

**TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE  
FOR WORKERS PROGRAM**

**Fiscal Year 2014**



**EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION**  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

The Department of Labor 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 required the Department to submit an annual report summarizing data collected by the Department on the TAA Program for the preceding Fiscal Year (FY). That provision expired on December 31, 2013, but the Department is submitting this report containing the elements that were included in that section. This report reflects data reported for FY 2014 and includes supplemental data from FY 2012 and FY 2013.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Providing Key Services to Get Trade-Affected Workers Back to Work

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program is a federal program that offers a variety of benefits and services to workers whose employment has been adversely impacted by foreign trade. Through training, employment and case management services, job search allowances, relocation allowances, and income support in the form of Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), the TAA program provides trade-affected workers with opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, resources, and support they need to return to the workforce in a good job. In addition, Reemployment TAA and Alternative TAA provide wage supplements for reemployed older workers whose wages are lower than those earned in their trade-affected employment.

Since the inception of the TAA program in 1974, nearly 4.9 million workers have been certified as trade-affected and eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services. As of December 31, 2014, the TAA program has served 2,210,934 workers.

In FY 2014, the performance outcomes for those who participated in the program have continued to improve. Nearly 77 percent of TAA participants found employment within 6 months of completing the program. TAA participants who receive training, those who complete training, and those who receive a degree or industry-recognized credential through the program have substantially better performance outcomes than those who do not. Participants who received a degree or credential had a 6-month employment rate of 83 percent. Over 83 percent of training participants this fiscal year graduated or completed the program with a degree or credential.

In FY 2014, the Department concurrently administered four different versions of the TAA program. During the first quarter of FY 2014, petitions by groups of workers were filed under the 2011 version of the program. Beginning January 1, 2014, petitions were filed under the Reversion 2014 version of the program. Due to grandfathering provisions, workers who had been certified under petitions filed under the other versions of the TAA program prior to January 1, 2014 (the 2011 Program, the 2009 Program, and the 2002 Program) continued to receive the services and benefits that were available under those versions of the program. This report presents information on the operation of the 2011 Program and the Reversion 2014 Program under which petitions were filed during FY 2014, as well as the performance outcomes reported for participants under all four versions of the program that remained in effect during FY 2014. Appendix A provides a side-by-side comparison of the differences between the four TAA programs currently being administered by the Department.

### FY 2014 Highlights

#### Greater Participation In and Use of TAA Benefits in Training –

- In FY 2014, over 50 percent of TAA participants received training.
- 83 percent of those who completed training in FY 2014 received a degree or industry-recognized credential.

#### Improved Overall Performance Outcomes –

- During FY 2014, nearly 77 percent of TAA participants who exited the program found new employment within 6 months.
- Of those workers who became employed, 90 percent were still employed 6 months later.

#### TAA Data Integrity –

- The Department issued formal guidance last August launching the Trade Adjustment Assistance Data Integrity (TAADI) initiative aimed at providing further oversight and increased data reliability, which resulted in substantial improvement of data reporting in FY 2014.
- The dissemination of the TAADI results and ensuing feedback from states allowed the Department an opportunity to identify needs for technical assistance to improve program performance.

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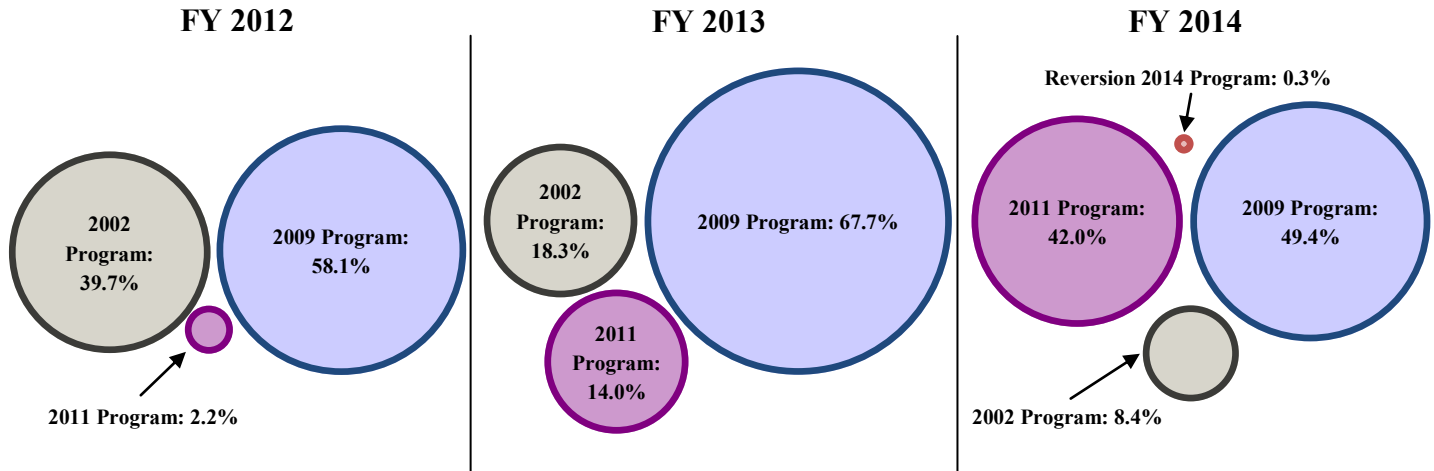
# I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The majority of TAA participants enter the program with a high school education or less and a decade of experience in the trade-affected employment from which they were separated. The TAA Program provides these workers with opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, resources, and support they need to obtain good jobs in an in-demand occupation.

## Operating Four Distinct Programs

The TAA program for workers, as established by the Trade Act of 1974, has been amended a number of times over the past 40 years. Under the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 (TAAEA), workers certified under petitions filed before the effective date of the TAAEA are subject to the requirements of the law that were in effect when the petitions were filed, rather than the requirements contained in the TAAEA. In addition, the TAAEA required that petitions filed on or after January 1, 2014, would be governed by what is referred to as the Reversion 2014 Program. That program is generally a reversion to the requirements of the 2002 Program (including eligibility requirements discussed in the next section) with three carryover provisions from the 2011 Program. In FY 2014, the Department of Labor currently administered four versions of the TAA program, referred to by reference to the statutory effective date as: the 2002 Program, the 2009 Program, the 2011 Program, and the Reversion 2014 Program. For a detailed description of the differences between the 2002, 2009, 2011, and Reversion 2014 Programs, see Attachment A of this report.

**Figure 1: Percentage of Exiting TAA Participants by Program and Fiscal Year**



**Table 1: Percentage of Exiting TAA Participants by Program and Fiscal Year**

TAA Exiters by Program	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
2002	39.7%	18.3%	8.4%
2009	58.1%	67.7%	49.4%
2011	2.2%	14.0%	42.0%
Reversion 2014	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%

New petitions filed with the Department on and after January 1, 2014, were determined on the basis of the Reversion 2014 Program’s eligibility criteria and workers covered by these petitions became eligible to apply for the Reversion 2014 Program’s benefits and services. Participants covered by certifications of petitions filed before that date, which were issued under the 2002, 2009, and 2011 Programs, continued to receive benefits and services available under the individual program eligibility criteria applicable to those programs. The majority of the “exiting” participants in FY 2014 were served under the 2009 and 2011 Programs.

The term “program exit” means a participant has not received a service funded by the program or funded by a partner program for 90 consecutive calendar days, and is not scheduled for future services. The “exit date” is the last date of service and is reported by states on a quarterly basis through the Trade Act Activity Report (TAPR). The number of exiting participants by program and fiscal year is illustrated in Figure 1 and quantified in Table 1.

## **Who Is Eligible For Certification of a Petition Filed in FY 2014**

For a worker to be eligible to apply for TAA during FY 2014, the worker must be part of a group of workers that is the subject of a petition filed with and certified by the Department. Three workers of a company, a company official, a union or other duly authorized representative, and an American Job Center (sometimes known locally as One-Stop Career Centers or by a different name) operator may file a petition with the Department and simultaneously with the Governor of the State in which the workers’ firm is located. In response to the filing, the Department initiates an investigation into whether the statutory criteria for determining that foreign trade was an important cause of the workers’ job loss or threat of job loss have been met.

A worker group certified under a petition filed on or before December 31, 2013, is covered under the 2011 Program. A worker group certified under a petition filed on or after January 1, 2014, is covered under the Reversion 2014 Program. Trade-affected workers certified under the 2011 Program may include workers in firms that produce articles and workers in service sector firms. A significant number or proportion of the firm’s workers must have been or were threatened to become totally or partially separated from employment, and one of the following criteria must apply:

1. increased imports of like or directly competitive articles or services;
2. increased imports of a finished article for which the workers’ firm produces component parts or supplies services;
3. increased imports of articles directly incorporating foreign components that are like or directly competitive with the component parts made by U.S. workers;
4. shifts in production of articles or supply of services to any foreign country;
5. the firm supplies component parts or services to firms with workers covered by a certification or perform additional, value-added production processes to firms with workers covered by a certification; or
6. the firm is identified in an International Trade Commission “injury” determination.

In addition, if the criterion described in 1,2, or 3 are met, the sales or production, or both, of the firm must also have decreased absolutely.



