

FY 2021

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances

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FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

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FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For payments during fiscal year [2020] 2021 of trade adjustment benefit payments and allowances under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and section 246 of that Act; and for training, employment and case management services, allowances for job search and relocation, and related State administrative expenses under part II of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and including benefit payments, allowances, training, employment and case management services, and related State administration provided pursuant to section 231(a) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 and section 405(a) of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, [\$680,000,000] \$633,600,000 together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent appropriation for payments for any period subsequent to September 15, [2020] 2021: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 502 of this Act, any part of the appropriation provided under this heading may remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year pursuant to the authorities of section 245(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2317(c)).
(Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2020.)

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted		FY 2021 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	0	\$790,000	0	\$680,000	0	\$677,000
Reduction Pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985	0	-\$48,980	0	-\$40,120	0	\$0
Reduction Pursuant to Reversion 2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	-\$43,400
Appropriation, Revised	0	\$741,020	0	\$639,880	0	\$633,600
<i>Subtotal Appropriation</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$741,020</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$639,880</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$633,600</i>
B. Gross Budget Authority	0	\$741,020	0	\$639,880	0	\$633,600
C. Budget Authority	0	\$741,020	0	\$639,880	0	\$633,600
D. Total Budgetary Resources	0	\$741,020	0	\$639,880	0	\$633,600
Unobligated Balance Expiring	0	-\$158,911	0	\$0	0	\$0
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	0	\$582,109	0	\$639,880	0	\$633,600

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	\$639,880	\$633,600	-\$6,280
Total	\$639,880	\$633,600	-\$6,280
 Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Explanation of Change	FY 2021 Change							
	FY 2020 Base		Trust Funds		General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Built-Ins Subtotal	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
B. Programs:								
Programs Subtotal			0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total Increase	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	\$639,880	0	\$0	0	-\$6,280	0	-\$6,280
Built-Ins Subtotal	0	+\$639,880	0	\$0	0	-\$6,280	0	-\$6,280
B. Programs:								
Programs Subtotal			0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total Decrease	0	+\$639,880	0	\$0	0	-\$6,280	0	-\$6,280
Total Change	0	+\$639,880	0	\$0	0	-\$6,280	0	-\$6,280

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY¹								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted		FY 2021 Request		Diff. FY21 Request / FY20 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Trade Adjustment Assistance	0	741,020	0	639,880	0	633,600	0	-6,280
General Funds	0	741,020	0	639,880	0	633,600	0	-6,280
TAA Benefits	0	301,000	0	208,000	0	207,000	0	-1,000
General Funds	0	301,000	0	208,000	0	207,000	0	-1,000
TAA Training	0	401,020	0	409,880	0	406,600	0	-3,280
General Funds	0	401,020	0	409,880	0	406,600	0	-3,280
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	0	39,000	0	22,000	0	20,000	0	-2,000
General Funds	0	39,000	0	22,000	0	20,000	0	-2,000
Total	0	741,020	0	639,880	0	633,600	0	-6,280
General Funds	0	741,020	0	639,880	0	633,600	0	-6,280

NOTE: 2019 reflects actual FTE.

¹ FY 2019 reflects 6.2 percent reduction and FY 2020 reflects 5.9 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended. FY 2021 reflects the reduced funding provisions of Reversion 2014 to the TAA Training budget activity.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Diff. FY21 Request / FY20 Enacted
	Full-Time Equivalent				
	Total	0	0	0	0
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	741,020	639,880	633,600	-6,280
	Total	741,020	639,880	633,600	-6,280

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

APPROPRIATION HISTORY					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	Budget Estimates to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriations	FTE
2011					
Base Appropriation	\$1,938,200			\$721,312	0
Legislative Proposal	\$431,300				0
2012					
Base Appropriation	\$1,100,100			\$1,100,100	0
Legislative Proposal	\$571,000				0
2013					
Base Appropriation...1/2/	\$1,421,000			\$756,353	0
Legislative Proposal	-\$323,000				0
2014					
Base Appropriation...1/	\$656,000			\$608,768	0
2015					
Base Appropriation...1/	\$710,600			\$658,726	0
2016					
Base Appropriation...1/	\$664,200			\$802,452	0
Legislative Proposal	\$986,000				0
2017					
Base Appropriation...1/	\$861,000			\$790,419	0
2018					
Base Appropriation...1/	\$790,000	\$790,000		\$737,860	0
2019					
Base Appropriation...1/3/	\$790,000		\$790,000	\$741,020	0
2020					
Base Appropriation...1/4/	\$680,000	\$680,000		\$639,880	0
2021					
Base Appropriation	\$633,600				

1/ Appropriations reflect sequestration reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

2/ TRA costs declined (-\$323,000) in FY 2013 due to the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program, enacted under the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240) in effect until January 1, 2014.

