DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Refugee Resettlement Program: Final Notice of Allocations to States of FY 1997 Funds for Refugee Social Services

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

ACTION: Final notice of allocations to States of FY 1997 funds for refugee[1] social services.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes the allocations to States of FY 1997 funds for social services under the Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP). This notice reflects the decision by Congress to move the $19,000,000 Cuban and Haitian entrant set-aside from targeted assistance to social services. In addition, Congress provided for $11,079,000 under social services for increased support to communities with large concentrations of refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 30, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20447.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Toyo Biddle, Director, Division of Refugee Self-Sufficiency, (202) 401–9250.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice of proposed social service allocations to States was published in the **Federal Register** on April 2, 1997, (62 FR 15721). The population estimates that were used in the proposed notice have been adjusted as a result of additional arrival information.

I. Amounts for Allocation

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has available $110,882,000 in FY 1997 refugee social service funds as part of the FY 1997 appropriation for the Department of Health and Human Services (Pub. L. No. 104–208).

The FY 1997 House Appropriations Committee Report (H.R. Rept. No. 104–659) reads as follows with respect to social services funds:

> Funds are distributed by formula as well as through the discretionary grant making process for special projects. In addition, the Committee has transferred activities previously funded through the Targeted Assistance program to the Social Services program. 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 $11,079,000 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 Committee recommends that ORR give special consideration in allocating grant funding to applicants providing rehabilitation services for victims of physical and mental torture. The Committee requests that ORR be prepared to testify regarding its activities in support of victims of torture during the fiscal year 1998 budget hearings.

The FY 1997 Senate Appropriations Committee Report (S. Rept. No. 104–368) further clarifies Congress' intent regarding funding for services for victims of torture as follows:

> The Committee notes the recent request for proposals to provide mental health services to victims of torture, and recommends that the Office of Refugee Resettlement, to the extent possible, devote increased resources to that program in fiscal year 1997.

The Conference Report on Appropriations (H. Rept. No. 104-863) agrees with the House and Senate Reports regarding the allocation of social services.

The Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) will use the $110,882,000 appropriated for FY 1997 social services as follows:

- $68,682,550 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.
- $12,120,450 will be used to fund continuation grants and new grants through various discretionary grant announcements.
- $19,000,000 will be awarded to serve communities most heavily affected by recent Cuban and Haitian entrant and refugee arrivals. These funds would be awarded under a discretionary grant announcement that will be issued separately setting forth application requirements and evaluation criteria.
- $11,079,000 will be awarded through discretionary grants under various grant announcements 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.

Refugee Social Service Funds

The population figures for the social services allocation include refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, and Amerasians from Vietnam since these populations may be served through funds addressed in this notice. (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 allocating $68,682,550 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, 1996 (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

[1] In addition to persons who meet all requirements of 45 CFR 400.43, ''Requirements for documentation of refugee status,'' eligibility for refugee social services also includes: (1) Cuban and Haitian entrants, under section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Pub. L. No. 96–422); (2) certain Amerasians from Vietnam who are admitted to the U.S. as immigrants under section 584 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); and (3) certain Amerasians from Vietnam, including U.S. citizens, 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). For convenience, the term ''refugee'' is used in this notice to encompass all such eligible persons unless the specific context indicates otherwise.

Refugees admitted to the U.S. under admissions numbers set aside for private-sector-initiative admissions are not eligible to be served under the social service program (or under other programs supported by Federal refugee funds) during their period of coverage under their sponsoring agency's agreement with the Department of State—usually two years from their date of arrival or until they obtain permanent resident alien status, whichever comes first.

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.

ORR has consistently supported floors for small States in order to provide sufficient funds to carry out a minimum service program. Given the range in numbers of refugees in the small States, we have concluded that a variable floor, as established in the FY 1991 notice, will be more reflective of needs than previous across-the-board floors.

Next year ORR plans to re-examine the floor formula to determine whether it should be modified or eliminated in FY 1998.

Population To Be Served

Although the allocation formula is based on the 3-year refugee population, in accordance with the current requirements of 45 CFR Part 400 Subpart I—Refugee Social Services, 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, to refugees who have been in the United States for more than 60 months (5 years).

