



Federal Register

**Friday,
April 27, 2001**

Part III

Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families

**Refugee Resettlement Office: Proposed
Notice of Allocations to States of FY 2001
Funds for Refugee Social Services and
Proposed Availability of Formula
Allocation Funding for FY 2001 Targeted
Assistance Grants for Services to Refugees
in Local Areas of High Need; Notices**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Refugee Resettlement Program: Proposed Notice of Allocations to States of FY 2001 Funds for Refugee Social Services

AGENCY: Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), ACF, HHS.

ACTION: Proposed notice of allocations to States of FY 2001 funds for refugee social services.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes the proposed allocations to States of FY 2001 funds for social services under the Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP). In the final notice, allocation amounts could be adjusted slightly based on final adjustments in FY 2000 arrivals in some States.

This notice includes \$20.5 million in two set-aside funding allocations to: (1) Provide outreach and referral services to ensure that eligible refugees access the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) and other programs for low income working populations and provide specialized interpreter training and the hiring of interpreters to enable refugees to have equal access to medical and legal services; and (2) provide outreach, referral, and social services to ensure that persons granted asylum access programs to help them attain economic self-sufficiency, as needed.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by May 29, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Address written comments, in duplicate, to: Barbara R. Chesnik, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW., Washington, DC 20447.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara R. Chesnik, Division of Refugee Self-Sufficiency, (202) 401-4558.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Amounts For Allocation

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has available \$143,621,000 in FY 2001 refugee social service funds as part of the FY 2001 appropriation for the Department of Health and Human Services (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted into law by Section 1(a)(1) of Pub. L. No. 106-554).

The FY 2001 House Appropriations Committee Report (H.R. Rept. No. 106-645) reads as follows with respect to social services funds:

The bill provides \$143,621,000 for social services, the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and \$305,000 above the budget

request. Funds are distributed by formula as well as through the discretionary grant making process for special projects. The Committee agrees that \$19,000,000 is available for assistance to serve communities affected by the Cuban and Haitian entrants and refugees whose arrivals in recent years have increased. The Committee has set aside \$26,000,000 for increased support to communities with large concentrations of refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult justifying a more intense level and longer duration of Federal assistance. Finally, the Committee has set aside \$14,000,000 to address the needs of refugees and communities impacted by recent changes in Federal assistance programs relating to welfare reform. The Committee urges ORR to assist refugees at risk of losing, or who have lost benefits including SSI, TANF and Medicaid, in obtaining citizenship.

The FY 2001 Conference Report on Appropriations (H.R. Conf. 106-1033) reads as follows concerning social services:

The agreement includes \$20,000,000 from carryover funds that are to be used under social services to increase educational support to schools with a significant proportion of refugee children and for the development of alternative cash assistance programs that involve case management approaches to improve resettlement outcomes. Such support should include intensive English language training and cultural assimilation programs.

The agreement also includes \$26,000,000 for increased support to communities with large concentrations of refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult justifying a more intense level and longer duration of Federal assistance.

The Conference report provided \$143,621,000 in social services funds.

ORR proposes to use the \$143,621,000 appropriated for FY 2001 social services as follows:

- \$71,927,850 will be allocated under the 3-year population formula, as set forth in this notice for the purpose of providing employment services and other needed services to refugees.

- \$12,693,150 will be awarded as continuation social service discretionary grants under prior year competitive grant announcements issued separately from this notice.

- \$19,000,000 will be awarded to serve communities most heavily affected by recent Cuban and Haitian entrant and refugee arrivals. These funds will be awarded through continuation awards under a separate prior year announcement.

- \$26,000,000 will be awarded through discretionary grants for communities with large concentrations of refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult

justifying a more intense level and longer duration of Federal assistance. Continuation awards will be made through separate prior year announcements.

- \$14,000,000 will be awarded to address the needs of refugees and communities impacted by recent changes in Federal assistance programs relating to welfare reform. Awards will be made through separate announcements.

- \$20,000,000 will be awarded in prior year funds to increase educational support to schools with a significant proportion of refugee children and for the development of alternative cash assistance programs that involve case management approaches to improve resettlement outcomes. This support will include intensive English language training and cultural assimilation programs. Continuation awards will be made through a separate prior year announcement.

In addition, we are proposing to add \$20,500,000 in prior year funds to the FY 2001 formula social services allocation as two set-aside allocations as follows: (1) For outreach and assistance for low-income refugees and interpreter capacity building services, and (2) as a set-aside for outreach, referral, and services for asylees, increasing the total amount available for the formula social services program in FY 2001 to \$92,427,850.

Congress provided ORR with broad carry-over authority in the FY 2000 HHS appropriations law (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(4) of Public Law 106-113) to use unexpended FY 1998 and FY 1999 CMA funds for assistance and other activities in the refugee program provided through September 30, 2001. The appropriations law states:

That funds appropriated pursuant to section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act under Public Law 105-78 for fiscal year 1998 and under Public Law 105-277 for fiscal year 1999 shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities through September 30, 2001.

Refugee Social Service Funds

The population figures for the formula social services allocation include refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, and Amerasians from Vietnam. (A State must, however, have an approved State plan for the Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program or indicate in its refugee program State plan that Cuban/Haitian entrants will be served in order to use funds on behalf of entrants as well as refugees.)

The Director is proposing to allocate \$71,927,850 to States on the basis of each State's proportion of the national

population of refugees who had been in the U.S. 3 years or less as of October 1, 2000 (including a floor amount for States which have small refugee populations).

The use of the 3-year population base in the allocation formula is required by section 412(c)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) which states that the "funds available for a fiscal year for grants and contracts [for social services] * * * shall be allocated among the States based on the total number of refugees (including children and adults) who arrived in the United States not more than 36 months before the beginning of such fiscal year and who are actually residing in each State (taking into account secondary migration) as of the beginning of the fiscal year."

