

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS PROGRAM

FY 2020 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 2020 and includes supplemental data from FY 2016 through FY 2019.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TAA FOR WORKERS:

TRANSITIONING WORKERS TO NEW 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. 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 2020 (October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020), 1,183 petitions were filed, a 12-percent decrease from FY 2019. An estimated 96,111 workers became eligible to apply for TAA, up 6 percent from the previous year, and 23,436 participants received benefits and services, down 17 percent from the previous year. Performance remained near 5-year highs in FY 2020 with approximately 76 percent of TAA participants obtaining new employment within 6 months of completing the program. While 48 percent of FY 2020 TAA petitions were from the manufacturing industry, approximately 68 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 6,301 TAA exiters who received training in FY 2020, approximately 76 percent (4,762) completed training and about 91 percent (4,324) 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 even during a year of an economic crisis such as FY 2020, the TAA Program is vastly relevant in providing important benefits and services to help trade-affected workers obtain reemployment.

SUCCESS STORIES

Carolyn Worsley was employed as a Human Resources Assistant with a plastics manufacturing company for over three years earning \$27,040 annually until her position ended January 2018. At that time, Carolyn had a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration that she earned in December 2013. Carolyn immediately began searching for a new job, and although she had several interviews, she was unsuccessful in securing employment.



Carolyn came into the North Carolina NCWorks Career Center for TAA/TRA assistance after being determined eligible for TAA Program benefits and services. After completing her career assessment, she and her case manager determined she should upgrade her credentials by pursuing a diploma in accounting at Edgecombe Community College. She completed this credential in December 2018 with a GPA of 4.0, and landed employment as an administrative data clerk. Carolyn's starting salary of \$34,798.00, is \$7,758 higher than her previous employment.



Alma Johnson served as a production worker with Hubbell, a machine manufacturing company in Palatka, Florida until her position was offshored in 2019. Alma had worked for the company for three years and was making \$13.18 per hour. After her lay off, she applied for benefits and services through the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program and through that program enrolled in classes at First Coast Technical College (FCTC) to pursue dental assistant studies. Alma completed the program in August 2020, began her externship with a dental office in Palatka where she has become a permanent employee and now earns \$14.50/hour.

“My goal in life is to become as successful as I can be. I will continue to strive for better and never give up. You never know how strong you are until being strong is the only choice you have. I am so grateful and thankful to the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program for helping me reach my goals.”

*Alma Johnson
TAA Program Participant*

Mark Howell was laid off from a battery manufacturer in Oregon in November 2017 and subsequently started working with his TAA case manager to find reemployment once approved for TAA. He began reviewing career information and researching academic programs to help him get into a growing occupation with good wages. He decided to build on his previous skills as an Engineering Technician and enrolled in an Industrial Electronics Technical program at Chemeketa Community College. He was excited to learn skills that would train him in computer integrated systems, micro-electronic manufacturing, process control equipment and robotics. He completed his program, graduated with a degree in June of 2020, and was able to secure a job with one of the leading electronics company prior to graduation with better pay and benefits than his prior job.



“The Trade Adjustment Assistance Program helped me by paying for the degree at Chemeketa, taking care of my tuition, books, and tools to help me train for my new occupation in Industrial Electronics Technology. After graduating from Chemeketa, I had a great job waiting for me with better pay and benefits.”

-Mark Howell, TAA Program Participant



Thomas Otto participated in the TAA Program in 2018 after losing his mechanic job at a chemical plant in Deepwater, New Jersey due to the impact of foreign trade. After layoff, he didn't know what he was going to do. He received the news that a TAA petition for his company was approved, which made him eligible to apply for TAA benefits. He met with his case manager and agreed to go to welding school and get his welding certifications. After receiving his credentials, Thomas is now a full-time employee of a power plant in Pennsylvania where he is a welder/mechanic.

I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

General Description of the TAA Program

The Trade Act of 1974, 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), was the latest reauthorization and changed key provisions of the Act.

In FY 2020, new TAA Program regulations were codified at 20 C.F.R. part 618 and became effective on September 21, 2020. These new regulations modernized the administration of the program including creating clearer definitions, articulating state flexibilities, and incorporating program improvements identified since 2002.

During FY 2020, 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 initially issued to provide operating instructions to states for administration of benefits and

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

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

services under the 2015 Program. These TEGs were replaced with new TAA Program regulations, codified at 20 C.F.R. part 618, which became effective on September 21, 2020.

A participant certified under the 2015 Program receives benefits and services available under that Program. 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 2020, the overall participation duration in the TAA Program averaged 518 days, and the duration of training averaged 434 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: FY 2020 Percentage of Exiting TAA Participants by Program

TAA Exiters by Program	Total Count	Percentage of Total
2002 Program	84	0.7%
2009 Program	68	0.6%
2011 Program	264	2.2%
2015 Program	11,600	96.5%


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

In FY 2020, states continued to report on a quarterly basis through the Participant Individual Record Layout (PIRL). 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 96,111 workers became eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services in FY 2020.

Worker Group Eligibility for Petitions Filed in FY 2020

For a worker to be eligible to apply for TAA Program benefits and services during FY 2020, 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. Two 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 	
<p>Imports of</p> 	<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 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 2020

In FY 2020, the Department received 1,183 petitions and certified 770 of those petitions, or 71.8 percent of those where a determination on eligibility was rendered.^{1 2} The certified petitions covered an estimated 96,111 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 2020 decreased slightly from FY 2019³. TAA staff is largely state merit staff, states shifted TAA staff over to perform UI functions to respond to the pandemic and the massive increase in Unemployment Insurance claim activities. States file approximately 73% of the petitions. So, as TAA staff were refocused on other issues, outreach to groups of workers declined. It is also likely that firms were more likely to see negative impacts as being related to COVID-19 rather than Trade, and thus did not file petitions. Petition activity by state is provided in *Appendix B*, and petition activity by Congressional District is provided in *Appendix C*.

Table 2: FY 2016 – FY 2020 Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Petitions Certified and Denied

Fiscal Year	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	% of Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ¹	Petitions Denied ²	% of Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ³ Petitions Denied
2016 ⁴	1,502	1,194	68.0%	127,442	561	32.0%	60,729
2017	1,091	848	79.0%	95,505	226	21.0%	31,763
2018	1,279	906	81.0%	77,745	213	19.0%	16,389
2019	1,346	803	71.8%	90,301	316	28.2%	21,881
2020	1,183	770	71.8%	96,111	302	28.2%	26,334

Note: 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.)

¹ Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

² Provisions of TAARA 2015 required petitions filed between January 1st, 2014 and June 28th, 2015 and subsequently denied to be investigated again under the TAARA 2015 eligibility criteria. Most of these reconsiderations were completed in FY 2016.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

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

¹ TAA petitions must be properly completed and filed with the appropriate state and federal offices in order to be deemed eligible.

² The percentage of 71.8 is determined by the ratio of certified petitions (770) to the sum of certified and denied petitions (1,002).

³ Although the Department issued fewer certifications in FY 2020 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 2019 to FY 2020, there was an increase of the median processing time from 51 to 62 days. COVID-19 caused significant delays in TAA investigations due to business closures and company shut downs that prevented investigators from receiving the relevant information to complete timely determinations.

Table 3: FY 2016 – FY 2020 Median Time for Processing Petitions

Fiscal Year	Median Processing Time			
	Certifications	Denials	Terminations ¹	Total
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
2020	62 Days	138 Days	78 Days	80 Days

Note: Median processing times do not include statutory reconsiderations.

Average processing time was 112.2 days for FY 2020.