Trade-affected workers certified under the Reversion 2014 Program (which reverted to the 2002 Program eligibility) may only include workers in firms that produce articles (service sector firms are not covered). As with the 2011 Program, a significant number or proportion of the firm's workers must have been or threatened to become totally or partially separated from employment. In addition, one of the following criteria must be met:

1. increased imports of like or directly competitive articles only (*the Reversion 2014 Program does not allow for certifications based on increased imports of a finished article for which the workers' firm produces component parts or supplies services and does not allow for certifications based on increased imports of articles directly incorporating foreign components that are like or directly competitive with the component parts made by U.S. workers*), and the sales or production, or both, of the firm decreased absolutely;
2. shifts in production of articles to a foreign country that is a party to a free trade agreement or a country that benefits from a unilateral preference program, unless there is an additional finding of a likelihood of increased imports;
3. the firm supplies component parts to another firm with workers covered by a certification; or
4. the firm performs additional, value-added production to another firm with workers covered by a certification based on a trade impact from Canada or Mexico.

If the Department issues an affirmative determination on a TAA petition after an investigation, the certification will identify the worker group whose members are eligible to apply for TAA benefits. Then the Department will send a notice of the affirmative determination to the state and petitioners.

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

The petition activity, detailed in Section II, underscores the scope of the TAA Program by demonstrating the extent to which foreign trade impacted numerous industries, employers, communities, and subsequently affected an estimated 67,738 American workers who became eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services during FY 2014.



Mary Heard was 48 years old when she lost her job at a battery plant in Maryville, MO. She had worked at the factory for 21 years as a Machine Operator. The TAA Program paid for her training that she began in January, 2014, for Medical Insurance and Billing and Coding in Kansas City, MO.

The TAA Program was able to do an On-the-Job Training (OJT) program with her and her job title is Billing Clerk/Secretary. Mary has been very successful in her OJT and is making a competitive wage and has a benefit package in her job. She is scheduled to complete her OJT in 2015. Mary believes the Trade Act Program offered her an opportunity to better herself and said, "It helped me to survive after a significant loss in my life. It was the light at the end of the tunnel for me."



## II. TAA PETITION ACTIVITY

The Department certified 646 petitions, or 66 percent of the approximately 977 determinations issued during FY 2014. An estimated 67,738 workers from various industries, represented in Table 2, were covered by these certifications. Table 2 provides the number of workers certified and denied and the corresponding petition activity. Attachment B illustrates *Certified Petitions by State*, and Attachment C shows *Certified Petitions by Congressional District*.

**Table 2: The Number, Percent, and Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Petitions Filed, Certified, and Denied**

Fiscal Year	Petitions Filed	Petitions Certified	% of Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers*	Petitions Denied	% of Petitions Denied	Est. # of Workers**
2012	1,468	1,156	86.5%	82,831	180	13.5%	21,715
2013	1,532	1,041	79.1%	105,508	275	20.9%	22,630
2014	972	646	66.1%	67,738	331	33.9%	26,162

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

\* Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition.

\*\* Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition.

Table 2 illustrates that the number of petitions filed decreased from 1,532 in FY 2013 to 972 in FY 2014. There was also a sharp increase in the proportion of petitions denied. This increase in denials was due to the number of petitions evaluated under the more limited group eligibility criteria under the Reversion 2014 Program discussed in Section I.

Table 3 illustrates the average time for processing petitions for FY 2012 through FY 2014.. The Department averaged 58 days to complete the processing of petitions. This increase from 50 days in FY 2013 is attributable in part to the three-week government shutdown at the beginning of the fiscal year and the transition from the 2011 Program to the Reversion 2014 Program.

**Table 3: The Average Time for Processing Petitions**

Fiscal Year	Average Processing Time
2012	51.4 Days
2013	50.3 Days
2014	57.9 Days

Table 4a provides a breakout of the estimated number of trade-affected workers in FY 2014 who were certified and became eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services under the 2011 Program. Table 4b provides a breakout of the estimated number of trade-affected workers in FY 2014 who were certified and became eligible to apply for TAA benefits under the Reversion 2014 Program.

**Table 4a: The Number of Petitions Certified in FY 2014,  
Under the Trade Act Provisions for the 2011 Program, Classified by the Basis for Certification**

	<b>Certification Type</b>	<b>Statutory Provision Section 222</b>	<b># of Certs</b>	<b>Est. # of Workers</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
<b>Product</b>	<b>Shift in Production to a Foreign Country</b>	(a)(2)(B)(i)(I)	118	13,009	30.0%
	<b>Customer Imports of Articles</b>	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	24	3,832	6.1%
	<b>Acquisition of Articles from a Foreign Country</b>	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	18	2,070	4.6%
	<b>Company Imports of Articles</b>	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	18	3,993	4.6%
	<b>ITC Determination</b>	(f)	9	1,446	2.3%
	<b>Increased Aggregate Imports</b>	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	8	1,190	2.0%
	<b>Secondary Component Supplier</b>	(c)(2)&(c)(3)(A)/(c)(3)(B)	8	1,155	2.0%
	<b>Downstream Producer</b>	(c)(2)&(c)(3)(B)	2	121	0.5%
	<b>Imports of Finished Articles Containing Like or Directly Competitive Components</b>	(a)(2)(A)(II)(aa)	2	192	0.5%
	<b>Imports of Finished Articles Containing Foreign Components</b>	(a)(2)(A)(III)	1	102	0.3%
<b>Service</b>	<b>Acquisition of Services from a Foreign Country</b>	(a)(2)(B)(i)(II)	99	5,452	25.1%
	<b>Shift in Services to a Foreign Country</b>	(a)(2)(B)(ii)(I)	80	8,347	20.3%
	<b>Customer Imports of Services</b>	(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)	5	716	1.3%
	<b>Secondary Service Supplier</b>	(c)(2)&(c)(3)(B)	2	56	0.5%
<b>Total</b>			<b>394</b>	<b>41,681</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 4b: The Number of Petitions Certified in FY 2014, Under the Trade Act Provisions for the Reversion 2014 Program, Classified by the Basis for Certification**

<b>Certification Type</b>	<b>Statutory Provision Section 222</b>	<b># of Certs</b>	<b>Est. # of Workers</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
<b>Shift in Production to an FTA Country or Beneficiary</b>	(a)(2)(B)(ii)(II)	124	12,776	49.2%
<b>Actual/Likely Increase in Imports Following a Shift Abroad</b>	(a)(2)(B)(ii)(III)	41	3,940	16.3%
<b>Increased Company Imports</b>	(a)(2)(A)	29	4,167	11.5%
<b>Increased Customer Imports</b>	(a)(2)(A)	28	2,907	11.1%
<b>Increased Aggregate Imports</b>	(a)(2)(A)	20	1,695	7.9%
<b>Secondary Component Supplier</b>	(b)	9	547	3.6%
<b>Downstream Producer</b>	(b)	1	25	0.4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>252</b>	<b>26,057</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 5 shows petitions certified and denied in FY 2014 and a breakout by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors in which the workers were employed.

**Table 5: The Number of Petitions Certified and Denied in FY 2014 by Industry Sector**

Industry Sector	Certifications				Denials			
	# of Petitions	% of Total Petitions	Est. # of Workers*	% of Total Est. Workers*	# of Petitions	% of Total Petitions	Est. # of Workers**	% of Total Est. Workers**
Manufacturing	430	66.6%	48,374	71.4%	129	39.0%	12,216	46.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	46	7.1%	581	0.9%	4	1.2%	52	0.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	42	6.5%	2,523	3.7%	60	18.1%	2,121	8.1%
Utilities	30	4.6%	5,276	7.8%	1	0.3%	42	0.2%
Information	27	4.2%	2,687	4.0%	26	7.9%	1,947	7.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	21	3.3%	2,132	3.2%	27	8.2%	4,222	16.1%
Finance and Insurance	21	3.3%	2,255	3.3%	40	12.1%	1,612	6.2%
Wholesale Trade	13	2.0%	1,590	2.4%	11	3.3%	1,302	5.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	5	0.8%	1,139	1.7%	5	1.5%	220	0.8%
Retail Trade	5	0.8%	289	0.4%	6	1.8%	616	2.4%
Mining	2	0.3%	38	0.1%	4	1.2%	503	1.9%
Construction	1	0.2%	151	0.2%	1	0.3%	2	0.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1	0.2%	20	0.0%	2	0.6%	18	0.1%
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	1	0.2%	588	0.9%	-	0.0%		
Transportation and Warehousing	1	0.2%	95	0.1%	8	2.4%	1,047	4.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.6%	100	0.4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.6%	50	0.2%
Educational Services	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.9%	92	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67,738</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>26,162</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Estimated number of workers covered by a certified petition

\*\* Estimated number of workers covered by a denied petition

As evident in Table 5, petitions were filed on behalf of worker groups from diverse industries, although manufacturing still remains the top sector impacted by foreign trade with 430 petitions certified. To better understand how participation in the TAA Program affects these workers and industries, Table 6a and Table 6b, list the industry sectors in which workers were reemployed after participation in the TAA Program. Table 6a shows the top five industry sectors in which TAA participants were reemployed in the second quarter after exiting the program.

**Table 6a: The Top 5 Industry Sectors in FY 2014 in which Workers were Employed after TAA Participation**

<b>Industry Sector of Reemployment</b>	<b>Total Count (Percentage of Total)</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	5,566 (24.9%)
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>	3,013 (13.5%)
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	2,460 (11.0%)
<b>Retail Trade</b>	1,395 (6.2%)
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>	848 (3.8%)

Table 6b lists the top five subsectors of the manufacturing industry sector and the service industry sectors where workers were reemployed. Table 6b provides more detail of the specific field of employment where participants were reemployed six months after exiting the program.