In accordance with 45 CFR 400.147, States are required to provide services to refugees in the following order of priority, except in certain individual extreme circumstances: (a) all newly arriving refugees during their first year in the U.S., who apply for services; (b) refugees who are receiving cash assistance; (c) unemployed refugees who are not receiving cash assistance; and (d) employed refugees in need of services to retain employment or to attain economic independence.

ORR funds may not be used to provide services to United States citizens, since they are not covered under the authorizing legislation, with the following exceptions: (1) Under current regulations at 45 CFR 400.208, services may be provided to a U.S.-born minor child in a family in which both parents are refugees or, if only one parent is present, in which that parent is a refugee; and (2) under the FY 1989 Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (Pub. L. No. 100–461), services may be provided to an Amerasian from Vietnam who is a U.S. citizen and who enters the U.S. after October 1, 1988.

Service Priorities

Refugee social service funding should be used to assist refugee families to achieve economic independence. To this end, States are required to ensure that a coherent family self-sufficiency plan is developed for each eligible family that addresses the family's needs from time of arrival until attainment of economic independence. (See 45 CFR 400.79 and 400.156(g).) Each family self-sufficiency plan should address a family's needs for both employment-related services and other needed social services. The family self-sufficiency plan must include: (1) a determination of the income level a family would have to earn to exceed its cash grant and move into self-support without suffering a monetary penalty; (2) a strategy and timetable for obtaining that level of family income through the placement in employment of sufficient numbers of employable family members at sufficient wage levels; and (3) employability plans for every employable member of the family.

Reflecting section 412(a)(1)(A)(iv) of the INA, and in keeping with 45 CFR 400.145, States must ensure that women have the same opportunities as men to participate in all services funded under this notice, including job placement services. In addition, 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. The Director also strongly encourages the inclusion of refugee women in management and board positions in agencies that serve refugees. In order to facilitate refugee self-support, the Director also expects States to implement strategies which address simultaneously the employment potential of both male and female wage earners in a family unit, particularly in the case of large families. States are expected to make every effort to assure the availability of day care services for children in order to allow women with children the opportunity to participate in employment services or to accept or retain employment. To accomplish this, day care may be treated as a priority employment-related service under the refugee social services program. Refugees who are participating in employment services or have accepted employment are eligible for day care services for children. For an employed refugee, day care funded by refugee social service dollars should be limited to one year after the refugee becomes employed. States are expected to use day care funding from other publicly funded mainstream programs as a prior resource and are expected to work with service providers to assure maximum access to other publicly funded resources for day care.

In accordance with 45 CFR 400.146, social service funds must be used primarily for employability services designed to enable refugees to obtain jobs within one year of becoming enrolled in services in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency as soon as possible. Social 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. Social service 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.

In accordance with 45 CFR 400.156, refugee social services must be provided, to the maximum extent feasible, in a manner that is culturally and linguistically compatible with a refugee's language and cultural background. 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 which 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.

English language training must be provided in a concurrent, rather than sequential, time period with employment or with other employment-related activities.

When planning State refugee services, States must take into account the reception and placement (R & P) services provided by local resettlement agencies in order to utilize these resources in the overall program design and to ensure the provision of seamless, coordinated services to refugees that are not duplicative.

In order to provide culturally and linguistically compatible services in as cost-efficient a manner as possible in a time of limited resources, ORR encourages States and counties to promote and give special consideration to the provision of refugee social 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.

States should also expect to use funds available under this notice to pay for social services which are provided to refugees who participate in alternative 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 (60 FR 15766, March 27, 1995). The notice on alternative projects does not contain provisions for the allocation of additional social service funds beyond the amounts established in this notice. Therefore a State which may wish to consider carrying out such a project should take note of this in planning its use of social service funds being allocated under the present notice.