3/ This bill was passed by the Senate (S. 3158). It was passed out of the House Subcommittee but was not reported out of the House Committee or by the full House.

4/ This bill was passed by the House (H.R. 2740). It was not taken up by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee or full Appropriations Committee.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Diff. FY21 Request / FY20 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	741,020	639,880	633,600	-6,280
FTE	0	0	0	0

Introduction

The Trade Act of 1974, as amended, (the Trade Act) established the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA), Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA), and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) programs (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.). These programs, collectively referred to as the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program (TAA Program), provide assistance to workers who are adversely affected by foreign trade.

Any member of a worker group certified by the Department of Labor (DOL) as trade-affected is potentially eligible to receive TAA Program benefits and services through a local American Job Center (AJC). These benefits and services include employment and case management, training, income support in the form of Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), job search allowances, and relocation allowances. The Reemployment TAA (RTAA) benefit is also available and provides wage supplements for eligible reemployed workers, age 50 and over, whose reemployment resulted in lower wages than those earned in their trade-affected employment.

Background

Enacted on June 29, 2015, the TAA Reauthorization Act of 2015 (TAARA 2015 or 2015 Program) reauthorized the TAA Program for six years, through June 30, 2021. TAARA 2015 contains sunset provisions to transition the TAA Program on July 1, 2021, to an alternative version of the program known as Reversion 2014². This sunset period has a duration of one year, upon which the TAA Program is scheduled to be terminated on July 1, 2022.

DOL is raising awareness of the 2015 Program's expiration date by requesting reauthorization of the TAA Program through the TAA Legislative Proposal, which reauthorizes TAA for ten years and reforms the TAA Program by incorporating work-based and on-the-job training earn-as-you-learn strategies.

Reauthorizing the TAA Program

The FY 2021 Budget carries forward legislation proposed in the FY 2019 and FY 2020 President's Budgets for a 10-year reauthorization of the TAA Program. Once enacted, this legislation would extend the TAA Program through FY 2031. Without enactment of

² *Reversion 2014* refers to the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers program, chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 as administered under section 233 Sunset Provisions of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011, Title II of P. L. No. 112-40 (TAAEA).

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

reauthorizing legislation, the sunset provisions of the current law will begin on July 1, 2021. The sunset provisions require DOL to cease operations of the 2015 Program on June 30, 2021, and revert for one year to Reversion 2014. Reversion 2014 is a previous iteration of the TAA Program that would provide states with reduced funding for training, among other changes. Under current law, the last quarter of FY 2021 is subject to the provisions of Reversion 2014. As a result, the FY 2021 Budget request of \$633,600,000 reflects less funding than would be authorized under a full year of the 2015 Program.

Although TAA is a mandatory program and remains in the budget baseline (except for wage insurance), termination will take effect if reauthorizing legislation is not enacted before July 1, 2022. DOL will begin the termination process by ceasing to accept petitions to determine worker group eligibility filed on and after July 1, 2022.

TAA Reform Legislative Proposal

If enacted before July 1, 2021, this proposal interrupts the requirement for the TAA Program to revert to Reversion 2014 and prevents the termination provisions from taking effect on July 1, 2022.