**Table 6b: Top 5 Fields in FY 2014 of Reemployment by Manufacturing and Service Subsector**

<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>Service</b>
Automobile Manufacturing	Temporary Help Services
Plastics Product Manufacturing	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
Machine Shops	Elementary and Secondary Schools
Aircraft Manufacturing	Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)
Motor Vehicle Metal Stamping	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)

*Note: Industry sector classifications are based on NAICS data.*

Section III will describe the demographics of workers who entered the TAA Program and what benefits and services they received during their participation.

### III. BENEFITS AND SERVICES RECEIVED

#### Participant Profile on New TAA Participants in FY 2014

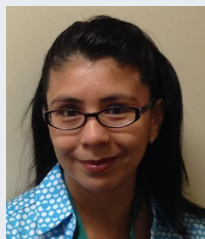
Data described in this section tracks TAA participants who enrolled in the program during FY 2014, and were served under the 2002, 2009, 2011, and Reversion 2014 Programs.

The demographic characteristics of TAA participants who enrolled in the program during FY 2014 are similar to those who enrolled in the program in FY 2013, except that new TAA participants in FY 2014 are composed of a greater percentage of females; are less likely to self-identify as white; and have a shorter tenure in their prior employment. Table 7a provides more detail on new FY 2014 participants.

**Table 7a: A Summary of the Data on TAA Participants**  
**Classified by Gender, Race, Pre-Program Educational Level, Age, and Employment Tenure**

Participants Description	TAA Participants FY 2013 (Average)	TAA Participants FY 2014 (Average)
<b>Gender</b>	Male (58.5%) Female (40.4%)	Male (57.6%) Female (42.1%)
<b>Race</b>	White (68.6%)	White (66.4%)
	Black or African American (17.5%)	Black or African American (18.4%)
	Hispanic/Latino (10.0%)	Hispanic/Latino (14.0%)
	Asian (4.4%)	Asian (5.9%)
	American Indian or Alaska Native (1.2%) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.7%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (1.3%) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.4%)
<b>Education</b>	High School Diploma, GED or less (58.8%)	High School Diploma, GED or less (56.3%)
	Some Post-Secondary, Associate's, and Bachelor's (37.5%)	Some Post-Secondary, Associate's, and Bachelor's (36.6%)
	Beyond Bachelor's (2.5%)	Beyond Bachelor's (3.2%)
<b>Average Age</b>	47.9	47.9
<b>Average Tenure of Employment</b>	13.1 Years (Trade-Affected Employment)*	12.0 Years (Trade-Affected Employment)*

*Note: This chart reflects FY 2014 new participants served under the 2002, 2009, 2011, and Reversion 2014 Programs. Ethnicities are self-identified and a participant can be more than one so their totals are more than 100 percent.*



Liliana Garcia worked as a Quality Coordinator in Illinois from 2005 to 2009. Liliana had an Associate's degree at the time of her lay-off. Despite the challenges she endured after the lay-off, Liliana successfully completed a Bachelor's in Social Work degree as a participant in the TAA program.

While in school, Liliana maintained As and Bs. Liliana completed her training in May 2014. A non-profit organization in Chicago hired Liliana through a temporary assignment and due to her hard work, dedication and outstanding achievements, she was hired permanently in November, 2014.

Liliana has expressed her gratitude for the opportunities she has received through the TAA program and is extremely grateful that she was able to complete a Bachelor's degree and receive full-time, permanent employment.

Table 7b compares the population served under the TAA program with American Civilian Labor Force (ACLF) using Bureau of Labor Statistics data. The Bureau of Labor Statistics 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 7b, compared with the ACLF, trade-affected workers have significantly less education (based on averages as of February 2015). While 66 percent of the ACLF had a post-secondary education, less than 40 percent of TAA participants entered the program with a post-secondary education. Another significant distinction between the ACLF and new TAA participants is their median tenure of employment. In FY 2014, new TAA participants entered the TAA Program with a median of over 8 years of experience in the trade-affected employment from which they were separated, exceeding the median tenure of employment for the ACLF of less than 5 years, as of January 2015.

**Table 7b: A Summary of the Data on the American Civilian Labor Force Classified by Top Gender, Race, Pre-Program Educational Level, Age, and Employment Tenure Rates**

Participants Description	American Civilian Labor Force as of January 2015 <sup>1</sup>	TAA Participants FY 2014
Average Gender	Male (53%)	Male (57.6%)
Average Race	White (79%)	White (66.4%)
Average Education	Some College, Associate’s Degree, Bachelor’s Degree, or More (66%)	Some College, Associate’s Degree, Bachelor’s Degree, or More (39.8%)
Median Age	41.9*	50.0
Median Tenure of Employment	4.6 Years**	8.3 Years (Trade-Affected Employment)

<sup>1</sup> Sources:

- [http://www.bls.gov/dolfaq/bls\\_ques23.htm](http://www.bls.gov/dolfaq/bls_ques23.htm)
- [http://www.bls.gov/cps/occupation\\_age.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cps/occupation_age.htm)
- [http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/2014/cps/tablea13\\_201401.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/2014/cps/tablea13_201401.pdf)
- <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/tenure.nr0.htm>
- [http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/2014/cps/tablea18\\_201401.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/2014/cps/tablea18_201401.pdf)
- <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/graph/?g=shB>

\* BLS Data - Employed persons, 2015 Annual Averages data.

\*\* Median as of January 2015 as BLS collects Tenure data on a 2-year cycle.

## Benefits and Services Received in FY 2014

Giving workers the opportunity to acquire the skills they need to pursue in-demand jobs and careers is critical to growing our economy and supporting American businesses. To address these challenges, the TAA Program includes a range of benefits and services that have separate eligibility criteria. Participants may meet these criteria for one or more of the available benefits and services. Information on benefits and services received in FY 2014 reflect the TAA participants served under the 2002, 2009, 2011, and Reversion 2014 Programs and the differences in the benefits and services available under the different versions of the program. Table 8 shows the number of workers receiving each type of TAA benefit or service. Table 8 also shows that nearly 90 percent of participants received employment and case management services; more than 51 percent participated in training; almost 60 percent received Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA); and Job Search and Relocation allowances were awarded to less than 1 percent.

**Table 8: The Number of Workers Receiving Each Type of TAA Benefit or Service**

Participant Benefit or Service	Number of Participants FY 2014*	Percentage of Participants FY 2014**
<b>TAA (All)</b>	62,706	—
<b>Case Management<sup>1</sup></b>	56,048	89.4%
<b>Training</b>	32,453	51.8%
Occupational	28,371	45.2%
Remedial	7,013	11.2%
Prerequisite	762	1.2%
Customized	110	0.2%
On the Job	470	0.7%
Apprenticeship	9	0.0%
<b>Pre-Layoff Training</b>	365	0.6%
<b>Training Leading to an Associate's Degree</b>	11,207	17.9%
<b>Distance Learning</b>	1,974	3.1%
<b>Part Time Training</b>	901	1.4%
<b>TRA</b>	37,319	59.5%
Basic	25,232	40.2%
Additional	25,485	40.6%
Remedial	2,409	3.8%
Completion	272	0.4%
<b>Job Search Allowances</b>	131	0.2%
<b>Relocation Allowances</b>	173	0.3%
<b>ATAA/RTAA</b>	6,901	11.0%

\* This chart reflects FY 2014 participants served under the 2002, 2009, 2011, and Reversion 2014 Programs.

\*\* TAA participants are counted based on the services they receive and they may receive more than one of the listed benefits and services; therefore, the total number of participants in each category will not add up to the total number of TAA participants, and the percentages will not total 100.

<sup>1</sup> Employment and case management services cannot be provided with TAA funds for Reversion 2014 and 2002 Program participants.



During FY 2014, a fewer number of older workers received wage supplements from either ATAA or RTAA than in FY 2013. ATAA is available to workers served under the 2002 and Reversion 2014 Programs and RTAA is available to workers served under the 2009 and 2011 Programs. Attachment A illustrates the differences between ATAA and RTAA. Table 9 indicates the increase in the number of TAA participants who received RTAA over ATAA.

**Table 9: ATAA and RTAA Participant Trends**

Fiscal Year	ATAA Exitors	RTAA Exitors
2012	342	2,256
2013	125	2,928
2014	17	2,846

*Note: This chart reflects participants served under the 2002, 2009, 2011 and Reversion 2014 Programs.*



Jessica Kinkade of Eugene, Oregon, worked in the stockroom managing inventory, pulling work orders, and performing quality control. After four years of employment, she was laid off due to foreign competition. She called the TAA program, was among a group of workers certified as eligible to apply for assistance, and was soon determined eligible for TAA benefits and services.

With a high school diploma and prior experience working in the retail industry, Jessica decided to pursue an AAS degree in Retail Management. Jessica made sure she had chosen the right degree for her future career by completing informational interviews with companies she was interested in working for after graduation.

In June 2014, Jessica graduated with a GPA of 4.15. She was hired in July 2014 as a Provider Network Support Specialist, earning \$7.25 more per hour than her trade-affected employment. Of her experience, Jessica had this to say:

“I have to admit there were challenges with coming back to school after having a 10-year break since graduating high school. I struggled in a few of my classes and when I felt the weakest, I’d meet with my instructors to get one-on-one training; I’d take advantage of the tutor labs on campus; and I’d schedule rooms in the library to invite classmates to do homework together. My ending GPA was 4.15 with the lowest grade I received being a B. I graduated in June 2014 and was hired at my current position in late July 2014.

“I have been with this company for a little over four months and am beyond happy. I am making a wage that can better provide for my family. I am working in an organization that treats their employees amazingly and shows it through verbal recognition and bonuses. The team I am now a part of is beyond helpful. I would not be where I am now if it weren’t for the incredible opportunity I had through TAA. I am a better woman, mother, wife, and employee because of this experience!”

