

**REPORT TO
THE CONGRESS**

JANUARY 31, 1982

Refugee Resettlement Program



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Social Security Administration
Office of Refugee Resettlement

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 413(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980, requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, to submit a report to Congress on the Refugee Resettlement Program no later than January 31 following the end of each fiscal year. This report, which covers refugee program developments from October 1, 1980, until September 30, 1981, is the fifteenth in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement in the U.S. since 1975—but the first to cover an entire year of activities carried out under the comprehensive authority of the Refugee Act of 1980. It consists of a text in four parts and six accompanying appendices, and was prepared by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

PART I

Part I lists the specific reporting requirements of Section 413(a) and identifies where each requirement is discussed in the text and appendices.

PART II

Part II describes the domestic refugee resettlement programs. Highlights from each section are listed below.

• Admissions

- President Carter set a refugee admissions ceiling of 217,000 for FY 1981. However, only 158,000 refugees were actually admitted due to: (1) the drop in the numbers allowed to leave the Soviet Union; (2) the fewer numbers of refugees processed from Southeast Asia.
- The large majority of refugees admitted in FY 1981 came from Southeast Asia—132,000. Significantly more Cambodians, fewer Vietnamese, and fewer Laotians entered the U.S. in FY 1981 than in FY 1980.

• Initial Reception and Placement Activities

- In FY 1981 thirteen voluntary and two State resettlement agencies were responsible for the initial reception and placement of refugees through grants from the Department of State.
- At the end of FY 1981, several changes were made in the reception and placement (R & P) agreements: (1) the R & P Grant Agreements were changed to Cooperative Agreements; (2) services required to be provided by the voluntary agencies under the agreements were clarified; and (3) all resettlement agencies were required to develop descriptions of their operating procedures within each State.

• Domestic Resettlement Program

- *Refugee Appropriations:* \$671.7 million was appropriated in FY 1981 to HHS for the costs of assisting refugees as provided for under the Refugee Act of 1980. Over 77% (\$516.2 million) was used to reimburse States for costs of providing cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees, aid to unaccompanied refugee children, social services such as English language training and employment-related services, and State and local administrative costs.

- *Refugee Use of Cash Assistance:* Refugee dependence on cash assistance was higher in FY 1981 than in FY 1980 (67% v. 49%, respectively) for two primary reasons: (1) the statutory requirement of the Refugee Act of 1980 limiting eligibility for cash assistance to 36 months from a refugee's date of entry into the U.S. went into effect in April 1981, thus reducing the total eligible refugee population used in calculating the dependency rate; and (2) the nature of the refugee population changed—the newer Southeast Asian arrivals having less English language capability and fewer occupational skills transferable to the U.S. economy than earlier arrivals. Although survey data from November 1981 showed that cash assistance use is higher among newer arrivals, the data on the total Southeast Asian refugee population—not limited to the three-year group—indicated that overall use of cash assistance remained nearly the same between November 1980 and November 1981.
- *Social Services:* A study of service providers conducted by ORR near the end of the reporting period indicates that about 49% of all allocations to States supported refugee projects which provided priority services—English language training and/or employment services—exclusively. Another 39% of the funds were used for projects which provided language training and employment services together with other services, many of which support participation in training, such as transportation and day care. Thus, approximately 88% of the refugee social services funds were used for priority services.
- *Unaccompanied Refugee Children:* During FY 1981, 1,492 Southeast Asian unaccompanied refugee children were placed in the U.S. through two voluntary resettlement agencies. States reporting the largest numbers of children were California (535), New York (316), and Minnesota (305).
- *Matching Grant Program:* Grants totaling \$9.9 million were awarded for the matching grant program in FY 1981 whereby Federal funds of up to \$1,000 per refugee are provided on a matching basis for national voluntary resettlement agencies to provide assistance and services to refugees, principally Soviet refugees.
- *Refugee Health:* PHS continued to station advisers in Southeast Asia to monitor the quality of medical screening for refugees destined for the U.S. and has maintained quarantine officers at the ports-of-entry which receive refugees. ORR provided support to State and local health agencies through a \$4.8 million interagency agreement with the PHS Centers for Disease Control.
- *Refugee Education:* \$67.4 million was appropriated in FY 1981 for the special education needs of refugee children at the elementary and secondary levels, \$23.1 million of which was distributed for the 1980-81 school year.
- *National Projects:* ORR funded no new projects in FY 1981, but extended several key activities from FY 1980.
- *Program Monitoring:* In FY 1981, ORR began to develop a refugee caseload monitoring system to assess the effectiveness of the State-administered refugee assistance program. Three efforts were initiated in FY 1981 to examine the operation of the refugee program: (1) The HHS Office of the Inspector General began to conduct an audit of the program in three States; (2) the Surveys and Investigations staff of the House Appropriations Committee began to examine the refugee resettlement program; and (3) the General Accounting Office began a comprehensive review of the domestic refugee resettlement programs of Federal, State, and local governments, voluntary resettlement agencies, and providers of services to refugees.
- *Program Evaluation:* In FY 1981, ORR awarded contracts for studies of (1) refugee achievement of self-sufficiency; (2) the effectiveness of English language training for refugees; (3) implementation of the matching grant approach to resettlement assistance;