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 2020 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)	171	22,873	23.8%
	ITC Determination	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	52	6,265	6.5%
	Customer Imports of Articles	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(A)/(b)(3)(B)	43	6,345	6.6%
	Acquisition of Articles from a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	38	10,155	10.6%
	Company Imports of Articles	(e)	36	5,369	5.6%
	Secondary Component Supplier	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	31	5,255	5.5%
	Increased Aggregate Imports	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	22	10,534	11.0%
	Imports of Finished Articles Containing Like or Directly Competitive Components	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(B)	7	299	0.3%
	Downstream Producer	(a)(2)(A)(II)(aa)	2	213	0.2%
	Imports of Finished Articles Containing Foreign Components	(a)(2)(A)(III)	0	0	0.0%
Service	Shift in Services to a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(ii)(I)	262	10,368	10.8%
	Acquisition of Services from a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	82	13,617	14.2%
	Secondary Service Supplier	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(B)	14	2,115	2.2%
	Customer Imports of Services	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	8	2,317	2.4%
	Company Imports of Services	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	2	386	0.4%
Total			770	96,111	100.0%

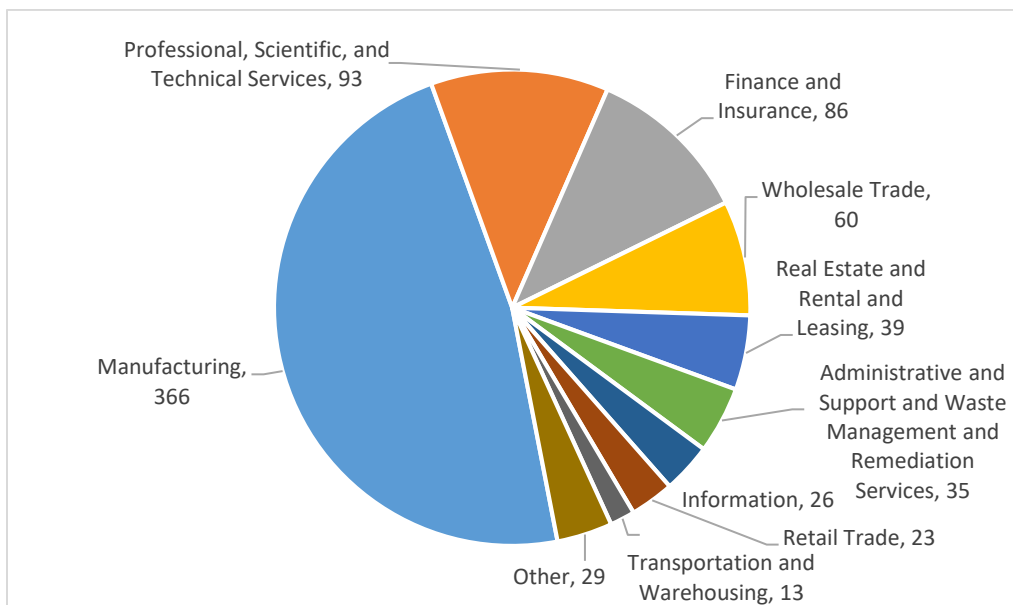
¹ Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition in FY 2020.

Industry Sectors in FY 2020

In FY 2020, the Department issued 770 TAA certifications that covered 20 industry sectors. As in prior years, the largest industry sector was manufacturing with 366 certifications covering an estimated 55,723 workers, nearly 8 percent higher than FY 2019 (51,693). Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services represented the second largest industry sector with 93 certifications covering an estimated 3,481 workers.

Figure 1 illustrates the industry sectors with petition certifications during FY 2020.

Figure 1: FY 2020 Petition Certifications by Industry



Note: See Table 5 for FY 2020 petitions certified or denied by industry sector.

Other- Represents all the industries with less than 10 certifications.

Table 5 shows the number and percentage 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 424 certifications in FY 2019 to 366 certifications in FY 2020. The manufacturing sector made up 47.5 percent of total certifications in FY 2020, less than the 53.1 percent in FY 2019, and 58.7 percent of estimated certified workers.

Table 5: FY 2020 Petitions Certified and Denied by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	Certifications				Denials			
	# of Petitions		Est. # of Workers		# of Petitions		Est. # of Workers	
Manufacturing	366	47.5%	55,723	58.0%	123	40.7%	15,878	60.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	93	12.1%	3,481	3.6%	19	6.3%	995	3.8%
Finance and Insurance	86	11.2%	4,049	4.2%	14	4.6%	498	1.9%
Wholesale Trade	60	7.8%	1,865	1.9%	13	4.3%	743	2.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	39	5.1%	10,331	10.8%	2	0.7%	26	0.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	35	4.6%	7,938	8.3%	14	4.6%	1828	6.9%
Information	26	3.4%	1,960	2.0%	15	5.0%	781	3.0%
Retail Trade	23	3.0%	2,966	3.1%	21	7.0%	464	1.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	13	1.7%	945	1.0%	8	2.7%	882	3.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	7	0.9%	323	0.3%	1	0.3%	5	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	5	0.7%	103	0.1%	2	0.7%	164	0.6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	5	0.7%	1269	1.3%	68	22.5%	3924	14.9%
Construction	4	0.5%	114	0.1%	1	0.3%	4	0.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	0.4%	81	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utilities	2	0.3%	4306	4.5%	1	0.3%	142	0.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1	0.1%	270	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1	0.1%	297	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	1	0.1%	90	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Educational Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Public Administration	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	770	100.0%	96,111	100.0%	302	100.0%	26,334	100.0%

Note: FY 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 6 shows the top five industry sectors for post-participation employment in FY 2020. The manufacturing industry continues to be the largest industry sector for reemployment.

Table 6: FY 2020 Top Five Industry Sectors for Post-TAA Participation Employment

Industry Sector of Reemployment	Total Count	
Manufacturing	3,410	31.7%
Administrative, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,217	11.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,041	9.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	620	5.8%
Retail Trade	584	5.4%

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 2020 Industry Sector of Reemployment is for participants who exited between October 1, 2018, and September 30, 2019, inclusively.

Table 7 lists the top five subsectors for reemployment in the manufacturing and service industries in FY 2020.

Table 7: FY 2020 Top Five Subsectors for Reemployment in Manufacturing and Service Industries

Manufacturing	Service
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	Temporary Help Services
Motor Vehicle Transmission and Power Train Parts Manufacturing	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
Machine Shops	Elementary and Secondary Schools
All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)
General Warehousing and Storage	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools

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 2020 Industry Sector of Reemployment is for participants who exited between October 1, 2018, and September 30, 2019, inclusively. In addition, it is highly likely that workers reported under Temporary Help Services may actually be reemployed in the manufacturing sector. However, since staffing firms are reported under the NAICS code for services, this cannot be validated against the current data set.

Profile of New TAA Participants in FY 2020

The demographic characteristics of new TAA participants who enrolled in the program during FY 2020 varies slightly over time.

Table 8: FY 2019 – FY 2020 Demographics of New TAA Participants by Gender, Race, Pre-Program Educational Level, Age, and Employment Tenure

Demographic Description		TAA Participants FY 2019	TAA Participants FY 2020
Gender	Male	53.1%	57.4%
	Female	46.4%	42.1%
Race	White	66.2%	64.2%
	Black or African American	17.8%	16.7%
	Hispanic/Latino	10.0%	11.6%
	Asian	5.7%	6.7%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	1.1%	1.4%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.4%
Education	High School Diploma, GED or less	50.5%	51.2%
	Some Post-Secondary, Associate's	29.9%	30.0%
	Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor's	19.6%	18.8%
Age (Years)	Average (Mean)	50.2	49.0
	Median	52.0	51.0
Tenure of Trade-Affected Employment (Years)	Average (Mean)	12.4	11.3
	Median	8.5	7.5

Note: This chart reflects new participants in FY 2019 and FY 2020. 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 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 8, on the previous page, shows that, compared to FY 2019, new TAA participants are shorter-tenured and more diverse. The historical trend of more educated TAA participants continued as the percent of new TAA participants who were high school graduates increase from 50.5 percent in FY 2019 to 51.2 percent in FY 2020. Remaining near multi-year high levels, new TAA participants who are college graduates has increased from under 10 percent in FY 2009 to nearly 19 percent in FY 2020, slightly down from 19.6 percent in FY 2019.

Table 9 compares the FY 2020 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 ACLF 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 ACLF. While 67.6 percent of the ACLF had post-secondary education, 48.8 percent of TAA participants entered the program with post-secondary education. Another significant distinction between the ACLF and new TAA participants is their median tenure of employment. In FY 2020, new TAA participants had a median of 7.5 years of experience in their adversely affected employment, doubling the median tenure of employment for ACLF of 4.1 years.