## Enrollment in Training Waivers Issued in FY 2014

The Trade Act authorizes the granting of waivers of the requirement that a TAA participant be enrolled in training by certain deadlines 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.
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 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, not training that is suitable for the worker is available at a reasonable cost, or no training funds are available.

Under the 2011 and Reversion 2014 Programs, only three bases for waivers are available: Health, Enrollment Unavailable, and Training Not Available. For more information on the different bases for waivers and applicable deadlines for obtaining the waivers under all four TAA Programs, see Attachment A.

Since FY 2012, the total number of waivers issued by states has been declining due to the elimination of the Recall, Marketable Skills, and Retirement bases for waivers for 2011 and Reversion 2014 Program participants. The total number of waivers issued in FY 2014 compared to those issued in FY 2013 decreased by 73 percent, as shown in Table 10. In FY 2014, 52 percent of participants received training services as compared to 47 percent in FY 2013, as shown in Table 8.

**Table 10: The Number of Training Waivers Granted, Classified by Type of Waiver**

Training Waiver Type	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Recall	1,781	23	6
Marketable Skills	10,445	2,732	1,103
Retirement	913	442	94
Health	81	110	115
Enrollment Unavailable	5,067	2,220	3,189
Training Unavailable	3,168	1,553	1,308
<b>Waiver Participants (Total)</b>	<b>21,411</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>5,773</b>

*Note: In FY 2014, all six types of waivers listed in Table 10 were available to TAA participants in the 2002 and 2009 Programs.*

## Benefit and Service Information Collected at Program Exit

The data in this section reflects information on workers who exited the program between July 1, 2013, and June 30, 2014. Table 11 indicates that the majority of participants (91 percent) who exited were covered under either the 2009 Program (49 percent) or the 2011 Program (42 percent). This is also visually represented in Figure 1 and Table 1.

**Table 11: TAA Exiters by Program**

TAA Exiters by Program	Total Count	Percentage of Total
2002	2,063	8.4%
2009	12,202	49.4%
2011	10,377	42.0%
Reversion 2014	72	0.3%

Table 12 shows that in FY 2014, over 70 percent of TAA exiters who participated in training completed their training plan, and less than 1 percent of participants were adversely affected incumbent workers who entered training prior to separation from work.

**Table 12: The Number of Exiters who Completed and who Did Not Complete Training**

Training Completed (Exiters)	Number of Participants FY 2014	Percentage of Participants FY 2014
Training Participants	16,285	-
Training Completed	11,478	70.5%
Training Not Completed	4,807	29.5%
Pre-Layoff Training Completed <sup>1</sup>	115	0.7%

<sup>1</sup> Pre-layoff training is only available to 2009 and 2011 Program participants.

Table 13 indicates that of the participants who completed training during FY 2014, more than 83 percent earned a post-secondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential, or a secondary school diploma or equivalent. This represents the highest credentialing percentage in the program to date.

**Table 13: The Number of Exiters who Completed Training in FY 2014 and Obtained a Credential**

Measure	Total
Completed Training (Exiters)	11,478
Credentials (Exiters)	9,547
Rate of Credentialing	83.2%

Table 14 identifies the average duration of participation in the TAA Program, as well as the average duration of receipt of training, TRA, and employment and case management services, respectively. The average duration of TAA participation in FY 2014 was 30 days shorter than FY 2013, and averaged close to two years (711 days or nearly 24 months). However, Table 14 also shows that the average duration for most TAA benefits and services increased in FY 2014 over FY 2013.

**Table 14: The Average Duration of TAA Benefits and Services**

<b>Benefit or Service</b>	<b>FY 2013 Average Duration (Days)</b>	<b>FY 2014 Average Duration (Days)</b>
<b>TAA Participation (All Services)</b>	741	711
<b>TAA Training (All Training)</b>	537	564
<b>TAA Training (No Remedial or Prerequisite)</b>	496	507
<b>TAA Training (Completed)</b>	543	585
<b>TAA Training (Not Completed)</b>	522	515
<b>TRA</b>	221	263
<b>Employment and Case Management</b>	559	578

Section III describes the demographics of workers who entered the TAA Program and what benefits and services they received during their participation. TAA participants in FY 2014 were served under the provisions of the 2002, 2009, 2011, and Reversion 2014 Programs. More than 51 percent of participants received training and over 83 percent of TAA exiters who participated in training received a credential.

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 2014.



David Shields had been employed in Kansas as a Systems Design and Integration Specialist for 13 years and was included in a mass layoff in April 2010. David’s goal was to obtain his Bachelors of Science in Nursing (BSN).

David qualified for the TAA program and a TAA training plan was completed and approved. TAA funds paid for David’s tuition, fees, books, scrubs, equipment, background check, physical and immunizations, exam and graduation fees, and all training fees and program guidance was provided by his TAA case manager. In July 2013, David completed his training graduating cum laude with a BSN and participated in the Class of 2013 pinning ceremony, a symbolic welcoming of newly graduated nurses into the nursing profession. David received his nursing license from the State of Kansas in August 2013.

In an email from David to his case manager, he stated, “On a pleasing side note, I accepted a job offer on Monday and will start work on September 30, 2013. I’ll be working in the Medical Trauma unit. Thanks for all your help through all of this. It wouldn’t have been possible without you.” David has a full-time position in a Medical Trauma Unit with a title of RN, BSN.

## IV. PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

Performance outcomes are based on data reported in FY 2014 for workers who exited the program during various calendar quarters following program exit. As noted in Table 11, less than one percent of the program participants served under Reversion 2014 Program have exited the program, and the majority of participants reflected in these performance outcomes were served under the 2009 and 2011 Programs, while a smaller percentage was served under the 2002 Program.

The Trade Activity Participant Report (TAPR) form was designed to allow for the collection of two sets of performance measures on employment outcomes, each of which contain the same three indicators of performance. Those indicators are: (1) Entered Employment Rate (EER), which tracks the percentage of those who obtained employment in a report quarter shortly after program exit; (2) Employment Retention Rate (ERR), which tracks whether those same employed individuals retained their job for an additional two quarters, and; (3) Six-Months Average Earnings (AE), which represents total six-month earnings of those same participants that are identified in the ERR.

The Department uses two sets of separate and distinct performance measures: (1) Trade Act Measures, and (2) Common Measures. The difference between the two sets of measures relates to the quarters in which the performance is tracked. The first, known as Trade Act Measures, corresponds to core indicators mandated by the 2011 Program Trade Act Measures and provides the flexibility to track employment trajectories based on whether initial employment occurs in the first quarter after program exit or the second quarter after program exit. As a result, the indicators for EER, ERR, and AE may be tracked based on the first, second or third quarters after program exit, or the second, third and fourth quarters after exit. The second set of measures, known as Common Measures, is a consistent set of measures used to assess performance across the Department's employment and training programs. Common Measures are based on the first, second, and third quarter after a participant exits a program. For both sets of measures, only participants who have entered employment in the first quarter or second quarter after exiting the TAA Program are considered when calculating the EER and AE. These periods reflect the quarters described in the preceding paragraph that apply to these measures.

In Table 15, Common Measures outcomes provide results for participants who exited between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, for EER and April 1, 2012, and June 30, 2013, for ERR and AE. Trade Act Measures reflect participants who exited October 1, 2012, and December 30, 2013, for EER, and April 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013, for ERR and AE. Performance Goals relate to objectives set for the TAA Program by the Department consistent with its FY 2014 Operating Plan targets. The FY 2014 results indicate that the EER performance rate was exceeded in both measures; the ERR was met in the Common Performance Measures results but fell slightly short in the Trade Act Measures; and the AE for both measures did not meet the established performance goals.

**Table 15: The FY 2014 Summary of Quarterly Reporting of Core Indicators: Entered Employment Rate, Employment Retention Rate, Average Earnings, and Credential Measures**

Measure	Performance Goals	Common Measure Performance Results	Trade Act Measures Performance Results
Entered Employment Rate	69.9%	72.9%	76.8%
Employment Retention Rate	91.1%	91.1%	90.0%
Average Earnings (6 Months)	\$19,436	\$17,828	\$17,377
Post-Secondary Credential*	N/A	N/A	86.9%

*Note: Performance Results Reported in FY 2014 are for TAA program exiters by the dates described in the preceding paragraph.  
\* Includes an Industry-Recognized Credential, or Secondary School Diploma or Equivalent One Year after Exit.*

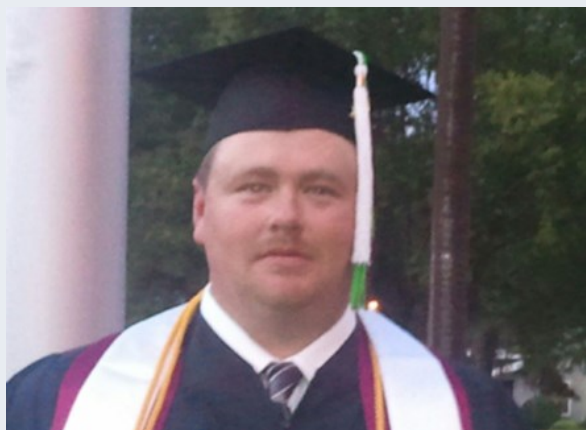
The 2011 Program specified an additional measure that calculates the percentage of participants that received a post-secondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential, or a secondary school diploma or equivalent, who found employment within one year of program exit. For FY 2014, nearly 87 percent of credential recipients were employed within one year as shown above in Table 15.