A rigorous 2012 evaluation of the TAA Program demonstrated that workers who participated in the program had lower earnings than the comparison group at the end of a four-year follow-up period, in part because they were more likely to participate in long-term job training programs rather than immediately reentering the workforce. However, this training was not targeted to in-demand industries and occupations, and only 37 percent of participants became employed in the occupations for which they trained.³

The FY 2021 Budget proposes legislation for a 10-year reauthorization of the TAA for Workers Program through FY 2031. The current TAA Program is authorized through June 30, 2021. This reauthorization proposal shifts the focus of TAA from traditional classroom education to work-based education. The proposal refocuses the TAA Program by making apprenticeship—which provides wages along with a learning component—and on-the-job training the only forms of allowable training, while still allowing participants to access other forms of training if insufficient work-based training opportunities are available in their area. Focusing the program on these earn-as-you-learn strategies will ensure that participants are obtaining skills for relevant occupations. States will also be encouraged to place a greater emphasis on intensive reemployment services for workers who are not participating in work-based education in order to get those workers into the workforce more quickly. This transformation of the TAA Program into an earn-as-you-learn program will significantly reduce workers' reliance on TRA benefits; and, combined with adjustments to the available training funds, DOL expects these changes to generate cost savings of roughly \$363 million over the next ten years.

³ [The Evaluation of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program: A Synthesis of Major Findings.](#)

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

The Impact to American Workers if the TAA Program Reverts Beginning July 1, 2021

Under current law, the transition of the TAA Program from TAARA 2015 to Reversion 2014 will begin July 1, 2021, and continue until June 30, 2022, at which time the termination provisions process will take effect to phase out the TAA program. The Administration supports reauthorization of the TAA Program in 2021. If the program is not reauthorized prior to July 1, 2021, the following changes will occur under Reversion 2014:

- Reversion 2014 is an “all or nothing” program, meaning workers will lose eligibility for income support benefits if they return to any sort of work, even at a low-paid, low-skilled job.
- Reversion 2014 would reduce the statutory cap for TAA training from \$450 million to \$220 million.
- Reversion 2014 will only allow training to be approved on a full-time basis. This limits their ability to earn a living by working full-time while training for a new career.
- Reversion 2014 mandates that the Department cannot begin providing services to workers until they are actually laid off. This delays workers’ access to training and other services, potentially prolonging the period of unemployment.
- Reversion 2014 eliminates funding for individualized case management services from staff who have expertise in the TAA Program.
- Reversion 2014 adds requirements that limit choice, forcing workers who are provisionally unemployed to choose between possible recall and eligibility for TAA benefits and services.
- Group eligibility provisions of Reversion 2014 restrict the types of workers covered by the TAA Program. Reversion 2014 does not cover service sector workers, whose petitions made up 49.8 percent of TAA certifications made during FY 2019.

Congressional Directive

Pursuant to a congressional directive located in House Report 116-62⁴, the FY 2021 Budget includes information regarding the Department’s efforts to assist and work closely with states and local areas affected by dislocating events such as those caused by foreign trade, major layoffs, and plant closures. The congressional directive in the House Report states as follows:

“The Committee is aware that when a large worker dislocation occurs, an American Job Center (AJC) in a local area will experience a surge in the demand for services. The Committee expects the Department to continue assisting State agencies and AJCs, as appropriate, with Rapid Response activities to provide a surge response in these situations, so that impacted workers are provided necessary assistance without delay. The Committee directs the Department to work closely with States and local AJCs to understand if any difficulties in providing TAA services are related to service capacity issues and to include this information in its fiscal year 2021 Congressional Budget Justification.”

⁴ <https://www.congress.gov/congressional-report/116th-congress/house-report/62/1>

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The Department is not aware of any difficulties in providing TAA benefits and services related to service capacity issues. The Department works closely with states to encourage cross-training of TAA staff and Rapid Response teams on the Trade Act and updates state and AJCs regarding changes in the TAA program or guidance. In addition to utilizing National Dislocated Worker Grant (DWG) funds and TAA program funds, states may use Rapid Response funds to provide staffing or additional services to address surge responses to major layoff situations in impacted local areas. The additional “surge” staffing can be used to provide Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) career services or employment and case management services to TAA participants.

Further, the Department provides technical assistance to affected states to assist in coordinating efforts and to ascertain if there are any difficulties in providing TAA benefits and services. The Department has a rigorous monitoring review process and actively provides technical assistance, through its regional offices, to states to ensure their programs provide services in the most efficient and effective manner possible.

From February 2019 to January 2020, the Department identified over 25 dislocating events that affected 500 or more workers and were the result of foreign trade. While these events were significant in breadth and depth, the Department notes that a majority of dislocating events caused by foreign trade affect between 50 and 100 workers (see the table shown below).

Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration February 2019 – January 2020	
Estimated Number of Trade-Impacted Workers	Number of Certifications for Each Group of Trade-Impacted Workers
50 or more	334
100 or more	205
300 or more	61
500 or more	27
Source: The information originates from the Department’s Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (OTAA)’s Management Information System (MIS) and is valid as of February 3, 2020.	

The Department is highlighting two examples of large dislocating events to show the efforts taken to support the workers and communities affected by foreign trade, regardless of the size of a business, the number of impacted workers, or the number of impacted communities.

Ohio

In 2019, General Motors (GM) announced plans to close some assembly and propulsion plants. Five separate TAA petitions were certified for GM and secondary suppliers located in Lordstown, Ohio, covering an estimated 4,180 workers. Multiple Rapid Reemployment Sessions were held locally, which included TAA orientations and Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) Benefit Rights Information sessions. Two offsite job and career fairs were also held.

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As of June 2019, 36 percent of these trade-affected workers are enrolled in the TAA Program. The Department notes that this level of enrollment is not uncommon because a number of variables influence trade-affected workers' decision to enroll. More specifically, some workers wait to be recalled, some accept buyouts, some are relocated to other facilities, and others wait until they almost exhaust their unemployment insurance benefits before enrolling in the TAA program. In this case, 700 of the estimated 4,180 employees were relocated to other GM facilities.

West Virginia

In June 2018, a TAA petition was certified for employees of Mylan Pharmaceuticals, covering an estimated 515 workers. The Rapid Response team held multiple rapid response activities and coordinated with various entities, including but not limited to the Department, West Virginia Division of Rehabilitation Services, West Virginia Healthy Start Navigator Project, Region 6 Workforce Development Board, and the West Virginia Unemployment & Job Services located at the AJC in Morgantown, West Virginia. In addition to these efforts, five job fairs took place for the workers who separated from Mylan Pharmaceuticals.

As of June 2019, 228 workers were co-enrolled in WIOA Dislocated Worker and TAA. Of the 228 workers, 176 received training; 21 received Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) benefits; 21 found other employment; 4 were called back to work by Mylan Pharmaceuticals; and 6 received Job Search/Relocation Allowances. Those individuals who received training accessed at least forty different types of training, including but not limited to Aviation Electronics Technology, Cybersecurity, Computer Integrated Manufacturing, Emergency Medical Technician, Health Care Management, Industrial Engineering, Registered Nurse, and Robotics.

The Department appreciates the House Report's recommendations and plans to continue assisting states and local areas that are responding to large worker dislocations; providing technical assistance regarding TAA and Rapid Response; and sharing best practices that promote the effective delivery of services to businesses and workers alike. The Department will also continue to monitor major dislocation events and work with state and local AJCs to address any difficulties in providing TAA benefits and services.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Resource and Program Data

Data Category	FY 2019 Enacted⁵	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grant	\$582,109	\$639,880	\$633,600
Formula	\$582,109	\$639,880	\$633,600
Competitive			
Research Evaluation			
Demonstration Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total Resources	\$582,109	\$639,880	\$633,600
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Total Grants			
New Starts			
#	144	144	144
\$	\$582,109	\$639,880	\$633,600
Continuing			
#			
\$			
Contracts			
#			
\$			
Interagency Agreements			
#			
\$			

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2016	\$802,452	0
2017	\$790,419	0
2018	\$737,860	0
2019	\$741,020	0
2020	\$639,880	0

⁵ FY 2019 actual.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Funding Mechanism

The amount of funding appropriated annually for the TAA Program is based on projected costs of the program for the fiscal year. Unemployment Insurance models calculate estimates of the amount of funds needed in the fiscal year for Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA) and Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA), or wage supplements. These models consider the economic assumptions in the President's Budget, including the projected Gross Domestic Product, unemployment rate, and other factors to forecast the amount of funds needed. The estimate of funds for Training and Other Activities (TaOA) is subject to an annual cap according to the statutory amount specified. If the appropriated amount is insufficient to cover the costs of the program during the fiscal year, there is authority for the program to use additional amounts from the Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund account to add funds up to the training cap amount, and authority to use such sums as required for TRA and A/RTAA.

The Department provides grants to states for the operation of the TAA Program under an Annual Funding Agreement. The amount of funding allocated to each state for TaOA is determined through a funding formula for distribution codified at 20 CFR §§ 618.910 through 618.930. The funding formula is designed to target funds for TaOA to the states where the resources are most needed, using a formula methodology to ensure stability of funding and transparency in the distribution. Funds for TRA and A/RTAA are not determined by formula; rather, states notify ETA of the projected needs and request the requisite funds for trade-affected workers.

Timely allocations ensure that trade-affected workers can access needed employment and case management services, job search allowances, relocation allowances and workplace education as soon as an appropriate individual employment plan is developed. This maximizes their opportunity to return to employment, increases credential and education attainment, and improves earnings.

FY 2021

The FY 2021 Request is \$633,600,000. This request includes \$207,000,000 for TRA; \$20,000,000 for A/RTAA; and \$406,600,000 for TaOA. The funding for TaOA is lower than the prior fiscal year due to the sunset provisions of Reversion 2014. The FY 2021 Request funds TaOA for the first three quarters of the fiscal year at the \$450,000,000 statutory level of the 2015 Program, and for the fourth quarter at the \$220,000,000 statutory level of Reversion 2014 as required under current law. The necessary funds will be provided for TRA and A/RTAA.

The Budget also includes a reauthorization proposal to focus the program on work-based training, ensuring that TAA participants return to work in the occupations for which they train. Without reauthorization, the sunset provisions of current law take effect on July 1, 2021.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

FY 2020

The FY 2020 appropriation is \$680,000,000. The FY 2020 Enacted amount is \$639,880,000. This amount includes \$409,880,000 for TaOA, which is the statutory cap of \$450,000,000 sequestered by 5.9 percent of the TAA Program appropriation; \$208,000,000 for TRA; and \$22,000,000 for A/RTAA.

FY 2019

The FY 2019 appropriation is \$790,000,000. The FY 2019 Revised Enacted amount is \$741,020,000. This amount includes \$401,020,000 for TaOA, which is the statutory cap of \$450,000,000 sequestered by 6.2 percent of the TAA Program appropriation; \$301,000,000 for TRA; and \$39,000,000 for A/RTAA.

The Department, states, and local workforce development areas are in the process of implementing new WIOA performance indicators across workforce programs, including the TAA program. FY 2019 outcomes will be available at the end of calendar year 2020.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY						
	FY 2019 Enacted		FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request		
	Target	Result	Target	Target		
Trade Adjustment Assistance						
Strategic Goal 1 - Support the Ability of All Americans to Find Good Jobs						
Strategic Objective ETA 1.1 - Create customer-focused workforce solutions for American workers.						
ETA-TAA-01	Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit (Trade Adjustment Assistance)		[base]	--	76.2%[e]	76.3%[e]
ETA-WIOA TAA-02	Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit (WIOA Trade Adjustment Assistance)		[base]	--	TBD	TBD
ETA-WIOA TAA-03	Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit (WIOA Trade Adjustment Assistance)		[base]	--	\$9,886[e]	\$9,882[e]

Legend: (r) Revised (e) Estimate (base) Baseline -- Not Applicable TBD - To Be Determined [p] - Projection

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Workload and Performance Summary

The common measures for the TAA program are being revised based on the TAARA 2015 alignment with WIOA authorization for six key common performance indicators. DOL is highlighting the following three in the TAA program to track program progress, as they reflect one of the primary purposes of the program — to increase the employment and earnings of participants. These measures include: 1) Employment Rate – 2nd Quarter After Exit; 2) Employment Rate – 4th Quarter After Exit; and 3) Median Earnings – 2nd Quarter After Exit. The results of these measures will demonstrate the value of these investments to help address the employment and skill needs of workers, jobseekers, and employers.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Diff. FY21 Request / FY20 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	741,020	639,880	633,600	-6,280
	Total	741,020	639,880	633,600	-6,280

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

CHANGES IN FY 2021

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments \$0

Grants, subsidies, and contributions -6,280

Built-Ins Subtotal **-\$6,280**

Net Program **\$0**

Direct FTE **0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$633,600	0
Program Increase	\$0	0
Program Decrease	\$0	0