TAA Program participants continue to be older, more diverse, and less likely to have obtained a higher education than the ACLF 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 2020 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 2020
Gender ¹ : Male	53.0%	57.4%
Race ¹ : White	77.4%	64.2%
Education ² : Some College, Associate's Degree, Bachelor's Degree, or More	67.6%	48.8%
Median Age (Years) ³	42.3	51.0
Median Tenure of Employment (Years) ⁴	4.1	7.5

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 2020, 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 75.3 percent of participants associated with FY 2020 new petitions. *Table 10* further illustrates that, from FY 2016 to FY 2020, there was a nearly 12 percentage point increase in the number of new participants receiving Rapid Response 83.6 percent in FY 2020 compared with 71.8 percent during FY 2016.

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 2016 – FY 2020 Rapid Response Rates

Fiscal Year	Participant Rapid Response Rate¹	Petition Rapid Response Rate²
2016	71.8%	70.6%
2017	70.0%	69.5%
2018	80.5%	79.5%
2019	82.9%	80.3%
2020	83.6%	75.3%

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 2020.

III. BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Benefits and Services Provided During FY 2020

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 2020 participants receiving each type of TAA benefit or service. Employment and case management services reached an all-time high of 94.3 percent of participants receiving these services during FY 2020, a slight improvement over FY 2019's 93.3 percent. Distance learning increased dramatically from 4.2 percent in FY 2019 to 32.5 percent in FY 2020, likely due to COVID 19.

Occupational training remains the largest type of training received with 39.7 percent of participants receiving this training type. ATAA/RTAA participation fell to 13.9 percent of participants receiving this TAA benefit in FY 2020 compared to 15 percent in FY 2019.

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 2020 Participants Receiving Each Type of TAA Benefit or Service

Participant Benefit or Service	Number of Participants FY 2020	Percentage of Participants FY 2020
TAA (All)	23,436	-
Employment and Case Management	22,085	94.2%
Training	11,432	48.8%
Occupational	9,305	39.7%
Remedial	702	3.0%
Prerequisite	83	0.4%
Customized	51	0.2%
On the Job	219	0.9%
Apprenticeship	8	0.0%
Pre-Layoff Training	118	0.5%
Training Leading to an Associate's Degree	2,928	12.5%
Distance Learning	7,606	32.5%
Part Time Training	340	1.5%
TRA	8,218	35.1%
Basic	5,085	21.7%
Additional	4,703	20.1%
Remedial	24	0.1%
Completion	876	3.7%
Job Search Allowances	71	0.3%
Relocation Allowances	126	0.5%
ATAA/RTAA	3,246	13.9%
Previous Certification ¹	862	3.7%

Note: TAA participants may receive more than one benefit listed. FY 2020 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)(E) of the Trade Act, as amended.

Table 12 shows the training participation rate from FY 2016 to FY 2020. During FY 2020, the training participation rate increased slightly to 48.8 percent.

Table 12: FY 2016 – FY 2020 Training Participation Trend

Fiscal Year	Current Participants	Training Participants	Training Participation Rate
2016	45,570	24,250	53.2%
2017	43,615	23,214	53.2%
2018	34,502	18,519	53.7%
2019	28,774	13,993	48.6%
2020	23,436	11,432	48.8%

Note: TAA participants may receive more than one benefit listed. FY 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Enrollment in Training Waivers Issued in FY 2020

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 2015, 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 2019 to FY 2020 with total waivers issued by states decreasing from 2,160 in FY 2019 to 2,130 in FY 2020, as seen in *Table 13*. Most notably, Enrollment Not Available waivers went down considerably, and total waiver participants are down over 55 percent since FY 2015.

Table 13: FY 2016 – FY 2020 Training Waivers Granted, Classified by Type of Waiver

Training Waiver Type	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2019	FY 2020
Recall ¹	7	3	1	0	0
Marketable Skills ¹	81	30	0	0	0
Retirement ¹	6	1	5	0	0
Health	29	46	55	40	24
Enrollment Unavailable	3,370	3,215	1,469	1,596	1,428
Training Unavailable	1,313	1,077	837	524	678
Waiver Participants (Total)²	4,785	4,361	2,367	2,160	2,130

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.

Note: The percentage of participants receiving a waiver went up slightly, from 7.5% in 2019 to 9% in 2020. The largest increase was in Training not Available, which is not surprising given the impacts of COVID on training providers.

Table 14 shows the number of TAA training exiters and average training costs by level of training completion. In FY 2020, 75.6 percent of TAA exiters who participated in training completed their training program during which is up from 74.7 percent FY 2019. The average training cost per participant was \$13,090 in FY 2020 down from \$13,623 in FY 2019.

Table 14: FY 2020 Training Exiters and Average Training Cost by Completion

Training Exiters	Number of Participants	Percentage of Participants	Average Training Cost
	FY 2020	FY 2020	
Training Participants	6,301	-	\$13,090
Training Completed	4,762	75.6%	\$14,472
Training Not Completed	1,540	24.4%	\$8,817
Part-Time Training Completed	125	2.0%	\$9,448
Pre-Layoff Training Completed	100	1.6%	\$8,687

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 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data. The average training cost is per participant who exits the TAA program and it includes their entire time in the TAA program.

Table 15 indicates that 90.8 percent of participants who completed training during FY 2020 earned a post-secondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential or a secondary school diploma or equivalent.

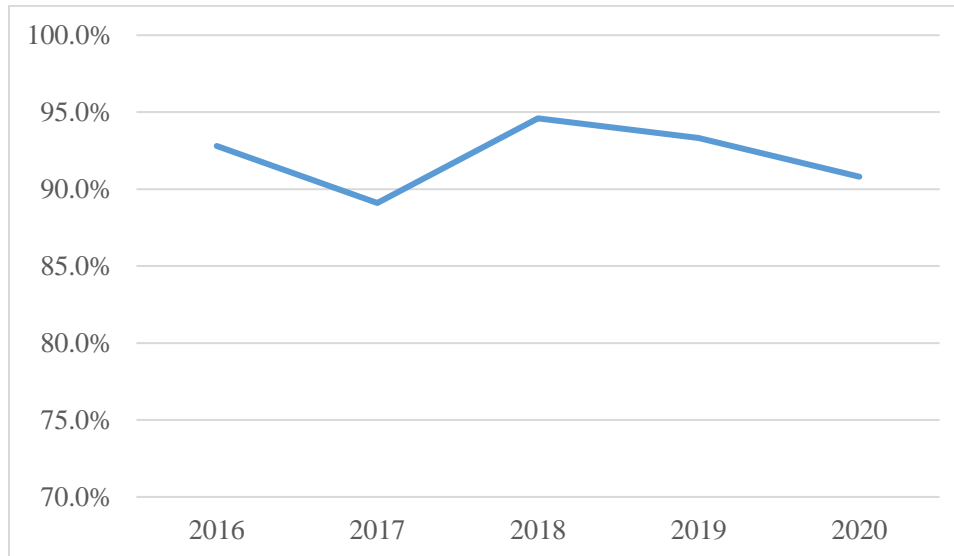
Table 15: FY 2016 – FY 2020 Credentialing Rate of Participants Who Completed Training

Fiscal Year	Completed Training (Exiters)	Credentials (Exiters)	Rate of Credentialing
2016	8,754	8,121	92.8%
2017	6,499	5,792	89.1%
2018	7,055	6,674	94.6%
2019	6,446	6,015	93.3%
2020	4,762	4,324	90.8%

Note: FY 2020 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 2016, the credentialing rate has varied around 5 percentage points, never falling below the 89 percent rate.

Figure 2: FY 2016 – FY 2020 Rate of Credentialing for Participants Who Completed Training



Note: FY 2020 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 slightly by 6 days in FY 2020 as compared to FY 2019.

Table 16: FY 2019 – FY 2020 Average Duration of TAA Benefits and Services

Benefit or Service	FY 2019 Average Duration (Days)	FY 2020 Average Duration (Days)
TAA Training (All Training)	432	434
TAA Training (No Remedial or Prerequisite)	425	426
TAA Training (Completed)	459	460
TAA Training (Not Completed)	351	354
Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA)	343	343
Employment and Case Management	499	515
TAA Participation (All)	512	518

Note: FY 2019 and FY 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 17 shows the percentage of TAA participants exiting in FY 2020 who received either ATAA or RTAA. In FY 2020, RTAA exiters decreased slightly to 17 percent. Appendix A illustrates the differences between ATAA and RTAA.