As established in the FY 1991 social services notice published in the **Federal Register** of August 29, 1991, section I, "Allocation Amounts" (56 FR 42745), a variable floor amount for States which have small refugee populations is calculated as follows: If the application of the regular allocation formula yields less than \$100,000, then—

(1) A base amount of \$75,000 is provided for a State with a population of 50 or fewer refugees who have been in the U.S. 3 years or less; and

(2) For a State with more than 50 refugees who have been in the U.S. 3 years or less: (a) A floor has been calculated consisting of \$50,000 plus the regular per capita allocation for refugees above 50 up to a total of \$100,000 (in other words, the maximum under the floor formula is \$100,000); (b) if this calculation has yielded less than \$75,000, a base amount of \$75,000 is provided for the State.

The Director is also proposing to allocate an additional total of \$20.5 million from prior year carry-over funds as two set-aside allocations as follow:

(1) \$10.5 million to (a) provide referral services, including outreach, to ensure that refugees are able to access the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) and other programs for low income populations; and (b) expand the capacity of communities to provide interpretation services for refugees through special training and hiring of interpreters to enable refugees to have equal access to medical, social, and certain legal services.

(2) \$10 million to provide outreach, referrals, and social services to individuals granted asylum. The need for outreach to asylees is greatest immediately after asylum is granted and the services for asylees may be provided only during the 5-year period following the date that asylum was granted.

Outreach, referral and interpretation services are not subject to the 5-year limitation and may be provided to refugees and asylees regardless of their length of time in the U.S. See 45 CFR 400.152(b).

Regarding the first set-aside allocation, eligible refugee families often are not aware of, or do not know how to access, other Federal support programs available to low income working families in the community. We believe that these programs, including SCHIP, Food Stamps, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), Medicaid, Head Start, low-income housing, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), child care assistance, adult day care for aged dependents, and other support programs for low-income families, are important for the well-being of working refugees, particularly refugee families, and are necessary to help these refugees maintain employment and move toward full self-sufficiency.

The organizations funded by the first set-aside amount are expected to conduct outreach into the community to identify low-income refugees and to help these refugees enroll in and to be familiar with the services available and the participation requirements of these programs. We expect States to fund community-based organizations, to the maximum extent possible, to provide hands-on assistance, which means having the application forms available and helping refugees to fill out the application, accompanying the refugee to the eligibility office, assisting in the communication between the family and the eligibility worker, closely following the application process until the family has been found eligible, and then helping the family effectively use the service or support program in which they have been enrolled. For example, there may be different levels of medical coverage available to a family, depending on the ages of the children and the income level of the family, each with different requirements. It is important for the caseworkers/advocates funded through this initiative to understand the program requirements (such as a co-payment structure) in order to help the family make decisions and fully participate.

The organizations funded under this set-aside should develop effective ways to provide an on-going link between these services, the population they serve, and the targeted low income programs. Methods might include: partnering with schools to identify refugee children who may be eligible for SCHIP by virtue of their eligibility for

the school lunch program; connecting with local Head Start programs to help identify refugee children who are eligible for SCHIP and other health care programs; arranging to have Medicaid eligibility workers visit the Mutual Assistance Association (MAA) or other participating organization on a scheduled basis; and working with other groups serving low income families, such as hospitals, WIC programs, low-income housing programs, and food assistance programs to make these services widely known to the refugee community being served.

It is also important that States provide as high a standard as possible in language interpretation to non-English speaking and to Limited-English-Proficient (LEP) refugees, particularly with regard to medical and legal issues. We are therefore including funding in the first set-aside for States to improve the availability and quality of interpreter services for refugees in their communities. The set-aside funds are to be used by States: (1) To fund specialized interpreter training for medical, legal, and social services; and (2) to pay for the hiring and employment of these trained interpreters by MAAs, voluntary agencies, and other community-based organizations serving refugees, to the maximum extent possible, in order to increase the number of skilled interpreters in the community.

Interpretation requires a great deal of skill—interpreters need to be fluent in English and the language spoken by the refugee. They must have the ability to quickly understand the message and terminology, if technical, in one language and to express it as quickly and correctly in another language. In addition to fluency in two languages, interpreters must have the skills to handle confidential client information and to deal with a variety of professionals in the medical, legal, law enforcement, social services, and other fields. All interpreters should be working under a recognized code of ethics.

States should use qualified training programs or trainers to provide the interpreter training. Several strategies may be employed, e.g., the direct training of interpreters in a group setting, paying the course tuition and associated expenses for individuals at a community college or university, and the training of trainers in order to establish and maintain an efficient training capacity in the community. To the extent possible, we would expect States to use an established curriculum rather than incurring costs to develop a new one. Funding of interpreter services

should be directed to areas of greatest need and to the most linguistically isolated communities.

States must determine a community's capacity to ensure refugee access to medical and other services, and then examine how best to fund and maintain interpreter services for refugees based upon the need and size of refugee population. For example, an interpreter bank with dedicated interpreters may be a preferred option if the needs of the community can justify full-time interpreters. However, because the provision of interpreter services may not fully occupy funded staff in some locations or in certain languages, States may choose to train bilingual caseworkers at voluntary resettlement agencies, MAAs and refugee service providers. These workers are frequently called upon to interpret and should receive interpreter training. States may also consider cross-training of interpreters so that they may also assist, for example, in enrolling clients in SCHIP, Medicaid, or other services for low-income clients, and/or serve as case managers or in other staff positions. Staff with both bilingual interpreter skills and knowledge of the family services network, such as child protective services and the domestic violence system, are also highly desirable.

We also encourage States to set up creative ways to maintain and expand the availability of interpreter services in the community, such as seeking reimbursement for services from the courts, hospitals, and agencies which may be able to pay for interpreter services but have been otherwise hindered in providing these services by the lack of available and appropriately trained individuals. Fees from low-income refugee clients, however, may not be sought.

Regarding the second set-aside allocation, individuals granted asylum do not have voluntary agency caseworkers to bring them into the network of refugee program and benefits. They often are unaware of the benefits to which they are entitled. Outreach activities under the second set-aside allocation should be conducted with the goal of providing information to asylees or of providing information to the agencies and organizations that traditionally have contact with asylees and may be able to assist them in accessing needed services and benefits. For example, outreach through organizations and agencies may include training seminars on benefits eligibility conducted for attorneys that represent asylum seekers, monthly liaison meetings with the District Office

of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to establish effective contacts, or provision of benefits and eligibility materials to local English as a Second Language (ESL) programs for distribution to students. This set-aside amount may also be used to provide social services to asylees. Although the formula social services funds are available to serve asylees, States may augment this funding using these set-aside funds for those agencies who are already serving, or expect to serve, refugees and asylees. Or, States may elect to hold a separate competition for the funds, depending upon State administrative procedures and programmatic need. As for refugees, services to asylees are those covered in 45 CFR 400.154 and 400.155.

