

**U.S. Department of Labor's  
Report of the Study of Domestic Industry  
Under Section 224 of the Trade Act of 1974**

**Large Residential Washers**



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

## **REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Secretary of Labor, pursuant to Section 224(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. § 2274(a)), upon notification by the United States International Trade Commission (referred to herein as “the Commission”) that it has begun an investigation under Section 202 with respect to an industry import relief action, shall conduct a study of –

- (1) The number of workers in the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive article(s) who have been or are likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance; and
- (2) The extent to which the adjustment of such workers to the import competition may be facilitated through the use of existing programs.

The following is the Secretary of Labor’s report to the President, as required by Section 224(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. § 2274(b)).

Upon making the report to the President, the Secretary is also required, under Section 224(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. § 2274(b)), to promptly make the report public and to publish a summary in the Federal Register and on the website of the Department of Labor.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On June 5, 2017, the United States International Trade Commission (the Commission) received an amended and properly filed petition for import relief pursuant to Section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Act) (19 U.S.C. § 2252) to determine whether large residential washers (LRWs) are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported articles. The Commission subsequently notified the Secretary of Labor of its investigation (TA-201-76) into LRWs. The U.S. Department of Labor (the Department) began a study regarding the potential impact on workers in the domestic industry<sup>1</sup> as required under Section 224 of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 2274(a)). This report is the result of that study. It examines:

- (1) The number of workers in the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive article who have been or are likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance; and
- (2) The extent to which the adjustment of workers to the import competition may be facilitated through the use of existing programs.

Consistent with the statutory requirement, the focus of the Department's study is limited to potential future job losses related to increased imports on the domestic production of LRWs. Job losses in related domestic industries or upstream providers, if any, and consequences of potential remedies, such as foregone job growth due to less foreign direct investment are outside the scope of this report. Based on the Department's analysis, the current size of the U.S. domestic workforce responsible for the production of LRWs is approximately 4,000.

In the U.S. domestic industry, there are four companies which are currently employing workers: Whirlpool, Staber, Alliance, and General Electric. During the Commission's investigation, the petitioner (Whirlpool) maintained that in addition to tariffs, a quota on imported covered parts would be a strong final remedy that will ensure U.S. manufacturing jobs are protected. However, other interested stakeholders (Samsung and LG) suggest that among other things, the protection of U.S. jobs afforded by the tariff and quota may be offset in part by the loss of U.S. jobs that could result from higher consumer prices for LRWs and reduce overall consumer demand. We also note that Samsung and LG both have plans in the near future to open factories in the United States that would provide an estimated 1,600 new jobs in this industry. It is difficult to determine what the effect any remedies would have on long-run employment in this industry.

The Department's study on LRWs, as required under Section 224, found the following:

1. The Department received Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) petitions for four worker groups involved in the production of LRWs since January 2012. All four of those worker groups were certified as eligible to apply for TAA, resulting in an estimated 183 workers eligible to apply for individual benefits under the TAA Program.
2. The Department estimates that 324 additional workers are likely to be covered by certified TAA petitions before the end of 2019.
3. Sufficient funding is available to provide TAA benefits and services to these workers. In FY 2017, the Department provided \$391 million to states to provide training and other activities<sup>2</sup> for TAA participants

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<sup>1</sup> The Commission's industry definition can be found at 82 Fed. Reg. 27075 available at [https://www.usitc.gov/trade\\_remedy/731\\_ad\\_701\\_cvd/investigations/2017/Large%20Residential%20Washers/Safeguard/fr\\_notice\\_-\\_scheduling\\_and\\_institution\\_june\\_13\\_v\\_2.pdf](https://www.usitc.gov/trade_remedy/731_ad_701_cvd/investigations/2017/Large%20Residential%20Washers/Safeguard/fr_notice_-_scheduling_and_institution_june_13_v_2.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> "Training and Other Activities" refers to funds to provide training, job search allowances, relocation allowances, and employment and case management services to adversely affected workers, and to cover TAA Program related state administrative costs.

as well as \$294 million in funding for Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA) and \$31 million in Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) funds.