Table 17: FY 2016 – FY 2020 ATAA and RTAA Participant Trends

Fiscal Year	Total Exiters	ATAA Exiters ¹	RTAA Exiters ²	Percentage of Exiters Receiving ATAA or RTAA
2016	17,964	1	3,250	18.1%
2017	16,375	1	2,751	16.8%
2018	16,763	1	2,555	15.2%
2019	14,932	0	2,384	16.0%
2020	12,016	0	2,039	17.0%

Note: FY 2020 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 as ATAA recipients (TEGL No. 5-15, Change 1).

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

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 2020.

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 2016.

Table 18: FY 2016 – FY 2020 Performance Results for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2

Fiscal Year	Performance Results		
	ERQ2	ERQ4	MEQ2
2016	75.8%	74.7%	\$7,723
2017	74.8%	74.0%	\$8,039
2018	76.8%	75.8%	\$8,952
2019	77.3%	77.1%	\$9,677
2020	75.9%	77.4%	\$9,660

Note: Employment Rate Quarter 2 (ERQ2) is the percentage of TAA participants employed in the second quarter after program exit as reported in the fourth quarter after exit. FY 2020 ERQ2 is for participants who exited between October 1, 2018, and September 30, 2019, inclusively.

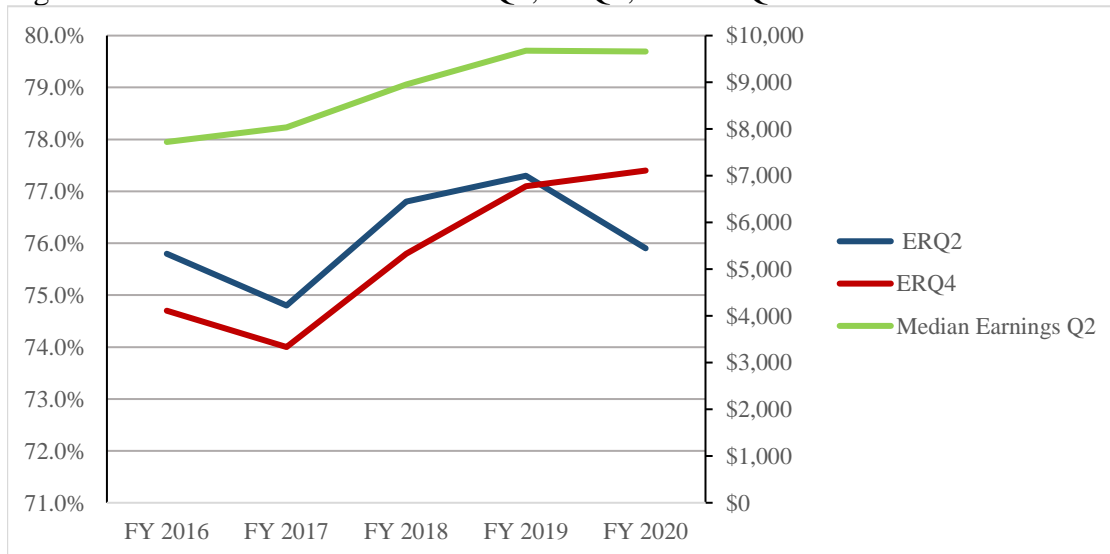
Employment Rate Quarter 4 (ERQ4) is the percentage of TAA participants employed in the fourth quarter after program exit as reported in the sixth quarter after exit. FY 2020 ERQ4 is for participants who exited between April 1, 2018, and March 31, 2019, inclusively.

Median Earnings Quarter 2 (MEQ2) is the three-month median earnings of TAA participants employed in the second quarter after program exit based on data collected four quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. For FY 2020, this represents participants who exited between October 1, 2018, and September 30, 2019, inclusively.

FY 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Figure 3 highlights that the three performance results for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2 in FY 2020 are all near five-year highs and with ERQ4 reaching a five-year high for FY 2020.

Figure 3: FY 2016 – FY 2020 for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2



Note: ERQ2 and ERQ4 are presented using the scale on the left of the chart. MERQ2 is presented using the scale on the right of the chart. For specific values, see Table 19. FY 2020 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 2020. *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 2020 Employment Rates, Measurable Skills Gains, and Credential Attainment by Age at Pre-participation Separation

Age	Percentage of Participants ¹	ERQ2	ERQ4	MSG	CA
Under 30	7.3%	84.2%	87.5%	33.7%	73.2%
30-39	15.5%	82.9%	85.8%	38.7%	74.3%
40-49	22.3%	82.7%	84.9%	41.2%	70.7%
50-59	38.4%	78.1%	78.8%	39.5%	70.4%
60+	16.5%	51.5%	49.6%	40.6%	66.1%
Total	100.0%	75.9%	77.4%	39.3%	71.1%

Note: FY 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

¹ Percentage of Participants is based on ERQ2 Exiters.

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 40 exceeds their pre-participation earnings. Furthermore, wage replacement rates for groups under 50 exceeds 90 percent, but falls sharply after age 50. As a whole, the wage replacement percentage for all TAA participants remains strong at 85.4 percent, proving that TAA Program participation helps participants substantially replace their pre-participation wages.

Table 20: FY 2020 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	\$8,390	\$8,887	105.9%
30-39	\$10,059	\$10,400	103.4%
40-49	\$11,526	\$10,382	90.1%
50-59	\$12,257	\$9,528	77.7%
60+	\$12,084	\$7,934	65.7%
Total	\$11,309	\$9,660	85.4%

Note: FY 2020 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 2020. 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 2020 Employment Rates, Measurable 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	53.8%	76.4%	77.9%	37.7%	68.8%
Associates, Post-Secondary Certification, Some Post-Secondary	28.7%	77.6%	79.2%	39.1%	75.8%
Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor's	17.5%	71.8%	72.7%	44.1%	70.1%
Total	100.0%	75.9%	77.4%	39.3%	71.1%

Note: Percentage of Exiters is based on ERQ2. FY 2020 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 2020 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	\$10,161	\$8,806	86.7%
Associates, Post-Secondary Certification, Some Post-Secondary	\$11,408	\$10,020	87.8%
Bachelors & Beyond Bachelors	\$17,977	\$13,981	77.8%
Unknown	\$15,735	\$7,927	50.4%
Total	\$11,309	\$9,660	85.4%

Note: FY 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 23 demonstrates how employment rates and measurable skills gains vary based on the training services received in FY 2020. 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.

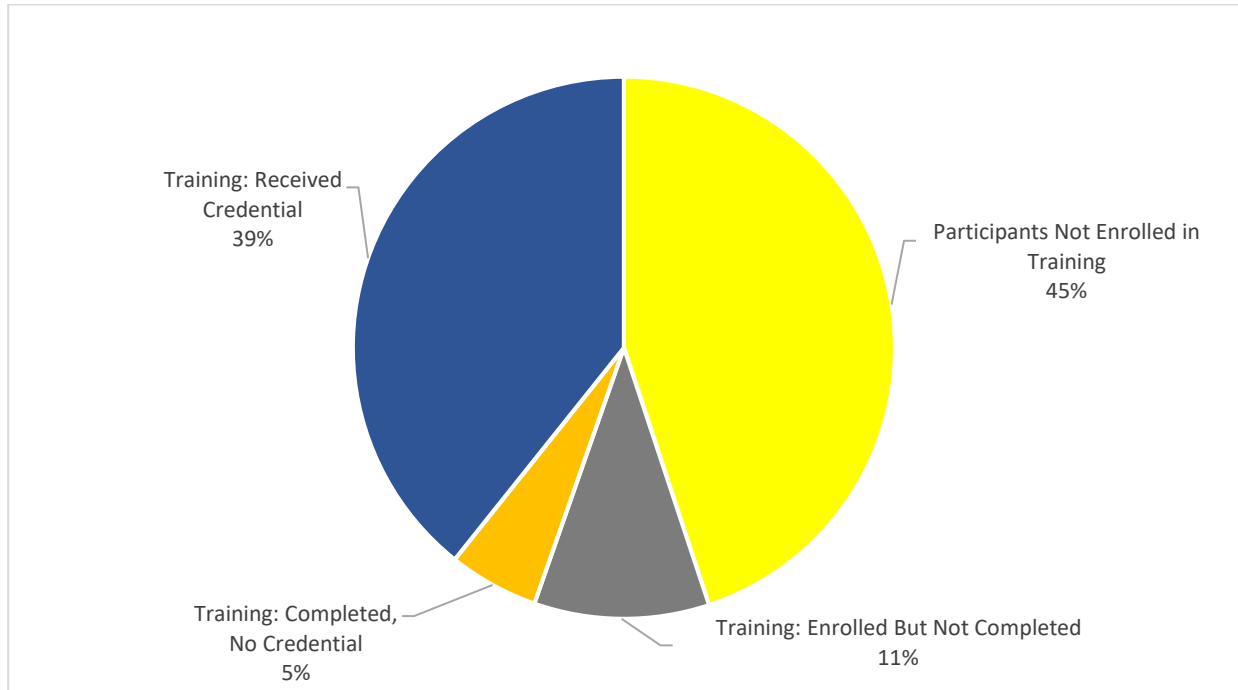
Table 23: FY 2020 Employment Rates and Measurable Skills Gains by Training Received