A State that can demonstrate that the total amount of set-aside funds awarded is not needed to provide the services described above may submit a written request to the Director to use a portion of the funds for another non-employment service. This request must fully describe how the need for the specified set-aside services is already being met in the State, as well as a description of the additional service proposed, why it is needed, and how it will be provided.

In using the set-aside amount, funds should be directed to refugee specific organizations, where possible, such as refugee MAAs, qualified community based organizations with refugee experience, voluntary resettlement agencies, or refugee service providers.

Population To Be Served and Allowable Services

Eligibility for refugee social services includes persons who meet all requirements of 45 CFR 400.43 (as amended by 65 FR 15409 (March 22, 2000)). (Note: ORR State Letter No. 00-12 clarifies that effective June 15, 2000, persons granted asylum are eligible for refugee benefits and services from the date that asylum was granted.)

Services to refugees must be provided in accordance with the rules of 45 CFR Part 400 Subpart I—Refugee Social Services. Although the allocation formula is based on the 3-year refugee population, States are not required to limit social service programs to refugees who have been in the U.S. only 3 years. However, under 45 CFR 400.152, States may not provide services funded by this notice, except for referral and interpreter services and citizenship and naturalization preparation services, to refugees who have been in the United States for more than 60 months (5 years).

Allowable social services are those indicated in 45 CFR 400.154 and 400.155. Additional services not included in these sections which the State may wish to provide must be submitted to and approved by the Director of ORR (§ 400.155(h)).

Service Priorities

In the past, a number of States have focused primarily on serving refugee cash assistance (RCA) recipients because of the need to help these refugees become employed and self-sufficient within the 8-month RCA eligibility period. Now, with the passage of welfare reform, refugee recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) also face a time limit for cash assistance and need appropriate services as quickly as possible to become employed and self-sufficient. In order for refugees to move quickly off TANF, we believe it is crucial for these refugees to receive refugee-specific services that are designed to address the employment barriers that refugees typically face.

Some States are doing remarkably well in helping refugees achieve self-sufficiency. For this reason, this may be a good time for these States to re-examine the range of services they currently offer to refugees and expand beyond employment services to address the broader needs that refugees have in order to successfully integrate into the community.

States should also expect that these funds will be made available to pay for social services which are provided to refugees who participate in Wilson/Fish projects. Section 412(e)(7)(A) of the INA provides that:

The Secretary [of HHS] shall develop and implement alternative projects for refugees who have been in the United States less than thirty-six months, under which refugees are provided interim support, medical services, support [social] services, and case management, as needed, in a manner that encourages self-sufficiency, reduces welfare dependency, and fosters greater coordination among the resettlement agencies and service providers.

This provision is generally known as the Wilson/Fish Amendment. The Department has already issued a separate notice in the **Federal Register** with respect to applications for such projects (64 FR 19793 (April 22, 1999)).

II. (Reserved for Discussion of Comments in Final Notice)

III. Allocation Formulas

Of the funds available for FY 2001 for social services, \$71,927,850 is allocated to States in accordance with the formula specified in A. below. In addition, \$20.5

million in set-aside funds are allocated in accordance with the formulas specified in B. and C. below.

A. A State's allowable formula allocation is calculated as follows:

1. The total amount of funds determined by the Director to be available for this purpose; divided by—

2. The total number of refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, and Amerasians from Vietnam who arrived in the United States not more than 3 years prior to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated, as shown by the ORR Refugee Data System. The resulting per capita amount is multiplied by—

3. The number of persons in item 2, above, in the State as of October 1, 2000, adjusted for estimated secondary migration.

The calculation above yields the formula allocation for each State. Minimum allocations for small States are taken into account.

B. A State's allowable first set-aside allocation is calculated as follows:

1. The total amount of funds determined by the Director to be available for this purpose; divided by—

2. The total number of refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, and Amerasians from Vietnam who arrived in the United States not more than 3 years prior to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated, as shown by the ORR Refugee Data System. The resulting per capita amount is multiplied by—

3. The number of persons in item 2 above, in the State as of October 1, 2000, adjusted for estimated secondary migration.

C. A State's allowable second set-aside allocation is calculated as follows:

1. The total amount of funds determined by the Director to be available for this purpose; divided by—

2. The total number of asylees who were granted asylum in FY 2000 by the INS asylum corps (22,809), the asylum judges of the Executive Office of Immigration Review (12,763), and the Bureau of Immigration Appeals (1,402).

The calculations in B. and C. above yields the set-aside formula allocations for each State.

Adding the results for A., B., and C. above yields the total formula allocation for each State.

IV. Basis of Population Estimates

The population estimates for the allocation of funds in FY 2001 for the proposed formula social service allocation and the first set-aside are based on data on refugee arrivals from the ORR Refugee Data System, adjusted as of October 1, 2000, for estimated secondary migration. The data base includes refugees of all nationalities—Amerasians from Vietnam, and Cuban and Haitian entrants.

For fiscal year 2001, ORR's proposed formula social service allocations for the States are based on the numbers of refugees, Amerasians, and entrants in the ORR data base. The numbers are based upon the arrivals during the preceding three fiscal years: 1998, 1999, and 2000.

The estimates of secondary migration were based on data submitted by all participating States on Form ORR-11 on secondary migrants who have resided in the U.S. for 36 months or less, as of September 30, 2000. The total migration reported by each State was summed, yielding in- and out-migration figures and a net migration figure for each State. The net migration figure was applied to the State's total arrival figure, resulting in a revised population estimate.

Estimates were developed separately for refugees and entrants and then combined into a total estimated 3-year refugee/entrant population for each State. Eligible Amerasians are included in the refugee figures. Havana parolees (HP's) are enumerated in a separate column in Table 1, below because they are tabulated separately from other entrants. For FY 2000 and FY 1999, Havana parolee arrivals for all States are based on actual data. For FY 1998, Florida's HP's (10,183) are based on actual data, while HP's in other States (3,258) are prorated according to the State's proportion of the three-year entrant populations.