4. The Department believes that training and benefits under the Trade Act, other Department programs, and programs available at other federal agencies are sufficient to assist workers in the LRWs industry to adjust to the trade impact.

As required by Section 224(f)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. § 2274(f)(1)), the Department must provide notice of an affirmative determination by the Commission and the identity of the affected firms to the Governor in each State in which one or more firms in the affected industry are located. The Department must also notify representatives of the domestic industry, firms identified by name during the proceedings, and any recognized worker representatives of the benefits available under the TAA program, the manner in which to file a petition to apply for such benefits, and the availability of assistance in filing TAA petitions. On October 5, 2017, the Commission affirmatively determined injury to the domestic LRWs industry and recommended remedies. The Department has begun the notification process. Finally, once the Commission's findings and the Department's report are provided to the President, the President may impose relief in the form of increased duties and/or other restrictions on imports of LRWs under Section 203 of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 2253).

## WORKERS CERTIFIED

The Department, under Section 224 of the Act, is required to report the number of workers who have been certified as eligible for TAA within the industry. The Commission determined that the industry covered by the investigation (TA-201-76) was covered by four Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) codes<sup>3</sup>, which corresponded to one 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.<sup>4</sup> The Department examined determinations beginning in 2012, consistent with the Commission’s period of investigation. Of the 7,302 TAA determinations issued between January 1, 2012, and October 4, 2017, ten (10) determinations were for industries described within that code. The Department examined information obtained from the investigation of the TAA determinations and consulted with the Commission’s industry experts, and concluded that four of the 10 determinations within those codes concerned worker groups involved in the production of LRWs as defined by the Commission.<sup>5</sup>

**Table 1: The Number of Certifications, Denials, and Estimated Number of Workers Covered**

Calendar Year	Certifications	Est. # of Workers <sup>1</sup>	Denials	Est. # of Workers <sup>2</sup>
2012	0	0	0	0
2013	3	96	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0
2017	1	87	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

*Note: One petition was terminated due to the petitioner requesting withdrawal.*

<sup>1</sup> *Estimated number of workers covered by a certification.*

<sup>2</sup> *Estimated number of workers covered by a denial.*

All four determinations were certified and those certifications covered an estimated 183 workers.

<sup>3</sup> HTS Codes: 8450.20.00, 8450.11.00, 8450.90.20, and 8450.90.60

<sup>4</sup> NAICS Codes: 2017 NAICS Code 335220 (Major Household Appliance Manufacturing).