Training Received	Percentage of Exitters	ERQ2	ERQ4	MSG
Participants Not Enrolled in Training	44.9%	76.7%	77.0%	11.1%
Training: Enrolled But Not Completed	10.5%	71.3%	74.5%	27.5%
Training: Completed, No Credential	5.4%	72.9%	74.2%	42.3%
Training: Received Credential	39.3%	76.7%	79.2%	58.1%
Total	100.0%	75.9%	77.4%	39.3%

Note: Percentage of Exitters is based on ERQ2. FY 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of TAA exitters by training services received. In FY 2020, 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.

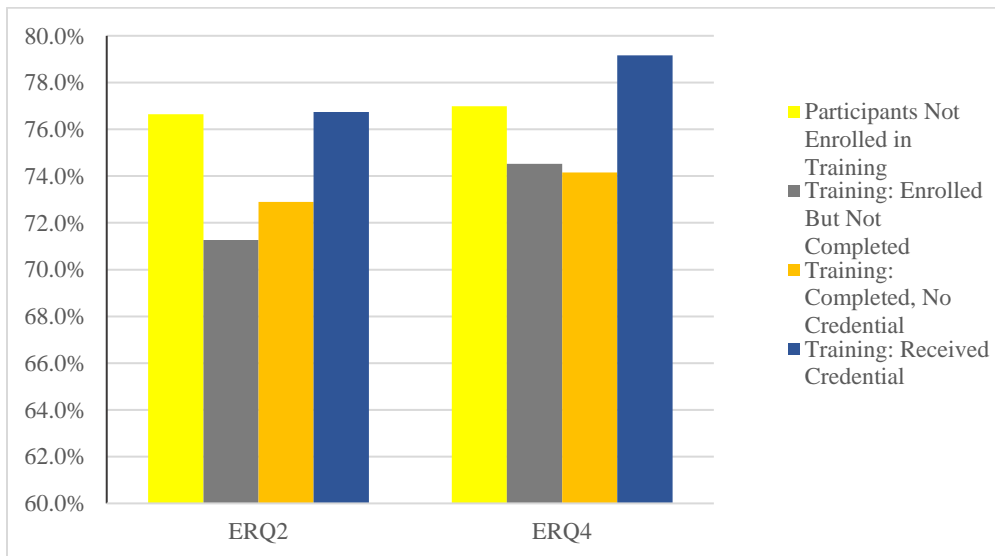
Figure 4: FY 2020 Percentage of Exiters by Training Received



Note: Percentage of Exiters is based on ERQ2. FY 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Figure 5 shows the post-participation employment rates by training services received and, as expected, those who completed training and earned credentials did the best.

Figure 5: FY 2020 Post-Participation Employment Rates by Training Received



Note: FY 2020 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 24 shows the FY 2020 earnings and wage replacement rate by training services received. The wage replacement percentage among all participants was 85.4 percent in FY 2020 with participants who enrolled in training earning the highest percentage of wage replacement.

Table 24: FY 2020 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	\$11,227	\$9,524	84.8%
Training: Enrolled But Not Completed	\$9,905	\$9,288	93.8%
Training: Completed, No Credential	\$11,076	\$10,480	94.6%
Training: Received Credential	\$11,816	\$9,841	83.3%
Total	\$11,309	\$9,660	85.4%

Note: FY 2020 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 TEGLs and Training and Employment Notices (TENs). In FY 2020, the Department issued seven guidance documents, as shown in *Table 25*.

Table 25: FY 2020 Guidance Documents

Date	Directives
September 24, 2020	TEGL 03-20: Determining the Availability of Suitable Employment Under the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program's Final Rule to Return Trade-Affected Workers to Employment as Quickly as Possible
August 21, 2020	TEN 02-20: Announcing the Release of the <i>Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers Final Rule</i> and Amended Information Collections Associated with this Rulemaking
July 9, 2020	TEGL 01-20: Second Distribution of Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Funds and the Process for Requesting TAA Reserve Funds
April 28, 2020	TEGL 17-19: Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Grant Management Guidance
April 28, 2020	TEGL 18-19: Initial Allocation of Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Funds and Process for Requesting TAA Reserve Funds
March 18, 2020	TEGL 12-19: National Dislocated Worker Grant Program Guidance
December 31, 2019	TEN 10-19, Change 1: Extension of the Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC) Program for Eligible Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Recipients and Eligible Alternative TAA and Reemployment TAA (ATAA/RTAA) Recipients or Eligible Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) Recipients

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 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (Pub. L. 116-94) (2020 Appropriations Act), enacted on December 20, 2019, appropriated \$680 million within the Department's FUBA account, which was appropriated to carry out the TAA program as follows: TaOA (\$450 million), TRA (\$208 million), and ATAA/RTAA (\$22 million). However, this amount was subject to a 5.9 percent sequestration reduction (\$40.1 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 2020 for all benefits and services was \$639.9 million. The Department applied the full sequestration reduction to the TaOA budget activity, which resulted in a FY 2020 national aggregate amount of \$409.9 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 2020 (\$409.9 million) by type of distribution and by state.

Table 26: FY 2020 Funds for Training and Other Activities Distributed to States

State	Initial Allocation	Reserve Fund Distribution	Second Distribution	Final Distribution	Total FY 2020 TaOA Funds
AL	\$1,619,190	\$0	\$739,084	\$510,791	\$2,869,065
AK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
AZ	\$903,954	\$0	\$350,604	\$236,309	\$1,490,867
AR	\$3,582,015	\$0	\$1,442,964	\$553,157	\$5,578,136
CA	\$26,028,304	\$0	\$9,787,591	\$2,989,234	\$38,805,129
CO	\$2,390,850	\$0	\$756,412	\$405,985	\$3,553,247
CT	\$5,743,740	\$0	\$1,785,055	\$507,798	\$8,036,593
DE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FL	\$4,275,848	\$0	\$1,631,317	\$499,308	\$6,406,473
GA	\$6,875,629	\$0	\$2,521,111	\$680,167	\$10,076,907
HI	\$358,273	\$0	\$105,437	\$21,420	\$485,130
ID	\$1,512,030	\$0	\$581,107	\$260,623	\$2,353,760
IL	\$12,483,225	\$0	\$5,170,297	\$1,696,543	\$19,350,065
IN	\$8,554,908	\$0	\$3,255,814	\$1,383,021	\$13,193,743
IA	\$4,165,338	\$0	\$1,527,277	\$634,038	\$6,326,653
KS	\$2,407,434	\$0	\$1,032,007	\$1,383,851	\$4,823,292
KY	\$5,760,015	\$0	\$2,173,805	\$872,640	\$8,806,460
LA	\$433,113	\$0	\$344,063	\$105,030	\$882,206
ME	\$885,562	\$0	\$348,749	\$165,339	\$1,399,650
MD	\$2,248,492	\$0	\$915,983	\$452,352	\$3,616,827
MA	\$9,453,509	\$0	\$3,458,927	\$1,418,771	\$14,331,207
MI	\$8,677,158	\$0	\$2,951,047	\$1,197,277	\$12,825,482
MN	\$7,354,522	\$0	\$3,540,617	\$1,436,659	\$12,331,798
MS	\$633,330	\$0	\$282,773	\$52,980	\$969,083
MO	\$8,077,374	\$0	\$2,891,593	\$934,880	\$11,903,847

