



TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS PROGRAM FY 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Website: <https://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/>
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REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE SENATE AND THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Department of Labor (the Department) submits the following report on the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers Program to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. Section 249B(d) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2323(d)), requires the Department to submit an annual report requiring, 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 2018 and includes supplemental data from FY 2014 through FY 2017.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (TAA) FOR WORKERS:

TRANSITIONING WORKERS TO TODAY'S CAREERS

FY 2018 Highlights

- An estimated 76,902 workers became eligible to apply for TAA.
- 43 % of estimated newly eligible workers were from non manufacturing industry sectors compared with 36 % in FY 2017.
- Over 71 % of TAA participants that received training, completed their training program, and over 89 % of those who completed training received a credential.
- 77 % of TAA participants who exited the program found new employment within six months after exit.
- Nearly 65 % participants who exited the program were re employed in non-manufacturing industry sectors.

The TAA Program provides federal assistance to workers who are adversely affected by foreign trade. TAA includes resources and opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, and support necessary for successful reemployment in today's economy. Any member of a worker group certified by the Department as

trade-affected is potentially eligible to receive TAA Program benefits and services through a local American Job Center (AJC), such as employment and case management, training, income support in the form of Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), job search allowances, relocation allowances, and a Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC). The Reemployment TAA (RTAA) benefit is also available and provides wage supplements for eligible reemployed workers, age 50 and over, whose reemployment resulted in lower wages than those earned in their trade-affected employment.

In FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018), there were 1,178 petitions filed, over 8 percent more than FY 2017. An estimated 76,902 workers became eligible to apply for TAA and 34,634 participants received benefits and services. Performance reached a 5-year high in FY 2018 with 77 percent of TAA participants obtaining new employment within 6 months of completing the program. Nearly 65 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 16,703 participants who received training in FY 2018, more than 44 percent were enrolled in programs leading to an Associate's Degree – a 14 percentage point increase over FY 2017. The fourth-quarter employment rate of those that completed training and received a credential were higher than those that did not, continuing a multi-year trend. These performance results demonstrate that, in FY 2018, the reauthorized TAA Program continued to provide important benefits and services to help adversely affected workers obtain reemployment.

SUCCESS STORIES



Domenico worked first on a production line, then in shipping and receiving at a global supplier of raw materials for food and non-food applications in New Jersey. In early 2016, the company notified all employees that manufacturing would be moved to Mexico. Through the TAA Program, Domenico enrolled in a baccalaureate program for Business Management and attained a Bachelor in Science in December 2018. Upon earning his degree, he accepted an offer for a supervisory job, which started with an annual salary that more than doubled his previous hourly wage. The position also came with plenty of room for advancement. Domenico says he owes this all to the TAA Program stating, “I believe everyone who is impacted by trade needs to take advantage of the Trade Act, as it is a once in a lifetime opportunity.”

Scott came to a *Michigan Works!* American Job Center in April 2016 after the automotive plant he worked for closed in Michigan. He had worked at the plant for 22 years, starting just after high school. Scott knew that, if he had the opportunity to go back to school, he wanted to be in the information technology (IT) field.

Through the TAA Program, Scott explored career options with his case manager, and chose to begin an Associate Degree program of Computer Network Engineering - a program with a variety of employment opportunities and a high expectation of growth and job openings. He started training in September 2016. Scott graduated in June 2018 and received not only an Associate Degree in Computer Networking but also a Certificate in Computer Repair, receiving high honors in both programs. A few months after graduation, Scott was reemployed and found a promising career in IT. He credits the training provided through the TAA Program as opening unlimited employment options.



After 19 years as a Jig and Arc Welder, Pamela was laid off from a manufacturing company in Missouri. The company Pamela worked for permanently closed, and she became eligible for TAA benefits and services. With the help of the TAA Program, Pamela pursued an Associate's Degree in Orthotic & Prosthetic Technologies and graduated in April 2018. After graduation, Pamela obtained a job with a local company as a Prosthetic and Orthotic Technician. When asked about her TAA experience, Pamela stated, "I loved the experience I had going to school and being in the learning

environment. The TAA Program made me feel secure and enabled me to be able to concentrate on my studies without having to get a temporary job. My family came to my graduation and were so proud of me. It was truly a beautiful thing being able to take my artistic ability, my years of technical and mechanical skill building jigs, and refine it all into a career of being able to help those who are less fortunate and those unable to walk, to walk again."



After nine years working in a manufacturing plant, Matthew's position was outsourced to Mexico in November 2015. During his time with the company, his transition into management gave him the opportunity to work closely with the accounting department and fostered his desire to change professions. Upon approval for TAA benefits and services in Delaware, Matthew pursued a Bachelor's degree in Accounting and Finance. Matthew graduated summa cum laude in the summer of 2018. Upon graduating, he was hired and promoted with a new firm where he received a comparable salary to his previous position.



Switching careers is not an easy decision to make. However, Mark did just that after his job as a production operator at an automotive company in Michigan was eliminated in 2017. Since he only worked for the company for a year and previously bounced around in other jobs, he was very committed to finding a more stable career path.

Mark qualified for benefits and services through the TAA Program and decided to rekindle his interest of a career in health care. So, he returned to school to become a Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN). "This was the most challenging thing I've ever done," Mark said. "It really tested my commitment and took me where I'd never been. I decided to put my all into it." He completed the LPN program in August 2018. Mark explained that he received invaluable resources and continuous support from his TAA career advisor (case manager). He said, "All throughout this, my career advisor was there for me and always let me know he was behind me the whole way. I'm very grateful that I had this opportunity and for the support I received from *Michigan Works!*" Mark is now employed as an LPN with an hourly pay increase of more than 40 percent over his trade-affected position. His long-term plan is to become a Registered Nurse.



Aida was employed as a Telephone Operator Representative at a call center in Texas and was laid off in February 2015. Aida's goal was to become a Certified Public Accountant (CPA). To do that, she needed to get her Master's degree in Accounting. The TAA Program paid for Aida's tuition and assisted her in attaining her degree. Aida graduated in October 2018 and began studying for her CPA exam. Aida was later hired by a government agency in Texas at a higher salary than her adversely affected employment. Aida

said, "Words alone cannot begin to express my gratitude for the tremendous help, which I have received! After having spent a long, depressing time being unemployed, my career and educational goals have been not only met, but exceeded. I am very happy to be serving my country in a rewarding permanent position, that will be well compensated, and I have no doubt that the key to this success was the support, which I have received from TAA."

I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

General Description of the TAA Program

The Trade Act of 1974 (Pub. L. No. 93-618), Title II, Chapter 2, as amended (the Act) (codified at 19 U.S.C. §§ 2271 et seq.), established the Trade Adjustment Assistance 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), enacted on June 29, 2015, reauthorized and changed key provisions of the Act.

At the beginning of FY 2018, 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 reinstated the expanded group eligibility provisions and TAA Program benefits and services available under the 2011 Program. However, as is detailed in *Appendix A* there are differences between these two programs in the funding level for Training and Other Activities and in performance and reporting requirements. TAARA 2015 revised reporting requirements to align performance accountability for the TAA Program with that of partner programs under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) (Pub. L. No. 113-128). Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 5-15, and TEGL No. 5-15, Change 1, were issued to provide operating instructions to states for administration of benefits and services under the 2015 Program.

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

In FY 2018, the overall participation duration in the TAA Program averaged 473 days. The duration of training has declined to 330 days. The majority of “exiting” participants for the fiscal year was from the 2015 Program (illustrated in *Table 16*), making up over 86 percent of the total. The term “program exit” means a participant has not received a service funded by the program or certain other services funded by a partner program for 90 consecutive calendar days following the last service and is not scheduled for future services. The exit date is the last date of service and was reported by states on a quarterly basis.

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

Table 1: Percentage of Exiting TAA Participants by Program

TAA Exiters by Program	Total Count	Percentage of Total
2002 Program	181	1.1%
2009 Program	190	1.2%
2011 Program	1,843	11.5%
2015 Program	13,825	86.2%

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


In FY 2018, states have fully transitioned from reporting on a quarterly basis through the Trade Activity Participant Report (TAPR) to reporting through the Participant Individual Record Layout (PIRL). The PIRL was developed collaboratively by the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education as part of the WIOA performance accountability related provisions. The PIRL represents a set of common definitions that are shared across multiple programs for performance reporting.

The petition activity, detailed in *Section II* shows that the scope of the TAA Program includes numerous affected industries, employers, regional economies, and communities. An estimated 76,902 workers became eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services in FY 2018.

Worker Group Eligibility for Petitions Filed in FY 2018

For a worker to be eligible to apply for TAA Program benefits and services during FY 2018, the worker must have been part of a group of workers that was the subject of a petition filed with and certified by the Department. Three workers from a company, a company official, a union or other duly authorized representative, a state workforce official, or an operator of an American Job Center (AJC) may file a petition simultaneously with both the Department and the Governor of the state in which the workers' firm is located. In response to the filing, the Department initiates an investigation into whether, in accordance with the statutory criteria, foreign trade was a contributing cause of the workers' job loss or threat of job loss.

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

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

2. Shifts to a Foreign Country

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

3. Acquisitions from a Foreign Country

- The workers' firm has acquired articles or services from a foreign country that are like or directly competitive with articles which are produced or services which are supplied by such firm;
- And the acquisition of articles or services contributed importantly to such 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;
- And 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.