If a State does not agree with ORR's population estimate and wishes ORR to reconsider its numbers, it should submit written evidence to ORR, including a list of refugees identified by name, alien number, date of birth, and date of arrival. Listings of refugees who are not identified by their alien number will not be considered. Such evidence should be submitted separately from comments on

the proposed allocation formula no later than 30 days from the date of publication of this notice and should be addressed to: Loren Bussert, Division of Refugee Self-Sufficiency, Office of Refugee Resettlement, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW., Washington, DC 20447, Telephone: (202) 401-4732.

The proposed second set-aside is based on the number of asylees granted asylum in FY 2000, according to data received from the Department of Justice for cases approved by the Asylum Corps, the immigration judges of the Executive Office of Immigration Review, and the Bureau of Immigration Appeals. These data show the asylee's zip code of record. Because we are asking States to set up systems to identify and serve those asylees in need of services, we have added this second set-aside amount to the total allocation for States. During the next year, ORR intends to revise the ORR-11 and seek OMB approval to capture the number of asylees and secondary migrants accessing services at the county level. ORR will adjust the social services formula 3-year population based on these data.

Table 1, below, shows the estimated 3-year populations, as of October 1, 2000, of refugees (col. 1), entrants (col. 2), Havana parolees (col. 3); total refugee/entrant population, (col. 4); the proposed formula amounts which the population estimates yield, (col. 5); the proposed allocation amounts after allowing for the minimum amounts (col. 6); first proposed set aside allocation, (col. 7); the 1 year asylee population (col. 8); the second proposed set-aside amount, (col. 9); and the total proposed allocation (col. 10).

V. Proposed Allocation Amounts

Funding subsequent to the publication of this notice will be contingent upon the submittal and approval of a State annual services plan that is developed on the basis of a local consultative process, as required by 45 CFR 400.11(b)(2) in the ORR regulations.

The following amounts are for allocation for refugee social services in FY 2000:

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED THREE-YEAR REFUGEE/ENTRANT/PAROLEE POPULATIONS OF STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE REFUGEE PROGRAM—PROPOSED SET-ASIDES, AND PROPOSED SOCIAL SERVICE FORMULA AMOUNT AND ALLOCATION FOR FY 2001

State	Refugees ¹	Entrants	Havana Parolees ²	Total population	Proposed formula amount	Proposed allocation	Proposed set-aside (\$10.5 million)	Asylees ³	Proposed asylee set-aside (\$10 million)	Total proposed allocation
Alabama	456	5	59	520	\$126,497	\$126,497	\$18,568	33	\$8,925	\$153,990
Alaska ⁴	0	0	0	0				0		
Arizona	7,402	433	190	8,025	1,953,272	1,953,272	286,717	306	82,761	2,322,750
Arkansas	29	9	8	46	11,286	75,000	1,657	21	5,680	82,337
California	29,322	53	379	29,754	7,242,172	7,242,172	1,063,065	13,573	3,670,958	11,976,195
Colorado	3,316	3	5	3,324	809,058	809,058	118,760	262	70,861	998,679
Connecticut	3,427	28	102	3,557	865,737	865,737	127,080	194	52,469	1,045,286
Delaware	122	11	1	134	32,609	75,000	4,787	50	13,523	93,310
Dist. of Columbia	968	1	9	978	238,032	238,032	34,940	296	80,056	353,028
Florida	13,465	11,984	34,836	60,285	14,673,438	14,673,438	2,153,886	5,313	1,436,956	18,264,280
Georgia	11,189	33	118	11,340	2,760,068	2,760,068	405,145	559	151,187	3,316,400
Hawaii	93	0	0	93	22,754	75,000	3,340	24	6,491	84,831
Idaho ⁵	2,076	0	3	2,079	506,031	506,031	74,279	5	1,352	581,662
Illinois	10,808	14	190	11,012	2,680,373	2,680,373	393,447	526	142,262	3,216,082
Indiana	1,831	4	13	1,848	449,909	449,909	66,041	101	27,316	543,266
Iowa	5,271	0	3	5,274	1,283,691	1,283,691	188,430	41	11,089	1,483,210
Kansas	727	1	8	736	179,233	179,233	26,309	44	11,900	217,442
Kentucky ⁶	3,596	1,171	396	5,163	1,256,780	1,256,780	184,480	34	9,196	1,450,456
Louisiana	1,486	104	78	1,668	406,080	406,080	59,608	41	11,089	476,777
Maine	869	0	0	869	211,516	211,516	31,048	14	3,786	246,350
Maryland	3,073	10	34	3,117	758,763	758,763	111,377	1,582	427,868	1,298,008
Massachusetts	6,360	102	78	6,540	1,591,910	1,591,910	233,673	682	184,454	2,010,037
Michigan	7,777	713	191	8,681	2,113,084	2,113,084	310,175	411	111,159	2,534,418
Minnesota	10,212	2	7	10,221	2,487,900	2,487,900	365,194	555	150,105	3,003,199
Mississippi	68	5	8	81	19,680	75,000	2,889	34	9,196	87,085
Missouri	8,312	6	22	8,340	2,029,937	2,029,937	297,971	26	7,032	2,334,940
Montana	12	0	2	14	3,408	75,000	500	1	270	75,770
Nebraska	2,641	3	22	2,666	649,024	649,024	95,269	36	9,737	754,030
Nevada ⁶	1,192	734	341	2,267	551,717	551,717	80,986	181	48,953	681,656
New Hampshire	1,718	0	0	1,718	418,163	418,163	61,381	25	6,762	486,306
New Jersey	4,363	265	818	5,446	1,325,618	1,325,618	194,585	765	206,902	1,727,105
New Mexico	433	330	229	992	241,393	241,393	35,434	10	2,705	279,532
New York	22,435	1,113	526	24,074	5,859,658	5,859,658	860,128	6,865	1,856,710	8,576,496
North Carolina	4,662	15	57	4,734	1,152,281	1,152,281	169,141	219	59,231	1,380,653
North Dakota	1,545	0	0	1,545	376,055	376,055	55,200	0		431,255
Ohio	4,613	5	28	4,646	1,130,930	1,130,930	166,007	203	54,903	1,351,840
Oklahoma	403	0	8	411	100,135	100,135	14,699	62	16,769	131,603
Oregon	4,667	460	170	5,297	1,289,303	1,289,303	189,254	132	35,701	1,514,258
Pennsylvania	7,710	166	158	8,034	1,955,475	1,955,475	287,040	656	177,422	2,419,937
Rhode Island	596	1	8	605	147,362	147,362	21,631	87	23,530	192,523
South Carolina	189	1	21	211	51,337	89,166	7,536	37	10,007	106,709
South Dakota ⁶	1,257	0	0	1,257	305,955	305,955	44,911	10	2,705	353,571
Tennessee	3,180	7	118	3,305	804,448	804,448	118,083	267	72,213	994,744
Texas	13,246	831	459	14,536	3,538,020	3,538,020	519,339	788	213,123	4,270,482
Utah	3,422	0	2	3,424	833,524	833,524	122,351	48	12,982	968,857
Vermont	981	0	0	981	238,777	238,777	35,050	9	2,434	276,261
Virginia	4,836	111	72	5,019	1,221,716	1,221,716	179,333	1,340	362,417	1,763,466
Washington	17,297	0	36	17,333	4,218,836	4,218,836	619,275	382	103,316	4,941,427
West Virginia	8	0	0	8	1,947	75,000	286	4	1,082	76,368
Wisconsin	1,665	2	4	1,671	406,813	406,813	59,715	120	32,455	498,983
Wyoming ⁴										
Total	235,326	18,736	39,822	293,884	71,531,705	71,927,850	10,500,000	36,974	10,000,000	92,427,850