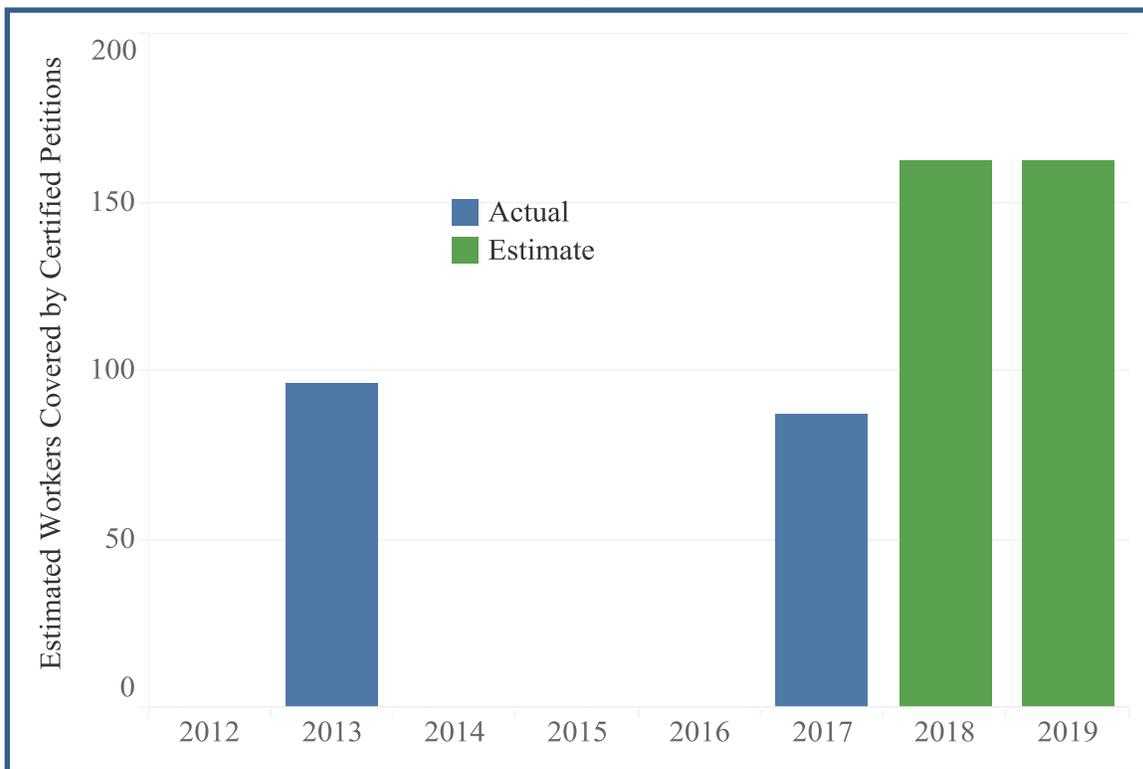
<sup>5</sup> 82 Fed. Reg. 27075 *supra* note 1.

## PROJECTED FUTURE CERTIFIED WORKERS

The Department, under Section 224 of the Act, is required to determine the number of workers who are likely to be certified as eligible for TAA. The production of LRWs is a very small component of the broader industry classification. The Department sent questionnaires to companies producing LRWs and collected information regarding the current workforce and the trade impacts on those companies who are currently participating in the industry.

The Commission has not provided public information regarding production-related workers (PRW) for LRWs.<sup>6</sup> However; the Department was able to use questionnaires to collect data from all firms identified by the Commission in the industry. The Department estimates a current domestic LRWs production workforce of approximately 4,000 workers.<sup>7</sup> While the Department does not have any current pending TAA investigations into LRWs, it estimates an additional 324 workers for LRWs producers are likely to be certified through 2019. A number of companies that responded to the questionnaire indicated that import competition has hindered the ability of U.S. firms to expand production along with the growing consumer market, but it has not resulted in a decline in absolute production so it has not caused workforce reductions.

**Figure 1: Workers Covered by Certifications Manufacturing LRWs Modules by Year and Projection**



*Note: Figure 1 presents estimated workers covered by certifications for LRWs producers.*

<sup>6</sup> The Commission’s definition of “Production Related Workers” (PRWs) includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, trucking, hauling, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant’s own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations. The Department has determined that this broad definition closely resembles the scope of workers typically covered in production-related TAA certifications.

<sup>7</sup> As of October 1, 2017

Consistent with the statutory requirement, the focus of the Department's study is limited to potential future job losses related to increased imports on the domestic production of LRWs. Job losses in related domestic industries or upstream providers, if any, and consequences of potential remedies, such as foregone job growth due to less foreign direct investment are outside the scope of this report. Based on the Department's analysis, the current size of the U.S. domestic workforce responsible for the production of LRWs is approximately 4,000.

In the U.S. domestic industry, there are four companies which are currently employing workers: Whirlpool, Staber, Alliance, and General Electric. During the Commission's investigation, the petitioner (Whirlpool) maintained that in addition to tariffs, a quota on imported covered parts would be a strong final remedy that will ensure U.S. manufacturing jobs are protected. However, other interested stakeholders (Samsung and LG) suggest that among other things, the protection of U.S. jobs afforded by the tariff and quota may be offset in part by the loss of U.S. jobs that could result from higher consumer prices for LRWs and reduce overall consumer demand. We also note that Samsung and LG both have plans in the near future to open factories in the United States that would provide an estimated 1,600 new jobs in this industry. It is difficult to determine what the effect any remedies would have on long-run employment in this industry.

