Agreement ("UBMTA") March 8, 1995, and to certify that the RECIPIENT (identified below) organization has accepted and signed an unmodified copy of the UBMTA. The RECIPIENT organization's Authorized Official also will sign this letter if the RECIPIENT SCIENTIST is not authorized to certify on behalf of the RECIPIENT organization. The RECIPIENT SCIENTIST (and the Authorized Official of RECIPIENT, if necessary) should sign both copies of this letter and return one signed copy to the PROVIDER. The PROVIDER SCIENTIST will forward the material to the RECIPIENT SCIENTIST upon receipt of the signed copy from the RECIPIENT organization.

Please fill in all of the blank lines below:

1. PROVIDER: Organization providing the ORIGINAL MATERIAL:
   Organization:
   Address:

2. RECIPIENT: Organization receiving the ORIGINAL MATERIAL:
   Organization:
   Address:

3. ORIGINAL MATERIAL (Enter description):

   In response to the RECIPIENT's request for the BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL identified as
   the PROVIDER asks that the RECIPIENT and the RECIPIENT SCIENTIST agree to the following before the RECIPIENT receives the BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL:

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   4. The RECIPIENT agrees to acknowledge the source of the BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL in any publications reporting use of it.
   5. Any BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL delivered pursuant to this Simple Letter Agreement is understood to be experimental in nature and may have hazardous properties. The PROVIDER MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS AND EXTENDS NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. THERE ARE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR THAT THE USE OF THE BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY PATENT, COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARK, OR OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS. Except to the extent prohibited by law, the RECIPIENT assumes all liability for damages which may arise from its use, storage or disposal of the BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. The PROVIDER will not be liable to the RECIPIENT for any loss, claim or demand made by the RECIPIENT, or made against the RECIPIENT by any other party, due to or arising from the use of the MATERIAL by the RECIPIENT, except to the extent permitted by law when caused by the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the PROVIDER.
   6. The RECIPIENT agrees to use the BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL in compliance with all applicable statutes and regulations, including, for example, those relating to research involving the use of human and animal subjects or recombinant DNA.
   7. The BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL is provided at no cost, or with an optional transmittal fee solely to reimburse the PROVIDER for its preparation and distribution costs. If a fee is requested, the amount will be indicated here:

   The RECIPIENT and the RECIPIENT SCIENTIST should sign both copies of this letter and return one signed copy to the PROVIDER SCIENTIST. The PROVIDER will then forward the BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

   PROVIDER SCIENTIST
   Name:
   Address:

   RECIPIENT SCIENTIST
   Name:
   Address:

   RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION APPROVAL
   Certification: I hereby certify that the RECIPIENT organization has accepted and signed an unmodified copy of the UBMTA.

   Signature:
   Date:

   [FR Doc. 95±5644 Filed 3±7±95; 8:45 am]

#Office of Refugee Resettlement

#Refugee Resettlement Program: Proposed Allocations to States of FY 1995 Funds for Refugee Social Services and for Refugees Who Are Former Political Prisoners From Vietnam

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

**Action:** Notice of proposed allocations to States of FY 1995 funds for refugee.

In addition to persons who meet all requirements of 45 CFR 400.43, "Requirements for documentation of refugee status," eligibility for these funds may also be extended to former political prisoners from Vietnam.2

2 The term "political prisoners" means persons who have been imprisoned for the exercise of political rights, including opposition to government, and who have been imprisoned for a period of one year or more.
social services and for refugees who are former political prisoners from Vietnam.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the proposed allocations to States of FY 1995 funds for social services under the Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP). In order to help meet the special needs of former political prisoners from Vietnam, the Director has added to the formula allocation $2,000,000 in funds previously set aside for social services discretionary projects. In the final notice, allocation amounts could be adjusted slightly based on final adjustments in FY 1994 arrivals in some States.

EFFECTIVE DATES: Comments on the proposed allocations contained in this notice must be received by April 7, 1995.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Toyo Biddle (202) 401–9250.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Amounts Proposed for Allocation

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has available $80,802,000 in FY 1995 refugee social service funds as part of the FY 1995 appropriation for the Department of Health and Human Services (Pub. L. No. 103–333).

Of the total of $80,802,000, the Director of ORR proposes to make available to States $68,681,700 (85%) under the allocation formula set out in this notice. These funds would be made available for the purpose of providing social services to refugees. In addition, 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. 101–512). 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, and for two years following, 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.

the Director of ORR proposes to make available $2,000,000 from discretionary social service funds to be allocated under the formula in this notice for additional services to former political prisoners from Vietnam. Although we had indicated in the FY 1994 social service allocation notice that FY 1994 would be the last year in which a special set-aside would be allocated for additional services to former political prisoners from Vietnam, we propose to continue this special set-aside in FY 1995 due to continued arrivals of this population in FY 1995.

A. Discretionary Social Service Funds for Vietnamese Political Prisoners

In recognition of the special vulnerability of refugees who are former political prisoners from Vietnam, the Director of ORR proposes to set aside $2,000,000 from discretionary social service funds to be allocated under the formula set forth in this announcement, based on the number of actual political prisoner arrivals in FY 1994. This formula allocation is shown separately in Table 1 (cols. 7 and 8). States are required to use this allocation to provide additional services, as described below, to recent arrivals from Vietnam who are former political prisoners and members of their families.

Allowable services for the above-cited funds for political prisoners include the following direct services: (1) Specialized orientation and adjustment services, including peer support activities; and (2) specialized employment-related services, as needed. Adjustment services include any service listed under 45 CFR 245.155(c) of the ORR regulations. Under no circumstances may these funds be used for direct cash payments or stipends, for the purchase of advertising space or air time, or for services covered under the Department of State Reception and Placement Cooperative Agreements.

Allowable services under this allocation for Vietnamese political prisoners are intended to supplement, not to supplant, those services provided to refugees in general under the social service formula allocation, discussed below.

ORR intends to provide technical assistance to States and organizations that request it to assure effective program development and implementation.

Because these funds are proposed to provide specifically for services for former political prisoners from Vietnam, States which allocate social service funds to administrative jurisdictions, such as counties, shall do so for these funds, using a formula which reflects arrivals of this target population during FY 1994.

ORR strongly encourages States and other contracting jurisdictions, in selecting service providers for the above, to award these funds, to the extent possible, to qualified refugee mutual assistance associations (MAAs) with experience serving the target population. All contractors receiving these funds should have Vietnamese language capacity and Vietnamese cultural understanding.

States are required to provide to ORR program performance information on the Vietnamese political prisoner program that meets the reporting requirements contained in 45 CFR 92.40, under the terms and conditions of the social services grant awards to States. The information to be contained in the narrative portion of States’ quarterly performance reports must include: (1) Names of service contractors; (2) categories of activities provided; (3) numbers of persons served; and (4) outcomes, to the extent possible.

B. Refugee Social Service Funds

The population figures for the social service 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 in order to use funds on behalf of entrants as well as refugees.)

The Director proposes to allocate $68,681,700 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, 1994 (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 service allocation 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.

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.

The $12,120,300 in remaining social service funds (15% of the total funds available) is expected to be used by ORR on a discretionary basis to provide funds for individual projects intended to contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the refugee resettlement program. Grant announcements on discretionary initiatives will be issued separately.

Population To Be Served

Although the allocation formula is based on the 3-year refugee population, in accordance with the 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. In keeping with 45 CFR 400.147(a), a State must allocate an appropriate portion of its social service funds, based on population and service needs, as determined by the State, for services to newly arriving refugees who have been in the U.S. less than one year.

While 45 CFR 400.147(b) requires that in providing employability services, a State must give priority to a refugee who is receiving cash assistance, social service programs should not be limited exclusively to refugees who are cash assistance recipients. If a State intends to provide services to refugees who have been in the U.S. more than 3 years, 45 CFR 400.147(c) requires the State to specify how it will justify as part of its Annual Services Plan those funds that it proposes to use to provide services to those refugees.

ORR expects States to ensure that refugee social services are made available to special populations such as Amerasians and former political prisoners from Vietnam, in addition to special funding that ORR may designate to address the special needs of these populations.

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, ORR expects States to ensure that a coherent plan of services is developed for each eligible family that addresses the family’s needs from time of arrival until attainment of economic independence. Each service plan should address a family’s needs for both employment-related services and other needed social services.

Reflecting section 412(a)(1)(A)(iv) of the INA, the Director expects States to “insure that women have the same opportunities as men to participate in training and instruction.” In addition, States are expected to make sure that services are provided in a manner that encourages the use of bilingual women on service agency staffs to ensure adequate service access by refugee women. 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 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 an employed refugee, day care funded by refugee social service dollars must 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, if a State’s cash assistance dependency rate for refugees (as defined in § 400.146(b)) is 55% or more, funds awarded under this notice (with the exception of the political prisoner set-aside) are subject to a requirement that at least 85% of the State’s award be used for employability services as set forth in section 400.154. ORR expects these funds to be used for services which directly enhance refugee employment potential, have specific employment objectives, and are designed to enable refugees to obtain jobs in less than one year as part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency. This reflects the congressional objective that “employable refugees should be placed on jobs as soon as possible after their arrival in the United States” and that social service funds be focused on “employment-related services, English-as-a-second-language training (in non-work hours where possible), and case-management services” (INA, section 412(a)(1)(B)). If refugee social service funds are used for the provision of English language training, such training should be provided concurrently, rather than sequentially, with employment or with other employment-related services, to the maximum extent possible. ORR also encourages the continued provision of services after a refugee has entered a job to help the refugee retain employment or move to a better job.

Since current welfare dependency data are not available, those States that historically have had dependency rates at 55% and above are invited to submit a request for a waiver of the 85% requirement if they can provide reliable documentation that demonstrates a lower dependency rate.

ORR will consider granting a waiver of the 85% provision if a State meets one of the following conditions:

1. The State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Director of ORR that the dependency rate of refugees who have been in the U.S. 24 months or less is below 55% in the State.

2. The State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Director that (a) less than 85% of the State’s social service allocation is sufficient to meet all employment-related needs of the State’s refugees and (b) there are non-employment-related service needs
which are so extreme as to justify an allowance above the basic 15%. Or
3. In accordance with section 412(c)(1)(C) of the INA, the State
submits to the Director a plan
(established by or in consultation with
local governments) which the Director
determines provides for the maximum
appropriate provision of employment-
related services for, and the maximum
placement of, employable refugees
consistent with performance standards
established under section 106 of the Job
Training Partnership Act.
Refugee social services should be
provided 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.
Refugee-specific social services should
be provided whenever they are specifically
designed to meet refugee needs and are
in keeping with the rules and objectives
of the refugee program, particularly
during a refugee's initial years of
resettlement. When planning State
refugee services, States are strongly
couraged to 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
services to refugees.
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 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 (50 FR 24583, June 11, 1985).
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
association 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
expects States to continue to assist
MAAs in seeking other public and/or
private funds for the provision of
services to refugee clients.
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.
State Administration
States are reminded that under
current regulations at 45 CFR 400.206
and 400.207, States have the flexibility
to charge the following types of
administrative costs against their
program social service grants, if they
so choose: direct and indirect
administrative costs incurred for the
overall management and operation of
the State refugee program, including
its coordination, planning, policy and
program development, oversight and
monitoring, data collection and
reporting, and travel. See also State
Transmittal No. 88-40.
II. [Reserved for Discussion of
Comments in Final Notice]
III. Allocation Formula
Of the funds available for FY 1995 for
social services, $68,681,700 is proposed
to be 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, 1994,
adjusted for estimated secondary
migration.
The calculation above yields the
formula allocation for each State.
Minimum allocations for small States
are taken into account.
Proposed allocations for political
prisoners are based on FY 1994 arrival
numbers for this group in each State
from the Refugee Data Center and are
limited to States with 320 or more
political prisoner arrivals. We have
limited the population base to FY 1994
political prisoner arrival numbers
because these funds are intended to
serve recent arrivals. We have not included States with fewer than 320 former political prisoners in the political prisoner allocations formula because the resulting level of funding would be insignificant. In these States, we believe the small number of political prisoners could be adequately served under the State's refugee social services program.

### IV. Basis of Population Estimates

The population estimates for the proposed allocation of funds in FY 1995 are based on data on refugee arrivals from the ORR Refugee Data System, adjusted as of October 1, 1994, for estimated secondary migration. The data base includes refugees of all nationalities, Amerasians from Vietnam, and Cuban and Haitian entrants.

For fiscal year 1995, ORR's proposed 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: 1992, 1993, and 1994, 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, 1991, and September 30, 1994, who are thought to be living in each State as of October 1, 1994. Refugees admitted under the Federal Government's private-sector initiative are not included, since their assistance and services are to be provided by the private sponsoring organizations under an agreement with the Department of State.

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, 1994. 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.

Because Form ORR–11 now covers the full 36-month period through September 30, 1994, there will no longer be a need for ORR to reconsider State secondary migration estimates based on additional evidence submitted by States during the public comment period for this notice. Therefore, we are eliminating Section VI—State Evidence on Refugee Population—in this notice.

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.

Table 1, below, shows the estimated 3-year populations, as of October 1, 1994, of refugees (col. 1), entrants (col. 2), and total refugees and entrants (col. 3); the formula amounts which the population estimates yield (col. 4); and the proposed allocation amounts after allowing for the minimum amounts (col. 5). Table 1 also shows the number of former political prisoner arrivals in FY 1994 (col. 6); and the proposed allocation amounts for services to this population (col. 7).

These population estimates and proposed allocation amounts are intended to be as close to the final figures as was possible at the time they were developed. However, revisions may need to be made to reflect final adjustments in FY 1994 arrival data in some States.

### V. Proposed Allocation Amounts

Funding will be contingent upon the submittal and approval of a State annual services plan, as required by 45 CFR 400.11(b)(2). The following amounts are proposed for allocation for refugee social services in FY 1995:

### Table 1.—Estimated 3-Year Refugee/Entrant Populations of States Participating in the Refugee Program and Proposed Social Service Formula Amounts and Allocations for FY 1995; and Former Political Prisoner Arrivals and Proposed Allocations for FY 1995

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>Entrants</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Formula amount</th>
<th>Proposed allocation</th>
<th>Former political prisoner arrivals from Vietnam in FY 1994</th>
<th>Former political prisoner proposed allocation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>$136,600</td>
<td>$136,600</td>
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<td>323</td>
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TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED 3-YEAR REFUGEE/ENTRANT POPULATIONS OF STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE REFUGEE PROGRAM AND PROPOSED SOCIAL SERVICE FORMULA AMOUNTS AND ALLOCATIONS FOR FY 1995; AND FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER ARRIVALS AND PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS FOR FY 1995—Continued

<table>
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<th>State</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>Entrants</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Formula amount</th>
<th>Proposed allocation</th>
<th>Former political prisoner arrivals from Vietnam in FY 1994</th>
<th>Former political prisoner proposed allocation</th>
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* The Alaska allocation has been awarded for a Wilson/Fish demonstration project.
* A portion of the California allocation is expected to be awarded to continue a Wilson/Fish project in San Diego.
* 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.

For Further Information Contact: Elaine Fultz, Commission Staff Director, (202) 272-2228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Purpose

The National Commission on Childhood Disability was established by Congress to assess the Social Security Administration's eligibility criteria for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) childhood disability benefits and to consider alternative criteria. The Commission is chaired by the Honorable Jim Slattery and consists of 14 members.

II. Agenda

At this meeting, the Commission will:

- hear testimony from teachers and school officials in Louisiana about the impact of the SSI childhood disability program on their students and communities; and
- continue to analyze the Social Security Administration's Individualized Functional Assessment of children with disabilities by, first, discussing with the General Accounting Office its recent report detailing problems with the IFA and, subsequently, considering approaches to revising the assessment.

The Commission will also meet in task forces during its Friday afternoon session to consider specific questions in its statutory mandate. On both Friday and Saturday, the Commission will hold sessions devoted to general policy discussion.

The meeting is open to the public to the extent that space is available. Public officials, representatives of professional and advocacy organizations, concerned citizens, and Social Security and SSI recipients may submit written comments on the issues considered by the Commission. The Commission will not take testimony from the general public.