¹ Includes: refugees and Amerasian immigrants from Vietnam adjusted for secondary migration.

² For FY 1999 and FY 2000, Havana Parolee arrivals for all States are based on actual data. For FY 1998, Florida's HP's are based on actual data, while Havana Parolees in other States are prorated according to the State's proportion of the three-year entrant population.

³ Includes individuals granted asylum in FY 2000 by the INS asylum corps (22,809), the immigration judges of the Executive Office of Immigration Review (12,763), and the Bureau of Immigration Appeals (1,402). These numbers were not used for the social services allocation. See narrative for their use in the \$10 million asylee set-aside.

⁴ Alaska and Wyoming no longer participate in the Refugee Program.

⁵ The allocation for Idaho is expected to be awarded to the State replacement designee.

⁶ The allocations for South Dakota, Kentucky, and Nevada are expected to be awarded to Wilson/Fish projects.

VI. Paperwork Reduction Act

This notice does not create any reporting or recordkeeping requirements requiring OMB clearance.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 93.566 Refugee Assistance—State Administered Programs)

Dated: April 20, 2001.

Carmel Clay-Thompson,

Acting Director, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

[FR Doc. 01-10443 Filed 4-26-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Refugee Resettlement Program; Proposed Availability of Formula Allocation Funding for FY 2001 Targeted Assistance Grants for Services to Refugees in Local Areas of High Need

AGENCY: Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), ACF, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed availability of formula allocation funding for FY 2001 targeted assistance grants to States for services to refugees in local areas of high need.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the proposed availability of funds and award procedures for FY 2001 targeted assistance grants for services to refugees under the Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP). These grants are for service provision in localities with large refugee populations, high refugee concentrations, and high use of public assistance, and where specific needs exist for supplementation of currently available resources.

This notice continues the eligibility of those 50 counties located in 29 States that previously qualified for and received targeted assistance program (TAP) grants beginning in FY 1999 as a result of the three-year qualification process. The FY 2001 TAP formula allocations are based on the same formula as in FY 1999, updated to reflect arrivals during the five-year period from FY 1996 through FY 2000.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by May 29, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Address written comments, in duplicate, to: Gayle A. Smith, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW., Washington, D.C. 20447.

Application Deadline: The deadline for applications will be established by

the final notice. Applications should not be sent in response to this notice of proposed allocations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gayle Smith, Director, Division of Refugee Self-Sufficiency, (202) 205-3590, e-mail: gsmith@acf.dhhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Purpose and Scope

This notice announces the proposed availability of funds for grants for targeted assistance for services to refugees in counties where, because of factors such as unusually large refugee populations, high refugee concentrations, and high use of public assistance, there exists and can be demonstrated a specific need for supplementation of resources for services to this population.

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has available \$49,477,000 in FY 2001 funds for the targeted assistance program (TAP) as part of the FY 2001 appropriation for the Department of Health and Human Services (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted into law by section 1(a)(1) of Pub. L. No. 106-554).

The Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) proposes to use the \$49,477,000 in targeted assistance funds as follows:

- \$44,529,300 will be allocated to States under the five-year population formula, as set forth in this notice.
- \$4,947,700 (10 percent of the total) will be used to award discretionary grants to States under separate continuation grant awards.

The purpose of targeted assistance grants is to provide, through a process of local planning and implementation, direct services intended to result in the economic self-sufficiency and reduced welfare dependency of refugees through job placements.

The targeted assistance program reflects the requirements of section 412(c)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), which provides that targeted assistance grants shall be made available "(i) primarily for the purpose of facilitating refugee employment and achievement of self-sufficiency, (ii) in a manner that does not supplant other refugee program funds and that assures that not less than 95 percent of the amount of the grant award is made available to the county or other local entity."

II. Authorization

Targeted assistance projects are funded under the authority of section 412(c)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended by

the Refugee Assistance Extension Act of 1986 (Pub. L. No. 99-605), 8 U.S.C. 1522(c); section 501(a) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Pub. L. No. 96-422), 8 U.S.C. 1522 note, insofar as it incorporates by reference with respect to Cuban and Haitian entrants the authorities pertaining to assistance for refugees established by section 412(c)(2) of the INA, as cited above; section 584(c) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1988, as included in the FY 1988 Continuing Resolution (Pub. L. No. 100-202), insofar as it incorporates by reference with respect to certain Amerasians from Vietnam the authorities pertaining to assistance for refugees established by section 412(c)(2) of the INA, as cited above, including certain Amerasians from Vietnam who are U.S. citizens, as provided under title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Acts, 1989 (Pub. L. No. 100-461), 1990 (Pub. L. No. 101-167), and 1991 (Pub. L. No. 101-513).