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)

- 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.

- 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 *Federal Register*; If B or C, the notice of an affirmative determination is published in the *Federal Register*.

- And, the workers have become totally or partially separated from the workers' firm within the 1-year period from the Federal Register publication, or during the 1-year preceding that period.

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

promptly publishes a summary of the affirmative determination in the *Federal Register* and on the Department's website along with the reasons for making such a determination.

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

II. PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Petition Processing in FY 2018

In FY 2018, the Department received 1,178 petitions and certified 895 of those petitions, or 80.5 percent of those where a determination on eligibility was rendered. The certified petitions covered an estimated 76,902 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 2018 increased from previous years¹. Petition activity by state is provided in Appendix B, and petition activity by Congressional District is provided in Appendix C.

Table 2: FY 2014 – FY 2018 Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Petitions Certified and Denied

Fiscal Year	Petitions Filed ¹	Petitions Certified	% of Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers ²	Petitions Denied ³	% of Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers ⁴
2014	991	659	86.9%	70,225	99	13.1%	8,158
2015 ⁵	1,073	416	99.8%	58,338	1	0.2%	434
2016 ⁵	1,502	1,194	68.0%	127,442	562	32.0%	60,755
2017	1,087	848	78.7%	95,478	229	21.3%	31,881
2018	1,178	895	80.5%	76,902	217	19.5%	17,374

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 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.

⁴ 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 Although the Department issued more certifications in FY 2018 compared with last year, the number of workers decreased because worker groups were smaller on average.

Table 3 shows the median processing times for each category of determinations, which are certifications, denials, and terminations. FY 2018 saw a decrease of median processing days from 69 to 50 days.

Table 3: FY 2014 – FY 2018 Median Time for Processing Petitions

Fiscal Year	Median Processing Time			
	Certifications	Denials	Terminations ¹	Total
2014	42 Days	51.5 Days	26.0 Days	42 Days
2015	35 Days	43.0 Days	34.0 Days	36 Days
2016	79 Days	173.0 Days	64.5 Days	92 Days
2017	64 Days	121.5 Days	47.0 Days	69 Days
2018	43 Days	82.0 Days	56.0 Days	50 Days

Note: Median processing times do not include statutory reconsiderations. Average processing time calculated in averages was 109 days for FY2018.¹ Petitions may be terminated because the petitioner requests withdrawal, the petition is deemed invalid, an existing certification has already been issued, another duplicate investigation is in process, or a negative determination was recently issued, among other reasons.

Table 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 2018 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)	245	26,734	34.7%
	ITC Determination	(e)	86	4,833	6.3%
	Customer Imports of Articles	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	60	8,791	11.4%
	Company Imports of Articles	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	52	2,731	3.6%
	Acquisition of Articles from a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	35	4,611	6.0%
	Secondary Component Supplier	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(A)/(b)(3)(B)	18	1,155	1.5%
	Increased Aggregate Imports	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	8	951	1.2%
	Downstream Producer	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(B)	2	270	0.4%
	Imports of Finished Articles Containing Like or Directly Competitive Components	(a)(2)(A)(II)(aa)	2	261	0.3%
	Imports of Finished Articles Containing Foreign Components	(a)(2)(A)(III)	1	150	0.2%
Service	Shift in Services to a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(ii)(I)	245	15,547	20.2%
	Acquisition of Services from a Foreign Country	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	114	8,430	11.0%
	Secondary Service Supplier	(b)(2) & (b)(3)(B)	14	1,479	1.9%
	Customer Imports of Services	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	10	635	0.8%
	Company Imports of Services	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	3	324	0.4%
Total			895	76,902	100.0%

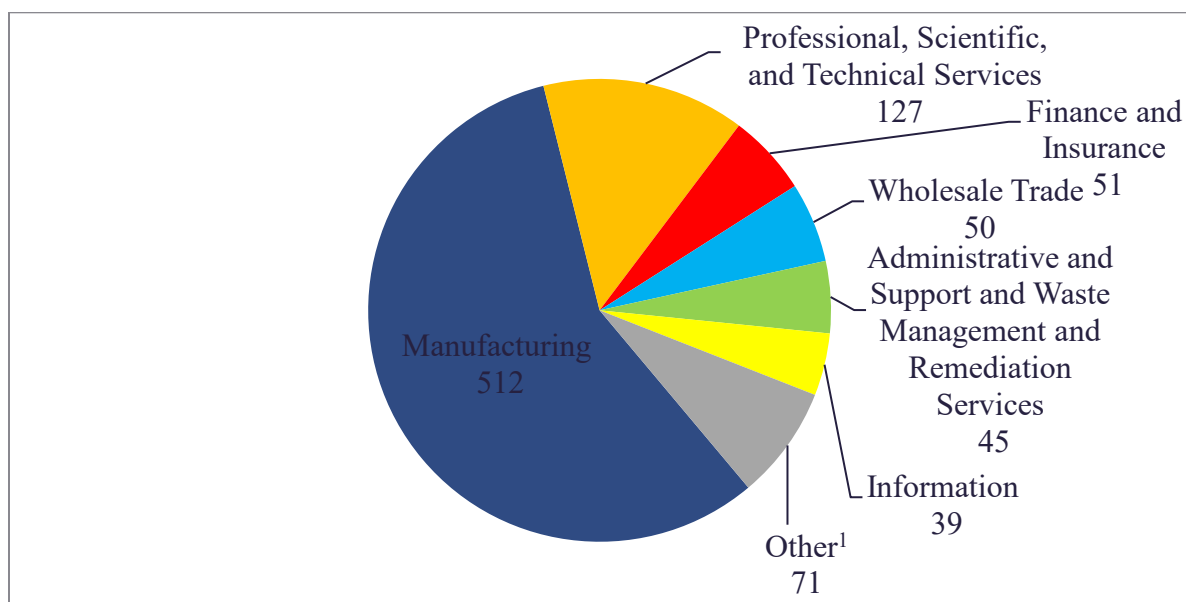
¹ Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

Industry Sectors in FY 2018

In FY 2018, the Department issued TAA certifications that covered 18 industry sectors. As in prior years, the largest industry sector was manufacturing with 512 certifications covering an estimated 50,849 workers. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services represented the second largest industry sector with 127 certifications covering an estimated 5,854 workers.

Figure 1 illustrates the industry sectors with petition certifications during FY 2018.

Figure 1: FY 2018 Petition Certifications by Industry



Note: See Table 5 for FY 2018 petitions certified or denied by industry sector.

¹Represents all the industries with less than 30 certifications.

Table 5 shows the amount of petitions certified and denied by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors in which the trade-affected workers were employed. Manufacturing sector certifications increased from 487 certifications in FY 2017 to 512 certifications in FY 2018. The manufacturing sector made up more than 57 percent of total certifications and 66 percent of estimated certified workers.

Table 5: FY 2018 Petitions Certified and Denied by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	Certifications				Denials			
	# of Petitions		Est. # of Workers		# of Petitions		Est. # of Workers	
Manufacturing	512	57.2%	50,849	66.1%	136	62.7%	8,649	49.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	127	14.2%	5,854	7.6%	16	7.4%	498	2.9%
Finance and Insurance	51	5.7%	2,778	3.6%	5	2.3%	79	0.5%
Wholesale Trade	50	5.6%	2,722	3.5%	16	7.4%	742	4.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	45	5.0%	5,368	7.0%	12	5.5%	3,863	22.2%
Information	39	4.4%	3,183	4.1%	9	4.2%	464	2.7%
Retail Trade	18	2.0%	1,038	1.4%	7	3.2%	1,702	9.8%
Utilities	11	1.2%	1,162	1.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	8	0.9%	744	1.0%	4	1.8%	53	0.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	8	0.9%	417	0.5%	5	2.3%	485	2.8%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	6	0.7%	555	0.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	5	0.6%	515	0.7%	5	2.3%	736	4.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4	0.5%	285	0.4%	1	0.5%	-	0.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	0.3%	40	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Educational Services	3	0.3%	64	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	2	0.2%	1,050	1.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Construction	2	0.2%	138	0.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1	0.1%	140	0.2%	1	0.5%	103	0.6%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Public Administration	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total	895	100.0%	76,902	100.0%	217	100.0%	17,374	100.0%

Table 6 shows the top five industry sectors for post-participation employment in FY 2018. The manufacturing industry continues to be the largest industry sector for reemployment.

Table 6: FY 2018 Top Five Industry Sectors for Post-TAA Participation Employment

Industry Sector of Reemployment	Total Count	
Manufacturing	4,628	35.4%
Administrative, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,566	12.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,053	8.1%
Retail Trade	709	5.4%
Wholesale Trade	659	5.0%

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 2018 Industry Sector of Reemployment is for participants who exited between October 1, 2016, and September 30, 2017, inclusively.

Table 7 lists the top five subsectors for reemployment in the manufacturing and service industries in FY 2018.