Funding to MAAs

ORR no longer provides set-aside funds to refugee mutual assistance associations as a separate component under the social service notice; instead we have folded these funds into the social service formula allocation to States. Elimination of the MAA set-aside, however, does not represent any reduction in ORR's commitment to MAAs as important participants in refugee resettlement. ORR believes that the continued and/or increased utilization of qualified refugee mutual assistance associations in the delivery of social services helps to ensure the provision of culturally and linguistically appropriate services as well as increasing the effectiveness of the overall service system. Therefore, ORR expects States to use MAAs as service providers to the maximum extent possible. ORR strongly encourages States when contracting for services, including employment services, to give consideration to the special strengths of MAAs, whenever contract bidders are otherwise equally qualified, provided that the MAA has the capability to deliver services in a manner that is culturally and linguistically compatible with the background of the target population to be served. ORR also strongly encourages MAAs to ensure that their management and board composition reflect the major target populations to be served. ORR expects States to continue to assist MAAs in seeking other public and/or private funds for the provision of services to refugee clients.

States may use a portion of their social service grant, either through contracts or through the use of State/county staff, to provide technical assistance and organizational training to strengthen the capability of MAAs to provide employment services, particularly in States where MAA capability is weak or undeveloped.

ORR defines MAAs as organizations with the following qualifications:

a. The organization is legally incorporated as a nonprofit organization; and

b. Not less than 51% of the composition of the Board of Directors or governing board of the mutual assistance association is comprised of refugees or former refugees, including both refugee men and women.

II. Discussion of Comments Received

Three letters of comment were received in response to the notice of proposed FY 1997 allocations to States for refugee social services. The comments are summarized below and are followed in each case by the Department's response.

Comment: Three commenters felt that States and counties should have the flexibility to serve refugees in the U.S. over 5 years with social services formula funds. These commenters stated that there are large numbers of post-5-year refugees who are in need of services. One commenter stated that many of these refugees have difficulty accessing mainstream services and will soon lose eligibility for assistance. One commenter argued that ORR continues to provide funding for refugees in the U.S. over 60 months through discretionary funding suggesting that ORR recognizes the needs of post-5-year refugees. The commenter felt that local officials are in a better position than ORR to determine what services are needed and by whom.

Response: We continue to believe that social services formula funds should be used for refugees during their first 5 years in the U.S. in order to concentrate adequate resources on helping refugees to become self-sufficient as soon as possible without becoming long-term welfare recipients. Of particular concern are the large numbers of refugees in the U.S. less than 5 years who reside in high welfare States and have been on welfare since their arrival. These refugees require top priority in the refugee program. Also of top priority is to make sure that refugee arrivals never get to the point of being on welfare for most of their first 5 years in the U.S. For these reasons, we do not agree with the commenters that the 5-year limitation should be changed.

Regarding the comment that many post-5-year refugees are at risk of losing eligibility for assistance, it is important to note that most States have decided to allow refugees who were residing in the U.S. before August 22, 1996, to continue to be eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families to the same extent as U.S. citizens.

Finally it is important to note that a substantial amount of ORR discretionary funds, approximately $42.7 million, will be available this year. These funds may be used to provide a variety of services to post 5-year refugees.

Comment: One commenter recommended that ORR pursue a statutory change to allow social services funds to be allocated on the basis of the total refugee population needing employment services in each State, instead of the three-year population formula that is currently required by statute.

Response: We do not believe there is a compelling enough reason to seek a statutory change that would change the social services allocation method from the three-year refugee population formula to the entire population in need of employment services. The current allocation formula ensures that funding is available to those States most in need of funds to meet the needs of new arrivals.

Comment: One commenter opposes the allotment of a floor amount of social services funds to States with small refugee populations. In particular, the commenter suggested that a floor for States with fewer than 1,000 refugees should not be included in the allocation.

Response: We continue to believe that a minimum allocation for social services is necessary to cover basic costs which a State incurs in providing services,

regardless of the number of refugees to be served. Therefore, we view the establishment of a floor as a reasonable approach to allocating funds to States with small refugee populations, where the use of the formula alone would yield too small an amount to be practical.

However, we do plan to re-examine this issue next year to determine whether our policy on floor allotments should be modified.

Comment: One commenter requested that social services discretionary funds be awarded only to those States with 5,000 refugees or more. The commenter stated that focusing on areas with a high refugee concentration in relation to the overall population often does not reflect where large refugee populations need services.

Response: There are many areas of the country which have fewer than 5,000 arrivals where refugees have many of the same needs as refugees residing in areas with large refugee populations. We do not agree with the commenter's view.

