industry, 62 percent of participants who exited the program were re-employed in non-manufacturing industry sectors, coinciding with the general U.S. economic trend of growth in non-manufacturing industry employment.

Of the 8,251 TAA exiters who received training in FY 2019, approximately 75 percent (6,162) completed training and about 88 percent (5,446) of training completers received a credential. The fourth-quarter employment rate of those participants who completed training and received a credential were higher than those participants who did not, continuing a multi-year trend.

These performance results demonstrate that, in FY 2019, the reauthorized TAA Program continues to provide important benefits and services to help trade-affected workers obtain reemployment.

SUCCESS STORIES

Francisco “Frank” Manzanedo was a Plant Operator for almost 10 years at a copper and gold



mining company in Arizona when he was laid off from this position in January 2016. Frank enrolled in the TAA Program and, after local TAA staff reviewed his employment history and skills, it was determined that options in the mining industry were very scarce and other job openings required post-secondary education. Frank decided to pursue an Associate's of Applied Science degree in Systems Administration and Networking/Cyber Security. Frank began his TAA approved training and successfully completed his program in May 2019. Upon graduation, he obtained employment at a major University as a Stationary Engineer Senior and is earning more than he was in adversely affected employment.



Milton Salguero worked as an Optical Disc Pre-Production Operator for a company in California for approximately 13 years. He enjoyed his job and thought he would retire from the company, but he was laid off when his job was offshored in April 2017. Milton enrolled in the TAA Program and, after working closely with his local TAA Program staff, decided that obtaining a Machinist credential would be a great fit for him. He successfully completed a Machinist Technology training program in June 2019. Within weeks, he was reemployed full-time as a Machinist at a manufacturing company. Milton said, “I am very grateful for the training opportunity that was given to me through the TAA Program.”

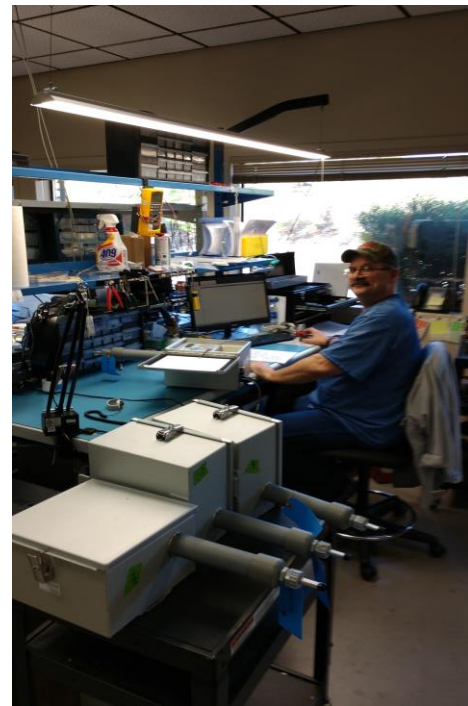
Kimeontae Asbie-Thomas had been working in the accounting field for about 15 years before starting a job at a company in Florida. After being at the company for about a year and a half, Kimeontae was informed she had lost her job due to an expansion overseas. Shortly after the layoff, she relocated to North Carolina and enrolled in the TAA Program. She was approved to pursue training in Health Information Technology which, according to her, would provide the best of both worlds: health and accounting. Kimeontae went to school full-time, completed an Associate in Applied Science degree in May 2019, and received her certification as a Registered Health Information Technician (RHIT) in July 2019. Kimeontae is now working full-time as a Health Consultant Data/Coding Specialist and said, “I am so thankful for the opportunity the TAA Program has granted me.”





Kendra Griffin was working as an Accounts Representative when she was laid off from her Customer Service job in January 2018. She had been in Portland, Oregon, only for a few years and had difficulty finding a job, even though she held an associate degree. Kendra enrolled in the TAA Program and had always been interested in honing her technical/grant writing skills and working for a non-profit agency. She was approved for training and completed her bachelor's degree in May 2019, allowing her to land a position at a prestigious non-profit. Kendra stated that: "I was hired to work at a nonprofit company in my neighborhood. I can continue to live in my community, walk to work, and enjoy my quality of life. I cannot say what will happen tomorrow, but I appreciate what [the TAA Program] has helped me accomplish today."

Brian Paul had worked for saw mills most of his career and was separated from employment when the last mill closed down in his rural Oregon town. Brian enrolled in the TAA Program and started training in July 2016. However, the nearest community college campus was more than a 120-mile round-trip commute from home. Through the TAA Program, Brian was provided with supplemental assistance, including mileage reimbursement, which made it possible for him to continue making that trip through March 2019. At the completion of his program, Brian had not only earned an Associates in Applied Science degree in Electronics Technology, but he was also awarded with High Technology Studies and Electronics Technician Certificates. He was hired permanently as a Service Technician with a well-respected company and is now working in his chosen occupational field. When asked about his training experience, Brian remarked, "Never in my wildest dreams did I think I would continue my education. I am proof that hard work and perseverance will always succeed."



I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

General Description of the TAA Program

The Trade Act of 1974 (Pub. L. No. 93-618), Title II, Chapter 2, as amended (the Act) (codified at 19 U.S.C. § 2271 et seq.), established the TAA for Workers, Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA), and the later Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) 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.

During FY 2019, 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.

TAARA 2015 retained 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 under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) (Pub. L. No. 113-128). Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 5-15,¹ and TEGL No. 5-15, Change 1,² were issued to provide operating instructions to states for administration of benefits and services under the 2015 Program.

On June 29, 2015, the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (OTAA) began using the group eligibility criteria under the reauthorized 2015 Program for petition investigations. A participant certified under the 2015 Program receives benefits and services available under that Program.

¹ https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?DOCN=3863

² https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?docn=8845

A participant who is a member of a worker group covered by an existing certification that was issued under the 2002, 2009, or 2011 programs continues to receive benefits and services available under the eligibility criteria applicable to those respective programs.

In FY 2019, the overall participation duration in the TAA Program averaged 510 days, and the duration of training averaged 438 days (illustrated in *Table 16*). The majority of “exiting” participants for the fiscal year was from the 2015 Program (illustrated in *Table 1*), making up 93.5 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.

As mentioned previously, the Department is administering four versions of the TAA Program concurrently, referred to as: the 2002 Program, the 2009 Program, the 2011 Program, and the 2015 Program. *Table 1* below shows the percentage for exiting TAA participants by Program.

Table 1: Percentage of Exiting TAA Participants by Program

TAA Exiters by Program	Total Count	Percentage of Total
2002 Program	111	0.8%
2009 Program	128	0.9%
2011 Program	719	4.9%
2015 Program	13,730	93.5%

Note: Some of the 2015 Program participants were members of workers groups certified as eligible under the Reversion 2014 Program criteria.


In FY 2019, states reported on a quarterly basis through the Participant Individual Record Layout (PIRL). The PIRL was developed collaboratively by the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education as part of the WIOA performance accountability-related provisions. The PIRL represents a set of performance data elements and common definitions that are shared across multiple programs for performance reporting.

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 88,001 workers became eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services in FY 2019.

Worker Group Eligibility for Petitions Filed in FY 2019

For a worker to be eligible to apply for TAA Program benefits and services during FY 2019, 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 from a company, a company official, a union or other duly authorized representative, a state workforce official, or an operator of an American Job Center (AJC) may file a petition simultaneously with both 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, in accordance with the statutory criteria, foreign trade was a contributing cause of the workers' job loss or threat of job loss.

To meet worker group eligibility requirements, it is required for options 1 through 5 below that a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm (or an appropriate subdivision of the firm, if option 4 or 5) have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated, and that the criteria in one or more of the options are met:

1. Increased Imports	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sales or production, or both, of such firm have decreased absolutely; and 	
Imports of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • articles or services like or directly competitive with articles produced or services supplied by such firm have increased; or • articles like or directly competitive with articles into which one or more component parts produced by such firm are directly incorporated have increased; or • articles like or directly competitive with articles which are produced directly using services supplied by such firm have increased; or • articles directly incorporating one or more component parts produced outside the U.S. that are like or directly competitive with imports of articles incorporating one or more component parts produced by such firm have increased;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ And, the increase in imports contributed importantly to such workers' separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of such firm. 	

2. Shifts to a Foreign Country

- There has been a shift by the workers' firm to a foreign country in the production of articles or the supply of services like or directly competitive with articles which are produced or services which are supplied by such firm;
- And the shift of articles or services contributed importantly to such workers' separation or threat of separation.

3. Acquisitions from a Foreign Country

- The component parts that the workers' firm supplied to the firm whose workers received a TAA certification of eligibility under option 1, 2, 3, or 6, accounted for at least 20 percent of the production or sales of the workers' firm – OR – a loss of business by the workers' firm with the firm described in option 1, 2, 3, or 6, contributed importantly to the workers' separation or threat of separation.

4. Secondary Component Supplier

- The workers' firm is a supplier to a firm that employed a group of workers who received a TAA certification of eligibility under option 1, 2, 3, or 6, and such supply or production is related to the article or service that was the basis for each certification.

5. Downstream Producer

- The workers' firm is a downstream producer to a firm that employed a group of workers who received a TAA certification of eligibility under option 1, 2, 3, or 6, and such supply or production is related to the article or service that was the basis for such certification;
- And a loss of business by the workers' firm with the firm described in option 1, 2, 3, or 6, contributed importantly to the workers' separation or threat of separation.

6. International Trade Commission (ITC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workers' firm is publicly identified by name by the ITC as a member of a domestic industry in an investigation resulting in A, B, or C 		
A. An affirmative determination of serious injury or threat thereof.	B. An affirmative determination of market disruption or threat thereof.	C. An affirmative final determination of material injury or threat thereof.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> And, a petition is filed during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which: If A, a summary of the ITC report submitted to the President is published in the <i>Federal Register</i>; If B or C, the notice of an affirmative determination is published in the <i>Federal Register</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> And, the workers have become totally or partially separated from the workers' firm within the 1-year period from the Federal Register publication, or during the 1-year preceding that period.

Upon reaching an affirmative determination (called a certification) based on the above investigation criteria, the Department promptly issues a notice that identifies the worker group whose members are eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services. The notice of affirmative determination is sent out to the states, the petitioner(s), and the workers' firm. The Department promptly publishes a summary of the affirmative determination in the *Federal Register* and on the Department's website along with the reasons for making such a determination.

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 AJC. An individual worker must meet separate statutory eligibility criteria in order to qualify for the benefits or services.

II. PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Petition Processing in FY 2019

In FY 2019, the Department received 1,235 petitions and certified 799 of those petitions, or 71.7 percent of those where a determination on eligibility was rendered.³ The certified petitions covered an estimated 88,001 workers from various industries.

Table 2 shows the number of petitions filed in recent years, the number of denied petitions, and workers affected under those petitions. *Table 2* also shows that the number of petitions filed in FY 2019 decreased from FY 2018⁴. Petition activity by state is provided in *Appendix B*, and petition activity by Congressional District is provided in *Appendix C*.

Table 2: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Petitions Certified and Denied

Fiscal Year	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	% of Petitions Certified ²	Est. # of Workers ³	Petitions Denied ⁴	% of Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ⁵
2015 ⁶	1,073	416	99.8%	58,338	1	0.2%	434
2016 ⁶	1,502	1194	68.0%	127,442	561	32.0%	60,729
2017	1,091	848	78.9%	95,505	227	21.1%	31,766
2018	1,273	902	80.9%	77,494	213	19.1%	16,389
2019	1,235	799	71.7%	88,001	316	28.3%	21,881

¹ During any fiscal year, the number of petitions filed may not be the sum of petitions certified and petitions denied for the following 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.)

² The percentage of petitions certified is determined by the ratio of certified petitions to the sum of certified and denied petitions.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

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

⁵ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

⁶ FY 2015 and FY 2016 numbers were affected by statutory reconsideration due to the signing of TAARA 2015.

³ The percentage of 71.7 is determined by the ratio of certified petitions (799) to the sum of certified and denied petitions (1,115).

⁴ Although the Department issued fewer certifications in FY 2019 compared with last year, the number of workers increased because worker groups were larger on average.

Table 3 shows the median processing times for each category of determinations, which are certifications, denials, and terminations. From FY 2018 to FY 2019, there was an increase of the median processing time from 50 to 61 days.

Table 3: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Median Time for Processing Petitions

Fiscal Year	Median Processing Time			
	Certifications	Denials	Terminations ¹	Total
2015	35 Days	43 Days	34 Days	36 Days
2016	79 Days	173.5 Days	64.5 Days	92 Days
2017	64 Days	122 Days	47 Days	69 Days
2018	43 Days	83 Days	56 Days	50 Days
2019	51 Days	100.5 Days	58 Days	61 Days

Note: Median processing times do not include statutory reconsiderations.

Average processing time was 78.3 days for FY 2019.

¹ *Petitions may be terminated because the petition requests withdrawal, the petition is deemed invalid, and existing certification has already been issued, another duplicate investigation is in process, or a negative determination was recently issued, among others reasons.*

Table 4 shows certifications differentiated by product or service and sorted by certification type, number of certifications by type, estimated number of adversely affected workers, and percentage of total certifications by type.

Table 4: FY 2019 Certified Petitions, Classified by the Basis for Certification

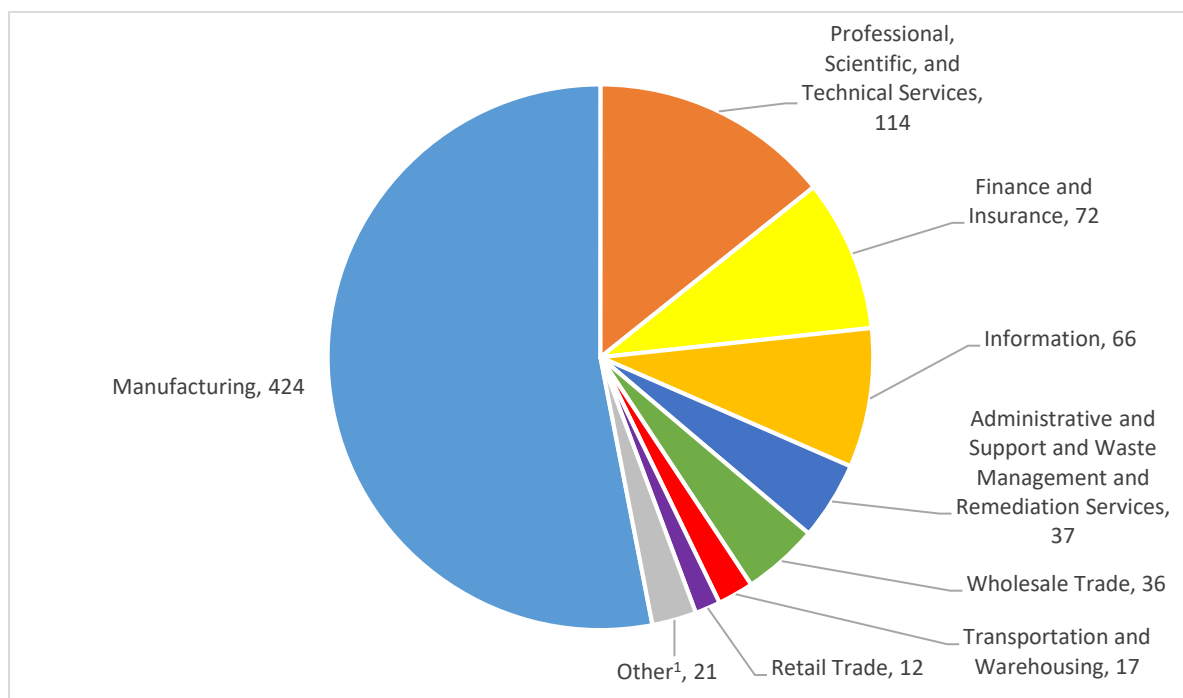
Type	Certification Type	Statutory Provision Section 222	# of Certs	Est. # of Workers ¹	% of Total
Product	Shift in Production to a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(i)(I)	209	31,398	35.7%
	ITC Determination	(e)	55	3,821	4.3%
	Customer Imports of Articles	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	44	5,894	6.7%
	Acquisition of Articles from a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	37	2,762	3.1%
	Company Imports of Articles	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	25	3,564	4.1%
	Secondary Component Supplier	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(A)/(b)(3)(B)	17	1,898	2.2%
	Increased Aggregate Imports	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	11	5,819	6.6%
	Imports of Finished Articles Containing Like or Directly Competitive Components	(a)(2)(A)(II)(aa)	5	441	0.5%
	Downstream Producer	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(B)	4	568	0.7%
	Imports of Finished Articles Containing Foreign Components	(a)(2)(A)(III)	1	120	0.1%
Service	Shift in Services to a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(ii)(I)	272	18,682	21.2%
	Acquisition of Services from a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	96	9,126	10.4%
	Secondary Service Supplier	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(B)	12	1,927	2.2%
	Customer Imports of Services	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	6	1,514	1.7%
	Company Imports of Services	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	5	467	0.5%
Total			799	88,001	100.0%

¹ Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition in FY 2019.

Industry Sectors in FY 2019

In FY 2019, the Department issued 799 TAA certifications that covered 20 industry sectors. As in prior years, the largest industry sector was manufacturing with 424 certifications covering an estimated 51,693 workers. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services represented the second largest industry sector with 114 certifications covering an estimated 9,299 workers, nearly 60 percent higher than FY 2018 (5,854).

Figure 1 illustrates the industry sectors with petition certifications during FY 2019.



Note: See Table 5 for FY 2019 petitions certified or denied by industry sector.

¹ Represents all the industries with less than 10 certifications.

Table 5 shows the amount of petitions certified and denied, identified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors in which the trade-affected workers were employed. Manufacturing sector certifications decreased from 512 certifications in FY 2018 to 424 certifications in FY 2019. The manufacturing sector made up 53.1 percent of total certifications and 58.7 percent of estimated certified workers.

Table 5: FY 2019 Petitions Certified and Denied by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	Certifications				Denials			
	# of Petitions		Est. # of Workers		# of Petitions		Est. # of Workers	
Manufacturing	424	53.07%	51,693	58.74%	101	31.96%	9,105	41.61%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	114	14.27%	9,299	10.57%	23	7.28%	673	3.08%
Finance and Insurance	72	9.01%	5,879	6.68%	13	4.11%	511	2.34%
Information	66	8.26%	6,873	7.81%	28	8.86%	2,054	9.39%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	37	4.63%	5,590	6.35%	15	4.75%	3,800	17.37%
Wholesale Trade	36	4.51%	3,942	4.48%	6	1.90%	218	1.00%
Transportation and Warehousing	17	2.13%	1,635	1.86%	7	2.22%	883	4.04%
Retail Trade	12	1.50%	1,357	1.54%	112	35.44%	4,083	18.66%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	0.50%	291	0.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Health Care and Social Assistance	4	0.50%	163	0.19%	3	0.95%	152	0.69%
Utilities	3	0.38%	405	0.46%	3	0.95%	109	0.50%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	3	0.38%	459	0.52%	3	0.95%	76	0.35%
Educational Services	3	0.38%	250	0.28%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Construction	2	0.25%	6	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1	0.13%	103	0.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Accommodation and Food Services	1	0.13%	56	0.06%	1	0.32%	2	0.01%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.32%	215	0.98%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Public Administration	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	799	100%	88,001	100%	316	100%	21,881	100%

Note: FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 6 shows the top five industry sectors for post-participation employment in FY 2019. The manufacturing industry continues to be the largest industry sector for reemployment.

Table 6: FY 2019 Top Five Industry Sectors for Post-TAA Participation Employment

Industry Sector of Reemployment	Total Count	
Manufacturing	4,875	37.9%
Administrative, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,534	11.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,075	8.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	627	4.9%
Retail Trade	621	4.8%

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. The FY 2019 Industry Sector of Reemployment is for participants who exited between October 1, 2017, and September 30, 2018, inclusively.

Table 7 lists the top five subsectors for reemployment in the manufacturing and service industries in FY 2019.

Table 7: FY 2019 Top Five Subsectors for Reemployment in Manufacturing and Service Industries

Manufacturing	Service
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	Temporary Help Services
Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
Aircraft Manufacturing	Elementary and Secondary Schools
Machine Shops	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)
Heavy Duty Truck Manufacturing	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined

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.

The FY 2019 Industry Sector of Reemployment is for participants who exited between October 1, 2017, and September 30, 2018, inclusively. In addition, it is highly likely that workers reported under Temporary Help Services may actually be reemployed in the manufacturing sector.

Profile of New TAA Participants in FY 2019

The demographic characteristics of new TAA participants who enrolled in the program during FY 2019 varies slightly over time.