Table 26: FY 2020 Funds for Training and Other Activities Distributed to States

State	Initial Allocation	Reserve Fund Distribution	Second Distribution	Final Distribution	Total FY 2020 TaOA Funds
MT	\$270,113	\$0	\$74,293	\$37,158	\$381,564
NE	\$1,366,243	\$0	\$588,107	\$183,131	\$2,137,481
NV	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NH	\$743,072	\$0	\$296,075	\$138,378	\$1,177,525
NJ	\$4,534,706	\$0	\$1,718,593	\$534,732	\$6,788,031
NM	\$1,515,638	\$0	\$1,693,478	\$514,143	\$3,723,259
NY	\$10,314,732	\$0	\$3,721,967	\$1,347,049	\$15,383,748
NC	\$5,237,904	\$0	\$1,571,130	\$637,556	\$7,446,590
ND	\$478,145	\$0	\$195,922	\$77,115	\$751,182
OH	\$16,914,708	\$0	\$6,270,434	\$2,219,471	\$25,404,613
OK	\$2,582,329	\$0	\$935,241	\$333,902	\$3,851,472
OR	\$19,726,178	\$0	\$7,356,570	\$2,697,906	\$29,780,654
PA	\$22,315,587	\$0	\$8,535,764	\$3,178,832	\$34,030,183
PR	\$241,130	\$0	\$66,938	\$348	\$308,416
RI	\$415,844	\$0	\$175,588	\$62,911	\$654,343
SC	\$6,181,889	\$0	\$2,482,405	\$1,063,527	\$9,727,821
SD	\$928,765	\$0	\$356,059	\$201,282	\$1,486,106
TN	\$3,879,479	\$0	\$1,569,290	\$764,423	\$6,213,192
TX	\$13,291,380	\$0	\$5,728,513	\$2,425,174	\$21,445,067
UT	\$1,646,933	\$0	\$627,665	\$1,015,503	\$3,290,101
VT	\$624,227	\$0	\$199,297	\$84,737	\$908,261
VA	\$7,542,607	\$0	\$2,752,134	\$889,443	\$11,184,184
WA	\$11,219,534	\$0	\$4,049,831	\$2,893,523	\$18,162,888
WV	\$6,135,192	\$0	\$2,320,253	\$703,649	\$9,159,094
WI	\$3,891,852	\$0	\$1,590,819	\$548,939	\$6,031,610
WY	\$0	\$36,995	\$0	\$0	\$36,995
Total	\$266,422,000	\$36,995	\$102,470,000	\$40,951,005	\$409,880,000

Distributions of FY 2020 Program Funds to States

In accordance with existing regulations (20 C.F.R. § 618.910 through 20 C.F.R. § 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. 18-19 to explain the Initial Allocation of TaOA funds, described in 20 C.F.R. § 618.910, and TEGL No. 01-20 to explain the Second Distribution of TaOA funds, described in 20 C.F.R. § 618.930. The amounts set out in these TEGLs totaled 90 percent of the full amount of the FY 2020 TaOA funding. The Department allocated the remaining 10 percent of FY 2020 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 2020, 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 C.F.R. § 618.910 (f):
 1. The trend in number of workers covered by certifications;
 2. The trend in number of workers participating in training;

3. The number of workers estimated to be participating in training during the fiscal year; and
4. The estimated amount of funding needed to provide approved training to such workers during the fiscal year.

Once each of the four factors were determined for each state, under 20 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 2020 Initial Allocation for the remaining states. In instances when the formula approach gave a state less than \$100,000, in accordance with 20 C.F.R. § 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. Wyoming was the only state among these to request and be provided FY 2020 TaOA funding through reserve funds.

A summary of FY 2020 TaOA funds distributions to states include:

1. The Department issued the Initial Allocation of \$266.4 million in -April 2020;
2. The Department issued a reserve fund request of \$36,995.00 to Wyoming in January 2020;
3. The Department issued the Second Distribution of \$102.5 million in July 2020; and
4. The Department issued a Final Distribution of \$40.95 million in September 2020. This amount encompassed the remaining 10 percent of FY 2020 TaOA funding, minus the reserve funding. In accordance with 20 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 618.900 to 20 C.F.R. § 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 (\$409.9 million), funds obligated for TRA (\$127.9 million), and funds obligated for ATAA/RTAA (\$15.2 million) in FY 2020. 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 2020 Used to Carry Out TaOA, TRA, and ATAA/RTAA

State	Training and Other Activities	TRA	ATAA / RTAA	Total TAA
AL	\$2,869,065	\$520,000	\$355,000	\$3,744,065
AK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
AZ	\$1,490,867	\$68,000	\$55,000	\$1,613,867
AR	\$5,578,136	\$815,000	\$275,000	\$6,668,136
CA	\$38,805,129	\$11,800,000	\$270,000	\$50,875,129
CO	\$3,553,247	\$835,000	\$110,000	\$4,498,247
CT	\$8,036,593	\$2,750,000	\$55,000	\$10,841,593
DE	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FL	\$6,406,473	\$740,000	\$190,000	\$7,336,473
GA	\$10,076,907	\$2,145,000	\$305,000	\$12,526,907
HI	\$485,130	\$100,000	\$20,000	\$605,130
ID	\$2,353,760	\$715,000	\$310,000	\$3,378,760
IL	\$19,350,065	\$5,500,000	\$400,000	\$25,250,065
IN	\$13,193,743	\$2,825,000	\$1,180,000	\$17,198,743
IA	\$6,326,653	\$1,365,000	\$320,000	\$8,011,653
KS	\$4,823,292	\$1,850,000	\$195,000	\$6,868,292
KY	\$8,806,460	\$1,750,000	\$390,000	\$10,946,460
LA	\$882,206	\$45,000	\$85,000	\$1,012,206
ME	\$1,399,650	\$255,000	\$30,000	\$1,684,650
MD	\$3,616,827	\$1,330,000	\$1,180,000	\$6,126,827
MA	\$14,331,207	\$9,100,000	\$495,000	\$23,926,207
MI	\$12,825,482	\$2,975,000	\$805,000	\$16,605,482
MN	\$12,331,798	\$3,175,000	\$460,000	\$15,966,798
MS	\$969,083	\$30,000	\$100,000	\$1,099,083
MO	\$11,903,847	\$1,750,000	\$470,000	\$14,123,847

Table 27: The Total Amount of Payments to the States in FY 2020 Used to Carry Out TaOA, TRA, and ATAA/RTAA

State	Training and Other Activities	TRA	ATAA / RTAA	Total TAA
MT	\$381,564	\$210,000	\$40,000	\$631,564
NE	\$2,137,481	\$300,000	\$85,000	\$2,522,481
NV	\$0	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$30,000
NH	\$1,177,525	\$80,000	\$27,000	\$1,284,525
NJ	\$6,788,031	\$4,455,000	\$145,000	\$11,388,031
NM	\$3,723,259	\$225,000	\$40,000	\$3,988,259
NY	\$15,383,748	\$3,160,000	\$710,000	\$19,253,748
NC	\$7,446,590	\$1,775,000	\$765,000	\$9,986,590
ND	\$751,182	\$595,000	\$25,000	\$1,371,182
OH	\$25,404,613	\$6,550,000	\$750,000	\$32,704,613
OK	\$3,851,472	\$1,325,000	\$80,000	\$5,256,472
OR	\$29,780,654	\$13,000,000	\$155,000	\$42,935,654
PA	\$34,030,183	\$14,600,000	\$1,420,000	\$50,050,183
PR	\$308,416	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$353,416
RI	\$654,343	\$120,000	\$20,000	\$794,343
SC	\$9,727,821	\$3,225,000	\$300,000	\$13,252,821
SD	\$1,486,106	\$395,000	\$110,000	\$1,991,106
TN	\$6,213,192	\$1,110,000	\$730,000	\$8,053,192
TX	\$21,445,067	\$6,600,000	\$125,000	\$28,170,067
UT	\$3,290,101	\$700,000	\$30,000	\$4,020,101
VT	\$908,261	\$290,000	\$20,000	\$1,218,261
VA	\$11,184,184	\$2,350,000	\$780,000	\$14,314,184
WA	\$18,162,888	\$9,750,000	\$70,000	\$27,982,888
WV	\$9,159,094	\$3,425,000	\$280,000	\$12,864,094
WI	\$6,031,610	\$1,160,000	\$425,000	\$7,616,610
WY	\$36,995	\$0	\$0	\$36,995
Total	\$409,880,000	\$127,893,000	\$15,227,000	\$553,000,000

VII. CONCLUSION

During FY 2020, the Department certified 770 TAA petitions, which resulted in an estimated 96,111 workers becoming eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services. The TAA Program served 23,436 individuals in FY 2020. Of those, nearly half received training, including 702 participants who received remedial training and 219 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 2020 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 51 years old. In FY 2020, 83.6 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 76 percent of training exiters completed training and about 91 percent of those who completed training received a credential. The importance of training and credentials is vital considering nearly 63 percent of all participants changed industry sectors. While nearly 48 percent of FY 2020 TAA petitions were from the manufacturing industry, approximately 68 percent of participants, who exited the program, were re-employed in non-manufacturing industry sectors.