Comment: Two commenters expressed concern over ORR's requirement for family self-sufficiency plans. One commenter questioned whether services should be provided to take refugees to self-sufficiency thereby using resources that would otherwise be available to help some refugees find employment. The commenter felt that the requirement implied that services should be provided to a full-time employed refugee until the family is off aid. One commenter stated that individual employability plans are already a requirement under ORR regulations. This commenter recommended that ORR eliminate the family self-sufficiency plan requirement and waive this requirement in the interim.

Response: As stated in several previous notices, the family self-sufficiency plan is a tool that assists both the refugee family and the employment counselor to focus more clearly on what steps need to be taken to achieve self-sufficiency. In many cases it requires more than one wage-earner to go to work in order for a family to become self-sufficient. The development of a family self-sufficiency plan puts the proper focus on the family as the client unit. The employment plan, in contrast, focuses on one person's employment without addressing what is needed of other adults in the family to get the family unit self-sufficient. We do not view self-sufficiency plans and individual employment plans to be redundant; individual employment plans are part of a family self-sufficiency plan, not a separate entity.

We do not require that employment service providers work with all refugee families until they are self-sufficient at the expense of other clients, but we encourage States and providers to design programs that efficiently use resources to help refugee families become self-sufficient to the maximum extent feasible. By developing a family self-sufficiency plan, at least a refugee family will be able to understand what it takes not only to get a job, but to get off welfare. Experience in a number of States shows that the use of family self-sufficiency plans results ultimately in earlier family self-sufficiency through the attainment of jobs for one or more wage earners at self-supporting wages. We would be happy to connect any State and county that does not understand how to use family self-sufficiency plans to good effect with States and providers experienced in using family self-sufficiency plans effectively.

III. Allocation Formula

Of the funds available for FY 1997 for social services, $68,682,550 is allocated to States in accordance with the formula specified below. A State's allowable 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 and Cuban/Haitian entrants 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 and the number of Amerasians from Vietnam eligible for refugee social services, as shown by the ORR Refugee Data System. The resulting per capita amount will be multiplied by—

3. The number of persons in item 2, above, in the State as of October 1, 1996, adjusted for estimated secondary migration.

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

IV. Basis of Population Estimates

The population estimates for the allocation of funds in FY 1997 are based on data on refugee arrivals from the ORR Refugee Data System, adjusted as of October 1, 1996, for estimated secondary migration. The data base includes refugees of all nationalities, Amerasians from Vietnam, and Cuban and Haitian entrants.

For fiscal year 1997, ORR's formula allocations for the States for social services are based on the numbers of refugees and Amerasians who arrived, and on the numbers of entrants who arrived or were resettled, during the preceding three fiscal years: 1994, 1995, and 1996, based on final arrival data by State. Therefore, estimates have been developed of the numbers of refugees and entrants with arrival or resettlement dates between October 1, 1993, and September 30, 1996, who are thought to be living in each State as of October 1, 1996.

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, 1996. 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.

With regard to Havana parolees, we have adjusted the 3-year population of one State, the State of Florida, based on documentation the State provided regarding the number of Havana parolee arrivals to that State. For all other States, in the absence of reliable data on Havana parolees, we are crediting each State that received entrant arrivals during the 3-year period from FY 1994—FY 1996 with a prorated share of the parolees who came to the U.S. directly from Havana in FY 1996. In addition, we have credited each State with the same share of FY 1995 Havana parolees that they were credited with in the final FY 1995 social service notice. The allocations in this notice reflect these additional parolee numbers.

Table 1, below, shows the estimated 3-year populations, as of October 1, 1996, of refugees (col. 1), entrants (col. 2), Havana parolees (col. 3); total refugee/entrant population, (col. 4); the formula amounts which the population estimates yield (col. 5); and the allocation amounts after allowing for the minimum amounts (col. 6).