Table 7: FY 2018 Top Five Subsectors for Reemployment in Manufacturing and Service Industries

Manufacturing	Service
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	Temporary Help Services
Iron Ore Mining	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	Elementary and Secondary Schools
Machine Shops	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined
Iron and Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing from Purchased Steel	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)

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 2018 Industry Sector of Reemployment is for participants who exited between October 1, 2016, and September 30, 2017, 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 2018

Data described in this section tracks TAA participants who enrolled in the program during FY 2018. As shown in *Table 8*, the demographic characteristics of new TAA participants continues to change over time. *Table 8* also shows that new TAA participants were increasingly older, more diverse, and more educated. This continues an historical trend as the percent of new TAA participants who were college graduates has increased from under 10 percent in FY 2009 to over 18 percent in FY 2018. Furthermore, the percentage of new female participants increased to 42.8 percent in FY 2018, more than 5 percentage points higher than FY 2017.

Table 8: FY 2017 – FY 2018 Demographics of New TAA Participants by Gender, Race, Pre-Program Educational Level, Age, and Employment Tenure

Demographic Description		TAA Participants FY 2017	TAA Participants FY 2018
Gender	Male	62.7%	56.8%
	Female	37.0%	42.8%
Race	White	63.1%	64.7%
	Black or African American	16.0%	15.7%
	Hispanic/Latino	14.8%	12.3%
	Asian	6.2%	5.5%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	1.3%	1.4%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.5%
Education	High School Diploma, GED or less	55.8%	54.2%
	Some Post-Secondary, Associate's	27.5%	27.1%
	Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor's	15.2%	18.6%
Age (Years)	Average (Mean)	48.8	49.6
	Median	51.0	52.0
Tenure of Trade Affected Employment (Years)	Average (Mean)	11.7	11.8
	Median	8.3	8.3

Note: This chart reflects new participants in FY 2017 and FY 2018. 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 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 9 compares the FY 2018 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 over 66 percent of the ACLF had post-secondary education, less than 46 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 2018, new TAA participants had a median of 8.3 years of experience in their adversely affected employment, nearly doubling the median tenure of employment for ACLF of 4.2 years.

TAA Program participants continue to be older, more diverse, and less likely to obtain a higher education than the ACLF at large. Numerous employment statistics show that participants who are members of these demographic groups will have a significant challenge in getting back to work. As such, the TAA Program supports activities designed to reduce barriers to employment and help participants return to work.

Table 9: FY 2018 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 2018
Gender¹: Male	53.1%	56.8%
Race²: White	77.9%	64.7%
Education³: Some College, Associate's Degree, Bachelor's Degree, or More	66.8%	45.7%
Median Age (Years)⁴	42.2	52.0
Median Tenure of Employment (Years)⁵	4.2	8.3

Sources: For all of these, used “Civilian labor force,” not “Civilian non-institutional population”

1. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>
2. <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat05.pdf>
3. <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat07.pdf>
4. <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11b.pdf>
5. <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/tenure.t01.htm>

When TAA participants enrolled in the program during FY 2018, many of them entered after benefiting from Rapid Response. Authorized under WIOA, Rapid Response is a pro-active, 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. More specifically, Rapid Response ensures 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 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 77.8 percent of petitions associated with FY 2018 new participants, the highest reported level to date. These activities reached 77.4 percent of new TAA participants for FY 2018, the highest level ever reported. *Table 10* further illustrates that, from FY 2013 to FY 2018, there was a greater than 20 percentage point increase in the number of new participants receiving Rapid Response and a near 20 percentage point improvement in the number of petitions associated with Rapid Response.

Table 10: FY 2013 – FY 2018 Rapid Response Rates

Fiscal Year	Participant Rapid Response Rate ¹	Petition Rapid Response Rate ²
2013	56.3%	58.2%
2014	64.3%	59.2%
2015	64.2%	60.7%
2016	71.8%	70.6%
2017	70.0%	69.5%
2018	77.4%	77.8%

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.

Since Rapid Response is a crucial component to 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.

While Rapid Response provides for immediate services, TAA certification allows for affected workers to obtain TAA Program-specific benefits and services. *Section III* will discuss the benefits and services provided to TAA participants during FY 2018.

III. BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Benefits and Services Provided During FY 2018

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. In FY 2018, the TAA Program implemented new data policies that revised how the period of participation is defined. The policy change no longer allowed the TAA participation period to be extended by certain services in other Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs. In addition, the policy change began counting only the unique individuals in the participation period (those containing a unique personal identifier) instead of counting all individuals (which counted individuals multiple times if they received more than one benefit or service). These changes resulted in the number of TAA participants being reduced from 43,615 in FY 2017 to 34,634 in FY 2018.

Table 11 shows the number of FY 2018 participants receiving each type of TAA benefit or service. Occupational Training remains the largest type of training received with more than one-third of participants receiving this training type. ATAA/RTAA participation continues its upward trend, with 19.3 percent of participants receiving this TAA benefit in FY 2018 compared to 13.1 percent in FY 2017. Similar to last year, only a small number of TAA participants were involved in an apprenticeship opportunity. 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 opportunities.

Table 11: FY 2018 Participants Receiving Each Type of TAA Benefit or Service

Participant Benefit or Service	Number of Participants FY 2018	Percentage of Participants FY 2018
TAA (All)	34,634	-
Employment and Case Management	29,843	86.2%
Training	16,703	48.2%
Occupational	12,209	35.3%
Remedial	1,039	3.0%
Prerequisite	259	0.7%
Customized	320	0.9%
On the Job	523	1.5%
Apprenticeship	18	0.1%
Pre Layoff Training	103	0.3%
Training Leading to an Associate's Degree	7,424	21.4%
Distance Learning	1,112	3.2%
Part Time Training	467	1.3%
TRA	19,998	57.7%
Basic	10,486	30.3%
Additional	12,421	35.9%
Remedial	761	2.2%
Completion	1,093	3.2%
Job Search Allowances	128	0.4%
Relocation Allowances	105	0.3%
ATAA/RTAA	6,699	19.3%
Previous Certification¹	3,222	9.3%

Note: TAA participants may receive more than one benefit listed; FY 2018 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 2014 to FY 2018. During FY 2018, the training participation rate remains near 50 percent.

Table 12: FY 2014 – FY 2018 Training Participation Trend

Fiscal Year	Current Participants	Training Participants	Training Participation Rate
2014	56,855	30,071	52.9%
2015	45,688	24,564	53.8%
2016	45,570	24,250	53.2%
2017	43,615	23,214	53.2%
2018	34,634	16,703	48.2%

Note: TAA participants may receive more than one benefit listed; FY 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Enrollment in Training Waivers Issued in FY 2018

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

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

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

Under the 2011 and the 2015 Programs, three waivers are available: Health, Enrollment Unavailable, and Training Not Available, as described above. 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 TAA Programs.

Since FY 2012, the total number of waivers issued by states has been steadily declining due to the elimination of the Recall, Marketable Skills, and Retirement bases for waivers for 2011 and 2015 Program participants. This trend has continued even more significantly from FY 2017 to FY 2018 with total waivers issued by states decreasing by more than 50 percent from 4,361 in FY 2017 to 2,125 in FY 2018, as seen in *Table 13*.

Table 13: FY 2014 – FY 2018 Training Waivers Granted, Classified by Type of Waiver

Training Waiver Type	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Recall ¹	6	1	7	3	1
Marketable Skills ¹	1,103	155	81	30	4
Retirement ¹	94	2	6	1	3
Health	115	55	29	46	53
Enrollment Unavailable	3,192	3,531	3,370	3,215	1,235
Training Unavailable	1,308	1,176	1,313	1,077	829
Waiver Participants (Total)²	5,776	4,858	4,785	4,361	2,125

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

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

Table 14 shows the number of TAA training exiters and average training costs by level of training completion. In FY 2018, more than 71 percent of TAA exiters who participated in training completed their training program, and the average training cost for a training participant was \$13,243.

Table 14: FY 2018 Training Exiters and Average Training Cost by Completion

Training Exiters	Number of Participants FY 2018	Percentage of Participants FY 2018	Average Training Cost
Training Participants	9,472	-	\$13,243
Training Completed	6,776	71.5%	\$13,743
Training Not Completed	2,698	28.5%	\$11,987
Part Time Training Completed	159	1.7%	\$10,834
Pre Layoff Training Completed	53	0.6%	\$9,869

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 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 15 indicates that nearly 89 percent of participants who completed training during FY 2018 earned a post-secondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential or a secondary school diploma or equivalent.

Table 15: FY 2014 – FY 2018 Credentialing Rate of Participants Who Completed Training

Fiscal Year	Completed Training (Exiters)	Credentials (Exiters)	Rate of Credentialing
2014	12,451	10,927	87.8%
2015	10,567	9,610	90.9%
2016	8,754	8,121	92.8%
2017	6,499	5,792	89.1%
2018	6,776	6,023	88.9%

FY 2018 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 2014, the credentialing rate has varied within 5 percentage points, never falling below the 87 percent rate.