Table 16 presents the EER exiters under the Trade Act Measures by the services received. Program participants who do not receive training have the lowest rate of reemployment, whereas participants who receive or complete training fare better. Most notably, participants who receive a credential have an ERR of nearly 83 percent, more than 11 percent higher than participants who do not enroll in training. As noted in Section III, the TAA Program credentialing rate is now at an all-time high.

**Table 16: FY 2014 Percentage of Exiters and Entered Employment Rate by Services Received**

Service Received	% of Total Exiters*	Trade Act Measures EER*
Participants Not Enrolled in Training	36.9%	71.6%
Training: Enrolled But Not Completed	14.4%	74.8%
Training: Completed, No Credential	12.2%	76.6%
Training: Received Credential	36.6%	82.9%

\* Reflects participants who exited between October 1, 2012, and December 30, 2013 as specified in the Trade Act Measures EER calculation.



Christopher Clowers of Fitzgerald, Georgia, through no fault of his own, was faced with being unemployed more than once within a span of 3 1/2 years. In April 2008, he was laid off from where he was employed as a trailer assembler. Christopher was fortunate to find work within a few weeks as a door installer. However, due to the impact of foreign imports and competition, the owners of his company had to lay off 250 employees. His last day of work was in July 2011.

Christopher had not completed high school by the time he joined the workforce; however he later earned his GED. After having been separated from two places of employment within a short period, he realized that to improve his chances for stable employment, he needed more education and marketable skills. He learned about TAA services and benefits when he attended a Georgia Department of Labor orientation and information session in February 2012. Within a week of the information session, he was approved for training and weekly benefits and began his TAA-approved training.

Christopher graduated with honors in August 2013. In addition to his Industrial Systems Technology Diploma, he earned a Technical Certificate of Credit in Industrial Motor Control Technology.

By October 2013, Christopher received two job offers from local companies in his chosen field, and began working for a job that paid \$7.00 more an hour than his trade affected employment. Christopher frequently expressed gratitude to TAA staff for the assistance they provided, and wrote in an e-mail, “I wanted to thank you again for helping me through all of this... I’m very excited about starting my new job in the morning! Wish me luck, lol.”



## V. PROGRAM GUIDANCE

While the states are responsible for directly administering benefits and services under the four distinct programs, the Department’s Regional Trade Coordinators in the Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and other staff in the six ETA regions provide oversight and monitoring for the state delivery of TAA benefits and services. Overall direction and technical assistance for the consistent and timely delivery of these benefits and services nationwide is provided to the regions and the states by the Department through the ETA Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (OTAA) in Washington, D.C.

The Department, through ETA, issued guidance relating to funding, operating instructions, and other topics to states in the form of Training and Employment Guidance Letters (TEGL) and Training and Employment Notices (TEN). Specifically, the guidance issued in FY 2014 addressed the operation of the Reversion 2014 Program; expiration of the Health Coverage Tax Credit Program; the change in federal policy on same-sex marriages as those changes affect the TAA program; data reporting improvement measures; and routine funding distributions. Table 17 provides issue dates, titles, and links to these documents.

TEGL 04-14 describes the Trade Adjustment Assistance Data Integrity (TAADI) initiative that was launched in FY 2014, an effort that was first piloted in FY 2012. TAADI is designed to produce high data quality that is essential to evaluating the program’s effectiveness and monitoring service delivery to ensure that participants are served effectively.

**Table 17: Guidance Documents Issued**

Date	Directives
December 12, 2013	TEN No. 15-13: <a href="#">Expiration of the Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC) Program for Eligible Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Recipients and Eligible Alternative TAA (ATAA/RTAA) Recipients or Eligible Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBO) Recipients.</a>
December 27, 2013	TEGL No. 07-13: <a href="#">Operating Instructions for Implementing the Sunset Provisions of the Amendments to the Trade Act of 1974 Enacted by the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 (TAAEA or the 2011 Amendments)</a>
February 7, 2014	TEGL No. 12-13: <a href="#">Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 State Initial Allocations for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities and the Process for Requesting TAA Program Reserve Funds</a>
June 18, 2014	TEGL No. 27-13: <a href="#">Impact of the U.S. Supreme Court's Decision in United States v. Windsor on the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program</a>
July 11, 2014	TEGL No. 01-14: <a href="#">Second Distribution of Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities Funds and the Process for Requesting TAA Program Reserve Funds</a>
August 18, 2014	TEGL No. 04-14: <a href="#">Trade Adjustment Assistance Data Integrity</a>
September 10, 2014	TEGL No. 06-14: <a href="#">Program Year (PY) 2013/Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Data Validation and Performance Reporting Requirements and Associated Timelines</a>

TEGL No. 12-13 and TEGL No. 01-14 describe the methodology for issuing the FY 2014 state funding allocations for training and services other than TRA, and they were issued after funds for FY 2014 were appropriated. Section VI provides greater detail on the TAA funding formula and state allocations.



## VI. FUNDING

The Department provides funding to the states to provide benefits and services to trade-affected workers. Under section 239 of the Trade Act, the states provide benefits and services to eligible trade-affected workers in the TAA Program as agents of the United States. Each state does so through one or more state agencies, one of which is designated as the Cooperating State Agency (CSA) in an agreement between the state's Governor and the Secretary of Labor (Secretary).

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

In FY 2014, \$656 million was appropriated to the FUBA account. However, this amount was subject to a 7 percent sequestration reduction (\$47 million) required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011. The Department applied the full sequestration reduction to the Training and Other Activities category of funds, and did not apply the reduction to funds appropriated for A/RTAA and TRA benefits. Accordingly, \$47 million was subtracted from the Training and Other Activities amount of \$353 million, reducing the amount available for Training and Other Services to \$306 million. The total amount of FUBA funds provided to states in FY 2014 for all benefits and services was just over \$608 million. Table 18 provides the total and state amounts of funds distributed for Training and Other Services (\$306 million) in FY 2014.

Farirai Berejena became trade-affected when he lost his job as a Bench Technician in Kentucky, in June 2013, where he'd been employed for six years. Farirai is from Zimbabwe and relocated to the United States 15 years ago. Through the TAA program, Farirai was provided assessments (i.e. TABE, Transitional Work Inventory), case management, and Career Center Orientations, and chose to obtain a degree in Manufacturing Technology.

He began looking for employment to make sure he would have a job in place at the time of graduation in May 2015.

Once Farirai had a scheduled interview, efforts were made to prepare him to be the perfect candidate, including conducting a mock interview. He stated that the mock interview proved to be invaluable since he was asked two questions that he was also asked in the mock interview.

Farirai was hired and began his internship in January 2015, and he will be able to finish his degree in May 2015. He is now earning wages \$3.00 per hour higher than from his Trade affected employer.

Farirai humbly said, "I just don't know where I would be without the Trade program and I don't have the words to express my appreciation for all the help I have received through this program."



**Table 18: The Total Amount of Funds for Training and Other Activities  
Distributed to the States in FY 2014 (1 of 2)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Initial Allocation</b>	<b>Reserve Requests</b>	<b>Second Distribution</b>	<b>Final Distribution</b>	<b>Total Program Funds Distributed</b>
AL	\$2,595,381	\$0	\$772,117	\$428,967	\$3,796,465
AK	\$116,480	\$0	\$27,076	\$8,626	\$152,182
AZ	\$1,062,246	\$0	\$494,724	\$216,112	\$1,773,082
AR	\$6,625,216	\$0	\$3,055,043	\$1,231,930	\$10,912,189
CA	\$5,464,219	\$0	\$2,334,100	\$1,054,998	\$8,853,317
CO	\$1,832,036	\$0	\$759,623	\$292,761	\$2,884,420
CT	\$4,018,797	\$0	\$1,602,018	\$589,918	\$6,210,733
DE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FL	\$3,210,282	\$0	\$1,000,877	\$328,193	\$4,539,352
GA	\$3,718,065	\$0	\$1,430,124	\$515,247	\$5,663,436
HI	\$179,380	\$0	\$52,762	\$15,124	\$247,266
ID	\$685,288	\$0	\$720,820	\$267,764	\$1,673,872
IL	\$6,895,551	\$0	\$2,480,650	\$865,888	\$10,242,089
IN	\$2,956,956	\$0	\$842,084	\$418,247	\$4,217,287
IA	\$1,881,309	\$0	\$1,668,782	\$482,149	\$4,032,240
KS	\$2,227,737	\$0	\$1,211,747	\$460,492	\$3,899,976
KY	\$3,982,559	\$0	\$1,570,433	\$550,748	\$6,103,740
LA	\$1,629,230	\$0	\$924,809	\$329,118	\$2,883,157
ME	\$2,068,346	\$0	\$715,135	\$298,996	\$3,082,477
MD	\$4,372,177	\$0	\$2,056,025	\$1,027,488	\$7,455,690
MA	\$4,886,278	\$0	\$1,863,810	\$656,666	\$7,406,754
MI	\$18,729,130	\$0	\$6,495,652	\$2,282,183	\$27,506,965
MN	\$5,960,320	\$0	\$2,596,108	\$1,074,257	\$9,630,685
MS	\$518,383	\$0	\$105,202	\$33,255	\$656,840
MO	\$4,566,998	\$0	\$1,757,237	\$652,236	\$6,976,471
MT	\$389,580	\$0	\$100,729	\$15,806	\$506,115
NE	\$661,237	\$0	\$339,927	\$159,561	\$1,160,725

*Note: "Training and Other Activities" in this table refers to the funds to provide training, job search allowances, relocation allowances, employment and case management services to trade-affected workers, and for related state administrative costs. Also note, in accordance with 20 CFR 618.90(d), if a state's adjusted Initial Allocation was less than \$100,000, the state received no distribution under the Initial Allocation of funds.*