## EXISTING PROGRAMS SUFFICIENT TO ASSIST WORKERS

The Department administers a variety of programs and resources to serve workers who are separated or threatened with separation. These programs provide a wide range of resources to assist workers in adjusting to import competition, including providing assistance to workers in developing pre-employment skills such as interviewing skills, funding substantive career training to enhance employability and open up new employment opportunities, providing employment counseling to better understand the labor market in order to find new jobs, and providing financial assistance to workers during the period of adjustment.

### TAA BENEFITS AND SERVICES FOR WORKERS

The TAA Program, administered by the Department's Employment and Training Administration, is a federal entitlement program that assists workers who have lost or may lose their jobs as a result of foreign trade. The TAA Program provides adversely affected, TAA-eligible workers with opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, resources, and support necessary to become reemployed. The reemployment services that are available to individual workers are administered by the states through agreements between the Secretary of Labor and each state Governor.

#### Overview of Benefits and Services

TAA offers a variety of reemployment services to support workers in their search for new jobs. This includes employment and case management services, training, Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA), job search and relocation allowances. TAA recipients may also be eligible for assistance with health care premium costs under the health coverage tax credit administered by the Internal Revenue Service. Below is a short summary of the TAA Program's benefits and services. For more information, please visit <https://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/>.

- Workers are eligible for employment and case management services offered by their respective states, which may include comprehensive assessments of skill levels and service needs, development of an individual employment plan to identify employment goals and objectives, information on available training and counseling and how to apply for financial aid, short-term prevocational services (e.g. development of learning skills, communications skills, interviewing skills), individual career counseling, provision of employment statistics relating to relevant market areas, and information relating to the availability of supportive services.
- Under the TAA Program, various types of training are allowed, including but not limited to classroom training, on-the-job training, customized training designed to meet the needs of a specific employer or group of employers, post-secondary education, prerequisite education or coursework and remedial education, literacy training, basic math, or English as a Second Language. The cost of training is paid by the state to the training provider with federal TAA Program funds. Workers covered by a certification may enroll in a TAA-approved training program when they are separated from employment or when they are still working but have been threatened with a layoff. To receive training funded under this program, an individual must meet the following six criteria:
  1. No suitable employment is available;
  2. An individual would benefit from appropriate training;
  3. There is a reasonable expectation of employment following completion of training;
  4. Training is reasonably available;
  5. An individual is qualified to undertake and complete such training; and
  6. Training is available at a reasonable cost.

- TRA is available to provide income support to individuals who are separated from employment and are participating in full-time training. The amount of each weekly TRA payment is based on the most recent weekly unemployment insurance benefit amount payable to the individual after the first qualifying separation. For information regarding unemployment insurance benefits, please see the section on (page 11).
- RTAA is available to individuals who are age 50 or older and do not earn more than \$50,000 annually in their new employment. Participation in RTAA allows individuals to receive a wage supplement when they accept new employment at a lower wage than what they previously earned. RTAA payments may total 50 percent of the difference between an individual's old and new wages, with a maximum of \$10,000 paid over a period of up to two years.
- Workers are eligible for job search allowances (JSAs), which are monetary benefits that cover expenses incurred while seeking employment outside their commuting area. JSAs reimburse 90 percent of the costs of allowable travel and subsistence, up to a maximum of \$1,250.
- Workers are eligible for relocation allowances, which are monetary benefits that cover expenses incurred when workers have to accept a job outside of their commuting area and relocate. Relocation allowances reimburse 90 percent of the allowable costs of relocation, plus an additional lump sum payment of up to a maximum of \$1,250.
- Participants may also be eligible to apply for the Health Coverage Tax Credit administered by the IRS. For more information regarding the Health Coverage Tax Credit, please see the section on the Internal Revenue Service (page 14).