Figure 2: FY 2014 – FY 2018 Rate of Credentialing for Participants Who Completed Training

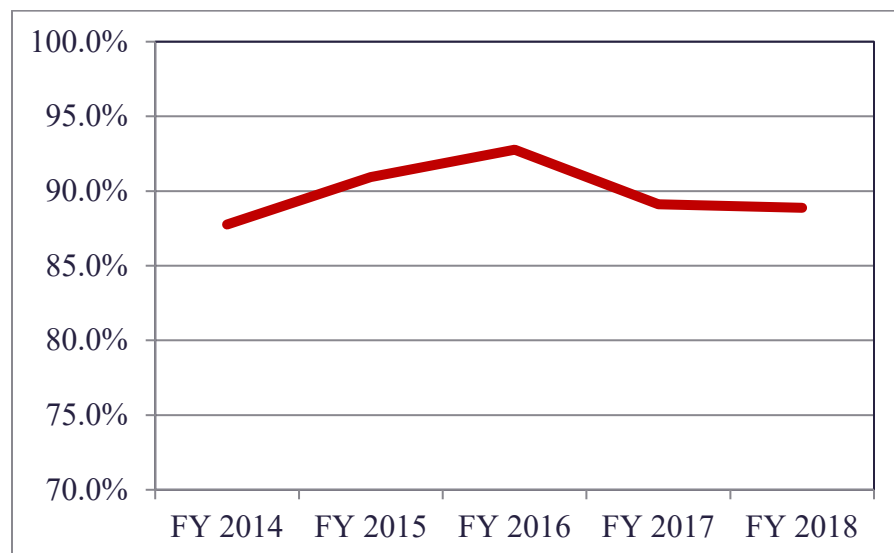


Table 16 shows the average duration of participation in the TAA Program, as well as the average duration of training, TRA, and employment and case management services. Table 16 identifies that the average duration for all TAA benefits and services increased by 14 days (2 weeks) in FY 2018 as compared to FY 2017.

Table 16: FY 2017 – FY 2018 Average Duration of TAA Benefits and Services

Benefit or Service	FY 2017 Average Duration (Days)	FY 2018 Average Duration (Days)
TAA Participation (All)	459	473
TAA Training (All Training)	413	330
TAA Training (No Remedial or Prerequisite)	385	330
TAA Training (Completed)	449	362
TAA Training (Not Completed)	341	250
TRA	302	314
Employment and Case Management	372	423

Table 17 shows the percentage of TAA participants exiting in FY 2018 who received either ATAA or RTAA. In FY 2018, TAA exiters receiving ATAA or RTAA decreased by 1.6 percent from FY 2017. Appendix A illustrates the differences between ATAA and RTAA.

Table 17: FY 2014 – FY 2018 ATAA and RTAA Participant Trends

Fiscal Year	Total Exiters	ATAA Exiters ¹	RTAA Exiters ²	Percentage of Exiters Receiving ATAA or RTAA
2014	26,140	12	3,070	11.8%
2015	22,228	6	3,492	15.7%
2016	17,964	1	3,250	18.1%
2017	16,375	1	2,751	16.8%
2018	16,039	1	2,431	15.2%

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.

Note: FY 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

The following section, *Section IV*, provides greater detail about the performance outcomes of these participants and will examine the credential attainment rate in more detail, as well as reemployment outcomes for participants who exited the program in FY 2018.

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. TAARA 2015 aligned the TAA Program performance measures with those established under WIOA (19 U.S.C.

2311(j)(2)(A)(i)). The new performance measures are the following: the Employment Rate in the second quarter after program exit (ERQ2); the Employment Rate in the fourth quarter after program exit (ERQ4); the Median Earnings in the second quarter after exit (MEQ2); Credential Attainment (CA), which reflects the percentage of exiters who receive a post-secondary credential within one year of program exit; and 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. The Department is using baseline data collected in 2017 and 2018 to establish targets for the new performance measures.

Since FY 2014, the Department has used previously reported data to provide 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 2014.

Table 18: FY 2014 – FY 2018 Performance Results for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2

Fiscal Year	Performance Results		
	ERQ2	ERQ4	MEQ2
2014	72.3%	72.4%	\$7,243
2015	75.1%	72.9%	\$7,475
2016	75.8%	74.7%	\$7,723
2017	74.8%	74.0%	\$8,039
2018	76.6%	75.2%	\$8,892

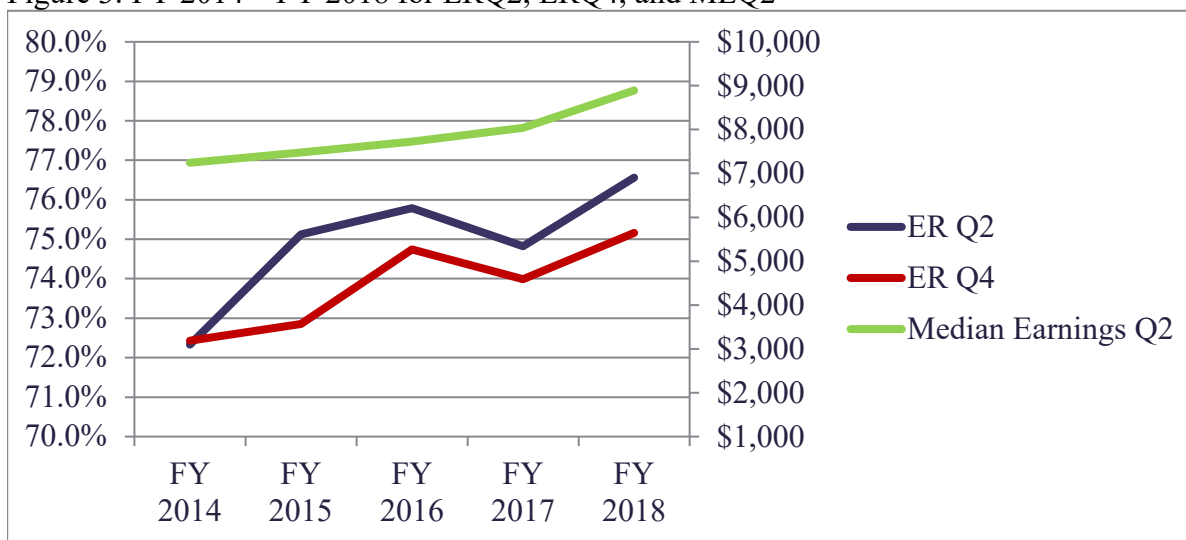
Note: Employment Rate Quarter 2 (ERQ2) is the percentage of TAA participants employed in the second quarter after program exit as reported in the fourth quarter after exit. FY 2018 ERQ2 is for participants who exited between October 1, 2016, and September 30, 2017, inclusively. Employment Rate Quarter 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 2018 ERQ4 is for participants who exited between April 1, 2016, and March 31, 2017, inclusively.

Median Earnings Quarter 2 (MEQ2) is the median earnings of TAA participants employed in the second quarter (three-month period) after program exit based on data collected four quarters after exit to allow for time to collect and report data. For FY 2018, this represents participants who exited between October 1, 2016, and September 30, 2017, inclusively.

FY 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Figure 3 highlights that the three performance results for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2 in FY 2018 are at 5-year highs.

Figure 3: FY 2014 – FY 2018 for ERQ2, ERQ4, and MEQ2



Note: ERQ2 and ERQ4 are presented using the scale on the left of the chart. MEQ2 is presented using the scale on the right of the chart. For specific values, see Table . FY 2018 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 2018. *Table 19* details the employment rates, measurable skills gains, and credential attainment by age at the time of pre-participation separation.

Table 19: FY 2018 Employment Rates, Skills Gains, and Credential Attainment by Age at Pre-participation Separation

Age	Percentage of Participants ¹	ERQ2	ERQ4	MSG	CA
Under 30	8.6%	85.5%	84.4%	18.8%	62.4%
30 39	17.3%	83.4%	82.7%	19.6%	62.4%
40 49	23.3%	81.7%	81.7%	21.3%	64.5%
50 59	37.8%	77.1%	75.1%	19.4%	60.6%
60+	13.1%	51.1%	46.1%	19.6%	61.7%
Total	100.0%	76.6%	75.2%	19.9%	62.4%

¹ Percentage of Participants is based on ERQ2 Exiters.

Note: FY 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 20 shows pre-participation and post-participation earnings by age. As in prior years, wage replacement is higher for younger age groups because pre-participation wages are substantially lower. Wage replacement rates for groups under age 50 exceeds 90 percent, but falls sharply after age 50.

Table 20: FY 2018 Earnings at Pre-Participation and Post-Participation by Age at Pre-participation Separation

Age	Quarterly Earnings Before Participation	MEQ2	Wage Replacement Percentage
Under 30	\$7,903	\$8,761	110.9%
30 39	\$9,263	\$9,550	103.1%
40 49	\$10,088	\$9,432	93.5%
50 59	\$10,683	\$8,698	81.4%
60+	\$10,996	\$7,077	64.4%
Total	\$10,034	\$8,892	88.6%

As shown in *Table 21*, TAA participants entering with some post-secondary education continue to have the highest employment rates in FY 2018. 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 2018 Employment Rates, Skills Gains, and Credential Attainment by Education Level at Program Entrance

Pre participation Education Level	Percentage of Exiters	ERQ2	ERQ4	MSG	CA
High School & Less than High School	47.1%	77.7%	75.4%	19.0%	59.3%
Associates, Post Secondary Certification, Some Post Secondary	22.9%	77.5%	77.3%	20.2%	60.5%
Bachelor's & Beyond Bachelor's	9.7%	72.7%	71.5%	18.6%	63.0%
Unknown	20.3%	74.7%	74.3%	24.8%	68.7%
Total	100.0%	76.6%	75.2%	19.9%	62.4%

Note: Percentage of Exiters is based on ERQ2 Exiters. FY 2018 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 2018 Earnings by Education Level at Program Entrance

Pre participation Education Level	Quarterly Earnings Before Participation	MEQ2	Wage Replacement Percentage
High School & Less than High School	\$9,385	\$8,566	91.3%
Associates, Post Secondary Certification, Some Post Secondary	\$10,460	\$9,932	95.0%
Bachelors & Beyond Bachelors	\$16,294	\$12,788	78.5%
Unknown	\$9,693	\$7,784	80.3%
Total	\$10,034	\$8,892	88.6%

Note: FY 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 23 demonstrates how employment rates and measurable skills gains vary based on the training services received in FY 2018. TAA participants who receive a credential through training have the highest employment rates by the fourth quarter after exit. The Department has worked to ensure that training results in credentials that will provide long-term employment benefits.