**Table 18: The Total Amount of Funds for Training and Other Activities  
Distributed to the States in FY 2014 (2 of 2)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Initial Allocation</b>	<b>Reserve Requests</b>	<b>Second Distribution</b>	<b>Final Distribution</b>	<b>Total Program Funds Distributed</b>
NH	\$310,987	\$0	\$79,237	\$26,492	\$416,716
NV	\$755,764	\$0	\$280,780	\$83,097	\$1,119,641
NJ	\$3,760,695	\$0	\$589,149	\$781,483	\$5,131,327
NM	\$1,440,317	\$0	\$585,813	\$281,096	\$2,307,226
NY	\$9,497,073	\$0	\$4,382,862	\$1,779,766	\$15,659,701
NC	\$8,579,623	\$0	\$3,201,603	\$1,111,065	\$12,892,291
ND	\$333,607	\$0	\$95,521	\$27,934	\$457,062
OH	\$11,201,259	\$0	\$3,207,171	\$1,225,425	\$15,633,855
OK	\$1,988,115	\$0	\$642,670	\$203,096	\$2,833,881
OR	\$6,349,066	\$0	\$2,745,764	\$1,126,782	\$10,221,612
PA	\$12,687,641	\$0	\$5,099,875	\$2,198,006	\$19,985,522
PR	\$575,770	\$1,836,428	\$208,790	\$50,224	\$2,671,212
RI	\$1,043,804	\$0	\$315,815	\$107,918	\$1,467,537
SC	\$4,898,022	\$0	\$2,084,385	\$895,228	\$7,877,635
SD	\$348,008	\$0	\$85,242	\$64,396	\$497,646
TN	\$6,022,586	\$0	\$2,127,124	\$752,301	\$8,902,011
TX	\$11,565,391	\$0	\$4,620,412	\$2,007,866	\$18,193,669
UT	\$1,602,288	\$0	\$434,592	\$143,174	\$2,180,054
VT	\$262,290	\$0	\$139,594	\$137,156	\$539,040
VA	\$4,034,584	\$0	\$1,456,368	\$498,981	\$5,989,933
WA	\$7,958,138	\$0	\$2,653,172	\$924,203	\$11,535,513
WV	\$1,397,352	\$0	\$665,921	\$311,617	\$2,374,890
WI	\$8,991,841	\$0	\$3,027,219	\$1,288,641	\$13,307,701
WY	\$0	\$1,604,800	\$0	\$0	\$1,604,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$196,837,402</b>	<b>\$3,441,228</b>	<b>\$75,706,693</b>	<b>\$30,282,677</b>	<b>\$306,268,000</b>

*Note: "Training and Other Activities" in this table refers to the funds to provide training, job search allowances, relocation allowances, employment and case management services to trade-affected workers, and for related state administrative costs. Also note, in accordance with 20 CFR 618.90(d), if a state's adjusted Initial Allocation was less than \$100,000, the state received no distribution under the Initial Allocation of funds.*

## **Derivation of National Aggregate Amount for Training and Other Activities**

As explained earlier in this report, workers covered by certifications of petitions filed after December 31, 2013, were eligible to apply for benefits and services available under the Reversion 2014 Program, while workers covered under the 2002, 2009, and 2011 Programs continued to be eligible for benefits and services in accordance with the Program in effect at the time their petitions were filed. In summary, the funds provided for FY 2014 were to be used to carry out the 2002 Program, the 2009 Program, the 2011 Program, and the Reversion 2014 Program; and a framework needed to be developed to allow for states to receive sufficient funds to carry out the statutory requirements of each program. The Department developed a framework to derive the FY 2014 national aggregate amounts of funds for Training and Other Activities, which considered: 1) the statutory cap on training and other activities funds is \$575 million under the 2011 Program and there is a \$220 million cap on training under the Reversion 2014 Program; 2) funds are appropriated to provide employment and case management services under the 2009 and 2011 Programs while funds are not appropriated for this purpose under the 2002 or Reversion 2014 Program; and 3) funds are appropriated to cover related state administration expenses. Further information is available in TEGL No. 12-13, [Fiscal Year \(FY\) 2014 State Initial Allocations for Trade Adjustment Assistance \(TAA\) Training and Other Activities and the Process for Requesting TAA Program Reserve Funds](#).

## **Distributions of FY 2014 Program Funds to States**

In FY 2014, the Department made three distributions to states and distributions of reserve funds in accordance with the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Annual Cooperative Financial Agreement with each state. This section also describes the formula by which the Department determined each state's share of the Training and Other Activities funds. Both the timing of the distributions and the formula used for calculating each state's amount follow the regulations at 20 CFR 618.910 through 618.940. According to these regulations:

1. sixty-five percent of the fiscal year funds are to be distributed by formula when the appropriation for the full fiscal year is available to the Department with 35 percent of the funds held in reserve for distribution later in the fiscal year (or to be provided to a state in need of reserve funds at any time during the fiscal year);
2. a hold harmless provision that 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; and
4. formula factors determine each state's share of funds appropriated for Training and Other Activities.

Each state's dollar amount of Training and Other Activities' 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 of the total for each factor. Then, the hold harmless provision is applied to ensure that a state's Initial Allocation be 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-e), allocations under \$100,000 were removed, and the statutory 25 percent hold harmless provision was applied, resulting in an adjusted FY 2014 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 have requested TAA funds by submitting a request for reserve funds. Table 18 shows that Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Wyoming did not receive an initial distribution, but Wyoming received FY 2014 TAA funding through a reserve request.

A summary of FY 2014 funding distributions to states include:

1. an Initial Allocation to the states on February 7, 2014, in the amount of \$197 million. The Department made a single allocation of 65 percent of the full year appropriation of TAA Program funds in accordance with the regulations explained above and found at 20 CFR 618.910 and 618.930, in its Initial Allocation of funds to states;
2. a Second Distribution to the states on July 11, 2014, in the amount of \$76 million. This distribution, combined with the Initial Allocation, met the requirement that 90 percent of the full year appropriation of TAA Program funds for Training and Other Activities be distributed by July 15 (in accordance with the regulations explained above and found at 20 CFR 618.910 and 618.930,);
3. a distribution of \$3.4 million in response to reserve fund requests in FY 2014. The State of Wyoming and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico requested reserve funds and were provided \$1.6 million and \$1.8 million respectively; and
4. a Final Distribution to states on September 30, 2014, in the amount of \$30 million. This amount encompassed the remaining 10 percent of the FY 2014 Training and Other Activities appropriation, minus the dollar amount of funds used for Reserve Requests. In accordance with the regulation, funds provided in the Final Distribution were distributed only to states that received an Initial Allocation.



Penny Aurand had been a banking specialist for a company in Michigan. After she was laid off, Penny co-enrolled in both the TAA and WIA Dislocated Worker Programs.

Penny started work in a new full-time position in April 2014. She applied for and was qualified for the RTAA wage supplement through the TAA Program. Her job consists of completing data entry for the Homeless Management Information Systems and acting as a community liaison for the many different local agencies that use this tool.

Penny says that her new job is great and is also grateful for the assistance she received from Michigan Works!

## 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 and Reversion 2014 Programs, and RTAA under the 2009 and the 2011 Programs) are neither determined by the formula nor distributed in accordance with the other provisions of TAA regulations codified at 20 CFR 618. 900, et seq.. These funds apportioned from the FUBA account appropriation are managed by the Department's Office of Unemployment Insurance (OUI), and states request them from OUI on an as needed basis. Discretionary funds to cover the administrative cost of providing TRA and ATAA/RTAA through the states' Unemployment Insurance (UI) systems are provided to the states from the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Security Operations (SUIESO) account through the UI Annual Funding Agreement with each state. Table 19 provides the total and state amounts of funds distributed for Training and Other Services (\$306 million), the amounts of funds obligated for TRA (\$260 million), and ATAA/RTAA (\$37.8 million) in FY 2014. The first column in Table 19 corresponds to the total program funds listed for each state in Table 18.

**Table 19: The Total Amount of Payments to the States in FY 2014 Used to Carry Out Training and Other Activities, Trade Readjustment Allowances, and ATAA/RTAA (1 of 2)**

State	Training and Other Activities	TRA	ATAA / RTAA	Total TAA
AL	\$3,796,465	\$1,429,000	\$805,000	\$6,030,465
AK	\$152,182	\$15,000	\$11,000	\$178,182
AZ	\$1,773,082	\$303,000	\$363,000	\$2,439,082
AR	\$10,912,189	\$13,709,000	\$455,000	\$25,076,189
CA	\$8,853,317	\$8,336,000	\$1,470,000	\$18,659,317
CO	\$2,884,420	\$2,577,000	\$220,000	\$5,681,420
CT	\$6,210,733	\$7,388,000	\$320,000	\$13,918,733
DE	\$0	\$140,000	\$42,000	\$182,000
DC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FL	\$4,539,352	\$1,732,000	\$460,000	\$6,731,352
GA	\$5,663,436	\$3,832,000	\$646,000	\$10,141,436
HI	\$247,266	\$0	\$0	\$247,266
ID	\$1,673,872	\$660,000	\$84,000	\$2,417,872
IL	\$10,242,089	\$7,344,000	\$948,000	\$18,534,089
IN	\$4,217,287	\$2,152,000	\$1,962,000	\$8,331,287
IA	\$4,032,240	\$3,412,000	\$916,000	\$8,360,240
KS	\$3,899,976	\$6,002,000	\$1,057,000	\$10,958,976
KY	\$6,103,740	\$5,577,000	\$893,000	\$12,573,740
LA	\$2,883,157	\$344,000	\$415,000	\$3,642,157
ME	\$3,082,477	\$2,319,000	\$540,000	\$5,941,477
MD	\$7,455,690	\$6,849,000	\$1,154,000	\$15,458,690
MA	\$7,406,754	\$6,600,000	\$634,000	\$14,640,754

Note: "Training and Other Activities" in this table refers to the funds to provide training, job search allowances, relocation allowances, employment and case management services to trade-affected workers, and for related state administrative costs.