In FY 2016<sup>8</sup>, an estimated 126,844 workers became eligible for TAA benefits and services and 45,814 participants were served. Over 53 percent of those participants received training during the year and over 93 percent of those who completed training received a credential. Nearly 76 percent of TAA participants obtained employment within six months of completing the program. For those who had received a credential in the program, 77 percent obtained employment within six months, with over 79 percent of those employed changing industry sectors.<sup>9</sup>

### **Petition Process**

To obtain TAA benefits and services, a group of workers must file a petition or have a petition filed on their behalf with the Department to determine eligibility. A petition for TAA benefits may be filed by any of the following: a group of three or more workers, an employer of a group of workers, a State Workforce Agency Official, an American Job Center Operator/Partner, or a union or other duly authorized representative.

Under Section 222(e) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. § 2272(e)), groups of workers of the firms listed by the Commission who are totally or partially separated from employment may be automatically certified as eligible to apply for benefits under the TAA Program if a TAA petition is filed on their behalf with the Department. As required by Section 224(f)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. § 2274(f)(1)), the Department provides notice of an affirmative determination by the Commission and the identity of the affected firms to the Governor in each State in which one or more firms in the affected industry are located. The Department must also notify representatives of the domestic industry, firms identified by name during the proceedings, and any recognized worker representatives of the benefits available under the TAA program, the manner in which to file a petition to apply for such benefits, and the availability of assistance in filing TAA petitions. From the date the Commission's affirmative final determination, as described above, is published in

<sup>8</sup> October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016

<sup>9</sup> TAA Annual Report FY 2016, available at: <https://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/docs/AnnualReport16.pdf>

the Federal Register, petitioners have one year to file for TAA and for the Department to issue a certification based on that determination. The Trade Act provides that the certification for TAA applies to any worker who was separated from the firm within one year before or after the date the Commission's report is published in the Federal Register. After a group certification is issued by the Department, each worker in the group must then individually apply for services and benefits through local American Job Centers (page 10). Case managers at the local American Job Centers will issue a determination of the workers' individual eligibility for TAA benefits. For more information regarding the TAA petition process, please visit <https://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/petitions.cfm>.

## OTHER DOL PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

This section discusses other existing programs and information services, administered by the Department that can provide assistance to the displaced workers by providing employment services and training. It is important to note that some of the programs mentioned below were authorized under or amended by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). WIOA (<https://doleta.gov/wioa>) represents a fundamental transformation in the way the United States prepares American workers and jobseekers for careers. Among other things, WIOA requires Federal agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Labor, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services, to coordinate services and programs; ensure business involvement in the delivery of training; and highlight the importance of industry or sector partnerships as an essential tool for addressing the needs of American businesses, workers, and jobseekers.

### Employment Service

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service. Jointly operated by the Department of Labor and state workforce agencies, the Employment Service seeks to improve the functioning of the nation's labor markets by bringing together individuals seeking employment with employers seeking workers. For more information regarding the Employment Service, please visit [https://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/wagner-peyser\\_act.cfm](https://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/wagner-peyser_act.cfm).

### American Job Centers

Operated by state and local workforce development boards, AJCs (also known as one-stop centers) are designed to provide a full range of assistance to job seekers under one roof, such as offering training referrals, career counseling, job listings, and similar employment-related services. Funded by all one-stop partner programs, AJC services are provided through three delivery mechanisms: self-service, facilitated self-help, and staff-assisted. For more information regarding American Job Centers, please visit <http://www.careeronestop.org/>. The CareerOneStop website also includes tools to help job seekers explore careers, investigate salary and benefit information, research education and training opportunities, plan a job search and browse job sites, write and improve resumes and cover letters, prepare for a job interview, and search for jobs.