Table 8: FY 2018 – FY 2019 Demographics of New TAA Participants by Gender, Race, Pre-Program Educational Level, Age, and Employment Tenure

Demographic Description		TAA Participants FY 2018	TAA Participants FY 2019
Gender	Male	56.6%	52.6%
	Female	42.8%	46.9%
Race	White	65.1%	65.9%
	Black or African American	15.6%	17.6%
	Hispanic/Latino	11.9%	10.0%
	Asian	5.5%	6.2%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	1.3%	1.1%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.3%
Education	High School Diploma, GED or less	53.4%	50.7%
	Some Post-Secondary, Associates	27.5%	29.6%
	Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor's	19.1%	19.7%
Age (Years)	Average (Mean)	49.7	50.1
	Median	52.0	52.0
Tenure of Trade-Affected Employment (Years)	Average (Mean)	11.7	12.3
	Median	8.0	8.4

Note: This chart reflects new participants in FY 2018 and FY 2019. Race is 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. FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 8, on the previous page, shows that, compared to FY 2018, new TAA participants are longer-tenured and more educated, with a larger share of women enrolled. This continues an historical trend as the percent of new TAA participants who were college graduates has increased from under 10 percent in FY 2009 to over 19 percent in FY 2019.

Table 9 compares the FY 2019 population served under the TAA Program 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 9*, new TAA participants continue to have significantly less higher education experience compared to the ACLK. While 67.2 percent of the ACLK had post-secondary education, 49.3 percent of TAA participants entered the program with post-secondary education. Another significant distinction between the ACLK and new TAA participants is their median tenure of employment. In FY 2019, new TAA participants had a median of 8.4 years of experience in their adversely affected employment, doubling the median tenure of employment for ACLK of 4.2 years.

TAA Program participants continue to be older, more diverse, and less likely to have obtained a higher education than the ACLK at large. These distinctions play a critical role in the design and implementation of the TAA benefits and services. With relatively limited pre-program higher educational attainment and long tenures out of the job-market, many TAA participants require extensive case management and employment services to assist them to become reemployed.

Table 9: FY 2019 Demographics of New TAA Participants Compared to the American Civilian Labor Force, by Gender, Race, Educational Level, Age, and Tenure

Demographic Description	American Civilian Labor Force	TAA Participants FY 2019
Gender ¹ : Male	53.1%	52.6%
Race ¹ : White	77.6%	65.9%
Education ² : Some College, Associate's Degree, Bachelor's Degree, or More	67.2%	49.3%
Median Age (Years) ³	42.2	52.0
Median Tenure of Employment (Years) ⁴	4.2	8.4

Note: for all of these, used "Civilian labor force, not "Civilian non-instituted population.

¹ <https://www.bls.gov/emp/tables/civilian-labor-force-summary.htm>

² <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat07.pdf>

³ <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11b.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/tenure.pdf>

When TAA participants enrolled in the program during FY 2019, many of them entered after benefiting from Rapid Response services. Authorized under WIOA, Rapid Response is a proactive, business-focused strategy designed to respond to layoffs and plant closings by quickly coordinating services and providing immediate aid to companies and their affected workers. Rapid Response services ensure that workers affected by a layoff are given the best opportunity to return to work as soon as possible and that employers can obtain the required talent or workforce solutions to remain competitive. Each year, states reserve a portion of their funds for WIOA Dislocated Worker activities to support Rapid Response. 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 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.

As shown in *Table 10*, Rapid Response was provided to 80.7 percent of participants associated with FY 2019 new petitions, the highest reported level to date. *Table 10* further illustrates that, from FY 2015 to FY 2019, there was a 16.5 percentage point increase in the number of new participants receiving Rapid Response and an 18.8 percentage point improvement in the number of petitions associated with Rapid Response.

Since Rapid Response is a crucial component of providing TAA benefits and services, the Department works closely with states and AJCs to encourage cross-training of TAA staff and Rapid Response teams on implementing legislative or policy updates. The Department also encourages states to become familiar with TAA investigation forms and ensure Rapid Response teams are aware of information requested during the TAA investigation process. Further, the Department provides guidance to affected states during significant mass layoff events to coordinate efforts and determine any difficulties with the provision of TAA services.

Table 10: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Rapid Response Rates

Fiscal Year	Participant Rapid Response Rate¹	Petition Rapid Response Rate²
2015	64.2%	60.7%
2016	71.8%	70.6%
2017	70.0%	69.5%
2018	79.8%	79.7%
2019	80.7%	79.5%

¹ Percentage of new participants who received Rapid Response services

² 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 trade-affected workers to obtain TAA Program-specific benefits and services. *Section III* will discuss the benefits and services provided to TAA participants during FY 2019.

III. BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Benefits and Services Provided During FY 2019

The TAA Program includes a range of benefits and services available under the different versions of the program. *Appendix A* provides details on the benefits and services available under each program.

Table 11 shows the number of FY 2019 participants receiving each type of TAA benefit or service. Employment and case management services reached an all-time high of 93.3 percent of participants receiving these services, a significant improvement over FY 2018's 86.2 percent.

Occupational training remains the largest type of training received with 38.6 percent of participants receiving this training type. ATAA/RTAA participation fell to 15.0 percent of participants receiving this TAA benefit in FY 2019 compared to 19.3 percent in FY 2018.

Similar to last year, only a small number of TAA participants were involved in an apprenticeship opportunity or on-the-job training. Since apprenticeship is a critical and successful component of America's workforce strategy, the Department is continuing to help TAA participants find apprenticeship opportunities and work with states to identify best practices that may lead to the establishment of additional apprenticeship and other work-based learning opportunities.

Table 11: FY 2019 Participants Receiving Each Type of TAA Benefit or Service

Participant Benefit or Service	Number of Participants FY 2019	Percentage of Participants FY 2019
TAA (All)	28,348	-
Employment and Case Management	26,442	93.3%
Training	13,585	47.9%
Occupational	10,948	38.6%
Remedial	921	3.2%
Prerequisite	85	0.3%
Customized	122	0.4%
On the Job	279	1.0%
Apprenticeship	16	0.1%
Pre-Layoff Training	125	0.4%
Training Leading to an Associate's Degree	3,271	11.5%
Distance Learning	1,203	4.2%
Part Time Training	369	1.3%
TRA	11,324	39.9%
Basic	7,131	25.2%
Additional	6,713	23.7%
Remedial	481	1.7%
Completion	1,299	4.6%
Job Search Allowances	108	0.4%
Relocation Allowances	195	0.7%
ATAA/RTAA	4,243	15.0%
Previous Certification ¹	837	3.0%

Note: TAA participants may receive more than one benefit listed. FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

¹ Previous certification is not a benefit or service provided, but describes those served this year in compliance with Sec. 249B(b)(2) of the Trade Act, as amended.

Table 12 shows the training participation rate from FY 2015 to FY 2019. During FY 2019, the training participation rate fell to 47.9 percent.

Table 12: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Training Participation Trend

Fiscal Year	Current Participants	Training Participants	Training Participation Rate
2015	45,688	24,564	53.8%
2016	45,570	24,250	53.2%
2017	43,615	23,214	53.2%
2018	34,836	18,313	52.6%
2019	28,348	13,585	47.9%

Note: TAA participants may receive more than one benefit listed. FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Enrollment in Training Waivers Issued in FY 2019

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

Under the 2002 Program and 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 the approved training of the worker is within 60 days after the date of the determination, or, if later, there are extenuating circumstances for the delay in 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 2015 Programs, three waivers are available: Health, Enrollment Unavailable, and Training Not Available, as described above. See *Appendix A* for more information on the different bases for waivers and applicable deadlines for obtaining the waivers under the 2002, 2009, 2011, and 2015 Programs.

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. This trend has continued from FY 2018 to FY 2019 with total waivers issued by states decreasing from 1,999 in FY 2018 to 1,987 in FY 2019, as seen in *Table 13*. Most notably, Training Not Available waivers went down considerably, and total waiver participants are down nearly 60 percent since FY 2015.

Table 13: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Training Waivers Granted, Classified by Type of Waiver

Training Waiver Type	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Recall ¹	1	7	3	1	2
Marketable Skills ¹	155	81	30	1	3
Retirement ¹	2	6	1	0	0
Health	55	29	46	54	39
Enrollment Unavailable	3,531	3,370	3,215	1,130	1,400
Training Not Available	1,176	1,313	1,077	813	543
Waiver Participants (Total)²	4,858	4,785	4,361	1,999	1,987

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

² The total waiver participants may be less than the sum of the individual waivers granted in a fiscal year because a participant's waiver type may have changed during the time period.

Table 14 shows the number of TAA training exiters and average training costs by level of training completion. In FY 2019, 74.7 percent of TAA exiters who participated in training completed their training program, and the average training cost per participant was \$13,623.

Table 14: FY 2019 Training Exiters and Average Training Cost by Completion

Training Exiters	Number of Participants	Percentage of Participants	Average Training Cost
	FY 2019	FY 2019	
Training Participants	8,251	-	\$13,623
Training Completed	6,162	74.7%	\$15,087
Training Not Completed	2,089	25.3%	\$9,304
Part-Time Training Completed	122	1.5%	\$12,083
Pre-Layoff Training Completed	37	0.4%	\$13,361

Note: The number of participants who completed training and did not complete training may be larger than the total training participants due to individuals having more than one participation in the period. FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 15 indicates that 88.4 percent of participants who completed training during FY 2019 earned a post-secondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential or a secondary school diploma or equivalent.

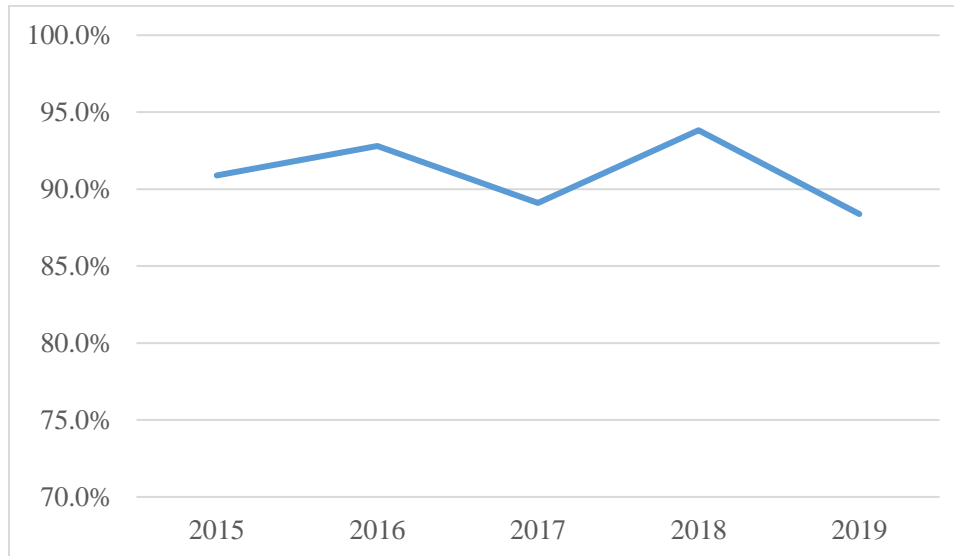
Table 15: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Credentialing Rate of Participants Who Completed Training

Fiscal Year	Completed Training (Exiters)	Credentials (Exiters)	Rate of Credentialing
2015	10,567	9,610	90.9%
2016	8,754	8,121	92.8%
2017	6,499	5,792	89.1%
2018	7,110	6,671	93.8%
2019	6,162	5,446	88.4%

Note: FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Figure 2 further illustrates the five-year trend on the rate of credentialing for participants who completed training. Since FY 2015, the credentialing rate has varied around 5 percentage points, never falling below the 87 percent rate.