**Table 19: The Total Amount of Payments to the States in FY 2014 Used to Carry Out Training and Other Activities, Trade Readjustment Allowances, and ATAA/RTAA (2 of 2)**

State	Training and Other Activities	TRA	ATAA / RTAA	Total TAA
MI	\$27,506,965	\$11,507,000	\$1,446,000	\$40,459,965
MN	\$9,630,685	\$11,290,000	\$2,207,000	\$23,127,685
MS	\$656,840	\$141,000	\$260,000	\$1,057,840
MO	\$6,976,471	\$5,171,111	\$1,296,000	\$13,443,582
MT	\$506,115	\$169,000	\$158,000	\$833,115
NE	\$1,160,725	\$289,000	\$528,000	\$1,977,725
NV	\$416,716	\$201,000	\$136,000	\$753,716
NH	\$1,119,641	\$648,000	\$196,000	\$1,963,641
NJ	\$5,131,327	\$9,754,000	\$415,000	\$15,300,327
NM	\$2,307,226	\$1,410,000	\$42,000	\$3,759,226
NY	\$15,659,701	\$9,262,000	\$2,599,000	\$27,520,701
NC	\$12,892,291	\$18,852,000	\$1,401,000	\$33,145,291
ND	\$457,062	\$51,000	\$26,000	\$534,062
OH	\$15,633,855	\$14,435,000	\$3,126,000	\$33,194,855
OK	\$2,833,881	\$1,861,000	\$306,000	\$5,000,881
OR	\$10,221,612	\$13,768,000	\$162,000	\$24,151,612
PA	\$19,985,522	\$20,221,000	\$1,960,000	\$42,166,522
PR	\$2,671,212	\$70,000	\$90,000	\$2,831,212
RI	\$1,467,537	\$1,071,000	\$132,000	\$2,670,537
SC	\$7,877,635	\$4,739,000	\$800,000	\$13,416,635
SD	\$497,646	\$160,000		\$657,646
TN	\$8,902,011	\$4,871,000	\$1,974,000	\$15,747,011
TX	\$18,193,669	\$19,467,000	\$1,006,000	\$38,666,669
UT	\$2,180,054	\$1,213,000	\$83,000	\$3,476,054
VT	\$539,040	\$174,000	\$121,000	\$834,040
VA	\$5,989,933	\$4,303,000	\$808,000	\$11,100,933
WA	\$11,535,513	\$12,295,000	\$640,000	\$24,470,513
WV	\$2,374,890	\$2,409,000	\$395,000	\$5,178,890
WI	\$13,307,701	\$9,323,000	\$1,846,000	\$24,476,701
WY	\$1,604,800	\$500,000	\$200,000	\$2,304,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$306,268,000</b>	<b>\$260,345,111</b>	<b>\$37,754,000</b>	<b>\$604,367,111</b>

Note: "Training and Other Activities" in this table refers to the funds to provide training, job search allowances, relocation allowances, employment and case management services to trade-affected workers, and for related state administrative costs.



## **VII. CONCLUSION**

The Department certified 646 TAA petitions during FY 2014 under which an estimated 67,738 American workers became eligible to apply for TAA benefits and services . In FY 2014, 62,706 TAA participants were served under four distinct programs (the 2002, 2009, 2011, and Reversion 2014 Programs) and nearly half of these workers (32,453) participated in training. Of the participants who completed training, 83 percent received a post-secondary degree or an industry-recognized credential.

During FY 2014, 77 percent of TAA workers found employment within 6 months of exiting the program and 90 percent of those employed were still employed 6 months later. Furthermore, 87 percent of those receiving a credential through the program found employment in the year following their exit from the program.

These results show that in FY 2014 the benefits and services under the TAA program provided important opportunities for trade-affected workers to get back on their feet and secure a foothold in the middle class.

## ATTACHMENT A (1 of 3)

**Figure 2: Side-by-Side Comparison of TAA Program Benefits under the 2002 Program, 2009 Program, 2011 Program, and Reversion 2014 Program**

	<b>2002 TAA Program</b>	<b>2009 TAA Program</b>	<b>2011 TAA Program</b>	<b>Reversion 2014 Program</b>
<p><b><u>Group Eligibility:</u></b>  <b>Defines the worker group that is eligible to apply for and potentially receive benefits through the TAA program.</b></p>	<p>Production of an article ONLY</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or 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>-----</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>-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or outsourcing to ANY country</p>	<p>Manufacturing sector workers  Service sector workers</p> <p>-----</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>-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or outsourcing to ANY country</p>	<p>Production of an article ONLY</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or the outsourcing of jobs to a country with which the U.S. has a Free Trade Agreement</p>
<p><b><u>Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA):</u></b>  <b>Income support available in the form of weekly cash payments to workers who are enrolled in a full-time training course.</b></p>	<p>Up to 104 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in full-time training</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Up to 130 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in remedial training</p> <p>Must enroll in training by 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>OR</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>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 in training within 8 weeks of certification or 16 weeks of layoff</p>
<p><b><u>Training Waivers:</u></b>  <b>Basic TRA is payable if an individual participates in TAA training OR is under a waiver of the requirement to participate in training. Training may be determined not feasible or appropriate and waived as a requirement for Basic TRA eligibility for these reasons.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worker will be recalled to work reasonably soon</li> <li>2. The worker has marketable skills for suitable employment and a reasonable expectation of employment in the foreseeable future</li> <li>3. The worker is within two years of eligibility for a pension or social security.</li> <li>4. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition</li> <li>5. No training program is available</li> <li>6. An enrollment date is not immediately available</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worker will be recalled to work reasonably soon</li> <li>2. The worker has marketable skills for suitable employment and a reasonable expectation of employment in the foreseeable future</li> <li>3. The worker is within two years of eligibility for a pension or social security</li> <li>4. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition</li> <li>5. No training program is available</li> <li>6. An enrollment date is not immediately available</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition</li> <li>2. No training program is available</li> <li>3. An enrollment date is not immediately available</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worker is unable to participate in or complete training due to a health condition</li> <li>2. No training program is available</li> <li>3. An enrollment date is not immediately available</li> </ol>

## ATTACHMENT A (2 of 3)

**Figure 2: Side-by-Side Comparison of TAA Program Benefits under the 2002 Program, 2009 Program, 2011 Program, and Reversion 2014 Program.**

	2002 TAA Program	2009 TAA Program	2011 TAA Program	Reversion 2014 Program
<p><b><u>Training Funding:</u></b> Annual funding cap for training funding that goes to the states each year.</p> <p><b><u>Case Management Funding:</u></b> Funds that are provided to states for case management and employment services.</p>	<p>\$220 Million Cap Applies to Training Funds Only</p> <p>-----</p> <p>An additional 15% above the amount provided for training is available for Administration</p> <p>Additional funds are available for Job search and Relocation Allowances</p> <p>No funds are available for Case Management and Employment Services</p>	<p>\$575 Million Cap Applies to Training Funds Only</p> <p>-----</p> <p>An additional 15% above the amount provided for training is available for Administration, and Case Management and Employment Services</p> <p>At least 1/3 of these funds must be used for Case Management and Employment Services</p> <p>States also receive \$350,000/year for case management and employment services</p> <p>Additional funds are available for Job Search and Relocation Allowances</p>	<p>\$575 Million Cap for Training and Other Activities</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Cap Applies to Training, Job Search and Relocation Allowances, Case Management and Employment Services, and Administration</p> <p>No more than 10% of the amount provided may be spent for Administration</p> <p>No less than 5% of the amount provided may be spent for Case Management and Employment Services</p> <p>DOL may recapture from the states funds remaining unobligated after two or three years and distribute such funds to states in need of funds</p>	<p>\$220 Million Cap Applies to Training Funds Only</p> <p>-----</p> <p>An additional 11.5% above the amount provided for training is available for Administration</p> <p>Additional funds are available for Job search and Relocation Allowances</p> <p>Funds are available for the provision of Case Management and Employment Services to 2009 and 2011 Program participants only</p> <p>No less than 5% of the amount provided may be spent for Case Management and Employment Services</p>
<p><b><u>Job Search Allowances:</u></b> A cash allowance provided to workers who cannot find an available job within the commuting area (e.g. 50 miles). Used to cover transportation costs, etc.</p> <p><b><u>Relocation Allowances:</u></b> A cash allowance provided to workers who have to accept a job outside of their commuting area and relocate.</p>	<p>90% of allowable job search costs, up to a maximum of \$1,250</p> <p>-----</p> <p>90% of allowable relocation costs, plus an additional lump sum payment of up to \$1,250</p> <p>Relocation Allowances are allowable in conjunction with ATAA</p>	<p>100% of allowable job search costs, up to a maximum of \$1,500</p> <p>-----</p> <p>100% of allowable relocation costs, plus an additional lump sum payment of up to \$1,500</p> <p>Job Search and Relocation Allowances are allowable in conjunction with RTAA</p>	<p>90% of allowable job search costs, up to a maximum of \$1,250, available at state discretion</p> <p>-----</p> <p>90% of allowable relocation costs, plus an additional lump sum payment of up to \$1,250, available at state discretion</p> <p>Job Search and Relocation Allowances are allowable in conjunction with RTAA</p>	<p>90% of allowable job search costs, up to a maximum of \$1,250</p> <p>-----</p> <p>90% of allowable relocation costs, plus an additional lump sum payment of up to \$1,250</p> <p>Relocation Allowances are allowable in conjunction with ATAA</p>