V. 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 allocated for refugee social services in FY 1997:

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED 3-YEAR REFUGEE/ENTRANT POPULATIONS OF STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE REFUGEE PROGRAM AND SOCIAL SERVICE FORMULA AMOUNTS AND ALLOCATIONS FOR FY 1997

State	Refugees	Entrants	Havana parolees [1]	Total population	Formula amount	Allocation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama	497	117	40	654	$125,803	$125,803
Alaska [2]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	4,242	576	222	5,040	969,489	969,489
Arkansas	257	14	4	275	52,899	93,281
California [3]	62,173	1,209	488	63,870	12,285,959	12,285,959
Colorado	3,632	12	5	3,649	701,917	701,917
Connecticut	2,519	354	126	2,999	576,884	576,884
Delaware	84	4	2	90	17,312	75,000
Dist. of Columbia	1,683	14	5	1,702	327,395	327,395
Florida	13,914	35,241	15,548	64,703	12,446,194	12,446,194
Georgia	9,164	282	106	9,552	1,837,412	1,837,412
Hawaii	518	1	0	519	99,834	100,000
Idaho	1,215	1	1	217	234,101	234,101
Illinois	11,790	480	167	12,437	2,392,367	2,392,367
Indiana	1,016	17	7	1,040	200,053	200,053
Iowa	3,576	6	2	3,584	689,414	689,414
Kansas	1,837	18	7	1,862	358,172	358,172
Kentucky [4]	2,692	473	139	3,304	635,554	635,554
Louisiana	1,717	293	118	2,128	409,340	409,340
Maine	647	1	0	648	124,649	124,649
Maryland	4,871	180	72	5,123	985,454	985,454
Massachusetts	8,354	211	85	8,650	1,663,904	1,663,904
Michigan	7,655	338	117	8,110	1,560,030	1,560,030
Minnesota	9,640	26	10	9,676	1,861,264	1,861,264
Mississippi	102	41	16	159	30,585	75,000
Missouri	5,154	32	13	5,199	1,000,074	1,000,074
Montana	188	0	0	188	36,163	76,546
Nebraska	1,705	38	9	1,752	337,013	337,013
Nevada [4]	888	1,034	400	2,322	446,657	446,657
New Hampshire	725	1	0	726	139,653	139,653
New Jersey	5,018	1,426	590	7,034	1,353,052	1,353,052
New Mexico	629	1,132	465	2,226	428,191	428,191
New York	49,229	1,397	570	51,196	9,848,003	9,848,003
North Carolina	3,024	49	15	3,088	594,004	594,004
North Dakota	1,028	4	2	1,034	198,899	198,899
Ohio	4,285	62	18	4,365	839,646	839,646
Oklahoma	1,009	19	7	1,035	199,091	199,091
Oregon	4,751	523	176	5,450	1,048,356	1,048,356
Pennsylvania	8,482	332	104	8,918	1,715,456	1,715,456
Rhode Island	524	7	2	533	102,527	102,527
South Carolina	469	8	2	479	92,140	100,000
South Dakota	816	0	0	816	156,965	156,965
Tennessee	3,181	225	63	3,469	667,293	667,293
Texas	13,671	1,303	502	15,476	2,976,946	2,976,946
Utah	1,902	1	0	1,903	366,059	366,059
Vermont	707	0	0	707	135,998	135,998
Virginia	5,182	253	96	5,531	1,063,937	1,063,937
Washington	17,275	62	18	17,355	3,338,388	3,338,388
West Virginia	24	1	0	25	4,809	75,000
Wisconsin	3,849	22	8	3,879	746,160	746,160
Wyoming [2]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	287,510	47,840	20,347	355,697	68,421,465	68,682,550

[1] Includes Havana Parolees (HP's) for FY 1995 and FY 1996.

For FY 1995, Florida's HP's (8245) were based on actual data while HP's in other States (2188) were prorated based on the States' proportion of the three year (FY 1993–1995) entrant population.

For FY 1996, Florida's HP's (7303) were based on actual data while HP's in other States (2611) were prorated based on the States' proportion of the three year (FY 1994–1996) entrant population.

[2] Alaska and Wyoming no longer participate in the Refugee Program.

[3] A portion of the California allocation is expected to be awarded to continue a Wilson/Fish project in San Diego.

[4] The allocation for Kentucky and Nevada is expected to be awarded to continue a Wilson/Fish project.

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: June 20, 1997.