During a year of a pandemic and economic crisis in FY 2020, nearly 76 percent of TAA workers found employment in the second quarter after exiting the program. Median earnings in the second quarter after exit have remained near 5-year highs. Although overall program duration increased from 512 days to 518 days, the duration of training increased only slightly from 432 days to 434 days.

Post-participation employment rates and earnings continued their upward trend since FY 2016 to new highs in FY 2019 and remained near those record levels during FY 2020. These results demonstrate that, even during uncertain economic times in FY 2020, the TAA Program continues to provide important benefits and services to help adversely affected workers obtain reemployment with wages similar to their previous employment.

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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>

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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).	<p><u>Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Requires a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000</p> <p>Maximum total ATAA benefit of up to \$10,000</p> <p>Reemployed within 26 weeks of separation</p> <p>Reemployed in full time employment</p> <p>Training benefit NOT available</p>	<p><u>Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Does not require a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$55,000</p> <p>Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$12,000</p> <p>Reemployed with no deadline</p> <p>Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training</p> <p>Training benefit is also available</p>	<p><u>Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Does not require a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000</p> <p>Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$10,000</p> <p>Reemployed with no deadline</p> <p>Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training</p> <p>Training benefit is also available</p>	<p>SAME AS 2011</p> <p><u>Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance:</u> Does not require a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000</p> <p>Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$10,000</p> <p>Reemployed with no deadline</p> <p>Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training</p> <p>Training benefit is also available</p>
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.	<p>72.5% of qualifying health insurance premium costs</p> <p>http://www.irs.gov/Individuals/HCTC</p>			

APPENDIX B (1 OF 2)

Table 29: FY 2020 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	6	3	269	0	0
Alaska	1	1	24	0	0
Arizona	13	11	1395	1	158
Arkansas	31	17	1994	9	896
California	74	67	6,158	17	1,313
Colorado	17	10	1,100	1	9
Connecticut	25	15	871	6	199
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	15	13	1122	2	355
Georgia	14	15	653	5	587
Hawaii	1	1	6	1	90
Idaho	8	6	220	1	203
Illinois	37	22	3,531	5	416
Indiana	68	30	4,273	10	2718
Iowa	12	15	532	5	616
Kansas	47	23	9242	5	195
Kentucky	13	10	1439	17	1454
Louisiana	9	7	990	3	633
Maine	2	2	111	0	0
Maryland	5	4	198	1	3
Massachusetts	31	25	767	4	176
Michigan	44	29	3,649	10	750
Minnesota	52	34	3,257	14	1196
Mississippi	3	3	440	0	0
Missouri	48	25	2405	9	610

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.

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Table 29: FY 2020 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	2	1	8	1	3
Nebraska	18	9	313	9	634
Nevada	1	2	633	1	108
New Hampshire	4	3	254	1	36
New Jersey	22	13	843	6	88
New Mexico	7	8	3727	3	152
New York	52	40	2,579	12	1,140
North Carolina	18	16	1,607	3	2518
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	48	15	1,308	29	633
Oklahoma	18	7	1265	6	711
Oregon	83	53	3,848	29	1746
Pennsylvania	81	46	3,184	11	1595
Puerto Rico	1	2	2	0	0
Rhode Island	11	5	159	6	45
South Carolina	6	10	1,055	0	0
South Dakota	10	6	564	5	272
Tennessee	27	24	2,942	3	465
Texas	66	33	3,935	9	460
Utah	10	9	6573	0	0
Vermont	2	0	0	1	93
Virginia	55	38	3,014	28	1851
Washington	37	27	10,795	4	184
West Virginia	8	3	1072	3	93
Wisconsin	19	12	1,785	3	343
Wyoming	0	0	0	3	587
Total	1,183	770	96,111	302	26,334

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 2020 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	24	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2	1	60	0	0
	4	1	1	159	0	0
	5	2	1	50	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	1	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	1	10	4	483	4	311
	2	7	4	382	3	247
	3	5	3	425	2	338
	4	9	6	704	0	0
Arizona	1	1	0	0	1	158
	2	2	1	102	0	0
	3	1	1	21	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	2	2	770	0	0
	6	0	1	10	0	0
	7	2	3	103	0	0
	8	1	0	0	0	0
	9	4	3	389	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 (2 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2020 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	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	1	3
	5	2	1	55	1	24
	6	2	2	472	0	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	8	1	0	0	0	0
	9	0	2	355	0	0
	10	0	1	65	0	0
	11	4	4	405	0	0
	12	3	2	134	1	1
	13	0	1	59	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0
	15	5	2	191	2	15
	16	0	0	0	0	0
	17	4	1	24	1	203
	18	2	2	69	2	11
	19	2	4	58	0	0
	20	0	1	16	0	0
	21	0	0	0	0	0
	22	0	0	0	0	0
	23	1	1	5	0	0
	24	1	1	255	0	0
	25	0	0	0	0	0
	26	2	0	0	1	5

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 2020 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	0	0	0	0	0
	28	1	1	8	1	8
	29	1	2	173	0	0
	30	1	1	11	0	0
	31	4	2	124	2	952
	32	4	3	332	0	0
	33	4	3	1031	0	0
	34	0	3	38	1	9
	35	2	2	271	0	0
	36	1	0	0	0	0
	37	0	1	32	0	0
	38	0	0	0	1	20
	39	1	0	0	0	0
	40	4	4	223	1	4
	41	1	2	240	0	0
	42	0	0	0	0	0
	43	2	2	140	0	0
	44	3	2	173	0	0
	45	3	4	157	1	36
	46	1	1	21	0	0
	47	1	1	184	0	0
	48	6	2	438	1	22
	49	0	1	20	0	0
	50	2	1	95	0	0
	51	2	1	237	0	0
52	1	3	47	0	0	
53	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 (4 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2020 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	0	0
	2	3	3	8	0	0
	3	3	3	801	0	0
	4	1	1	38	0	0
	5	4	1	178	1	9
	6	4	2	75	0	0
	7	2	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	1	10	5	356	4	173
	2	2	1	113	0	0
	3	3	2	146	0	0
	4	6	4	203	0	0
	5	4	3	53	2	26
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	0	0	0	1	97
Florida	1	1	1	60	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	1	10	0	0
	4	1	0	0	0	0
	5	1	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	3	3	489	1	140
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	1	3	433	0	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	0	0	0	0	0
	13	1	1	16	0	0
	14	3	2	75	1	215

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 2020 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	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	0	0	0	0
	22	1	1	13	0	0
	23	0	0	0	0	0
	24	0	0	0	0	0
	25	1	0	0	0	0
	26	0	0	0	0	0
	27	1	1	26	0	0
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	1	1	10
	3	0	2	56	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	3	2	57	0	0
	6	2	5	510	1	4
	7	1	2	19	1	0
	8	1	1	4	0	0
	9	1	0	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0
	11	2	2	6	0	0
	12	2	0	0	2	573
	13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	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 (6 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2020 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	1	6	1	90
	2	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	1	3	1	1	3	428
	2	5	4	63	2	188
	3	4	10	468	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	1	1	69	0	0
	2	7	5	151	1	203
Illinois	1	1	0	0	1	32
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	2	1	383	0	0
	5	2	1	85	0	0
	6	7	2	60	0	0
	7	4	4	554	0	0
	8	3	1	9	2	114
	9	1	1	149	0	0
	10	3	2	40	0	0
	11	3	3	233	0	0
	12	1	0	0	0	0
	13	1	0	0	0	0
	14	1	2	318	0	0
	15	3	1	822	1	270
	16	1	3	877	0	0
	17	2	1	1	1	0
	18	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 (7 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2020 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	4	2	412	0	0
	2	6	2	336	0	0
	3	10	5	547	2	80
	4	5	4	28	0	0
	5	4	3	173	0	0
	6	8	2	458	1	14
	7	11	4	524	2	1390
	8	11	4	1599	3	465
	9	9	4	196	2	769
Kansas	1	5	3	153	1	137
	2	10	5	353	1	50
	3	5	2	646	3	8
	4	27	13	8090	0	0
Kentucky	1	7	4	902	1	274
	2	4	5	513	0	0
	3	2	1	24	0	0
	4	0	0	0	1	314
	5	0	0	0	15	866
	6	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	2	1	33	1	101
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	3	4	311	1	156
	4	3	2	646	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	1	0	0	1	376