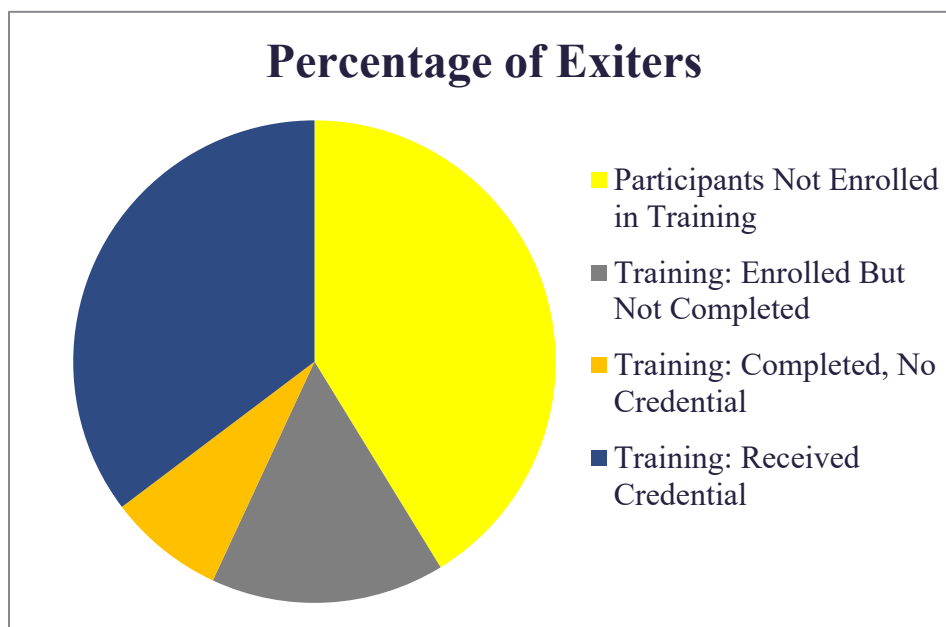
Table 23: FY 2018 Employment Rates and Skills Gains by Training Received

Training Received	Percentage of Exiters	ERQ2	ERQ4	MSG
Participants Not Enrolled in Training	41.3%	76.0%	74.5%	0.9%
Training: Enrolled But Not Completed	15.7%	77.5%	75.9%	14.2%
Training: Completed, No Credential	7.8%	74.2%	72.8%	18.2%
Training: Received Credential	35.3%	77.4%	76.3%	30.2%
Total	100.0%	76.6%	75.2%	19.9%

Note: FY 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of TAA exiters by training services received. In FY 2018, the percentage of exiters for participants who received a credential through training surpassed the participants who enrolled but did not complete training and participants who completed training but did not receive a credential.

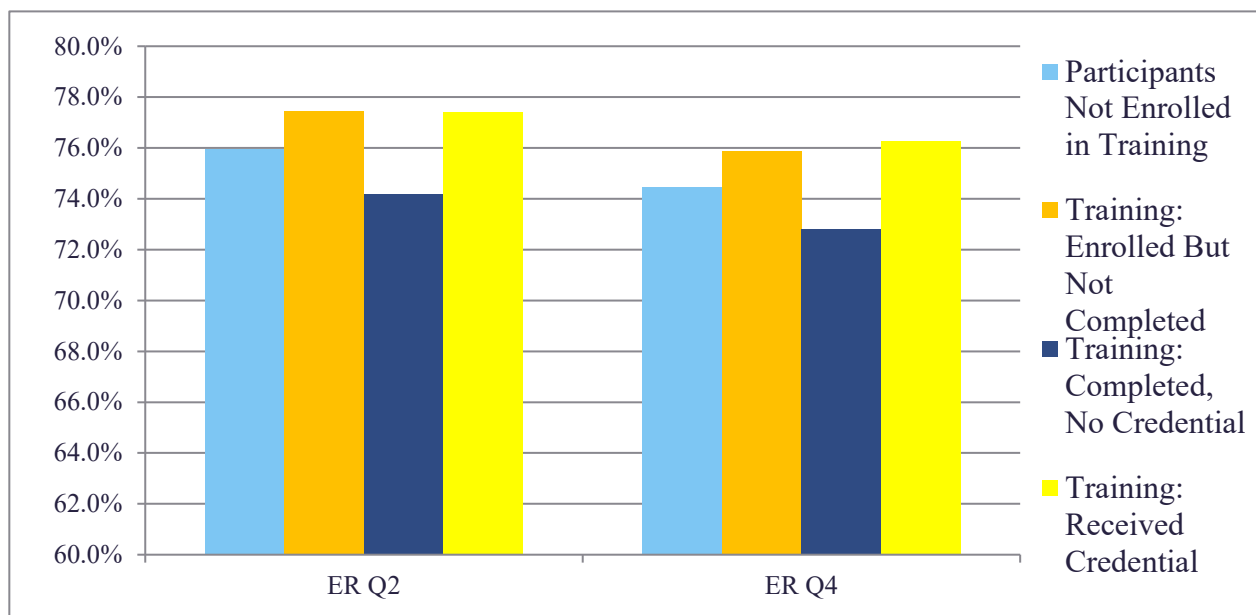
Figure 4: FY 2018 Percentage of Exiters by Training Received



Note: FY 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

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

Figure 5: FY 2018 Post-Participation Employment Rates by Training Received



Note: FY 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

Table 24 demonstrates the FY 2018 earnings and wage replacement rate by training services received. By the fourth quarter after exit, TAA participants who enroll in training and those that complete training and earn a credential have the highest wage replacement. The Department has worked to ensure that training results in credentials that will provide long-term employment benefits. The wage replacement percentage among all participants increased from 81.3 percent in FY 2017 to 88.6 percent in FY 2018.

Table 24: FY 2018 Earnings and Wage Replacement by Training Received

Training Received	Median Earnings Q2	Quarterly Earnings Before Participation	Wage Replacement Percentage
Participants Not Enrolled in Training	\$8,921	\$10,340	86.3%
Training: Enrolled But Not Completed	\$9,965	\$8,389	118.8%
Training: Completed, No Credential	\$8,473	\$9,570	88.5%
Training: Received Credential	\$8,671	\$10,414	83.3%
Total	\$8,892	\$10,034	88.6%

Note: FY 2018 results exclude Puerto Rico data.

V. PROGRAM GUIDANCE

The Department provides oversight and monitoring for the state delivery of TAA benefits and services through ETA's 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 TEGs. Specifically, in FY 2018, the Department issued guidance regarding routine funding distributions, as shown in *Table 25*.

Due to the delay in the FY 2018 appropriation, the Department combined the Initial Allocation, described in 20 CFR 618.910, and Second Distribution, provided for in 20 CFR 618.930, to make a single allocation of 90 percent of the FY 2018 Training and Other Activities funds, which in this report is referred to as the Initial Allocation.

Table 25: FY 2018 Guidance Documents

Date	Directives
June 15, 2018	<u>TEGL 18-17: Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Grant Management Guidance</u>
June 22, 2018	<u>TEGL 19-17: Initial Allocation of Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Funds and the Process for Requesting TAA Reserve Funds</u>

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 (Secretary), known as the Governor-Secretary Agreement.

Funds for the TAA Program are appropriated by Congress to the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account and are apportioned 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; and (3) ATAA and RTAA.

In FY 2018, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Pub. L. 115-141) was signed into law on March 23, 2018, and appropriated \$790 million to the FUBA account, which was apportioned as follows: \$450 million for TaOA, \$301 million for TRA, and \$39 million for ATAA/RTAA. However, this amount was subject to a 6.6 percent sequestration reduction (\$52.1 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 2018 for all benefits and services was \$737.9 million. The Department applied the full sequestration reduction to the TaOA budget activity, reducing the amount from \$450 million to \$397.9 million. 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 2018 (\$397.9 million) by type of distribution and by state.