Lavinia Limon,

Director, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[AK–962–1410–00–P, AA–6664–F, AA–6664–A2]

Notice for Publication; Alaska Native Claims Selection

In accordance with Departmental regulation 43 CFR 2650.7(d), notice is hereby given that a decision to issue conveyance under the provisions of Sec. 14(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 43 U.S.C. 1601, 1613(a), Sec. 1410 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980, 43 U.S.C. 1621, will be issued to English Bay Corporation for approximately 15,579.91 acres. The lands involved are in the vicinity of the Kenai Fjords, Alaska.

Seward Meridian, Alaska

U.S. Survey No. 4779

T. 3 S., R. 2 W.,
T. 4 S., R. 2 W.,
T. 5 S., R. 3 W.,
T. 5 S., R. 5 W.,
T. 6 S., R 5 W.,
T. 8 S., R. 6 W.,
T. 8 S., R. 7 W.

A notice of the decision will be published once a week, for four (4) consecutive weeks, in the Seward Phoenix Log. Copies of the decision may be obtained by contacting the Alaska State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, 222 West Seventh Avenue, #13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513–7599 (907) 271–5960).

Any party claiming a property interest which is adversely affected by the decision, an agency of the Federal government or regional corporation, shall have until July 30, 1997 to file an appeal. However, parties receiving service by certified mail shall have 30 days from the date of receipt to file an appeal. Appeals must be filed in the Bureau of Land Management at the address identified above, where the requirements for filing an appeal may be obtained. Parties who do not file an appeal in accordance with the requirements of 43 CFR Part 4, Subpart E, shall be deemed to have waived their rights.

Chris Sitbon,

Land Law Examiner, ANCSA Team, Branch of 962 Adjudication.

[FR Doc. 97–16989 Filed 6–27–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–JA–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[AK–910–0777–74]

Notice of Alaska Resource Advisory Council Meeting

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

SUMMARY: The Alaska Resource Advisory Council will conduct a meeting Thursday, July 31, 1997, from 9 a.m. until noon. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss and conduct a vote on a proposed recommendation to the BLM to resolve mining issues on the Fortymile Wild and Scenic River. The meeting will be held at the BLM Northern District Office, 1150 University Avenue, Fairbanks, AK.

Public comments directly pertaining to the draft recommendation will be taken from 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. Written comments may be submitted at the meeting or mailed to the address below prior to the meeting.

ADDRESSES: Inquiries about the meeting should be sent to External Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513–7599.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Teresa McPherson at (907) 271–5555.

Dated: June 20, 1997.

Tom Allen,

State Director.

[FR Doc. 97–16988 Filed 6–27–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–JA–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[MT–924–1430–01; MTM 059318, MTM 40641, and MTM 41263]

Public Land Order No. 7272; Partial Revocation of Executive Order Dated July 9, 1910, Which Established Coal Reserve Montana No. 1, and Opening of Land, Under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, Withdrawn by Secretarial Order Dated February 21, 1924, Which Established Powersite Classification No. 57, and Federal Power Commission Order No. 2188; Montana

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This order partially revokes an Executive order insofar as it affects 10 acres of National Forest System land withdrawn for the Bureau of Land Management's Coal Reserve Montana No. 1. The land is no longer needed for this purpose. This order also opens the same land withdrawn by Secretarial order for the Bureau of Land Management's Powersite Classification No. 57 and the Federal Power Commission Order dated April 23, 1956, as amended, for Power Project No. 2188. These actions will permit disposal of the land through a pending Forest Service exchange and retain the power rights to the United States. The land is temporarily closed to surface entry and mining due to the pending exchange. Uses not authorized by the license for Power Project No. 2188 continue to be prohibited without the consent of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 30, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandra Ward, BLM Montana State Office, P.O. Box 36800, Billings, Montana 59107, 406–255–2949.

1. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (1994), it is ordered as follows:

The Executive Order dated July 9, 1910, which withdrew National Forest System land to establish Coal Reserve Montana No. 1 is hereby revoked insofar as it affects the following described land:

Principal Meridian, Montana

T. 12 S., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 12, SE¼SE¼NE¼.

The area described contains 10 acres in Gallatin County.

At 9 a.m. on July 30, 1997 the land described in paragraph 1 will be