III. Use of Funds

Targeted assistance funding must be used to assist refugee families to achieve economic independence in accordance with regulations at 45 CFR part 400. The term "refugee" includes persons who meet all requirements of 45 CFR 400.43 (as amended by 65 FR 15409 (March 22, 2000)). In addition to the statutory requirement that TAP funds be used "primarily for the purpose of facilitating refugee employment" (section 412(c)(2)(B)(i)), funds awarded under this program are intended to help fulfill the Congressional intent that "employable refugees should be placed on jobs as soon as possible after their arrival in the United States" (section 412(a)(1)(B)(i) of the INA). Therefore, in accordance with 45 CFR 400.313, targeted assistance funds must be used primarily for employability services designed to enable refugees to obtain jobs with less than one year's participation in the targeted assistance program in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency as soon as possible. Under 45 CFR 400.316, a State may provide the same scope of services under targeted assistance as may be provided to refugees under 45 CFR 400.154 and 45 CFR 400.155, with the exception of 45 CFR 400.155(h). Targeted assistance services may continue to be provided after a refugee has entered a job to help the refugee retain employment or move to a better job. Targeted assistance funds may not be used for long-term training programs such as vocational training that last for

more than a year or educational programs that are not intended to lead to employment within a year.

States may not provide services funded under this notice, except for referral and interpreter services, to refugees who have been in the United States for more than 60 months (five years). Citizenship and naturalization preparation services to refugees who have been in the United States for more than 60 months may not be provided with targeted assistance funding.

In accordance with 45 CFR 400.314, States are required to provide targeted assistance services to refugees in the following order of priority, except in certain individual extreme circumstances: (a) Refugees who are cash assistance recipients, particularly long-term recipients; (b) unemployed refugees who are not receiving cash assistance; and (c) employed refugees in need of services to retain employment or to attain economic independence.

In accordance with 45 CFR 400.317, if targeted assistance funds are used for the provision of English language training, such training must be provided in a concurrent, rather than sequential, time period with employment or with other employment-related activities.

Refugees who are participating in TAP-funded or social services-funded employment services or have accepted employment are eligible for day care services for children. For an employed refugee, TAP-funded day care should be limited to one year after the refugee becomes employed. States and counties, however, are expected to use day care funding from other publicly funded mainstream programs as a prior resource and are encouraged to work with service providers to assure maximum access to other publicly funded resources for day care for which the child is eligible.

Reflecting section 412(a)(1)(A)(iv) of the INA, States must "ensure that women have the same opportunities as men to participate in training and instruction." In addition, in accordance with 45 CFR 400.317, targeted assistance services must be provided, to the maximum extent feasible, in a manner that includes the use of bilingual/bicultural women on service agency staffs to ensure adequate service access by refugee women.

In accordance with 45 CFR 400.317, targeted assistance services must be provided in a manner that is culturally and linguistically compatible with a refugee's language and cultural background, to the maximum extent feasible. In light of the increasingly diverse population of refugees who are resettling in this country, refugee service agencies will need to develop

practical ways of providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services to a changing ethnic population.

Services funded under this notice must be refugee-specific services that are designed specifically to meet refugee needs and are in keeping with the rules and objectives of the refugee program. Vocational or job-skills training, on-the-job training, or English language training, however, need not be refugee-specific.

Finally, in order to provide culturally and linguistically compatible services in as cost-efficient a manner as possible in a time of limited resources, ORR strongly encourages States and counties to promote and give special consideration to the provision of services through coalitions of refugee service organizations, such as coalitions of Mutual Assistance Associations (MAAs), voluntary resettlement agencies, or a variety of service providers. ORR believes it is essential for refugee-serving organizations to form close partnerships in the provision of services to refugees in order to be able to respond adequately to a changing refugee picture. Coalition-building and consolidation of providers is particularly important in communities with multiple service providers in order to ensure better coordination of services and maximum use of funding for services by minimizing the funds used for multiple administrative overhead costs.

The award of funds to States under this notice will be contingent upon the completeness of a State's application as described in section VIII below.

IV. (Reserved for Discussion of Comments in the Final Notice)

V. Eligible Grantees

Eligible grantees are (a) those agencies of State governments that are responsible for the refugee program under 45 CFR 400.5 in States containing counties that qualify for FY 2001 targeted assistance awards; (b) a replacement designee appointed by the Director pursuant to 45 CFR 400.301(c) if the State authorized the replacement designee to act as its agent in applying for and receiving targeted assistance funds; or (c) an agency which has State-wide responsibility for an alternative to the State-administered program in lieu of the State under a Wilson/Fish grant authorized by section 412 (e)(7) of the INA.

The Director of ORR proposes to determine the eligibility of counties for inclusion in the FY 2001 targeted assistance program on the basis of the

method described in section VI of this notice.

The use of targeted assistance funds for services to Cuban and Haitian entrants is limited to States that have an approved State plan under the Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program (CHEP).

The State agency will submit a single application on behalf of all county governments that are qualified counties in that State. Subsequent to the approval of the State's application by ORR, local targeted assistance plans will be developed by the county government or other designated entity and submitted to the State.

A State with more than one qualified county is permitted, but not required, to determine the allocation amount for each qualified county within the State. However, if a State chooses to determine county allocations differently from those set forth in the final notice, in accordance with 45 CFR 400.319, the FY 2001 allocations proposed by the State must be based on the State's population of refugees who arrived in the U.S. during the most recent five-year period. A State may use welfare data as an additional factor in the allocation of its targeted assistance funds if it so chooses; however, a State may not assign a greater weight to welfare data than it has assigned to population data in its allocation formula. In addition, if a State chooses to allocate its FY 2001 targeted assistance funds in a manner different from the formula set forth in the final notice, the FY 2001 allocations and methodology proposed by the State **must be included** in the State's application for ORR review and approval.

Applications submitted in response to the final notice are not subject to review by State and area-wide clearinghouses under Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs."

VI. Qualification and Allocation

A. Qualification

The Director of ORR will determine the qualification of counties for targeted assistance once every three years, as stated in the FY 1999 notice of proposed availability of targeted assistance allocations to States which was published in the **Federal Register** on March 10, 1999 (64 FR 11927). Since ORR determined the qualification of counties for targeted assistance in FY 1999, those qualifying counties determined eligible in FY 1999 and listed in this notice as qualified to apply for FY 2001 TAP funding would remain qualified for TAP funding through FY 2001 on the basis of the most current

five-year refugee/entrant arrival data. ORR does not plan to consider the eligibility of additional counties for TAP funding until FY 2002, when ORR will again review data on all counties that could potentially qualify for TAP funds.

B. Allocation Formula

Of the funds available for FY 2001 for targeted assistance, \$44,529,300 would be allocated by formula to States for qualified counties based on the initial placements of refugees, Amerasians, entrants (including Havana parolees), and Kurdish asylees in these counties during the five-year period from FY 1996 through FY 2000 (October 1, 1995–September 30, 2000). This is data that is available in the ORR Refugee Data System.

The arrival data used as the basis for targeted assistance formula allocations do not take asylees or secondary migrants who have received services into account. We are unable to include secondary migrants in the 5-year population because secondary migration is not currently tracked at the county level. We are unable to include asylees, except for Kurdish asylees who were processed on Guam, because information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) on grants of asylum are available by zip code of the asylee. Unfortunately, zip code assignments do not correspond to county designations. Many zip codes cross county lines and in some cases, State lines. Therefore, based on available data, ORR is currently unable to credit numbers of asylees to counties.

ORR plans to remedy this by revising the ORR–11 and seeking OMB approval to capture numbers of asylees and

secondary migrants accessing services at the county level. This revision to the ORR–11 will allow States to report on numbers of asylees and secondary migrants receiving services at the county level. ORR will adjust the targeted assistance 5-year population based on these data.

States are advised that ORR expects that these revisions to the ORR–11, once implemented, will require States to track asylees and secondary migrants who receive services by name, social security number, alien registration number, county of initial residence/resettlement, and county of current residence in order to transmit this information to ORR in the future.

With regard to Havana parolees, in the absence of reliable data on the State-by-State resettlement of this population, we are crediting 49,504 Havana parolees who arrived in the U.S. during the past five years according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), using the following methodology. For FY 1999 and FY 2000, we credited the qualifying counties with Havana parolees according to arrival numbers supplied to us by the Parolee Orientation Program funded by the International Affairs Office of the INS. For FY 1996 through FY 1998, the Havana parolees for each qualifying county in Florida are based on actual arrival data submitted by the State of Florida; Havana parolees credited to qualifying counties in other States were prorated based on the counties' proportion of the three-year (FY 1996 through FY 1998) entrant population in the U.S.

If a qualifying county does not agree with ORR's population estimate and believes that its five-year population for

FY 1996–FY 2000 was undercounted and wishes ORR to reconsider its population estimate, the county must provide the following evidence: The county must submit to ORR a letter from each local voluntary agency that resettled refugees in the county that attests to the fact that the refugees/entrants listed in an attachment to the letter were resettled as initial placements during the five-year period from FY 1996–FY 2000 in the county making the claim. Documentation must include the name, alien number, date of birth and date of arrival in the U.S. for each refugee/entrant claimed. Listings of refugees who are not identified by their alien numbers will not be considered. Counties should submit such evidence separately from comments on the proposed formula no later than 30 days from the date of publication of this notice and addressed to: Loren Bussert, Division of Refugee Self-Sufficiency, Office of Refugee Resettlement, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW., Washington, DC 20447; telephone, (202) 401–4732; E-mail: lbussert@acf.dhhs.gov. **Failure to submit the required documentation within the required time period will result in forfeiture of consideration.**

VII. Allocations

Table 1 lists the qualifying counties; the number of refugee (column 3) and entrant (column 4) arrivals in those counties during the five-year period from October 1, 1995–September 30, 2000; the number of Havana parolees (column 5) credited to each county during this period, the total number of arrivals; and the proposed amount of each county's allocation based on its five-year arrival population.

TABLE 1.—PROPOSED TARGETED ASSISTANCE ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTY: FY 2001

County	State	Refugees ¹	Entrants	Havanna parolees ²	Total arrivals FY 1996–2000	Total FY 2001 proposed allocation
1 Maricopa County	Arizona	9,674	685	401	10,760	\$1,407,207
2 Fresno County	California	968	2	1	971	126,988
3 Los Angeles County	California	13,149	124	380	13,653	1,785,506
4 Orange County	California	4,713	12	23	4,748	620,904
5 Sacramento County	California	10,652	2	6	10,660	1,394,099
6 San Diego County	California	5,826	141	280	6,247	816,924
7 San Francisco	California	5,028	13	33	5,074	663,511
8 Santa Clara County	California	6,317	43	31	6,391	835,815
9 Yolo County	California	1,224	0	3	1,227	160,407
10 Denver County	Colorado	2,795	0	5	2,800	366,117
11 District of Columbia	District of Columbia	2,941	5	14	2,960	387,124
12 Broward County	Florida	617	1,279	1,274	3,170	414,566
13 Dade County	Florida	7,012	14,453	40,330	61,795	8,081,420
14 Duval County	Florida	4,641	18	59	4,718	617,010
15 Hillsborough County	Florida	1,605	329	1,312	3,246	424,505
16 DeKalb County	Georgia	8,685	10	8	8,703	1,138,115
17 Fulton County	Georgia	4,644	84	134	4,862	635,840
18 Cook/Kane	Illinois	14,730	182	272	15,184	1,985,732
19 Polk County	Iowa	3,571	1	2	3,574	467,400
20 Jefferson County ³	Kentucky	3,765	1,576	487	5,828	762,188

TABLE 1.—PROPOSED TARGETED ASSISTANCE ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTY: FY 2001—Continued

