

targeted assistance priorities and service strategies. All local targeted assistance plans will be developed through a planning process that involves, in addition to the State Refugee Coordinator, representatives of the private sector (for example, private employers, private industry council, Chamber of Commerce, etc.), leaders of refugee/entrant community-based organizations, voluntary resettlement agencies, refugees from the impacted communities, and other public officials associated with social services and employment agencies that serve refugees. Counties are encouraged to foster coalition-building among these participating organizations.

3. Identification of refugee/entrant populations to be served by targeted assistance projects, including approximate numbers of clients to be served, and a description of characteristics and needs of targeted populations. (As per 45 CFR 400.314)

4. Description of specific strategies and services to meet the needs of targeted populations. These should be justified where possible through analysis of strategies and outcomes from projects previously implemented under the targeted assistance programs, the regular social service programs, and any other services available to the refugee population.

5. The relationship of targeted assistance services to other services available to refugees/entrants in the county including State-allocated ORR social services.

6. Analysis of available employment opportunities in the local community. Examples of acceptable analyses of employment opportunities might include surveys of employers or potential employers of refugee clients, surveys of presently effective employment service providers, review of studies on employment opportunities/forecasts which would be appropriate to the refugee populations.

7. Description of the monitoring and oversight responsibilities to be carried out by the county or qualifying local jurisdiction.

8. Assurance that the local administrative budget will not exceed 15% of the local allocation. Targeted assistance grants are cost-based awards. Neither a State nor a county is entitled to a certain amount for administrative costs. Rather, administrative cost requests should be based on projections of actual needs. Beginning with FY 1996 funds, all TAP counties will be allowed to spend up to 15% of their allocation on TAP administrative costs, as need requires. However, States and counties are strongly encouraged to limit

administrative costs to the extent possible to maximize available funding for services to clients.

9. For any State that administers the program directly or otherwise provides direct service to the refugee/entrant population (with the concurrence of the county), the State must provide ORR with the same information required above for review and prior approval.

G. All applicants must establish targeted assistance proposed performance goals for each of the 6 ORR performance outcome measures for each impacted county's proposed service contract(s) or sub-grants for the next contracting cycle. Proposed performance goals must be included in the application for each performance measure. The 6 ORR performance measures are: entered employments, cash assistance reductions due to employment, cash assistance terminations due to employment, 90-day employment retentions, average wage at placement, and job placements with available health benefits. Targeted assistance program activity and progress achieved toward meeting performance outcome goals are to be reported quarterly on the ORR-6, the "Quarterly Performance Report."

States which are currently grantees for targeted assistance funds should base projected annual outcome goals on past performance. Current grantees should have adequate baseline data for at least 3 of the 6 ORR performance outcome measures (entered employments, 90 day retentions, and average wage at placement) based on a long history (in some cases, as much as 12 years) of targeted assistance program experience. Where baseline data do not exist for a specific performance outcome measure, current grantees should use available performance data from the current targeted assistance funding cycle to establish reasonable outcome goals for contractors and sub-grantees on all 6 measures.

States identified as new eligible targeted assistance grantees are also required to set proposed outcome goals for each of the 6 ORR performance outcome measures. New grantees may use baseline data, as available, and current data as reported on the ORR-6 for social services program activity to assist them in the goal-setting process.

Proposed targeted assistance outcome goals should reflect improvement over past performance and strive for continuous improvement during the project period from one year to another.

H. An identification of the contracting cycle dates for targeted assistance service contracts in each county. States with more than one qualified county are

encouraged to ensure that all counties participating in TAP in the State use the same contracting cycle dates.

I. A description of the State's plan for conducting fiscal and programmatic monitoring and evaluations of the targeted assistance program, including frequency of on-site monitoring.

J. Assurance that the State will make available to the county or designated local entity not less than 95% of the amount of its formula allocation for purposes of implementing the activities proposed in its plan, except in the case of a State that administers the program locally as described in item F9 above.

K. A line item budget and justification for State administrative costs limited to a maximum of 5% of the total award to the State. Each total budget period funding amount requested must be necessary, reasonable, and allocable to the project. States that administer the program locally in lieu of the county, through a mutual agreement with the qualifying county, may add up to, but not exceed, 10% of the county's TAP allocation to the State's administrative budget.

L. Assurance that the State will follow or mandate that its sub-recipients will follow appropriate State procurement and contract requirements in the acquisition, administration, and management of targeted assistance service contracts.

X. Reporting Requirements

Effective January 1, 1996, States will be required to submit quarterly reports on the outcomes of the targeted assistance program, using Schedule A and Schedule C of the new ORR-6 Quarterly Performance Report form which was sent to States in ORR State Letter 95-35 on November 6, 1995.

Dated: April 29, 1996.

Lavinia Limon,

Director, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

[FR Doc. 96-11145 Filed 5-03-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184-01-P

Office of Refugee Resettlement

Refugee Resettlement Program: Proposed Allocations to States of FY 1996 Funds for Refugee Social Services

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

ACTION: Notice of proposed allocations to States of FY 1996 funds for refugee¹ social services.

¹ In addition to persons who meet all requirements of 45 CFR 400.43, "Requirements for documentation of refugee status," eligibility for

SUMMARY: This notice announces the proposed allocations to States of FY 1996 funds for social services under the Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP). In the final notice, allocation amounts could be adjusted slightly based on final adjustments in FY 1995 arrivals in some States. This notice reflects the new social service provisions in the final rule published in the Federal Register on June 28, 1995, (60 FR 33584) which became effective October 1, 1995. This notice discontinues the special discretionary funds set-aside for services to former political prisoners from Vietnam.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Comments on the proposed allocations contained in this notice must be received by June 5, 1996.

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

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 1996 refugee social service funds as part of the FY 1996 appropriation for the Department of Health and Human Services (Pub. L. 104-134).

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. We are discontinuing in FY 1996 the special \$2,000,000 discretionary funds set-aside

refugee social services also includes: (1) Cuban and Haitian entrants, under section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 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. 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. 100-461), 1990 (Pub. L. 101-167), and 1991 (Pub. L. 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.

for services to former political prisoners from Vietnam. However, ORR expects States to address the special needs of former political prisoners from Vietnam through their regular refugee social service funds as part of the States' 5-year eligible service population.

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 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 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, 1995 (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.

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 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, effective October 1, 1995, under new regulations published in the Federal Register on June 28, 1995, (60 FR 33584), 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). States may, however, continue to provide employability services through September 30, 1996, or until the services are completed, whichever occurs first, to refugees who have been in the U.S. for more than 60 months, who were receiving employability services, as defined in § 400.154, as of September 30, 1995, as part of an employability plan.

In accordance with § 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. 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 §§ 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 § 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 § 400.146 in the new regulations, 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 § 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. [Reserved for Discussion of Comments In Final Notice]

III. Allocation Formula

Of the funds available for FY 1996 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, 1995, 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 proposed allocation of funds in FY 1996 are based on data on refugee arrivals from the ORR Refugee Data System, adjusted as of October 1, 1995, for estimated secondary migration. The data base includes refugees of all nationalities, Amerasians from Vietnam, and Cuban and Haitian entrants.

For fiscal year 1996, 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: 1993, 1994, and 1995, 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, 1992, and September 30, 1995, who are thought to be living in each State as of October 1, 1995. 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, 1995. 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.

If a State does not agree with ORR's population estimate and wishes ORR to reconsider its population estimate, it should submit written evidence to ORR, including a list of refugees identified by name, alien number, date of birth, and date of arrival. Listings of refugees who are not identified by their alien numbers will not be considered. Such evidence should be submitted separately from comments on the proposed allocation formula no later than 30 days from date of publication of this notice and should be addressed to: Loren Bussert, Office of Refugee Resettlement, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447, Telephone: (202) 401-4732.

Table 1, below, shows the estimated 3-year populations, as of October 1, 1995, 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).

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 1995 arrival data in some States.

V. Proposed Allocation Amounts

Funding 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 § 400.11(b)(2) in the ORR regulations. The following amounts are proposed for allocation for refugee social services in FY 1996:

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 1996

State	Refugees (1)	Entrants (2)	Total population (3)	Formula amount (4)	Proposed allocation (5)
Alabama	618	62	680	\$125,354	\$125,354
Alaska ^a	0	0	0	0	0

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 1996—Continued

State	Refugees (1)	Entrants (2)	Total population (3)	Formula amount (4)	Proposed allocation (5)
Arizona	3,575	416	3,991	735,715	735,715
Arkansas	317	5	322	59,359	100,000
California ^b	78,045	947	78,992	14,561,671	14,561,671
Colorado	3,808	12	3,820	704,193	704,193
Connecticut	2,903	206	3,109	573,124	573,124
Delaware	89	5	94	17,328	75,000
Dist. of Columbia	1,753	10	1,763	324,998	324,998
Florida	13,823	32,158	45,961	8,476,304	8,476,304
Georgia	9,811	192	10,003	1,843,989	1,843,989
Hawaii	758	0	758	139,732	139,732
Idaho	1,086	4	1,090	200,935	200,935
Illinois	12,644	267	12,911	2,380,060	2,380,060
Indiana	1,140	12	1,152	212,364	212,364
Iowa	3,461	4	3,465	638,751	638,751
Kansas	2,112	11	2,123	391,362	391,362
Kentucky ^c	2,301	164	2,465	454,407	454,407
Louisiana	2,030	217	2,247	414,220	414,220
Maine	724	1	725	133,649	133,649
Maryland	6,311	140	6,451	1,189,201	1,189,201
Massachusetts	10,009	164	10,173	1,875,328	1,875,328
Michigan	7,724	187	7,911	1,458,342	1,458,342
Minnesota	9,846	20	9,866	1,818,734	1,818,734
Mississippi	111	32	143	26,361	75,000
Missouri	4,998	22	5,020	925,405	925,405
Montana	182	0	182	33,551	75,000
Nebraska	1,847	6	1,853	341,589	341,589
Nevada ^c	769	732	1,501	276,700	276,700
New Hampshire	686	1	687	126,644	126,644
New Jersey	6,369	1,150	7,519	1,386,080	1,386,080
New Mexico	948	889	1,837	338,639	338,639
New York	60,186	1,116	61,302	11,300,632	11,300,632
North Carolina	3,221	20	3,241	597,458	597,458
North Dakota	1,044	3	1,047	193,008	193,008
Ohio	5,094	20	5,114	942,733	942,733
Oklahoma	1,351	12	1,363	251,260	251,260
Oregon	5,149	273	5,422	999,511	999,511
Pennsylvania	9,762	132	9,894	1,823,896	1,823,896
Rhode Island	656	3	659	121,482	121,482
South Carolina	503	2	505	93,094	100,000
South Dakota	658	0	658	121,298	121,298
Tennessee	3,408	64	3,472	640,041	640,041
Texas	15,885	920	16,805	3,097,895	3,097,895
Utah	1,774	0	1,774	327,026	327,026
Vermont	720	0	720	132,727	132,727
Virginia	5,922	172	6,094	1,123,390	1,123,390
Washington	19,075	20	19,095	3,520,041	3,520,041
West Virginia	27	1	128	5,162	75,000
Wisconsin	5,096	13	5,109	941,812	941,812
Wyoming ^a	0	0	0	0	0
Total	330,329	40,807	371,136	68,416,555	68,681,700

^a Alaska and Wyoming no longer participate in the Refugee Program.

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

^c 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: April 29, 1996.

Lavinia Limon,
 Director, Office of Refugee Resettlement.
 [FR Doc. 96-11146 Filed 5-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

AGENCY: Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.