## ATTACHMENT A (3 of 3)

**Figure 2: Side-by-Side Comparison of TAA Program Benefits under the 2002 Program, 2009 Program, 2011 Program, and Reversion 2014 Program.**

	2002 TAA Program	2009 TAA Program	2011 TAA Program	Reversion 2014 Program
<p><b><u>Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA)/ Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA):</u></b>  <b>A wage subsidy provided to eligible workers over the age of 50 that subsidizes a portion of the wage difference between their new wage and their old wage (up to a specified maximum amount).</b></p>	<p><u>ATAA</u> Requires a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000</p> <p>Maximum total benefit of up to \$10,000</p> <p>Training benefit NOT available</p>	<p><u>RTAA</u> Does not require a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$55,000</p> <p>Maximum total benefit of up to \$12,000</p> <p>Training benefit is also available</p>	<p><u>RTAA</u> Does not require a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000</p> <p>Maximum total benefit of up to \$10,000</p> <p>Training benefit is also available</p>	<p><u>ATAA:</u> Requires a separate group certification</p> <p>Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50,000</p> <p>Maximum total benefit of up to \$10,000</p> <p>Training benefit NOT available</p>

## ATTACHMENT B (1 of 2)

**Table A-20: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by State**

State	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in State
Alabama	1	1,154
Alaska	0	0
Arizona	8	781
Arkansas	7	1,661
California	89	9,281
Colorado	10	250
Connecticut	14	931
Delaware	1	564
Florida	11	416
Georgia	10	557
Hawaii	0	0
Idaho	10	1,974
Illinois	18	1,342
Indiana	14	1,703
Iowa	13	1,697
Kansas	12	2,478
Kentucky	9	1,048
Louisiana	1	890
Maine	5	991
Maryland	8	282
Massachusetts	22	1,421
Michigan	19	1,687
Minnesota	12	1,090
Mississippi	4	662
Missouri	13	1,626
Montana	1	1

## ATTACHMENT B (2 of 2)

**Table A-20: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by State**

State	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in State
Nebraska	5	417
Nevada	2	9
New Hampshire	5	202
New Jersey	14	2,216
New Mexico	3	417
New York	58	5,407
North Carolina	13	1,587
North Dakota	0	0
Ohio	28	1,805
Oklahoma	3	79
Oregon	20	1,495
Pennsylvania	58	5,760
Puerto Rico	3	137
Rhode Island	4	139
South Carolina	20	2,062
South Dakota	1	190
Tennessee	5	196
Texas	36	6,157
Utah	4	75
Vermont	9	894
Virginia	10	662
Washington	12	604
West Virginia	8	416
Wisconsin	12	2,143
Wyoming	1	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>67,738</b>

## ATTACHMENT C (1 of 9)

**Table A-21: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in District
Alabama	4	1	1,154
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	1	1	285
	4	1	100
	6	1	5
	7	1	292
	9	4	99
Arkansas	1	1	300
	2	1	160
	3	5	1,201
California	1	2	53
	2	1	51
	4	1	1
	5	2	68
	6	1	1
	7	1	11
	8	3	5
	9	1	224
	10	1	123
	12	1	3
	13	1	2
	14	2	287
	15	2	118
	16	1	3
	17	5	131
	18	1	40
	19	1	135
	20	1	36
	22	1	3
	23	1	1
	25	2	7
	26	5	168
	27	2	454
	29	1	42
	30	2	3
	31	3	197
	32	2	4,385
	33	2	274
	34	1	137



## ATTACHMENT C (2 of 9)

**Table A-21: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in District
California	35	5	111
	36	1	1
	38	3	81
	39	3	262
	40	2	30
	41	1	39
	42	1	1
	44	2	50
	45	4	701
	46	2	87
	47	4	21
	48	1	26
	49	2	27
	50	2	645
	51	1	7
	52	4	160
	53	1	69
Colorado	1	1	1
	2	3	151
	3	1	10
	4	2	42
	5	1	5
	6	1	25
	7	1	16
Connecticut	1	4	158
	2	3	499
	3	4	230
	4	3	44
Delaware	0	1	564
Florida	3	1	122
	5	1	1
	13	1	124
	14	4	35
	16	1	1
	20	1	89
	21	2	44

## ATTACHMENT C (3 of 9)

**Table A-21: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in District
Georgia	4	1	1
	5	2	14
	7	2	50
	8	3	337
	9	1	19
	10	1	136
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	1	5	693
	2	5	1,281
Illinois	1	1	169
	2	1	294
	3	1	37
	5	2	97
	6	1	85
	7	1	13
	8	2	58
	9	2	86
	10	2	47
	13	1	10
	15	2	207
	16	1	137
	17	1	102
	Indiana	2	2
3		5	649
5		1	8
7		1	285
8		3	352
9		2	220
Iowa	1	7	1,324
	2	1	5
	3	1	111
	4	4	257
Kansas	1	1	16
	2	2	416
	3	3	173
	4	6	1,873
Kentucky	1	2	654
	2	1	3
	4	4	149
	6	2	242

## ATTACHMENT C (4 of 9)

**Table A-21: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in District
Louisiana	6	1	890
Maine	1	2	88
	2	3	903
Maryland	1	2	88
	2	5	130
	6	1	64
Massachusetts	1	5	386
	2	2	33
	3	4	216
	4	2	439
	5	2	96
	6	2	119
	7	2	64
	8	2	34
	9	1	34
Michigan	2	3	411
	3	2	399
	4	1	17
	5	3	125
	6	2	202
	7	1	47
	8	2	35
	9	1	3
	11	2	224
	13	2	224
Minnesota	1	3	127
	2	1	200
	3	2	83
	4	3	508
	5	2	145
	8	1	27
Mississippi	1	4	662
Missouri	1	3	78
	2	1	34
	3	1	466
	4	1	52
	5	3	163
	7	1	54
	8	3	779

## ATTACHMENT C (5 of 9)

**Table A-21: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in District
Montana	0	1	1
Nebraska	1	3	204
	2	2	213
Nevada	1	1	8
	3	1	1
New Hampshire	1	4	135
	2	1	67
New Jersey	3	1	134
	4	3	52
	6	1	42
	7	1	38
	8	2	138
	9	2	125
	10	1	87
	11	1	450
New Mexico	12	2	1,150
	1	1	55
	2	1	62
New York	3	1	300
	1	3	88
	2	4	269
	3	2	29
	8	1	5
	10	1	88
	12	6	597
	17	1	1
	18	3	235
	19	2	217
	20	2	203
	21	3	805
	22	3	44
	23	8	942
	24	8	912
25	2	408	
26	7	408	
27	2	156	

## ATTACHMENT C (6 of 9)

**Table A-21: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in District	
North Carolina	1	2	125	
	4	1	45	
	5	1	68	
	6	1	24	
	7	3	774	
	8	1	7	
	11	1	379	
	12	3	165	
North Dakota	0	0	0	
Ohio	1	4	110	
	2	1	110	
	3	2	78	
	4	4	275	
	5	1	108	
	6	2	272	
	7	2	54	
	9	1	173	
	10	2	18	
	12	4	272	
	13	2	81	
	14	1	148	
	15	1	15	
	16	1	91	
	Oklahoma	1	2	41
		3	1	38
Oregon	1	8	577	
	2	3	301	
	3	1	57	
	4	5	292	
	5	3	268	

## ATTACHMENT C (7 of 9)

**Table A-21: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in District	
Pennsylvania	1	1	74	
	3	4	93	
	4	11	782	
	5	7	1,000	
	6	6	727	
	7	1	200	
	8	1	234	
	9	5	1,042	
	10	4	236	
	12	6	523	
	13	2	342	
	14	3	168	
	15	2	32	
	16	1	31	
	17	3	239	
	18	1	37	
	Puerto Rico	0	3	137
	Rhode Island	1	3	137
2		1	2	
South Carolina	1	1	295	
	2	1	236	
	3	1	8	
	4	3	261	
	5	4	520	
	6	4	300	
	7	6	442	
South Dakota	0	1	190	
Tennessee	1	1	65	
	3	1	101	
	5	1	12	
	6	1	1	
	7	1	17	

## ATTACHMENT C (8 of 9)

**Table A-21: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in District
Texas	1	1	56
	3	2	89
	4	1	418
	8	1	59
	10	5	930
	11	1	50
	13	1	151
	16	3	113
	17	2	254
	19	2	2,250
	23	1	5
	24	5	167
	26	2	856
	28	1	28
	30	2	41
	31	1	3
	33	2	291
	34	1	362
	35	2	34
Utah	1	1	40
	2	1	8
	4	2	27
Vermont	0	9	894
Virginia	3	1	6
	4	1	62
	5	1	32
	6	2	59
	7	1	17
	9	2	376
	10	2	110



## ATTACHMENT C (9 of 9)

**Table A-21: FY 2014 TAA Certifications by Congressional District**

State	District	Petitions Certified	Est. # of Workers in District
Washington	1	1	81
	2	1	25
	3	2	41
	4	1	6
	5	1	3
	6	3	156
	9	3	292
West Virginia	1	6	380
	2	1	7
	3	1	29
Wisconsin	2	1	4
	4	2	480
	5	3	230
	6	5	1,408
	8	1	21
Wyoming	0	1	182
<b>Total</b>		<b>646</b>	<b>67,738</b>

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR