

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Clinical Center; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of a meeting of The Board of Scientific Counselors of the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center.

The meeting will be closed to the public as indicated below in accordance with the provisions set forth in section 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended for the review, discussion, and evaluation of individual intramural programs and projects conducted by the CLINICAL CENTER, including consideration of personnel qualifications and performance, and the competence of individual investigators, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: The Board of Scientific Counselors of the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center.

Date: September 18–19, 2000.

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate personnel qualifications and performance, and competence of individual investigators.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Clinical Center Medical Board Room, 2C116, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: David K. Henderson, MD, Deputy Director for Clinical Care, Office of the Director, Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health, Building 10, Room 2C146, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301/402-0244.

Dated: July 26, 2000.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 00-19645 Filed 8-2-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Research on Women's Health.

The meeting will be open to the public, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such

as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact person listed below in advance of the meeting.

Name of Committee: Advisory Committee on Research on Women's Health.

Date: September 12, 2000.

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Agenda: To provide advice on appropriate research activities with respect to women's health and related studies to be undertaken by the national research institutes; to provide recommendations regarding ORWH activities; and to assist in monitoring compliance regarding the inclusion of women in clinical research.

Place: 9000 Rockville Pike, Building 31C, Conference Room 6, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Joyce Rudick, Director, Programs & Management, Office of Research on Women's Health, Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health, Building 1, Room 201, Bethesda, MD 20892; 301/402-1770.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.14, Intramural Research Training Award; 93.187, Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds; 93.22, Clinical Research Loan Repayment Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds; 93.232, Loan Repayment Program for Research Generally; 93.39, Academic Research Enhancement Award; 93.936, NIH Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Research Loan Repayment Program, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: July 27, 2000.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 00-19634 Filed 8-2-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Refugee Resettlement Program: Final Notice of Allocations to States of FY 2000 Funds for Refugee Social Services

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

ACTION: Final notice of allocations to States of FY 2000 funds for refugee social services.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes the allocations to States of FY 2000 funds for social services under the Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP).

This notice includes a \$15.5 million set-aside 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 (2) provide specialized interpreter training and the hiring of interpreters to enable refugees to have equal access to medical and legal services.

DATES: Effective August 3, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara R. Chesnik, (202) 401-4558; email: bchesnik@acf.dhhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice of proposed allocations to States of FY 2000 funds for refugee social services was published in the **Federal Register** on May 1, 2000 (65 FR 25345).

I. Amounts for Allocation

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has available \$143,953,000 in FY 2000 refugee social service funds as part of the FY 2000 appropriation for the Department of Health and Human Services (Pub. L. No. 106-113).

The FY 2000 House Appropriations Committee Report (H.R. Rept. No. 106-370) reads as follows with respect to social services funds:

The bill provides \$140,000,000 for social services, about the same as the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and \$7,990,000 below 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.

In addition, the House report provides:

It is estimated that approximately \$20,000,000 will be available in FY 2000 from carryover funds, and the Committee intends that these funds 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 FY 2000 Senate Appropriations Committee Report (S. Rept. No. 106-166) recommended \$147,990,00 for social services in the FY 2000 budget:

The Committee provides \$19,000,000 to serve communities affected by the Cuban and Haitian entrants and refugees, the same as the amount contained in last year's appropriation. The Committee also includes \$14,000,000 to address the needs of refugees and communities affected by recent changes in Federal assistance programs, and \$16,000,000 to assist communities with large concentrations of refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation difficult. These funds are included in the social services line item.

The FY 2000 Conference Report on Appropriations (H.R. Conf. 106-479) reads as follows concerning social services:

The conference 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 \$143,995,000 in FY 2000 new budget authority for social services.

The Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-113, Appendix E, Section 301, rescinded discretionary budget authority government-wide by .38 percent. Agencies, however, were provided flexibility regarding how the rescission would be applied. Accordingly, ORR's total social services appropriation was reduced from \$143,995,000 to \$143,953,000. Additionally, a reduction of \$23,159 was made by the Secretary of HHS under section 206 of this Act, which allows the Secretary, within stipulated limitations, to transfer funds between appropriation accounts, subject to the advance notification of the appropriation committees. The Director is therefore reducing the final amount available for social services discretionary grants by \$23,159.

In accordance with Congressional report language, the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) will use FY 2000 social services as follows:

- \$72,203,750 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. These

funds include social services formula allocations to discretionary grantees (\$2,136,616) under the Wilson Fish authority where the State has dropped out of the program.

- \$12,726,091 will be awarded as social service discretionary grants through competitive grant announcements that will be 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 would be awarded through a discretionary grant announcement that will be issued separately from this notice.

- \$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. Awards will be made through announcements issued separately from this notice.

- \$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 announcements issued separately from this notice.

Congress provided ORR with broad carry-over authority in the FY 2000 HHS appropriations law 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 105-227 for fiscal year 1999 shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities through September 30, 2001.

Among the uses of these funds:

- \$20,000,000 will be awarded 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. Awards will be made through an announcement issued separately from this notice.

- \$15,500,000 will be added to the FY 2000 formula social services allocation as a set-aside for referral and interpreter services, increasing the total amount available for the formula social services program in FY 2000 to \$87,703,750.

Refugee Social Service Funds

The population figures for the social services allocation include refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, Amerasians from Vietnam, and Kurdish asylees since these populations may be served through funds addressed in this notice and this is data that is available in the ORR Refugee Data System. (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 \$72,203,750 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, 1999 (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 allocating an additional \$15.5 million from prior year carry-over funds as a set-aside to: (1) 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 (2) provide for the hiring of interpreters and special interpreter training to enable refugees to have equal access to medical and certain legal services. Depending upon the existing capacity and need in the community, we encourage States to use the funds equally for both activities. Both types of services are not subject to the 5-year limitation and may be provided to refugees regardless of their length of time in the U.S. See 45 CFR 400.152(b).

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 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 interpretation to non-English speaking and to Limited-English-Proficient (LEP) refugees, particularly in regard to medical and legal issues. As mentioned earlier, we are therefore including funding in the 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 and legal 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.

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. 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. However, fees from low-income refugee clients may not be sought.

In light of the unique position that refugee MAAs have in the communities where refugees reside, we are asking that States give special consideration to MAAs in using the set-aside amount, where possible, to provide these services to refugee families. However, qualified community based organizations with refugee experience, voluntary resettlement agencies, or refugee service providers may be funded as well.

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.

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)) and 45 CFR 401.2 (Cuban and Haitian entrants).

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 early self-sufficiency through entry-level jobs. These States should re-examine the range of services they currently offer to refugees. Particularly, we encourage these States to offer job upgrade services to refugees to help them realize a more

secure economic foundation.

Additionally, we encourage these States to look at expanding the range of 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, issued April 22, 1999).

II. Discussion of Comments Received

We received one letter of comment in response to the notice of proposed FY 2000 allocations to States for refugee social services. This comment is summarized below and followed by the Department's response.

Comment: The commenter expressed concern that too large a proportion of the social services appropriation is being awarded under discretionary grants. The commenter more specifically indicated that discretionary funds awarded for communities most heavily affected by recent Cuban and Haitian entrant and refugee arrivals appeared to result in a duplication of funding for this population. The commenter noted that while Congress expressed interest in the allocation of funds for discretionary programs, the commenter felt that diversion of an increasing proportion of social services funding to discretionary programs is leading to a refugee program in his State that is disjointed, lacking in direction and coordination. The commenter also expressed concern about the ongoing use of the three-year population formula for determining formula allocations, as it has decreased the level of funding for the refugee population who need services in his State. The commenter recommends that ORR support and communicate the State's position on these concerns to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. He further

recommends that ORR consider pursuing a modification of the formula used to allocate social services, stating that a formula based on the total State refugee population requiring employment services would allow a more equitable distribution of funds and would be more consistent with the actual needs of the State and the refugees who require services in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Response: ORR has not changed the percentage of social services funds available to the Director to fund projects to carry out national initiatives and special projects that respond to the changing needs and circumstances in the refugee program. Other funds have been provided by Congress for specific purposes, such as the \$19,000,000 to serve communities affected by the Cuban and Haitian entrants and refugees. We have no reason to believe that if these funds were not provided for this special need that the total social services funds appropriated would remain at the higher amount.

Regarding the recommendation that the three-year formula be changed, States with large concentrations of refugees also receive targeted assistance funding which is expressly intended for services to long-term refugee welfare recipients, such as the post-36 month population, who are still in need of employment services. Therefore, we do not see a particular need to request legislative action to amend the statutory formula for social services.

III. Allocation Formulas

Of the funds available for FY 2000 for social services, \$72,203,750 is allocated to States in accordance with the formula specified below. In addition, \$15.5 million in set-aside funds are allocated 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, Cuban/Haitian entrants, Amerasians from Vietnam, and Kurdish asylees 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, 1999, 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 2000 are based on data on refugee arrivals from the ORR Refugee Data System, adjusted as of October 1, 1999, for estimated secondary migration. The data base includes refugees of all nationalities, Amerasians from Vietnam, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and Kurdish asylees.

For fiscal year 2000, ORR's formula allocations for the States for social services are based on the numbers of refugees, Amerasians, Kurdish asylees, and entrants who arrived during the preceding three fiscal years: 1997, 1998, and 1999, based on arrival data by State. Therefore, estimates have been developed of the numbers of refugees and entrants with arrival or resettlement dates between October 1, 1996, and September 30, 1999, who are thought to be living in each State as of October 1, 1999.

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, 1999. 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 and Kurdish asylees 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 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 States proportion of the three-year ((FY 1996–FY 1998) entrant populations. For FY 1997, Florida's HP's (3,957) are based on actual data,

while HP's in other States (2,035) were prorated according to their proportions of the three-year entrant population.

Table 1, below, shows the estimated 3-year populations, as of October 1, 1999, 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); the allocation amounts after allowing for the minimum amounts (col. 6); the set-aside amount (col.7); and the total allocation (col. 8).

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. Annual services plans are due at ORR by November 15th of each year.

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

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED THREE-YEAR REFUGEE/ENTRANT POPULATIONS OF STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE REFUGEE PROGRAM AND FINAL SOCIAL SERVICE FORMULA AMOUNT AND ALLOCATION FOR FY 2000

State	Refugees ¹	Entrants	Havana parolees ²	Total population	Final formula amount	Final allocation	Final set-aside	Total final allocation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Alabama	569	4	69	642	\$161,339	\$161,339	\$34,810	\$196,149
Alaska ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7,124	367	292	7,783	1,956,798	1,956,798	422,197	2,378,995
Arkansas	64	0	10	74	18,698	75,000	4,034	79,034
California	30,744	41	476	31,261	7,859,733	7,859,733	1,695,807	9,555,540
Colorado	3,402	3	6	3,411	857,595	857,595	185,034	1,042,629
Connecticut	3,084	19	150	3,253	817,835	817,835	176,455	994,290
Delaware	74	7	2	83	20,861	75,000	4,501	79,501
Dist. of Columbia	1,665	1	10	1,676	421,370	421,370	90,914	512,284
Florida	12,715	7,666	27,667	48,048	12,080,347	12,080,247	2,606,443	14,686,790
Georgia	10,573	18	129	10,720	2,695,144	2,695,144	581,501	3,276,645
Hawaii	100	0	0	100	25,264	75,000	5,451	80,451
Idaho ⁴	2,041	0	0	2,041	513,153	513,153	110,717	623,870
Illinois	11,997	7	239	12,243	3,078,206	3,078,206	664,150	3,742,356
Indiana	1,750	0	11	1,761	442,863	442,863	95,552	538,415
Iowa	6,075	0	4	6,079	1,528,390	1,528,390	329,764	1,858,154
Kansas	868	0	8	876	220,339	220,339	47,540	267,879
Kentucky ⁵	3,670	918	503	5,091	1,280,095	1,280,095	276,192	1,556,287
Louisiana	1,492	57	93	1,642	412,926	412,926	89,092	502,018
Maine	635	0	0	635	159,653	159,653	34,447	194,100
Maryland	2,754	6	61	2,821	709,347	709,347	153,048	862,395
Massachusetts	6,711	67	99	6,877	1,729,101	1,729,101	373,069	2,102,170
Michigan	8,425	432	263	9,120	2,293,095	2,293,095	494,756	2,787,851
Minnesota	8,362	0	10	8,372	2,105,009	2,105,009	454,175	2,559,184
Mississippi	115	2	11	128	32,146	75,000	6,936	81,936
Missouri	7,552	2	16	7,570	1,903,239	1,903,239	410,641	2,313,880
Montana	59	0	0	59	14,834	75,000	3,201	78,201
Nebraska	2,338	4	30	2,372	596,495	596,495	128,699	725,194
Nevada ⁵	1,371	520	479	2,370	595,796	595,796	128,548	724,344
New Hampshire	1,496	0	0	1,496	376,128	376,128	81,153	457,281
New Jersey	4,486	167	801	5,454	1,371,315	1,371,315	295,873	1,667,188
New Mexico	456	256	375	1,087	273,234	273,234	58,953	332,187
New York	26,876	818	692	28,386	7,136,897	7,136,897	1,539,849	8,676,746
North Carolina	3,855	3	39	3,897	979,814	979,814	211,404	1,191,218
North Dakota	1,505	0	1	1,506	378,642	378,642	81,695	460,337

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED THREE-YEAR REFUGEE/ENTRANT POPULATIONS OF STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE REFUGEE PROGRAM AND FINAL SOCIAL SERVICE FORMULA AMOUNT AND ALLOCATION FOR FY 2000—Continued

State	Refugees ¹	Entrants	Havana parolees ²	Total population	Final formula amount	Final allocation	Final set-aside	Total final allocation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Ohio	4,283	5	36	4,324	1,087,242	1,087,242	234,582	1,321,824
Oklahoma	501	0	9	510	128,326	128,326	27,687	156,013
Oregon	4,881	285	266	5,432	1,365,734	1,365,734	294,669	1,660,403
Pennsylvania	7,531	62	201	7,794	1,959,577	1,959,577	422,796	2,382,373
Rhode Island	397	1	6	404	101,682	101,682	21,939	123,621
South Carolina	268	1	9	278	69,874	100,000	15,076	115,076
South Dakota ⁵	1,037	0	0	1,037	260,725	260,725	56,254	316,979
Tennessee	3,763	4	140	3,907	982,315	982,315	211,943	1,194,258
Texas	12,924	637	622	14,183	3,565,864	3,565,864	769,367	4,335,231
Utah	3,522	0	2	3,524	886,135	886,135	191,191	1,077,326
Vermont	1,048	0	0	1,048	263,491	263,491	56,850	320,341
Virginia	4,537	101	111	4,749	1,194,094	1,194,094	257,636	1,451,730
Washington	17,778	4	41	17,823	4,481,065	4,481,065	966,830	5,447,895
West Virginia	16	0	0	16	4,023	75,000	868	75,868
Wisconsin	1,755	2	7	1,764	443,602	443,602	95,711	539,313
Wyoming ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	239,244	12,487	34,001	285,732	71,839,450	72,203,750	15,500,000	87,703,750

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

² For 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 (FY 1996–FY 1998) entrant population. For FY 1997, Florida's HP's (3,957) are based on actual data, while HP's in other States (2,035) were prorated according to their proportions of the three-year entrant population.

³ Alaska and Wyoming no longer participate in the Refugee Program.

⁴ The allocation for Idaho is expected to be awarded to the State replacement designee, subject to the Director's approval.

⁵ The allocations for South Dakota, Kentucky, and Nevada are expected to be awarded to Wilson/Fish projects, subject to the Director's approval.

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: July 25, 2000.

Lavinia Limón,

Director, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

[FR Doc. 00–19309 Filed 8–2–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Refugee Resettlement Program; Availability of Formula Allocation Funding for FY 2000 Targeted Assistance Grants for Services to Refugees in Local Areas of High Need

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

ACTION: Final notice of availability of formula allocation funding for FY 2000 targeted assistance grants to States for services to refugees in local areas of high need.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of funds and award procedures for FY 2000 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 2000 TAP formula allocations are based on the same formula as in FY 1999, updated to reflect arrivals during the five-year period from FY 1995 through FY 1999. The final notice reflects an adjustment in final allocations to States as a result of additional arrival data.

DATES: The closing date for submission of applications is September 5, 2000. Applications postmarked after the closing date will be classified as late.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice of proposed allocations to States of FY 2000 funds for targeted assistance was

published in the **Federal Register** on May 1, 2000 (65 FR 25341).

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

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average of four hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining the data needed and reviewing the collection information.

The project description is approved under OMB control number 0970–0139 which expires 10/31/2000.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gayle Smith, Director, Division of Refugee Self-Sufficiency, (202) 205–3590; email: gsmith@acf.dhhs.gov.

I. Purpose and Scope

This notice announces the 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