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 2020 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	0	0	0	0	0
	2	4	1	76	1	20
	3	6	5	186	0	0
	4	1	1	62	0	0
	5	3	1	1	0	0
	6	1	0	0	2	84
	7	4	3	81	1	72
	8	10	14	361	0	0
	9	2	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	3	192	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	2	1	6	1	3
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	8	1	0	0	0	0
Maine	1	1	1	5	0	0
	2	1	1	106	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 (9 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2020 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	2	1	11	1	5
	2	2	1	130	0	0
	3	5	3	379	1	14
	4	4	0	0	2	11
	5	2	0	0	1	10
	6	3	2	473	1	8
	7	2	0	0	1	492
	8	3	1	3	1	9
	9	3	2	128	0	0
	10	0	1	1	0	0
	11	10	8	252	2	201
	12	1	0	0	0	0
	13	4	5	1638	0	0
	14	3	5	634	0	0
Minnesota	1	5	3	1167	2	67
	2	7	7	636	1	165
	3	12	7	211	4	323
	4	6	3	468	2	253
	5	4	6	302	2	54
	6	7	4	146	0	0
	7	3	1	75	1	13
	8	8	3	252	2	321

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 2020 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	9	2	510	3	385
	2	10	7	263	1	43
	3	5	0	0	2	68
	4	1	2	70	0	0
	5	6	5	45	1	32
	6	9	5	988	0	0
	7	3	1	100	1	18
	8	5	3	429	1	64
Mississippi	1	1	1	263	0	0
	2	1	1	168	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	1	1	9	0	0
Montana	1	2	1	8	1	3
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	1	1	140	1	843
	5	4	1	70	1	980
	6	1	2	125	0	0
	7	1	1	8	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	4	4	407	1	695
	11	2	1	45	0	0
	12	2	4	615	0	0
	13	3	2	197	0	0
North Dakota	1	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 (11 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2020 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	11	6	280	4	475
	2	5	2	13	3	50
	3	2	1	20	2	109
New Hampshire	1	1	1	169	0	0
	2	3	2	85	1	36
New Jersey	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	0	0	1	24
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	2	0	0	1	2
	6	4	3	65	1	59
	7	2	2	226	0	0
	8	1	1	104	0	0
	9	2	2	313	0	0
	10	1	1	49	0	0
	11	4	1	2	3	3
	12	4	3	84	0	0
New Mexico	1	4	3	1856	0	0
	2	3	3	1870	1	57
	3	0	2	1	2	95
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	1	140	1	108
	3	1	1	493	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 2020 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	1	37	1	90
	3	2	1	65	1	3
	4	0	0	0	1	3
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	1	0	0	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	9	7	471	1	3
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	8	10	79	1	39
	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	2	53	0	0
	18	3	0	0	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0
	20	2	1	146	2	718
	21	2	1	84	1	3
	22	3	2	226	0	0
	23	6	4	604	1	131
	24	0	0	0	0	0
	25	8	4	33	2	78
	26	1	3	556	0	0
	27	5	4	225	1	72

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 2020 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	1	8	0	0
	2	1	0	0	1	134
	3	1	1	13	0	0
	4	1	1	1	0	0
	5	3	3	685	0	0
	6	13	1	263	11	105
	7	7	0	0	8	154
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	1	0	0	0	0
	10	2	2	11	0	0
	11	1	0	0	1	3
	12	3	2	13	1	10
	13	5	2	259	1	59
	14	0	0	0	0	0
	15	4	1	2	4	155
	16	5	1	53	2	13
Oklahoma	1	3	2	696	0	0
	2	4	2	319	1	143
	3	1	0	0	1	119
	4	7	2	119	3	322
	5	3	1	131	1	127
Oregon	1	19	18	1732	11	1259
	2	8	5	726	2	40
	3	21	15	841	6	135
	4	17	7	264	8	304
	5	18	8	285	2	8

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 2020 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	2	1	73	1	1149
	2	1	0	0	0	0
	3	4	2	104	1	31
	4	1	1	57	0	0
	5	7	2	97	1	18
	6	3	4	52	0	0
	7	2	1	11	0	0
	8	3	2	182	0	0
	9	4	2	191	0	0
	10	5	3	75	1	45
	11	1	1	23	0	0
	12	7	2	273	1	7
	13	4	3	502	2	163
	14	5	1	62	0	0
	15	6	5	271	0	0
	16	11	5	583	4	182
	17	9	6	87	0	0
	18	6	5	541	0	0
Puerto Rico	1	1	2	2	0	0
Rhode Island	1	4	2	107	3	32
	2	7	3	52	3	13
South Carolina	1	0	1	8	0	0
	2	0	1	132	0	0
	3	0	1	38	0	0
	4	1	1	1	0	0
	5	1	2	2	0	0
	6	4	4	874	0	0
	7	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 (15 OF 18)

Table 30: FY 2020 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	10	6	564	5	272
	1	4	4	250	0	0
Tennessee	2	2	1	96	0	0
	3	3	2	117	0	0
	4	4	6	1719	0	0
	5	3	6	332	0	0
	6	0	2	2	2	304
	7	2	1	257	0	0
	8	4	0	0	0	0
	9	5	2	169	1	161
	1	4	1	1206	0	0
Texas	2	2	2	27	0	0
	3	3	6	262	2	14
	4	3	0	0	0	0
	5	2	0	0	0	0
	6	2	0	0	0	0
	7	2	0	0	1	84
	8	0	1	3	0	0
	9	2	0	0	1	138
	10	1	1	55	0	0
	11	7	0	0	1	15
	12	0	0	0	0	0
	13	2	0	0	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0
	15	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.

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Table 30: FY 2020 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	2	0	0	0	0
	17	1	0	0	0	0
	18	0	0	0	0	0
	19	1	0	0	0	0
	20	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	1	23	0	0
	22	0	0	0	0	0
	23	0	0	0	0	0
	24	8	7	508	0	0
	25	1	1	427	0	0
	26	3	2	514	0	0
	27	3	2	286	1	166
	28	1	0	0	0	0
	29	0	0	0	0	0
	30	3	1	59	0	0
	31	2	4	208	0	0
	32	3	1	4	0	0
	33	3	3	353	1	14
	34	2	0	0	2	29
	35	0	0	0	0	0
36	3	0	0	0	0	
Utah	1	2	2	857	0	0
	2	1	2	119	0	0
	3	2	2	310	0	0
	4	5	3	5287	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.

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Table 30: FY 2020 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	1	2	91	0	0
	2	1	2	298	0	0
	3	6	3	212	3	160
	4	3	2	99	0	0
	5	1	2	126	1	24
	6	12	5	644	4	200
	7	5	2	20	1	29
	8	1	2	82	0	0
	9	13	5	791	16	1388
	10	7	7	80	1	0
	11	5	6	571	2	50
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	2	0	0	1	93
Washington	1	4	3	1026	1	85
	2	7	4	1192	1	40
	3	3	2	55	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	9	5	479	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	1	3	102	0	0
	8	1	1	12	0	0
	9	10	7	7570	2	59
	10	2	2	359	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.

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Table 30: FY 2020 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	1	1	74	0	0
	2	1	1	14	0	0
	3	5	3	1191	0	0
	4	1	0	0	0	0
	5	3	2	39	0	0
	6	2	3	348	0	0
	7	4	1	112	3	343
	8	2	1	7	0	0
West Virginia	1	2	1	631	1	50
	2	3	1	311	0	0
	3	3	1	130	2	43
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	3	587
Total		1,183	770	96,111	302	26,334

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.

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