Table 26: FY 2018 Funds for Training and Other Activities Distributed to States

State	Combined Initial and Second Distribution	Reserve Fund Distribution	Final Distribution	Total FY 2018 TaOA Funds
AL	\$2,586,701	\$0	\$170,533	\$2,757,234
AK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
AZ	\$2,469,989	\$0	\$113,258	\$2,583,247
AR	\$5,978,203	\$0	\$762,784	\$6,740,987
CA	\$21,276,666	\$0	\$2,269,693	\$23,546,359
CO	\$4,343,890	\$0	\$457,994	\$4,801,884
CT	\$6,236,658	\$0	\$1,217,295	\$7,453,953
DE	\$259,826	\$0	\$16,267	\$276,093
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FL	\$2,935,522	\$0	\$345,106	\$3,280,628
GA	\$3,598,066	\$0	\$701,595	\$4,299,661
HI	\$459,608	\$0	\$77,635	\$537,243
ID	\$1,622,548	\$0	\$165,939	\$1,788,487
IL	\$18,149,384	\$0	\$2,070,883	\$20,220,267
IN	\$6,301,037	\$0	\$768,830	\$7,069,867
IA	\$9,713,861	\$0	\$1,048,798	\$10,762,659
KS	\$2,731,588	\$0	\$330,888	\$3,062,476
KY	\$11,135,818	\$0	\$1,406,412	\$12,542,230
LA	\$1,089,180	\$0	\$111,642	\$1,200,822
ME	\$4,872,471	\$0	\$370,267	\$5,242,738
MD	\$1,280,231	\$0	\$242,952	\$1,523,183
MA	\$9,680,661	\$0	\$1,028,330	\$10,708,991
MI	\$18,123,688	\$0	\$1,392,277	\$19,515,965
MN	\$9,726,530	\$0	\$1,064,487	\$10,791,017
MS	\$1,038,293	\$0	\$112,954	\$1,151,247
MO	\$9,798,619	\$0	\$905,798	\$10,704,417

Table 26: FY 2018 Funds for Training and Other Activities Distributed to States

State	Combined Initial and Second Distribution	Reserve Fund Distribution	Final Distribution	Total FY 2018 TaOA Funds
MT	\$550,177	\$0	\$48,970	\$599,147
NE	\$1,021,857	\$0	\$99,709	\$1,121,566
NV	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NH	\$615,170	\$0	\$101,700	\$716,870
NJ	\$5,565,497	\$0	\$686,305	\$6,251,802
NM	\$3,993,322	\$0	\$363,249	\$4,356,571
NY	\$10,439,498	\$0	\$1,206,881	\$11,646,379
NC	\$9,842,819	\$0	\$1,197,835	\$11,040,654
ND	\$0	\$426,550	\$0	\$426,550
OH	\$12,584,192	\$0	\$1,862,971	\$14,447,163
OK	\$7,237,317	\$0	\$685,819	\$7,923,136
OR	\$17,421,843	\$0	\$1,962,735	\$19,384,578
PA	\$44,235,461	\$0	\$4,434,127	\$48,669,588
PR	\$1,306,756	\$0	\$140,785	\$1,447,541
RI	\$1,135,522	\$0	\$163,299	\$1,298,821
SC	\$7,704,584	\$0	\$849,431	\$8,554,015
SD	\$878,911	\$0	\$75,399	\$954,310
TN	\$6,500,981	\$0	\$737,373	\$7,238,354
TX	\$34,586,986	\$0	\$3,704,651	\$38,291,637
UT	\$3,214,517	\$0	\$275,681	\$3,490,198
VT	\$515,411	\$0	\$111,706	\$627,117
VA	\$2,090,892	\$0	\$262,502	\$2,353,394
WA	\$21,185,777	\$0	\$2,285,556	\$23,471,333
WV	\$3,210,406	\$0	\$408,898	\$3,619,304
WI	\$6,443,171	\$0	\$925,146	\$7,368,317
WY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$357,690,105	\$426,550	\$39,743,345	\$397,860,000

Distributions of FY 2018 Program Funds to States

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

The Department issued TEGL No. 19-17 to explain the Initial Allocation described in 20 CFR 618.910, which also included the Second Distribution of TaOA funds, described in 20 CFR 618.930. These distributions were combined into a single allocation of 90 percent of the full amount of the FY 2018 TaOA funding, as was done in FY 2017. The Department also allocated the remaining funds in a Final Distribution. The regulations as explained below describe the formula by which the Department determined each state's share of the TaOA funds:

1. Sixty-five percent of the fiscal year funds are to be distributed by formula when the appropriation for the full fiscal year is available to the Department (the full-year appropriation for FY 2018 was enacted in March 2018) 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 2018 steps 1 and 3 of the funding allocations were combined and issued simultaneously); and
4. Formula factors determine each state's share of funds appropriated for TaOA. Each state's dollar amount of TaOA funding was determined using the most recent data available, to determine the formula factors under the TAA funding formula as described in 20 CFR 618.910(f):

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

Once each of the four factors were determined for each state, under 20 CFR 618.910(f)(3), all four factors were assigned an equal weight of 25 percent. Then, the *hold harmless* provision was applied to ensure that a state's Initial Allocation is at least 25 percent of the amount the state received in its Initial Allocation for the prior fiscal year. Using this information, each state's share of the allocation was determined. Following 20 CFR 618.910(c) through (e), allocations under \$100,000 were removed and the statutory 25 percent *hold harmless* provision was applied, resulting in an adjusted FY 2018 Initial Allocation for the remaining states. In instances when the formula approach gave a state less than \$100,000, in accordance with 20 CFR 618.910(e)(2)(i), the state did not receive any Initial Allocation, but could request TAA funds by submitting a request for reserve funds. As shown in *Table 26*, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming did not receive an Initial Allocation. North Dakota was the only state to request and be provided FY 2018 TaOA funding through a reserve request.

A summary of FY 2018 TaOA funds distributions to states include:

1. The Department issued a combined Initial Allocation and Second Distribution to the states in June 2018, in the amount of \$357.7 million due to the delay in the FY 2018 appropriation. The Department combined the Initial Allocation, described in 20 CFR 618.910, and Second Distribution, provided for in 20 CFR 618.930, to make a single allocation of 90 percent of the FY 2018 TaOA funds, which in this report is referred to as the Initial Allocation; and
2. The Department issued \$426,550 to North Dakota in December 2017, in response to a reserve fund request; and
3. The Department issued a Final Distribution to states in August 2018, in the amount of \$39.7 million. This amount encompassed the remaining 10 percent of FY 2018 TaOA funding, minus the dollar amount of funds used for Reserve Requests. In accordance with the regulation found at 20 CFR 618.930, funds provided in the Final Distributions were provided only to states that received an Initial Allocation.

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

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

Table 27 provides the total and state amounts of funds distributed for TaOA (\$397.9 million), and the amounts of funds obligated for TRA (\$242.6 million) and ATAA/RTAA (\$26.7 million) in FY 2018. 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 2018 Used to Carry Out TaOA, TRA, and ATAA/RTAA

State	Training and Other Activities	TRA	ATAA / RTAA	Total TAA
AL	\$2,757,234	\$380,000	\$90,000	\$3,227,234
AK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
AZ	\$2,583,247	\$320,000	\$72,000	\$2,975,247
AR	\$6,740,987	\$3,570,000	\$310,000	\$10,620,987
CA	\$23,546,359	\$15,250,000	\$375,000	\$39,171,359
CO	\$4,801,884	\$2,575,000	\$130,000	\$7,506,884
CT	\$7,453,953	\$13,600,000	\$100,000	\$21,153,953
DE	\$276,093	\$85,000	\$0	\$361,093
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FL	\$3,280,628	\$1,690,000	\$290,000	\$5,260,628
GA	\$4,299,661	\$1,510,000	\$325,000	\$6,134,661
HI	\$537,243	\$1,045,000	\$250,000	\$1,832,243
ID	\$1,788,487	\$795,000	\$190,000	\$2,773,487
IL	\$20,220,267	\$12,000,000	\$1,650,000	\$33,870,267
IN	\$7,069,867	\$3,025,000	\$1,700,000	\$11,794,867
IA	\$10,762,659	\$5,950,000	\$890,000	\$17,602,659
KS	\$3,062,476	\$1,615,000	\$320,000	\$4,997,476
KY	\$12,542,230	\$10,150,000	\$735,000	\$23,427,230
LA	\$1,200,822	\$60,000	\$400,000	\$1,660,822
ME	\$5,242,738	\$1,880,000	\$660,000	\$7,782,738
MD	\$1,523,183	\$725,000	\$100,000	\$2,348,183
MA	\$10,708,991	\$9,100,000	\$560,000	\$20,368,991
MI	\$19,515,965	\$7,900,000	\$605,000	\$28,020,965
MN	\$10,791,017	\$5,750,000	\$435,000	\$16,976,017
MS	\$1,151,247	\$255,000	\$490,000	\$1,896,247
MO	\$10,704,417	\$4,220,000	\$530,000	\$15,454,417

Table 27: The Total Amount of Payments to the States in FY 2018 Used to Carry Out TaOA, TRA, and ATAA/RTAA