Figure 2: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Rate of Credentialing for Participants Who Completed Training



Note: FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 16 shows the average duration of participation in the TAA Program, as well as the average duration of training, TRA, and employment and case management services. Table 16 identifies that the average duration for all TAA benefits and services increased by 43 days in FY 2019 as compared to FY 2018.

Table 16: FY 2018 – FY 2019 Average Duration of TAA Benefits and Services

Benefit or Service	FY 2018 Average Duration (Days)	FY 2019 Average Duration (Days)
TAA Training (All Training)	413	438
TAA Training (No Remedial or Prerequisite)	409	435
TAA Training (Completed)	437	459
TAA Training (Not Completed)	353	373
Trade Readjustment Assistance (TRA)	328	350
Employment and Case Management	461	504
TAA Participation (All)	467	510

Note: FY 2018 and FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 17 shows the percentage of TAA participants exiting in FY 2019 who received either ATAA or RTAA. In FY 2019, RTAA exiters decreased slightly to 15 percent. Appendix A illustrates the differences between ATAA and RTAA.

Table 17: FY 2015 – FY 2019 ATAA and RTAA Participant Trends

Fiscal Year	Total Exiters	ATAA Exiters¹	RTAA Exiters²	Percentage of Exiters Receiving ATAA or RTAA
2015	22,228	6	3,492	15.7%
2016	17,964	1	3,250	18.1%
2017	16,375	1	2,751	16.8%
2018	17,014	1	2,589	15.2%
2019	14,688	0	2,198	15.0%

Note: FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

¹ 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 ATAA recipients as ATAA recipients (TEGL No. 5-15, Change 1)

² RTAA is available to participants under the 2009, 2011, and the 2015 Programs..

The following section, *Section IV*, provides greater detail about the performance outcomes of these participants and examines the credential attainment rate in more detail, as well as reemployment outcomes for participants who exited the TAA Program in FY 2019.

IV. PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

The Department analyzes participant outcomes to assess the primary indicators of performance established by Section 239(j) of the Trade Act, as amended, in addition to other outcomes and measures used by the Department to assess the TAA Program. The performance measures are the following:

1. *Employment Rate* in the second quarter after program exit (ERQ2);
2. *Employment Rate* in the fourth quarter after program exit (ERQ4);
3. *Median Earnings* in the second quarter after exit (MEQ2);
4. *Credential Attainment (CA)*, which reflects the percentage of exiters who receive a post-secondary credential within one year of program exit; and
5. *Measurable Skills Gains (MSG)*, which reflects the percentage of participants enrolled in training who are achieving measurable progress towards a recognized post-secondary credential or employment.

From FY 2015 through FY 2018, the Department has used state reports submitted through the Trade Act Participant Report (TAPR) to calculate outcomes. Beginning in FY 2019, the Department used reports submitted through the Participant Individual Record Layout (PIRL) to calculate outcomes on Employment Rate in second quarter after program exit, Employment Rate in fourth quarter after exit, and Median Earnings in second quarter after exit. As seen in *Table 18*, all three measures have improved since FY 2015.

Table 18: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Performance Results for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2

Fiscal Year	Performance Results		
	ERQ2	ERQ4	MEQ2
2015	75.1%	72.9%	\$7,475
2016	75.8%	74.7%	\$7,723
2017	74.8%	74.0%	\$8,039
2018	76.8%	75.8%	\$8,960
2019	76.8%	76.8%	\$9,666

Note: Employment Rate Quarter 2 (ERQ) is the percentage of TAA participants employed in the second quarter after program exit as reported in the fourth quarter after exit. FY 2019 ERQ2 is for participants who exited between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2018, inclusively.

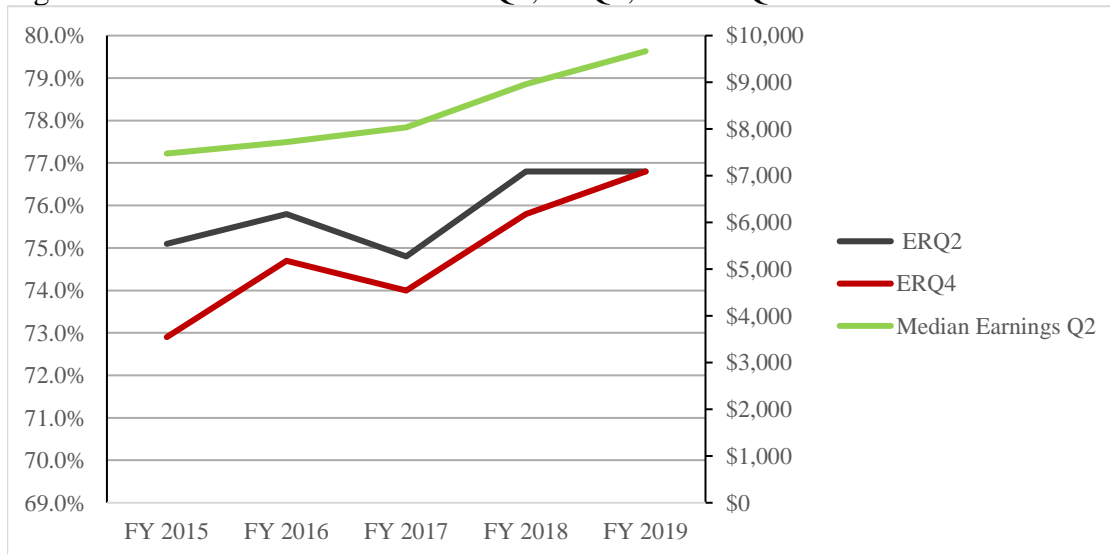
Employment Rate Quarter 4 (ERQ4) is the percentage of TAA participants employed in the fourth quarter after program exit as reported in the sixth quarter after exit. FY 2019 ERQ4 is for participants who exited between April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2018, inclusively.

Median Earning Quarter 2 (MEQ2) is the median earning of TAA participants employed in the second quarter (three month period) after program exit based on data collected four quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. FY 2019 MEQ2 is for participants who exited between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2018, inclusively.

FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Figure 3 highlights that the three performance results for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2 in FY 2019 are all at five-year highs.

Figure 3: FY 2015 – FY 2019 for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2



Note: ERQ2 and ERQ4 are presented using the scale on the left of the chart. MEQ2 is presented using the scale on the right of the chart. For specific values, see Table 19. FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

In order to provide a more in-depth look at program outcomes, results are further analyzed in *Tables 19-24* by age, pre-program educational level, and services provided.

As with prior years, post-participation employment rates are higher for younger groups of workers in FY 2019. *Table 19* details the employment rates, measurable skills gains, and credential attainment by age at the time of pre-participation (before enrollment in the TAA Program) separation.

Table 19: FY 2019 Employment Rates, Skills Gains, and Credential Attainment by Age at Pre-participation Separation

Age	Percentage of Participants ¹	ERQ2	ERQ4	MSG	CA
Under 30	8.1%	84.9%	85.5%	27.7%	66.4%
30-39	17.0%	83.1%	84.5%	30.9%	68.2%
40-49	22.8%	82.4%	83.9%	32.6%	66.4%
50-59	37.8%	78.7%	77.6%	31.7%	65.9%
60+	14.4%	51.2%	48.1%	33.5%	59.7%
Total	100.0%	76.8%	76.8%	31.6%	65.9%

Note: FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data. Sum may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

¹ Percentage of Participants is based on ERQ2 Exitters.

Table 20 shows pre-participation and post-participation earnings by age. As in prior years, wage replacement is higher for younger age groups because pre-participation wages are substantially lower. Wage replacement rates for groups under age 50 exceeds 95 percent, but falls sharply after age 50. As a whole, the wage replacement percentage for all TAA participants remains strong at 90.5 percent, proving that TAA Program participation helps participants substantially replace their pre-participation wages.

Table 20: FY 2019 Earnings at Pre-Participation and Post-Participation by Age at Pre-participation Separation

Age	Quarterly Earnings Before Participation	Quarterly Earnings After Participation (MEQ2)	Wage Replacement Percentage
Under 30	\$7,986	\$9,060	113.5%
30-39	\$9,908	\$10,190	102.8%
40-49	\$10,822	\$10,309	95.3%
50-59	\$11,439	\$9,567	83.6%
60+	\$11,877	\$8,197	69.0%
Total	\$10,683	\$9,666	90.5%

Note: FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

As shown in Table 21, TAA participants entering with some post-secondary education continue to have the highest employment rates in FY 2019. Participants entering with a high school education or less continue to make up the largest percentage of exiters for the TAA Program.

Table 21: FY 2019 Employment Rates, Skills Gains, and Credential Attainment by Education Level at Program Entrance

Pre-participation Education Level	Percentage of Exiters	ERQ2	ERQ4	MSG	CA
High School & Less than High School	57.5%	77.6%	77.6%	27.7%	64.2%
Associate, Post-Secondary Certification, Some Post-Secondary	27.5%	78.3%	78.2%	33.8%	68.3%
Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor's	15.0%	71.3%	70.6%	38.0%	67.9%
Total	100.0%	76.8%	76.8%	31.6%	65.9%

Note: Percentage of Exiters is based on ERQ2. FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 22 illustrates that participants with higher pre-program education levels have higher earnings both before and after participation. However, Table 22 also illustrates that the wage replacement rate is the lowest for the participants with the highest level of pre-program education.

Table 22: FY 2019 Earnings by Education Level at Program Entrance

Pre-participation Education Level	Quarterly Earnings Before Participation	Quarterly Earnings After Participation (MEQ2)	Wage Replacement Percentage
High School & Less than High School	\$9,924	\$8,931	90.0%
Associate, Post-Secondary Certification, Some Post-Secondary	\$10,654	\$10,090	94.7%
Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor's	\$16,607	\$13,692	82.5%
Total	\$10,683	\$9,666	90.5%

Note: FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 23 demonstrates how employment rates and measurable skills gains vary based on the training services received in FY 2019. TAA participants who receive a credential through training have the highest employment rates and skills gains. The Department has worked to ensure training which results in credentials provides long-term employment benefits.

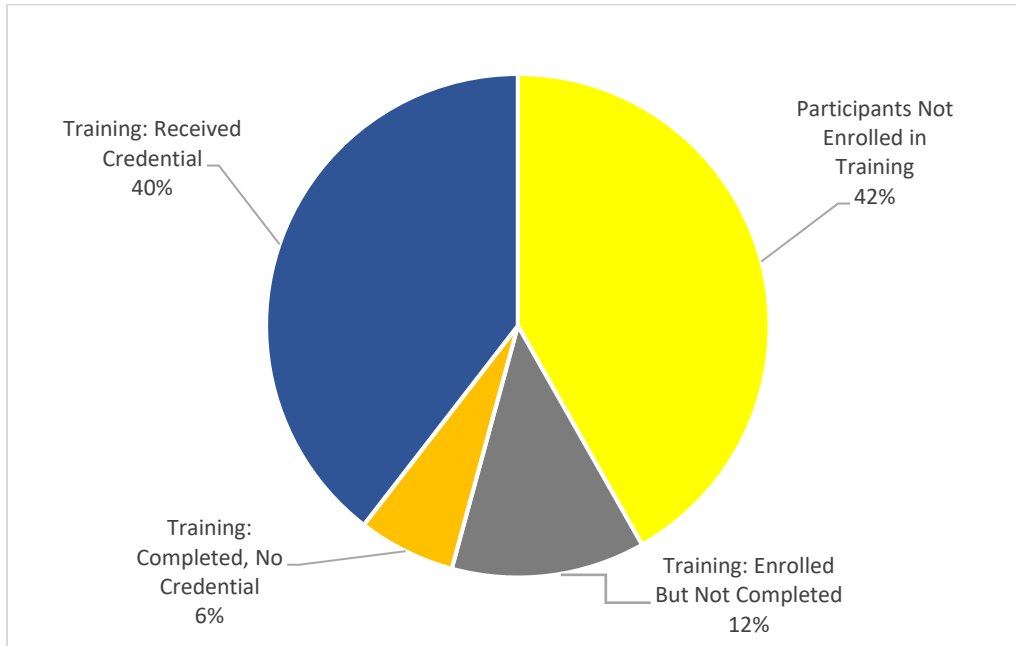
Table 23: FY 2019 Employment Rates and Skills Gains by Training Received

Training Received	Percentage of Exitters	ERQ2	ERQ4	MSG
Participants Not Enrolled in Training	41.8%	76.5%	76.1%	12.3%
Training: Enrolled But Not Completed	12.4%	74.6%	76.8%	21.2%
Training: Completed, No Credential	6.3%	73.1%	72.8%	33.3%
Training: Received Credential	39.5%	78.6%	78.2%	48.0%
Total	100.0%	76.8%	76.8%	31.6%

Note: Percentage of Exitters is based on ERQ2. FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of TAA exitters by training services received. In FY 2019, the percentage of exitters for participants who received a credential surpassed the participants who enrolled but did not complete training and participants who completed training but did not receive a credential.

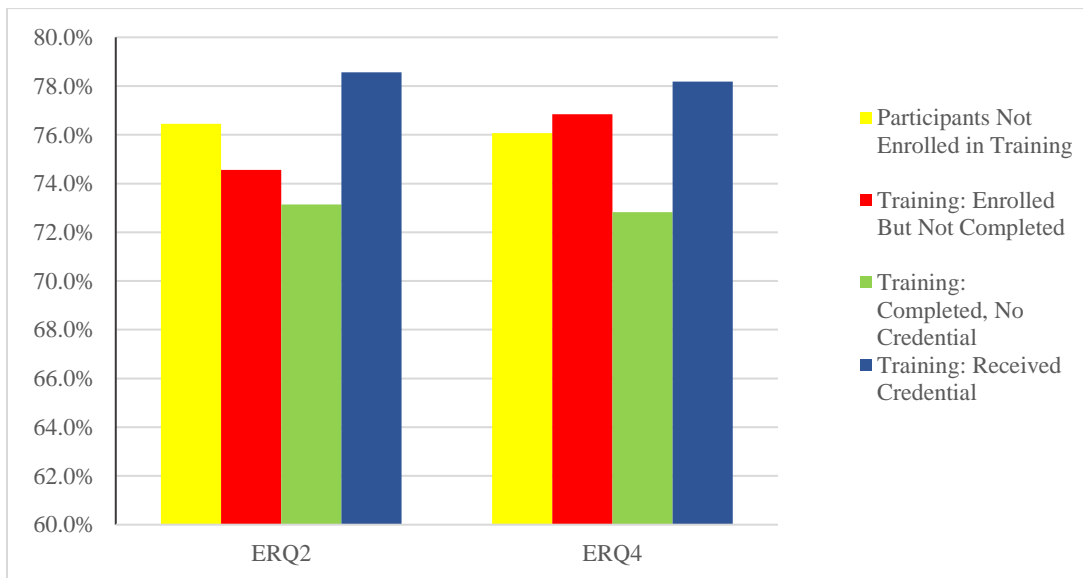
Figure 4: FY 2019 Percentage of Exiters by Training Received



Note: Percentage of Exiters is based on ERQ2. FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Figure 5 shows the post-participation employment rates by training services received.

Figure 5: FY 2019 Post-Participation Employment Rates by Training Received



Note: FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 24 shows the FY 2019 earnings and wage replacement rate by training services received. The wage replacement percentage among all participants increased from 88.6 percent in FY 2018 to 90.5 percent in FY 2019.

Table 24: FY 2019 Earnings and Wage Replacement by Training Received

Training Received	Quarterly Earnings Before Participation	Median Earnings Q2 (MEQ2)	Wage Replacement Percentage
Participants Not Enrolled in Training	\$10,714	\$9,600	89.6%
Training: Enrolled But Not Completed	\$9,886	\$10,187	103.0%
Training: Completed, No Credential	\$10,642	\$8,849	83.2%
Training: Received Credential	\$10,878	\$9,784	89.9%
Total	\$10,683	\$9,666	90.5%

Note: FY 2019 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

V. PROGRAM GUIDANCE

The Department provides oversight and monitoring for the state delivery of TAA benefits and services through the Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Regional Trade Coordinators and other staff in the six ETA regional offices. OTAA provides overall direction and technical assistance for the consistent and timely delivery of these benefits and services nationwide to the regions and the states.

The Department, through ETA, issued guidance relating to funding and other salient topics to states in the form of Training and Employment Guidance Letters (TEGLs). In FY 2019, the Department issued five guidance documents, as shown in *Table 25*.

Table 25: FY 2019 Guidance Documents

Date	Directives
February 27, 2019	TEGL 12-18: Initial Allocation of Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Funds and Process for Requesting TAA Reserve Funds
February 27, 2019	TEGL 13-18: Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Grant Management Guidance
March 25, 2019	TEGL 14-18: Aligning Performance Accountability Reporting, Definitions, and Policies Across Workforce Employment and Training Programs Administered by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)
July 1, 2019	TEGL 1-19: Trade Adjustment Assistance Data Integrity (TAADI)
July 12, 2019	TEGL 2-19: Second Distribution of Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Funds and the Process for Requesting TAA Reserve Funds

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, as amended, the states provide benefits and services to eligible workers in the TAA Program. Each state provides these benefits 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, known as the Governor-Secretary Agreement.

Congress appropriates funds to the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account for the TAA Program, and the Department apportions the FUBA appropriation into three separate budget activities: (1) Training and Other Activities (TaOA), 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 payments; and (3) ATAA and RTAA. Congress separately appropriates discretionary funds to cover the states' administrative costs of providing TRA, ATAA, and RTAA from the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Security Operations (SUIESO) appropriation. The Department apportions these funds through the UI Annual Funding Agreement with each state.

The Department of Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act, 2019 and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2019), Division B, Title I (Pub. L. 115-245), enacted on September 28, 2018, appropriated \$790.0 million in FY 2019 to carry out the TAA Program as follows: TaOA (\$450.0 million), TRA (\$301.0 million), and ATAA/RTAA (\$39.0 million). However, this amount was subject to a 6.2 percent sequestration reduction (\$49.0 million) required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended (Pub. L. 99-177). Accordingly, the total amount of FUBA funds provided to states in FY 2019 for all benefits and services was \$741.0 million. The Department applied the full sequestration reduction to the TaOA budget activity, which resulted in a FY 2019 national aggregate amount of \$401.0 million available for distribution to states for TaOA. The Department did not apply any reduction to funds appropriated for TRA or ATAA/RTAA benefits. *Table 26* lists the total amount of funds distributed for TaOA in FY 2019 (\$401.0 million) by type of distribution and by state.

Table 26: FY 2019 Funds for Training and Other Activities Distributed to States

State	Initial Allocation	Reserve Fund Distribution	Second Distribution	Final Distribution	Total FY 2019 TaOA Funds
AL	\$1,050,847	\$0	\$687,532	\$274,035	\$2,012,414
AK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
AZ	\$885,636	\$0	\$383,317	\$152,972	\$1,421,925
AR	\$1,494,551	\$0	\$1,419,549	\$566,627	\$3,480,727
CA	\$15,477,446	\$0	\$7,918,770	\$3,159,550	\$26,555,766
CO	\$3,471,533	\$0	\$1,235,876	\$493,300	\$5,200,709
CT	\$8,597,418	\$0	\$3,026,398	\$1,209,847	\$12,833,663
DE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FL	\$2,615,084	\$0	\$1,343,375	\$536,906	\$4,495,365
GA	\$4,244,119	\$0	\$2,140,252	\$853,322	\$7,237,693
HI	\$618,177	\$0	\$228,057	\$91,224	\$937,458
ID	\$1,074,587	\$0	\$516,623	\$206,268	\$1,797,478
IL	\$13,634,657	\$0	\$5,037,872	\$2,011,343	\$20,683,872
IN	\$8,002,885	\$0	\$3,364,403	\$1,344,584	\$12,711,872
IA	\$5,358,443	\$0	\$1,473,936	\$588,834	\$7,421,213
KS	\$2,293,767	\$0	\$960,266	\$383,481	\$3,637,514
KY	\$8,972,403	\$0	\$2,223,717	\$888,262	\$12,084,382
LA	\$604,372	\$0	\$242,749	\$96,949	\$944,070
ME	\$2,160,963	\$0	\$448,699	\$179,348	\$2,789,010
MD	\$1,338,507	\$0	\$289,083	\$115,615	\$1,743,205
MA	\$7,024,288	\$0	\$3,215,955	\$1,284,942	\$11,525,185
MI	\$8,051,533	\$0	\$2,019,798	\$806,101	\$10,877,432
MN	\$7,964,531	\$0	\$3,004,828	\$1,200,248	\$12,169,607
MS	\$626,415	\$0	\$258,951	\$103,415	\$988,781
MO	\$6,697,624	\$0	\$3,262,462	\$1,302,991	\$11,263,077

Table 26: FY 2019 Funds for Training and Other Activities Distributed to States

State	Initial Allocation	Reserve Fund Distribution	Second Distribution	Final Distribution	Total FY 2019 TaOA Funds
MT	\$242,273	\$0	\$95,051	\$38,024	\$375,348
NE	\$1,022,027	\$0	\$440,981	\$175,978	\$1,638,986
NV	\$0	\$225,000	\$0	\$0	\$225,000
NH	\$674,562	\$0	\$203,112	\$81,184	\$958,858
NJ	\$4,888,400	\$0	\$2,329,885	\$929,412	\$8,147,697
NM	\$2,617,677	\$0	\$885,689	\$354,094	\$3,857,460
NY	\$3,381,304	\$0	\$3,887,228	\$1,552,798	\$8,821,330
NC	\$6,132,336	\$0	\$2,227,987	\$889,075	\$9,249,398
ND	\$182,378	\$0	\$194,700	\$77,802	\$454,880
OH	\$13,666,837	\$0	\$5,715,754	\$2,281,115	\$21,663,706
OK	\$4,236,811	\$0	\$1,201,127	\$480,352	\$5,918,290
OR	\$16,127,955	\$0	\$6,864,129	\$2,743,888	\$25,735,972
PA	\$28,909,346	\$0	\$9,072,192	\$3,624,975	\$41,606,513
PR	\$326,689	\$0	\$411,139	\$537	\$738,365
RI	\$782,285	\$0	\$161,554	\$64,560	\$1,008,399
SC	\$6,347,833	\$0	\$2,113,127	\$844,387	\$9,305,347
SD	\$526,712	\$0	\$453,139	\$180,599	\$1,160,450
TN	\$5,173,335	\$0	\$1,951,371	\$778,163	\$7,902,869
TX	\$22,923,994	\$0	\$6,119,229	\$2,445,240	\$31,488,463
UT	\$2,249,100	\$0	\$543,254	\$217,142	\$3,009,496
VT	\$580,955	\$0	\$326,361	\$130,044	\$1,037,360
VA	\$2,354,738	\$0	\$1,705,162	\$679,470	\$4,739,370
WA	\$15,764,034	\$0	\$5,215,507	\$2,085,062	\$23,064,603
WV	\$3,549,145	\$0	\$1,778,222	\$710,918	\$6,038,285
WI	\$5,742,488	\$0	\$1,656,632	\$662,017	\$8,061,137
WY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$260,663,000	\$225,000	\$100,255,000	\$39,877,000	\$401,020,000

Distributions of FY 2019 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 three distributions of TaOA funds to states using the funding formula and one distribution of funds using the reserve funds process.

The Department issued TEGL No. 12-18⁵ to explain the Initial Allocation of TaOA funds, described in 20 CFR 618.910, and TEGL No. 2-19⁶ to explain the Second Distribution of TaOA funds, described in 20 CFR 618.930. The amounts set out in these TEGLs totaled 90 percent of the full amount of the FY 2019 TaOA funding. The Department allocated the remaining 10 percent of FY 2019 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 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 2019, 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 for the following formula factors, as described in 20 CFR 618.910(f):

⁵ https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?DOCN=7890

⁶ https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?DOCN=7410

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 a state's Initial Allocation was 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 2019 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 receive TAA funding by submitting a request for reserve funds.

As shown in *Table 26*, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming did not receive an Initial Allocation. North Dakota was the only state to request and be provided FY 2019 TaOA funding through reserve funds.

A summary of FY 2019 TaOA funds distributions to states include:

1. The Department issued the Initial Allocation of \$260.7 million in February 2019;
2. The Department issued a reserve fund request of \$225,000 to Nevada in April 2019;
3. The Department issued the Second Distribution of \$100.3 million in July 2019; and
4. The Department issued a Final Distribution of \$39.7 million in September 2019. This amount encompassed the remaining 10 percent of FY 2019 TaOA funding, minus the reserve funding. In accordance with 20 CFR 618.930, the Department provided funds in the Second and Final Distributions only to states that received an Initial Allocation.

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

Funding for TRA and ATAA/RTAA (wage supplements) are neither determined by formula nor distributed in accordance with the other provisions of TAA regulations codified at 20 CFR 618.900 to 618.940. Wage supplements are provided in the form of ATAA under the 2002 Program and RTAA under the 2009, 2011, and 2015 Programs. The Department's Office of Unemployment Insurance (OUI) manages these funds and states request them from OUI on an as-needed basis. As noted above, discretionary funds to cover the state administrative costs of providing TRA, ATAA, and RTAA are provided by the SUIESO appropriation through each state's UI Annual Funding Agreement.

Table 27 provides the amounts by state of funds distributed for TaOA (\$397.9 million), funds obligated for TRA (\$242.6 million), and funds obligated for ATAA/RTAA (\$26.7 million) in FY 2019. The first column in *Table 27* corresponds to the total amount of TaOA program funds listed for each state in *Table 26*.

Table 27: The Total Amount of Payments to the States in FY 2019 Used to Carry Out TaOA, TRA, and ATAA/RTAA

State	Training and Other Activities	TRA	ATAA / RTAA	Total TAA
AL	\$2,012,414	\$340,000	\$170,000	\$2,522,414
AK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
AZ	\$1,421,925	\$205,000	\$137,000	\$1,763,925
AR	\$3,480,727	\$1,750,000	\$150,000	\$5,380,727
CA	\$26,555,766	\$10,400,000	\$940,000	\$37,895,766
CO	\$5,200,709	\$1,745,000	\$85,000	\$7,030,709
CT	\$12,833,663	\$7,950,000	\$115,000	\$20,898,663
DE	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FL	\$4,495,365	\$1,285,000	\$215,000	\$5,995,365
GA	\$7,237,693	\$1,250,000	\$405,000	\$8,892,693
HI	\$937,458	\$580,000	\$90,000	\$1,607,458
ID	\$1,797,478	\$335,000	\$240,000	\$2,372,478
IL	\$20,683,872	\$7,950,000	\$525,000	\$29,158,872
IN	\$12,711,872	\$3,975,000	\$1,800,000	\$18,486,872
IA	\$7,421,213	\$2,570,000	\$635,000	\$10,626,213
KS	\$3,637,514	\$1,020,000	\$320,000	\$4,977,514
KY	\$12,084,382	\$5,800,000	\$750,000	\$18,634,382
LA	\$944,070	\$80,000	\$230,000	\$1,254,070
ME	\$2,789,010	\$730,000	\$125,000	\$3,644,010
MD	\$1,743,205	\$290,000	\$100,000	\$2,133,205
MA	\$11,525,185	\$7,100,000	\$400,000	\$19,025,185
MI	\$10,877,432	\$4,350,000	\$580,000	\$15,807,432
MN	\$12,169,607	\$4,500,000	\$425,000	\$17,094,607
MS	\$988,781	\$190,000	\$310,000	\$1,488,781
MO	\$11,263,077	\$2,275,000	\$385,000	\$13,923,077

Table 27: The Total Amount of Payments to the States in FY 2019 Used to Carry Out TaOA, TRA, and ATAA/RTAA

State	Training and Other Activities	TRA	ATAA / RTAA	Total TAA
MT	\$375,348	\$420,000	\$80,000	\$875,348
NE	\$1,638,986	\$280,000	\$125,000	\$2,043,986
NV	\$225,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$245,000
NH	\$958,858	\$90,000	\$45,000	\$1,093,858
NJ	\$8,147,697	\$4,700,000	\$170,000	\$13,017,697
NM	\$3,857,460	\$1,155,000	\$120,000	\$5,132,460
NY	\$8,821,330	\$5,050,000	\$810,000	\$14,681,330
NC	\$9,249,398	\$2,050,000	\$1,200,000	\$12,499,398
ND	\$454,880	\$675,000	\$125,000	\$1,254,880
OH	\$21,663,706	\$6,850,000	\$1,400,000	\$29,913,706
OK	\$5,918,290	\$2,050,000	\$165,000	\$8,133,290
OR	\$25,735,972	\$15,700,000	\$210,000	\$41,645,972
PA	\$41,606,513	\$18,600,000	\$1,450,000	\$61,656,513
PR	\$738,365	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$913,365
RI	\$1,008,399	\$300,000	\$75,000	\$1,383,399
SC	\$9,305,347	\$3,590,000	\$745,000	\$13,640,347
SD	\$1,160,450	\$60,000	\$50,000	\$1,270,450
TN	\$7,902,869	\$820,000	\$885,000	\$9,607,869
TX	\$31,488,463	\$9,950,000	\$305,000	\$41,743,463
UT	\$3,009,496	\$450,000	\$35,000	\$3,494,496
VT	\$1,037,360	\$205,000	\$57,000	\$1,299,360
VA	\$4,739,370	\$1,460,000	\$770,000	\$6,969,370
WA	\$23,064,603	\$15,100,000	\$185,000	\$38,349,603
WV	\$6,038,285	\$3,790,000	\$360,000	\$10,188,285
WI	\$8,061,137	\$1,650,000	\$690,000	\$10,401,137
WY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$401,020,000	\$161,800,000	\$19,289,000	\$582,109,000

VII. CONCLUSION

During FY 2019, the Department certified 799 TAA petitions, which resulted in an estimated 88,001 workers becoming eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services. The TAA Program served 28,348 individuals in FY 2019. Of those, nearly 48 percent received training, including 921 participants who received remedial training and 279 participants who engaged in on-the-job training. The employment rate of those who completed training and received a credential were higher than those who did not, continuing a multi-year trend.

Data for FY 2019 once again shows a significant variance in performance outcomes by age group, with exiters under 40 continuing to have better performance outcomes than those over 50 years of age. This is important as the median age of TAA participants is now 52 years old. In FY 2019, 80.7 percent of participants received Rapid Response, the highest reported level since the inception of the program. Providing services soon after layoff leads to better employment outcomes.

Nearly 75 percent of training exiters completed training and about 88 percent of those who completed training received a credential. The importance of training and credentials is vital considering nearly 64 percent of all participants changed industry sectors. While over 53 percent of FY 2019 TAA petitions were from the manufacturing industry, approximately 62 percent of participants, who exited the program, were re-employed in non-manufacturing industry sectors. During FY 2019, nearly 77 percent of TAA workers found employment in the second quarter after exiting the program. Median earnings in the second quarter after exit have increased to 5-year highs. Although overall program duration increased from 467 days to 510 days, the duration of training increased only slightly from 413 days to 438 days.

Post-participation employment rates and earnings continued their upward trend since FY 2015 to new highs in FY 2019. These results demonstrate that, in FY 2019, the reauthorized TAA Program continues to provide important benefits and services to help adversely affected workers obtain reemployment with wages similar to their previous employment.

APPENDIX A (1 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>Group Eligibility:</u> 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 ANY 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 ANY country</p>	<p>SAME AS 2011</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 ANY country</p>
<p><u>Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA):</u> 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 104 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in full-time training</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>OR</i></p> <p>Up to 130 weeks 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 130 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in full-time training</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>OR</i></p> <p>Up to 156 weeks 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 130 weeks 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>SAME AS 2011</p> <p>Up to 130 weeks 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>

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
<p><u>Training Waivers:</u> 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:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The worker will be recalled to work reasonably soon 2. The worker has marketable skills for suitable employment and a reasonable expectation of employment in the foreseeable future 3. The worker is within two years of eligibility for a pension or social security 4. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition 5. No training program is available 6. An enrollment date is not immediately available 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The worker will be recalled to work reasonably soon 2. The worker has marketable skills for suitable employment and a reasonable expectation of employment in the foreseeable future 3. The worker is within two years of eligibility for a pension or social security 4. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition 5. No training program is available 6. An enrollment date is not immediately available 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition 2. No training program is available 3. An enrollment date is not immediately available 	<p>SAME AS 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition 2. No training program is available 3. An enrollment date is not immediately available
<p><u>Funding:</u> <u>Training Funding:</u> Funds to states to pay for TAA training.</p> <p><u>State Administration Funding:</u> Funds to states to pay for state administration of TAA benefits, not administration of TRA or ATAA/RTAA (covered by UI Funding Agreement).</p> <p><u>Job Search and Relocation Allowances Funding:</u> Funds to states to pay allowances.</p> <p><u>Case Management Funding:</u> Funds to states to pay for TAA case management and employment services.</p>	<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>NEW AMOUNT \$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>

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
Job Search Allowances: 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.	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	SAME AS 2011 90% of allowable job search costs, up to a maximum of \$1,250, available if state elects to provide the benefit
Relocation Allowances: A cash allowance provided to workers who have to accept a job outside of their commuting area and relocate.	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
Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance: 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).	<u>Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Requires a separate group certification Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000 Maximum total ATAA benefit of up to \$10,000 Reemployed within 26 weeks of separation Reemployed in full time employment Training benefit NOT available	<u>Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Does not require a separate group certification Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$55,000 Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$12,000 Reemployed with no deadline Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training Training benefit is also available	<u>Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Does not require a separate group certification Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000 Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$10,000 Reemployed with no deadline Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training Training benefit is also available	SAME AS 2011 <u>Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Does not require a separate group certification Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000 Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$10,000 Reemployed with no deadline Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training Training benefit is also available
Health Coverage Tax Credit: A tax credit offered to eligible TAA recipients to help pay for qualified health insurance premiums of the worker and their family.	72.5% of qualifying health insurance premium costs http://www.irs.gov/Individuals/HCTC			

APPENDIX B (1 OF 2)

Table 29: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers by State

State	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ² Certified	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³ Denied
Alabama	11	8	770	1	39
Alaska	1	1	2	0	0
Arizona	6	3	610	1	18
Arkansas	29	23	2,008	11	497
California	173	123	10,555	29	1,553
Colorado	14	11	1,010	6	2,045
Connecticut	18	15	608	4	278
Delaware	0	0	0	1	97
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	20	17	1,350	1	4
Georgia	22	13	5,400	1	5
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	4	4	634	1	26
Illinois	49	33	5,303	9	2,050
Indiana	26	16	1,233	10	1,186
Iowa	17	11	754	1	13
Kansas	13	6	435	6	217
Kentucky	16	9	929	0	0
Louisiana	7	3	141	2	66
Maine	7	4	126	2	41
Maryland	10	8	1,421	20	715
Massachusetts	45	32	2,108	6	121
Michigan	51	25	4,878	8	618
Minnesota	35	18	1,527	10	450
Mississippi	4	4	352	0	0
Missouri	24	16	2,652	2	575

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX B (2 OF 2)

Table 29: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers by State

State	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	23	9	800	11	800
Nevada	3	2	66	0	0
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	32	21	1,951	4	155
New Mexico	7	0	0	3	1,191
New York	79	55	4,262	14	697
North Carolina	28	26	4,427	24	1,464
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	31	23	5,029	6	1,085
Oklahoma	9	4	276	5	172
Oregon	86	41	4,155	31	1,263
Pennsylvania	65	47	4,389	3	255
Puerto Rico	1	1	280	0	0
Rhode Island	9	1	11	1	28
South Carolina	12	9	693	10	300
South Dakota	6	3	591	2	80
Tennessee	25	17	2,387	14	320
Texas	65	41	3,137	8	620
Utah	6	4	254	0	0
Vermont	3	4	552	0	0
Virginia	84	44	6,354	34	1,515
Washington	32	23	2,113	5	385
West Virginia	9	11	604	1	145
Wisconsin	16	10	864	8	792
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,235	799	88,001	316	21,881

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (1 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Alaska	1	1	1	2	0	0
Alabama	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	124	0	0
	3	1	1	38	0	0
	4	4	3	459	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	4	3	149	1	39
Arkansas	1	7	7	292	0	0
	2	8	3	627	5	379
	3	3	3	331	3	118
	4	11	10	758	3	0
Arizona	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	0	1	19	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	1	0	0	0	0
	8	1	0	0	0	0
	9	2	2	591	1	18

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (2 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
California	1	1	2	90	1	0
	2	2	4	242	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	4	2	10	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	2	1	5	0	0
	8	1	2	29	0	0
	9	2	0	0	0	0
	10	3	1	171	0	0
	11	4	3	59	0	0
	12	3	2	108	2	55
	13	3	2	14	0	0
	14	4	2	139	1	3
	15	5	4	114	0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	0
	17	8	6	667	1	33
	18	5	5	2,785	1	32
	19	4	1	52	3	272
	20	4	2	159	1	0
	21	0	0	0	1	0
	22	1	1	90	0	0
	23	1	1	3	0	0
	24	2	0	0	2	219
	25	3	3	112	0	0
	26	8	7	468	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (3 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
California	27	2	2	85	1	110
	28	8	6	342	0	0
	29	2	1	3	0	0
	30	1	1	14	0	0
	31	0	0	0	0	0
	32	1	1	19	0	0
	33	7	6	267	2	205
	34	8	4	261	1	50
	35	2	0	0	1	1
	36	1	1	325	0	0
	37	4	2	392	0	0
	38	3	1	1	0	0
	39	4	3	390	0	0
	40	4	1	41	2	108
	41	2	1	24	0	0
	42	0	0	0	0	0
	43	2	3	68	1	39
	44	2	1	509	1	74
	45	13	10	552	3	239
	46	5	5	136	0	0
	47	8	8	543	0	0
	48	5	2	78	0	0
	49	5	5	628	0	0
	50	1	1	90	0	0
	51	1	1	4	0	0
	52	9	5	386	3	113
	53	2	1	80	1	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (4 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Colorado	1	0	0	0	2	13
	2	5	3	97	2	508
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	2	3	394	0	0
	5	3	2	471	1	1,519
	6	2	2	40	0	0
	7	2	1	8	1	5
Connecticut	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	2	2	107	0	0
	3	2	6	392	1	18
	4	6	4	29	1	57
	5	7	3	80	2	203
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	0	0	0	1	97
Florida	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2	2	465	0	0
	4	4	4	111	0	0
	5	2	2	348	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	3	1	22	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	1	1	16	0	0
	10	1	0	0	0	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	0	0	0	0	0
	13	2	2	89	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (5 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Florida	15	1	0	0	1	4
	16	0	0	0	0	0
	17	0	0	0	0	0
	18	0	0	0	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0
	20	1	1	187	0	0
	21	0	0	0	0	0
	22	0	0	0	0	0
	23	1	1	25	0	0
	24	0	0	0	0	0
	25	2	2	78	0	0
	26	0	0	0	0	0
	27	0	1	9	0	0
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	1	1	118	0	0
	6	4	2	801	1	5
	7	3	1	35	0	0
	8	7	2	2,450	0	0
	9	1	1	904	0	0
	10	0	1	71	0	0
	11	3	3	849	0	0
	12	1	1	16	0	0
	13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	1	1	156	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (6 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Hawaii	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	1	4	1	90	1	13
	2	6	3	326	0	0
	3	2	1	26	0	0
	4	5	6	312	0	0
Idaho	1	1	1	230	0	0
	2	3	3	404	1	26
Illinois	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	0	0	2	380
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	1	0	0	0	0
	5	4	3	282	0	0
	6	4	4	505	0	0
	7	7	4	446	0	0
	8	9	6	355	1	6
	9	1	1	298	1	4
	10	5	5	263	0	0
	11	4	4	1,895	0	0
	12	3	3	1,055	1	6
	13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0
	15	1	1	1	0	0
	16	6	0	0	4	1,654
	17	1	1	53	0	0
	18	1	1	150	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (7 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Indiana	1	0	0	0	1	3
	2	6	4	442	1	99
	3	3	1	55	2	144
	4	7	7	513	3	176
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	1	1	122	0	0
	7	2	0	0	1	47
	8	6	2	55	2	717
	9	1	1	46	0	0
Kansas	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	5	3	167	2	91
	3	4	1	30	1	2
	4	3	2	238	3	124
Kentucky	1	4	1	211	0	0
	2	3	2	132	0	0
	3	2	0	0	0	0
	4	1	0	0	0	0
	5	2	2	150	0	0
	6	4	4	436	0	0
Louisiana	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2	0	0	0	0
	4	1	0	0	1	66
	5	3	3	141	1	0
	6	1	0	0	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (8 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Massachusetts	1	2	1	40	1	67
	2	3	5	172	1	9
	3	8	5	503	0	0
	4	1	0	0	0	0
	5	2	1	90	1	22
	6	11	7	304	2	13
	7	4	3	68	1	10
	8	11	8	568	0	0
	9	3	2	363	0	0
Maryland	1	0	0	0	2	26
	2	3	1	145	6	459
	3	0	1	115	2	26
	4	0	0	0	3	39
	5	1	1	39	2	26
	6	4	2	613	5	139
	7	2	3	509	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	1	3	3	59	0	0
	2	4	1	67	2	41

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (9 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Michigan	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	3	0	0	0	0
	3	5	3	121	0	0
	4	4	2	129	1	156
	5	1	0	0	1	21
	6	2	2	181	1	71
	7	3	2	191	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	5	4	1,908	1	70
	10	0	0	0	0	0
	11	12	5	191	2	82
	12	4	3	1,382	1	142
	13	7	3	697	1	76
	14	4	1	78	0	0
Minnesota	1	3	1	409	2	48
	2	3	1	43	0	0
	3	11	6	90	5	323
	4	9	6	542	2	20
	5	6	3	286	0	0
	6	1	1	157	0	0
	7	2	0	0	1	59
	8	0	0	0	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (10 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Missouri	1	2	2	37	0	0
	2	4	3	430	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	2	1	101	0	0
	5	4	2	122	0	0
	6	3	2	1,071	1	575
	7	3	3	716	0	0
	8	6	3	175	1	0
Mississippi	1	3	3	247	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	1	105	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	1	1	1	171	1	35
	2	1	1	187	0	0
	3	0	0	0	1	35
	4	1	0	0	2	70
	5	1	1	220	2	70
	6	6	11	650	2	189
	7	1	1	40	2	70
	8	0	0	0	3	105
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	2	1	273	3	105
	11	7	5	2,027	3	641
	12	5	3	710	2	70
	13	3	2	149	3	74
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (11 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Nebraska	1	13	5	394	7	612
	2	4	3	357	1	30
	3	6	1	49	3	158
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	5	3	240	1	47
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2	2	691	0	0
	4	1	1	102	0	0
	5	0	1	51	0	0
	6	2	2	62	1	21
	7	6	3	215	1	57
	8	2	1	15	1	30
	9	1	1	61	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0
	11	10	5	246	0	0
	12	3	2	268	0	0
New Mexico	1	3	0	0	2	926
	2	2	0	0	1	265
	3	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	1	63	0	0
	3	0	1	3	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (12 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	0	0	0	0
	3	6	6	252	2	5
	4	3	2	74	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	1	0	0	0	0
	8	0	0	0	1	1
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	10	5	81	1	46
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	9	5	202	1	10
	13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0
	15	0	0	0	0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	0
	17	1	1	6	0	0
	18	1	2	184	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0
	20	1	0	0	1	73
	21	5	3	270	0	0
	22	8	7	1,091	1	160
	23	5	1	135	2	48
	24	4	4	163	1	170
	25	16	12	1,122	3	54
	26	6	5	414	1	130
	27	2	2	268	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (13 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Ohio	1	1	3	601	0	0
	2	1	1	72	0	0
	3	1	0	0	1	430
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	1	1	47	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	2	1	74	0	0
	8	3	2	32	2	302
	9	2	1	120	1	144
	10	1	1	25	0	0
	11	4	3	145	0	0
	12	3	2	90	0	0
	13	9	5	3,681	1	88
	14	1	1	4	1	121
	15	2	2	138	0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1	3	2	41	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	4	2	235	3	101
	5	2	0	0	2	71
Oregon	1	38	12	937	14	437
	2	9	7	286	6	416
	3	15	6	204	6	193
	4	14	11	2,410	1	42
	5	10	5	318	4	175

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (14 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	0	1	0
	2	3	2	213	0	0
	3	0	2	21	0	0
	4	3	2	143	0	0
	5	4	0	0	1	61
	6	6	2	16	0	0
	7	3	3	95	0	0
	8	2	2	505	0	0
	9	3	4	235	0	0
	10	3	2	27	0	0
	11	3	4	122	1	194
	12	4	4	1,135	0	0
	13	6	4	397	0	0
	14	4	4	839	0	0
	15	10	5	466	0	0
	16	4	1	99	0	0
	17	1	1	7	0	0
	18	6	5	69	0	0
Puerto Rico	1	1	1	280	0	0
Rhode Island	1	5	0	0	1	28
	2	4	1	11	0	0
South Carolina	1	1	0	0	2	60
	2	1	0	0	2	45
	3	2	0	0	2	65
	4	2	2	150	2	83
	5	2	2	78	0	0
	6	3	3	243	0	0
	7	1	2	222	2	47

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (15 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
South Dakota	1	6	3	591	2	80
	1	5	3	255	1	24
Tennessee	2	1	1	7	2	46
	3	1	1	31	1	23
	4	4	3	311	1	23
	5	5	2	204	3	69
	6	4	2	171	0	0
	7	1	1	175	2	46
	8	2	2	490	1	23
	9	2	2	743	3	66
	Texas	1	3	2	71	0
2		2	1	11	0	0
3		14	8	438	2	48
4		0	0	0	0	0
5		0	0	0	0	0
6		1	1	16	0	0
7		2	1	121	0	0
8		1	1	62	0	0
9		0	0	0	0	0
10		0	0	0	0	0
11		1	1	299	0	0
12		0	0	0	0	0
13		1	1	39	0	0
14		0	0	0	0	0
15		1	1	32	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (16 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Texas	16	3	3	506	0	0
	17	4	2	176	0	0
	18	1	1	78	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0
	20	1	1	142	0	0
	21	3	0	0	0	0
	22	2	2	134	0	0
	23	1	0	0	1	348
	24	10	6	827	5	224
	25	0	0	0	0	0
	26	3	2	51	0	0
	27	0	0	0	0	0
	28	0	0	0	0	0
	29	0	1	15	0	0
	30	2	1	7	0	0
	31	2	1	31	0	0
	32	2	1	31	0	0
	33	2	1	11	0	0
	34	0	0	0	0	0
	35	1	1	27	0	0
36	2	1	12	0	0	
Utah	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	5	3	139	0	0
	3	1	1	115	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (17 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Virginia	1	5	4	1,513	1	20
	2	2	1	91	3	36
	3	4	4	909	5	100
	4	6	2	47	5	339
	5	11	7	1,211	1	15
	6	9	5	585	3	479
	7	10	6	472	2	84
	8	5	3	445	2	19
	9	10	6	751	3	63
	10	9	3	176	6	224
	11	13	3	154	3	136
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	3	4	552	0	0
Washington	1	4	2	211	1	152
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	3	3	692	0	0
	4	3	2	414	1	160
	5	7	6	481	0	0
	6	1	2	27	1	2
	7	3	0	0	1	2
	8	2	1	6	0	0
	9	9	7	282	1	69
	10	0	0	0	0	0

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX C (18 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³
Wisconsin	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	45	0	0
	3	3	2	429	2	180
	4	1	1	13	0	0
	5	1	0	0	1	130
	6	5	4	297	2	126
	7	1	0	0	1	149
	8	4	2	80	2	207
West Virginia	1	3	6	263	0	0
	2	4	4	141	1	145
	3	2	1	200	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1,235	799	88,001	316	21,881

¹ 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.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

Table of Contents: Tables

Table 1: Percentage of Exiting TAA Participants by Program.....	10
Table 2: Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Petitions Certified and Denied.....	15
Table 3: FY 2015 – 2019 Median Time for Processing Petitions.....	16
Table 4: FY 2019 Certified Petitions, Classified by the Basis for Certification.....	17
Table 5: FY 2019 Petitions Certified and Denied by Industry Sector.....	19
Table 6: FY 2019 Top Five Industry Sectors for Post-TAA Participation Employment.....	20
Table 7: FY 2019 Top Five Subsectors for Reemployment in Manufacturing and Service Industries.....	20
Table 8: FY 2018 – FY 2019 Demographics of New TAA Participants by Gender, Race, Pre-Program Educational Level, Age, and Employment Tenure.....	21
Table 9: FY 2019 Demographics of New TAA Participants Compared to the American Civilian Labor Force, by Gender, Race, Educational Level, Age, and Tenure.....	22
Table 10: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Rapid Response Rates.....	24
Table 11: FY 2019 Participants Receiving Each Type of TAA Benefit or Service..	26
Table 12: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Training Participation Trend.....	27
Table 13: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Training Waivers Granted, Classified by Type of Waiver.....	28
Table 14: FY 2019 Training Exiters and Average Training Cost by Completion.....	29
Table 15: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Credentialing Rate of Participants Who Completed Training.....	29
Table 16: FY 2018 – FY 2019 Average Duration of TAA Benefits and Services....	30
Table 17: FY 2015 – FY 2019 ATAA and RTAA Participant Trends.....	31
Table 18: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Performance Results for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2	33
Table 19: FY 2019 Employment Rates, Skills Gains, and Credential Attainment by Age at Separation.....	34
Table 20: FY 2019 Earnings at Pre-Participation and Post-Participation by Age.....	34
Table 21: FY 2019 Employment Rates, Skills Gains, and Credential Attainment by Education Level at Program Entrance.....	35

Table 22: FY 2019 Earnings by Education Level at Program Entrance.....	36
Table 23: FY 2019 Employment Rates and Skills Gains by Training Received.....	36
Table 24: FY 2019 Earnings and Wage Replacement by Training Received.....	38
Table 25: FY 2019 Guidance Documents.....	39
Table 26: FY 2019 Funds for Training and Other Activities Distributed to States...	41-42
Table 27: The Total Amount of Payments to the States in FY 2019 Used to Carry Out TaOA, TRA, and ATAA/RTAA.....	46-47
Table 28: Side-by-Side Comparison of TAA Program Benefits under the 2002 Program, 2009 Program, 2011 Program, and 2015 Program.....	49-51
Table 29: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers by State.....	52-53
Table 30: FY 2019 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District.....	54-71

Table of Contents: Figures

Figure 1: FY 2019 Petition Certifications by Industry.....	18
Figure 2: FY 2015 – FY 2019 Rate of Credentialing for Participants Who Completed Training.....	30
Figure 3: FY 2015 – FY 2019 ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2.....	33
Figure 4: FY 2019 Percentage of Exiters by Training Received.....	37
Figure 5: FY 2019 Post-Participation Employment Rates by Training Received.....	37