### Registered Apprenticeship

Registered Apprenticeship programs offer workers employment and a combination of on-the-job learning and related instruction. Apprentices are employed at the start of their apprenticeship and work through a series of defined curricula until the completion of their apprenticeship programs. The length of Registered Apprenticeship programs varies depending on the specific occupation. Adversely affected workers can access Registered Apprenticeship programs by contacting their State's Registered Apprenticeship Office. For more information regarding Registered Apprenticeship, please visit <https://www.doleta.gov/OA/apprenticeship.cfm>. In addition, the TAA Program may pay for apprenticeship programs. Specifically, TAA Program funds may be used to pay for the expenses associated with related instruction (e.g., classroom and distance learning), tools, uniforms, equipment, and books for an adversely affected worker's participation in an apprenticeship program.

### Rapid Response

Rapid Response (RR) activities funded under WIOA are initiated when the state or local RR team learns of impending layoffs. Many companies will contact the Rapid Response team to notify it of a layoff and invite the team to come on site to help the workers who will be laid off. In some cases, employers are required to provide 60 days' notice before a layoff by the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (WARN) (29 U.S.C. §§ 2100 *et. seq.*) and under that Act must provide notice to the State RR team. Once an impending layoff is identified, RR trained specialists will first gather information about the affected workers' skills, career interests, and other needs and then organize the services necessary to help the workers return to work. For more information, please visit <https://www.doleta.gov/layoff/workers.cfm>.

## **WIOA Adult Program**

The WIOA Adult Worker Program is designed to provide quality employment and training services to assist eligible individuals in finding and qualifying for meaningful employment as well as to help employers find the skilled workers they need to compete and succeed in today's economy. Services include job search assistance, skill assessment, career planning, case management, and training (including occupational skills training and on-the-job training). Training is provided through a voucher system that allows individuals to attend training at eligible training providers (e.g., community colleges). For more information, please visit <https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/training/adulttraining>.

## **WIOA Dislocated Worker Program**

The WIOA Dislocated Worker Program funds career and training services for eligible dislocated workers. These services include, but are not limited to, job search and placement assistance, access to labor market information, career counseling and training that builds the skills to meet labor market needs. These services are intended to help dislocated workers reenter the workforce and obtain good paying jobs. For more information, please visit <https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/training/dislocatedworkers>.

## **Unemployment Insurance**

The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own (as determined under State law), and meet other eligibility requirements of State law. UI benefits are intended to provide temporary financial assistance to eligible unemployed workers. In states experiencing high levels of unemployment, individuals who exhaust their UI benefits may be eligible for additional weeks of UI benefits through the Extended Benefits program, depending on worker eligibility, state law, and economic conditions. For information regarding the UI program, please visit <https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/uifactsheet.asp>. For information regarding each state's unemployment insurance program, please visit <https://www.careeronestop.org/localhelp/unemploymentbenefits/unemployment-benefits.aspx>.

## **National Dislocated Worker Grants**

National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWG) (<https://www.doleta.gov/DWGs>) are discretionary grants awarded by the Secretary of Labor to states and other eligible applicants to respond to major economic dislocations, such as large unexpected layoff events causing significant job losses. These grants are intended to temporarily expand capacity to serve dislocated workers, including military service members, and meet the increased demand for WIOA-authorized employment and training services, with the goal of obtaining reemployment for laid off workers and enhancing their employability and earnings. For information regarding eligibility, please visit <https://www.doleta.gov/DWGs/Types-of-DWGs/Layoff-Major-Dislocations/><https://www.doleta.gov/DWGs/Types-of-DWGs/Layoff-Major-Dislocations/>.

## **O\*NET**

O\*NET is the nation's primary source of occupational information. The O\*NET database contains information on hundreds of standardized and occupation-specific descriptors. This database is available to the public at no cost and is continually updated by surveying a broad range of workers from each occupation. Information from this database forms the heart of O\*NET OnLine, an interactive application for exploring and searching occupations. The database also provides the basis for the Department of Labor's career exploration tools, a set of valuable assessment instruments for workers and students looking to find or change careers, such as My Next Move at [www.mynextmove.org](http://www.mynextmove.org). For more information, please visit <https://www.onetonline.org/>.

## **Occupational Outlook Handbook**

The Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH) is the government's premier career information publication on the job market of today and tomorrow. The OOH provides narrative job profiles that highlight key characteristics of occupations such as job duties, the work environment, the job outlook, and the education and training that jobseekers need. The OOH also includes data on wages and historical and projected employment by occupation from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For more information, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/ooah>.

### **My Next Move**

My Next Move assists individuals in exploring careers, including an online O\*NET interest assessment, and then an easy-to-read, one-page profile of each occupation highlighting important knowledge, skills, abilities, technologies used, simplified salary and outlook information, and links to find specific training and employment opportunities. For more information, please visit <https://www.mynextmove.org/>.

### **mySkills myFuture**

mySkills myFuture enables job seekers and intermediaries to match a worker's occupational skills and experiences with the skills needed in other occupations, in order to facilitate career mobility and economic prospects. For any occupation, users can get a list of job listings in their city, state, or ZIP code and click directly through to the hiring company's website. mySkills myFuture can be used by individuals or with the assistance of expert advisers. For more information, please visit <https://www.myskillsmyfuture.org/>.

## PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

This section provides a summary of programs and information services administered by other Federal agencies which may assist displaced workers and affected firms.

### Department of Education

The Department of Education's Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) provides leadership and resources to assist states and other agencies in providing vocational rehabilitation (VR) and other services to individuals with disabilities. The objective is to maximize the workers' employment, independence, and integration into their respective communities and today's competitive labor market. In particular, RSA created a series of training and technical assistance centers (TACs) and demonstration projects that are designed to assist state agencies and their partners in providing VR and other services to individuals with disabilities. For more information, please visit <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/rsa/index.html>.

The Department of Education's Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE) oversees programs that help adults get the basic skills they need to be productive workers, family members, and citizens. These skills include reading, writing, math, English language proficiency, and problem-solving. Specifically, OCTAE provides funds to states' adult education and literacy programs, which provide workplace adult education and literacy classes, workforce preparation activities, and integrated education and training. For more information, please visit <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/pi/AdultEd/index.html?exp=6>.

### Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce promotes job creation and economic growth by ensuring fair and secure trade, providing the data necessary to support commerce, and fostering innovation by setting standards and conducting foundational research and development. The Economic Development Administration (EDA) is the federal government agency focused exclusively on economic development and fosters regional economic development efforts in communities across the nation. Through strategic investments that foster job creation and attract private investment, EDA supports development in economically distressed areas of the United States. EDA works directly with local economic development officials to make grant investments that are linked to a long-term, sustainable economic development strategy.

EDA's Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms program is a national network of 11 Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers to help strengthen the competitiveness of American companies that have lost domestic sales and employment because of increased imports of similar goods and services. TAA for firms allows for cost sharing for certain projects aimed at improving a manufacturer's competitive position. For more information, please visit: <https://www.commerce.gov>.

### Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families oversees the Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) Program. The TANF program is designed to provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes; reduce the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; prevent and reduce the incidences of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. For more information, please visit <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/programs/tanf/about>.

### Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which provides nutrition assistance to millions of eligible, low-income individuals and families. For more information regarding SNAP, please visit <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>.

In addition, FNS oversees various food distribution programs, including the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), which helps supplement the diets of low-income Americans by providing them with emergency food and nutrition assistance at no cost. For more information, please visit <https://www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/food-distribution-programs>.

### **Internal Revenue Service**

The Internal Revenue Service administers the Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC), which is a tax credit that pays 72.5 percent of qualified health insurance premiums for eligible individuals and their families. The HCTC acts as partial reimbursement for premiums paid for qualified health insurance coverage and can now be claimed for qualified coverage through 2019. Please note that the HCTC program does not provide health insurance coverage. An individual may be eligible to elect the HCTC if the individual is one of the following: (a) an eligible TAA recipient, alternative TAA (ATAA) recipient or reemployment TAA (RTAA) recipient, (b) an eligible Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) payee, or (c) the family member of an eligible TAA, ATAA, or RTAA recipient or PBGC payee who is deceased or who finalized a divorce with the individual. For more information, please visit <https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/individuals/hctc>.

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