State	Training and Other Activities	TRA	ATAA / RTAA	Total TAA
MT	\$599,147	\$435,000	\$170,000	\$1,204,147
NE	\$1,121,566	\$255,000	\$255,000	\$1,631,566
NV	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
NH	\$716,870	\$150,000	\$30,000	\$896,870
NJ	\$6,251,802	\$5,700,000	\$155,000	\$12,106,802
NM	\$4,356,571	\$2,450,000	\$255,000	\$7,061,571
NY	\$11,646,379	\$6,650,000	\$1,300,000	\$19,596,379
NC	\$11,040,654	\$4,100,000	\$2,225,000	\$17,365,654
ND	\$426,550	\$60,000	\$40,000	\$526,550
OH	\$14,447,163	\$10,900,000	\$1,770,000	\$27,117,163
OK	\$7,923,136	\$5,400,000	\$430,000	\$13,753,136
OR	\$19,384,578	\$16,900,000	\$225,000	\$36,509,578
PA	\$48,669,588	\$34,900,000	\$3,375,000	\$86,944,588
PR	\$1,447,541	\$90,000	\$40,000	\$1,577,541
RI	\$1,298,821	\$370,000	\$70,000	\$1,738,821
SC	\$8,554,015	\$3,225,000	\$600,000	\$12,379,015
SD	\$954,310	\$215,000	\$90,000	\$1,259,310
TN	\$7,238,354	\$1,100,000	\$1,135,000	\$9,473,354
TX	\$38,291,637	\$17,000,000	\$470,000	\$55,761,637
UT	\$3,490,198	\$1,650,000	\$105,000	\$5,245,198
VT	\$627,117	\$230,000	\$30,000	\$887,117
VA	\$2,353,394	\$930,000	\$520,000	\$3,803,394
WA	\$23,471,333	\$20,300,000	\$230,000	\$44,001,333
WV	\$3,619,304	\$2,460,000	\$255,000	\$6,334,304
WI	\$7,368,317	\$3,650,000	\$1,670,000	\$12,688,317
WY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$397,860,000	\$242,600,000	\$26,682,000	\$667,142,000

VII. CONCLUSION

During FY 2018, the Department certified 895 TAA petitions, which resulted in an estimated 76,902 workers becoming eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services. The TAA Program served 34,634 individuals in FY 2018. Of those, 48.2 percent received training, including 523 participants who engaged in on-the-job training – the highest number since FY 2012. The fourth-quarter employment rate of those that completed training and received a credential were higher than those that did not, continuing a multi-year trend.

Data for FY 2018 once again shows a significant variance in outcomes by age group, with exiters under 40 continuing to have better outcomes than those over 50 years of age. This is important as the median age of TAA participants is now 52.

In FY 2018, 77.4 percent of new participants received Rapid Response, the highest reported level since the inception of the program. Providing services soon after layoff leads to better employment outcomes.

In FY 2018, more than 44 percent of training participants were enrolled in programs leading to an Associate's Degree – a 14 percentage point increase over FY 2017. Of those who completed training, nearly 89 percent received a credential. The importance of training and credentials is vital considering 63 percent of all participants changed industry sectors.

During FY 2018, nearly 77 percent of TAA workers found employment in the second quarter after exiting the program. Median earnings in the second quarter after exit have increased to \$8,892, outpacing inflation.² Although overall program duration increased slightly from 459 days to 473 days, the duration of training declined from 413 days to 330 days.

Program performance measures (Employment Rate in the second quarter after program exit; the Employment Rate in the fourth quarter after program exit; and the Median Earnings in the second quarter after exit) continued their upward trend since FY 2014 to new highs in FY 2018. These results demonstrate that, in FY 2018, the reauthorized TAA Program continues to provide important benefits and services to help adversely affected workers obtain reemployment at wages similar to their previous earnings.

² <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/>

Appendix A

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

	2002 Program	2009 Program	2011 Program	2015 Program
<p><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>

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

APPENDIX A (2 OF 3)

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

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

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

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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).	Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance: Requires a separate group certification Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000 Maximum total ATAA benefit of up to \$10,000 Reemployed within 26 weeks of separation Reemployed in full time employment Training benefit NOT available	Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance: Does not require a separate group certification Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$55,000 Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$12,000 Reemployed with no deadline Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training Training benefit is also available	Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance: Does not require a separate group certification Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000 Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$10,000 Reemployed with no deadline Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training Training benefit is also available	SAME AS 2011 Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance: Does not require a separate group certification Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000 Maximum total income support (RTAA and TRA) benefit of \$10,000 Reemployed with no deadline Reemployed in full-time or part-time employment in combination with approved training Training benefit is also available
Health Coverage Tax Credit: A tax credit offered to eligible TAA recipients to help pay for qualified health insurance premiums of the worker and their family.	72.5% of qualifying health insurance premium costs http://www.irs.gov/Individuals/HCTC			

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

APPENDIX B

Table 29: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers by State

State	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Alabama	8	6	1,335	2	103
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	12	10	272	0	0
Arkansas	23	11	277	5	817
California	138	116	6,193	19	1,480
Colorado	20	17	1,078	2	72
Connecticut	37	27	2,670	6	149
Delaware	2	0	0	1	10
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	13	16	784	2	573
Georgia	24	17	3,440	1	23
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	7	6	190	1	170
Illinois	65	50	3,125	10	66
Indiana	28	20	3,078	3	420
Iowa	31	20	1,490	11	902
Kansas	16	13	883	2	119
Kentucky	8	6	865	2	126
Louisiana	3	2	175	1	5
Maine	3	2	111	0	0
Maryland	14	6	807	4	100
Massachusetts	50	34	2,807	14	1,397
Michigan	31	37	2,827	2	221
Minnesota	37	27	2,470	6	740
Mississippi	1	1	137	0	0
Missouri	25	14	836	3	20

Notes for Appendix B:

During any fiscal year, the number of petitions filed will not necessarily be the same as the number of determinations issued for a variety of reasons:

¹ The processing time for petitions may overlap fiscal years; and 2) petitioners may withdraw a petition once it has been filed, which results in the termination of an investigation. (Data is inclusive of workers added to petitions after amendments were filed.)

² Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

³ Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

APPENDIX B (2 OF 2)

Table 29: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers by State

State	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Montana	1	1	1	0	0
Nebraska	16	8	385	7	453
Nevada	2	1	6	0	0
New Hampshire	5	5	213	2	82
New Jersey	34	25	1,847	6	260
New Mexico	1	2	334	0	0
New York	74	54	2,914	21	1,021
North Carolina	22	15	2,326	2	593
North Dakota	4	5	332	0	0
Ohio	55	42	4,241	9	453
Oklahoma	9	4	215	4	821
Oregon	59	45	4,482	15	590
Pennsylvania	84	61	4,463	14	523
Puerto Rico	2	1	10	0	0
Rhode Island	7	6	461	2	680
South Carolina	11	14	2,063	2	96
South Dakota	1	0	0	1	816
Tennessee	18	16	2,549	4	1,791
Texas	66	53	5,125	7	121
Utah	8	7	597	1	84
Vermont	2	3	539	1	9
Virginia	35	20	2,786	11	858
Washington	39	27	2,182	6	424
West Virginia	12	5	823	4	131
Wisconsin	14	16	2,157	1	55
Wyoming	1	1	1	0	0
Total	1,178	895	76,902	217	17,374

Notes for Appendix B:

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 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	1	1	1	124	0	0
	2	2	0	0	2	103
	3	1	1	993	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	2	2	132	0	0
	7	2	2	86	0	0
Arkansas	1	7	5	207	1	103
	2	2	1	17	1	101
	3	4	2	8	1	329
	4	10	3	45	2	284
Arizona	1	2	2	120	0	0
	2	2	1	5	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	2	2	17	0	0
	7	0	2	107	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	5	3	23	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
California	1	3	1	13	0	0
	2	4	1	9	0	0
	3	1	1	94	1	10
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	2	2	172	0	0
	6	1	2	5	0	0
	7	1	1	2	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	4	4	39	1	300
	10	0	0	0	0	0
	11	0	1	1	0	0
	12	2	0	0	0	0
	13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	1	1	5	0	0
	15	1	1	3	0	0
	16	0	0	0	0	0
	17	8	8	616	2	314
	18	5	4	86	0	0
	19	5	6	285	0	0
	20	3	3	148	0	0
	21	1	0	0	0	0
	22	3	3	33	0	0
	23	2	2	154	0	0
	24	3	2	18	0	0
	25	4	4	279	1	10
	26	5	3	195	3	323

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
California	27	2	1	3	1	79
	28	4	2	166	1	17
	29	1	1	176	0	0
	30	1	1	34	1	2
	31	3	4	425	0	0
	32	7	5	397	2	0
	33	10	8	196	0	0
	34	3	0	0	1	73
	35	1	2	27	1	0
	36	1	1	35	1	206
	37	0	0	0	0	0
	38	3	3	363	0	0
	39	0	0	0	0	0
	40	7	6	420	0	0
	41	1	2	211	0	0
	42	1	2	123	0	0
	43	5	1	22	2	146
	44	4	2	113	0	0
	45	4	4	276	0	0
	46	4	3	42	0	0
	47	5	5	231	0	0
	48	1	2	217	0	0
	49	5	5	296	0	0
	50	0	0	0	0	0
	51	1	2	24	0	0
	52	4	3	235	1	0
53	1	1	4	0	0	