County	State	Refugees ¹	Entrants	Havana parolees ²	Total arrivals FY 1996–2000	Total FY 2001 proposed allocation
21 Hampden County	Massachusetts	2,296	9	5	2,310	302,046
22 Suffolk County	Massachusetts	4,154	57	49	4,260	557,146
23 Ingham County	Michigan	1,911	718	227	2,856	373,532
24 Kent County	Michigan	3,125	190	29	3,344	437,320
25 Hennepin County	Minnesota	7,891	5	4	7,900	1,033,085
26 Ramsey County	Minnesota	1,680	2	5	1,687	220,638
27 City of St. Louis	Missouri	9,429	1	1	9,431	1,233,302
28 Lancaster County	Nebraska	2,302	34	20	2,356	308,113
29 Clark County ⁴	Nevada	1,761	1,162	698	3,621	473,547
30 Hudson County	New Jersey	787	257	868	1,912	250,047
31 Bernalillo County	New Mexico	880	695	647	2,222	290,588
32 Monroe County	New York	2,526	643	358	3,527	461,254
33 New York	New York	32,361	355	481	33,197	4,341,434
34 Oneida County	New York	4,781	0	0	4,781	625,249
35 Guilford County	North Carolina	2,508	5	15	2,528	330,607
36 Cass County	North Dakota	2,043	0	2	2,045	267,441
37 Cuyahoga County	Ohio	3,335	6	7	3,348	437,854
38 Multnomah	Oregon	11,076	734	317	12,127	1,585,917
39 Erie County	Pennsylvania	1,989	0	0	1,989	260,117
40 Philadelphia County	Pennsylvania	4,200	26	39	4,265	557,718
41 Minnehaha County ⁵	South Dakota	1,729	0	0	1,729	226,115
42 Davidson County	Tennessee	3,180	54	45	3,279	428,774
43 Dallas/Tarrant	Texas	10,636	333	406	11,375	1,487,587
44 Harris County	Texas	8,039	508	118	8,665	1,133,158
45 Davis/Salt Lake	Utah	5,569	1	3	5,573	728,761
46 Fairfax County	Virginia	3,285	4	9	3,298	431,318
47 City of Richmond	Virginia	2,403	39	59	2,501	327,116
48 King/Snohomish	Washington	12,529	41	34	12,604	1,648,339
49 Pierce County	Washington	1,982	3	5	1,990	260,264
50 Spokane County	Washington	3,207	0	1	3,208	419,535
Total		266,151	24,841	49,504	340,496	44,529,300

¹ Includes refugees, Amerasian immigrants from Vietnam, and Kurdish asylees from Iraq. Does not include other asylees or secondary migrants.

² For FY 1999 and FY 2000, the Havana parolees for all counties are based on actual data. For previous years, the Havana parolees of Florida counties are based on actual data, while parolees from other counties are prorated based on each county's proportion of the three-year (FY 1996–1998) entrant population.

³ The allocation for Jefferson County, Kentucky will be awarded to the Kentucky Wilson/Fish project.

⁴ The allocation for Clark County, Nevada will be awarded to the Nevada Wilson/Fish project.

⁵ The allocation for Minnehaha County, South Dakota will be awarded to the South Dakota Wilson/Fish project.

TABLE 2.—TARGETED ASSISTANCE PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS BY STATE: FY 2001

State	Total FY 2001 allocation
Arizona	\$1,407,207
California	6,404,154
Colorado	366,117
District of Columbia	387,124
Florida	9,537,501
Georgia	1,773,955
Illinois	1,985,732
Iowa	467,400
Kentucky	762,188
Massachusetts	859,192
Michigan	810,852
Minnesota	1,253,723
Missouri	1,233,302
Nebraska	308,113
Nevada	473,547
New Jersey	250,047
New Mexico	290,588
New York	5,427,937
North Carolina	330,607
North Dakota	267,441
Ohio	437,854
Oregon	1,585,917

TABLE 2.—TARGETED ASSISTANCE PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS BY STATE: FY 2001—Continued

State	Total FY 2001 allocation
Pennsylvania	817,835
South Dakota	226,115
Tennessee	428,774
Texas	2,620,745
Utah	728,761
Virginia	758,434
Washington	2,328,138
Total	44,529,300

VIII. Application and Implementation Process

States that are currently operating under approved management plans for their FY 1999 targeted assistance program and wish to continue to do so for their FY 2001 grants may provide the following in lieu of resubmitting the full currently approved plan:

The State's application for FY 2001 funding shall provide:

- Assurance that the State's current management plan for the administration of the targeted assistance program, as approved by ORR in FY 1999, will continue to be in full force and effect for the FY 2001 targeted assistance program, subject to any additional assurances or revisions required by this notice which are not reflected in the current plan. **Any proposed modifications to the approved plan will be identified in the application and are subject to ORR review and approval, e.g., if the State assumes local administration of the program or if the State chooses to determine county allocations differently.** Any proposed changes must address and reference all appropriate portions of the FY 1999 application content requirements to ensure complete incorporation in the State's management plan.

- A line item budget and justification for State administrative costs limited to

a maximum of five percent of the total award to the State. Each total budget period funding amount requested must be necessary, reasonable, and allocable to the project.

- All applicants must submit targeted assistance performance goals as described under Section IX.

IX. Results or Benefits Expected

All applicants must establish targeted assistance proposed performance goals for each of the six ORR performance outcome measures for each targeted assistance county's proposed service contract(s) or sub-grants for the next contracting cycle. Proposed performance goals must be included in the application for each performance

measure. The six ORR performance measures are: entered employments, cash assistance reductions due to employment, cash assistance terminations due to employment, 90-day employment retentions, average wage at placement, and job placements with available health benefits. Targeted assistance program activity and progress achieved toward meeting performance outcome goals are to be reported quarterly on the ORR-6, the "Quarterly Performance Report."

X. Reporting Requirements

States will be required to submit quarterly reports on the outcomes of the targeted assistance program, using the same form which States use for

reporting on refugee social services formula grants. This is Schedule A and Schedule C, pages 1 and 2 of the ORR-6 Quarterly Performance Report form (OMB #0970-0036).

XI. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13)

This notice does not create any reporting or recordkeeping requirements requiring OMB clearance.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 93.584

Dated: April 20, 2001.

Carmel Clay-Thompson,

Acting Director, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

[FR Doc. 01-10444 Filed 4-26-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184-01-P