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Colorado	1	4	3	86	1	3
	2	6	5	261	1	69
	3	1	1	3	0	0
	4	2	2	100	0	0
	5	3	2	413	0	0
	6	2	2	166	0	0
	7	2	2	49	0	0
Connecticut	1	8	5	396	2	55
	2	5	5	1,288	0	0
	3	9	4	326	0	0
	4	11	10	622	3	84
	5	4	3	38	1	10
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	2	0	0	1	10
Florida	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	0	0	1	573
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	1	1	10	0	0
	5	1	1	30	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	2	2	11	1	0
	8	0	1	5	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	1	1	120	0	0
	13	3	4	317	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
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	1	1	19	0	0
	21	0	0	0	0	0
	22	1	3	230	0	0
	23	0	0	0	0	0
	24	0	0	0	0	0
	25	1	1	37	0	0
	26	0	0	0	0	0
	27	1	1	5	0	0
Georgia	1	0	0	0	1	23
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	1	1	270	0	0
	6	10	5	2,029	0	0
	7	2	2	298	0	0
	8	1	2	144	0	0
	9	1	1	71	0	0
	10	1	0	0	0	0
	11	3	1	7	0	0
	12	5	4	599	0	0
	13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	0	1	22	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	1	5	2	29	7	380
	2	4	5	612	0	0
	3	9	7	659	1	53
	4	13	6	190	3	469
Idaho	1	3	2	48	1	170
	2	4	4	142	0	0
Illinois	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	4	62	0	0
	3	3	1	120	1	0
	4	1	1	5	0	0
	5	3	3	43	0	0
	6	8	8	446	2	23
	7	7	7	537	2	27
	8	3	2	191	1	1
	9	1	0	0	0	0
	10	5	3	70	0	0
	11	6	1	197	2	15
	12	2	1	479	1	0
	13	1	1	89	0	0
	14	4	3	150	0	0
	15	6	4	435	0	0
	16	5	4	85	1	0
	17	5	4	139	0	0
	18	2	3	77	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Indiana	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	5	3	252	1	0
	3	2	2	618	0	0
	4	5	1	177	0	0
	5	6	6	500	0	0
	6	2	2	481	1	10
	7	1	1	159	0	0
	8	4	4	783	0	0
	9	2	1	108	1	410
Kansas	1	3	4	366	1	78
	2	7	4	331	0	0
	3	2	1	42	1	41
	4	4	4	144	0	0
Kentucky	1	3	3	179	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	1	24	0	0
	4	1	1	443	0	0
	5	2	1	219	1	123
	6	1	0	0	1	3
Louisiana	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	1	5
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	2	1	30	0	0
	6	1	1	145	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Massachusetts	1	5	1	114	5	233
	2	7	3	377	2	141
	3	7	7	141	1	238
	4	2	2	443	0	0
	5	8	5	542	1	9
	6	7	5	140	0	0
	7	2	1	5	1	35
	8	8	8	844	1	562
	9	4	2	201	3	179
Maryland	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	1	37	0	0
	3	1	0	0	1	9
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	5	3	381	1	76
	7	4	0	0	2	15
	8	1	2	389	0	0
Maine	1	3	2	111	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Michigan	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	2	259	0	0
	3	4	5	289	0	0
	4	2	2	141	1	106
	5	2	2	92	0	0
	6	4	5	280	0	0
	7	2	3	292	0	0
	8	0	1	85	0	0
	9	4	2	123	1	115
	10	2	3	277	0	0
	11	4	6	240	0	0
	12	2	1	39	0	0
	13	2	4	528	0	0
	14	1	1	182	0	0
Minnesota	1	4	2	182	1	480
	2	3	2	43	1	11
	3	11	8	325	1	73
	4	4	2	31	0	0
	5	1	2	450	0	0
	6	2	1	900	0	0
	7	4	3	170	1	86
	8	8	7	369	2	90

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Missouri	1	4	3	212	0	0
	2	8	5	239	0	0
	3	1	1	22	1	6
	4	1	1	11	0	0
	5	2	0	0	1	0
	6	5	3	174	0	0
	7	4	1	178	1	14
	8	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	1	1	137	0	0
Montana	1	1	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	1	0	1	300	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	5	4	18	1	545
	5	1	2	470	0	0
	6	10	1	19	0	0
	7	1	1	130	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	1	1	101	1	48
	11	2	3	275	0	0
	12	1	2	1,013	0	0
	13	1	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	4	5	332	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Nebraska	1	6	4	57	2	9
	2	5	3	198	1	186
	3	5	1	130	4	258
New Hampshire	1	3	3	70	1	11
	2	2	2	143	1	71
New Jersey	1	2	3	180	0	0
	2	4	3	125	1	40
	3	2	1	1	1	11
	4	2	2	51	1	8
	5	5	4	57	1	12
	6	5	2	304	1	176
	7	6	5	874	1	13
	8	2	3	91	0	0
	9	1	1	91	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0
	11	4	0	0	0	0
	12	1	1	73	0	0
New Mexico	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	21	0	0
	3	0	1	313	0	0
Nevada	1	1	1	6	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	2	134	0	0
	3	4	2	74	2	34
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	8	1	0	0	0	0
	9	0	0	0	0	0
	10	8	10	248	3	39
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	7	6	176	1	9
	13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	0	0	0	0	0
	15	0	0	0	0	0
	16	1	0	0	0	0
	17	3	1	5	3	176
	18	3	1	42	1	8
	19	2	0	0	1	23
	20	5	3	357	0	0
	21	0	1	11	1	12
	22	1	1	29	1	156
	23	12	13	1,001	1	13
	24	4	2	80	2	153
	25	12	7	622	2	90
	26	7	4	98	3	308
	27	2	1	37	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Ohio	1	4	1	44	0	0
	2	10	4	1,018	0	0
	3	1	1	16	2	117
	4	3	2	175	1	201
	5	2	1	32	1	0
	6	4	4	126	1	15
	7	4	4	677	0	0
	8	4	3	621	1	73
	9	5	4	563	1	36
	10	4	2	137	0	0
	11	3	4	115	0	0
	12	4	5	209	0	0
	13	1	2	30	0	0
	14	4	3	119	1	11
	15	1	1	263	1	0
	16	1	1	96	0	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	1	53	0	0
	3	4	2	151	2	201
	4	1	0	0	0	0
	5	4	1	11	2	620
Oregon	1	20	13	1,430	3	206
	2	11	7	509	1	13
	3	17	8	358	5	227
	4	8	10	1,362	1	63
	5	3	7	823	5	81

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Pennsylvania	1	1	0	0	1	3
	2	1	1	53	0	0
	3	14	13	837	2	33
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	11	7	314	2	95
	6	3	4	195	0	0
	7	2	1	69	1	72
	8	3	1	24	1	14
	9	7	3	264	0	0
	10	8	4	404	1	24
	11	6	1	129	1	168
	12	2	2	11	0	0
	13	1	0	0	0	0
	14	7	7	784	1	35
	15	2	3	527	0	0
	16	4	1	60	2	43
	17	9	10	759	1	2
	18	3	3	33	1	34
Puerto Rico	1	2	1	10	0	0
Rhode Island	1	3	3	371	1	672
	2	4	3	90	1	8
South Carolina	1	1	2	501	0	0
	2	0	1	10	0	0
	3	1	1	239	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	3	6	1,059	1	65
	6	3	2	47	1	31
	7	3	2	207	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	1	816
	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1	0	1	3	0	0
	2	0	2	423	0	0
	3	6	4	158	1	925
	4	3	2	1,003	0	0
	5	2	3	381	0	0
	6	1	1	4	0	0
	7	4	3	577	1	40
	8	2	0	0	2	826
	9	1	1	107	0	0
Texas	1	2	2	24	1	29
	2	11	7	440	2	33
	3	1	2	174	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	3	2	66	0	0
	6	0	1	6	0	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	0
	9	2	2	63	0	0
	10	2	1	9	0	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0
	12	1	1	7	0	0
	13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	2	2	419	0	0
	15	1	0	0	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Texas	16	7	4	313	1	50
	17	2	3	1,655	0	0
	18	2	3	284	0	0
	19	0	0	0	0	0
	20	1	1	55	0	0
	21	2	3	113	0	0
	22	0	0	0	0	0
	23	2	2	244	0	0
	24	10	4	224	1	0
	25	0	0	0	0	0
	26	0	0	0	0	0
	27	0	0	0	0	0
	28	0	0	0	0	0
	29	2	1	303	1	0
	30	1	1	94	0	0
	31	1	1	9	1	9
	32	1	3	100	0	0
	33	3	1	162	0	0
	34	0	0	0	0	0
	35	4	3	71	0	0
36	2	2	183	0	0	
Utah	1	1	1	3	0	0
	2	3	2	30	1	84
	3	1	1	8	0	0
	4	3	3	556	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Virginia	1	1	1	179	0	0
	2	1	0	0	1	126
	3	4	1	132	3	528
	4	4	2	125	0	0
	5	5	4	399	1	48
	6	3	3	445	0	0
	7	6	1	75	4	121
	8	1	1	123	0	0
	9	6	4	1,209	2	35
	10	3	1	92	0	0
	11	1	2	7	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	2	3	539	1	9
Washington	1	2	0	0	1	73
	2	5	5	461	1	74
	3	6	5	752	1	208
	4	2	1	61	0	0
	5	9	6	216	2	11
	6	5	3	165	0	0
	7	2	3	61	0	0
	8	2	1	120	0	0
	9	5	2	96	1	58
	10	1	1	250	0	0

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Table 30: FY 2018 Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied and Associated Estimated Number of Workers Covered by State and Congressional District

State	District	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers	Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers
Wisconsin	1	2	3	361	0	0
	2	1	2	82	0	0
	3	1	1	42	0	0
	4	1	2	148	0	0
	5	1	1	217	0	0
	6	1	1	26	0	0
	7	5	4	112	1	55
	8	2	2	1,169	0	0
West Virginia	1	6	3	641	1	113
	2	1	0	0	0	0
	3	5	2	182	3	18
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total		1,178	895	76,902	217	17,374

Notes for Appendix C:

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.)

Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

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