and (4) characteristics of State administration of the refugee program. ORR also continued its ongoing surveys of refugee economic status and concluded a comprehensive review of literature on refugee adaptation and adjustment.

- *Data and Data Systems Development:* In the spring of 1981, ORR began compiling a monthly statistical report on arriving refugees which is distributed to more than 500 Federal, State, and local officials, agencies that serve refugees, and migration analysts.

PART III

Part III details the characteristics of refugees resettled in the U.S. since 1975, and includes a population profile of the refugees, their geographic location and patterns of movement; the current employment status of Southeast Asian refugees; and the number of refugees who adjusted their immigration status during FY 1981.

• Population Profile

- Southeast Asian refugees are the most numerous of the recently arrived refugees. Nearly 550,000 were in the U.S. at the end of FY 1981 and, of these, 24% had been in the country less than one year; nearly 55% had been in the country less than two years.
- The percentage that Vietnamese refugees comprise of the total Southeast Asian refugee population has gradually declined as more refugees have come to the U.S. from Cambodia and Laos.
- Soviet refugee arrivals between 1975 and 1981 number about 100,000, the most having arrived in 1979 and 1980.
- 70% of Southeast Asian refugees are resettled in 10 States. The ten States which had the most refugees in FY 1981 were the same as in 1980.

• Economic Adjustment

- The November 1981 refugee survey contracted by ORR indicated that 55% of the sampled Southeast Asian refugees aged 16 and over were in the labor force. Of those, 87% had found employment, and 13% were unemployed. Labor force participation for the sampled Southeast Asian refugees was lower than for the general U.S. population, and the unemployment rate almost two times as high.
- Over time, the labor force participation rates of Southeast Asian refugees approach the U.S. rate. Refugees who arrived in 1975-77 had a labor force participation rate higher than the rate for the general U.S. population and had an unemployment rate lower than the national average.
- The importance of refugees having English language ability was reflected in the survey results: Refugees who were fluent in English had a labor force participation rate higher than that of the U.S. population; refugees who spoke "a little" English had a labor force participation rate of 51% and unemployment rate of 17%—more than twice the national average; refugees who spoke no English had a labor force participation rate of less than 20% and an unemployment rate of more than 20%.

- **Refugee Adjustment of Status**

- In FY 1981, approximately 50,000 Southeast Asians adjusted their immigration status from refugee to permanent resident alien—a 223% increase over FY 1980. The increase occurred because larger numbers of Southeast Asian refugees entered the U.S. in FY 1980 and the Refugee Act of 1980 reduced the waiting period for those applying for a change of status from two years to one year.

PART IV

Part IV highlights the challenges which faced the refugee program in FY 1981, in terms of: Domestic impact and distribution of refugees; refugee self-sufficiency and welfare dependency, and program coordination and management of limited resources. Efforts undertaken to respond to the challenges are outlined and initiatives being planned in FY 1982 to improve refugee resettlement are discussed.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Section 413(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980 requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, to submit a report to Congress on the Refugee Resettlement Program not later than January 31 following the end of each fiscal year. The Refugee Act states that the report contain:

- an updated profile of the employment and labor force statistics for refugees who have entered the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act since May 1975 (Part III, pp. 17-20 of the report);
- a description of the extent to which refugees received the forms of assistance or services under title IV Chapter 2 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980 entitled "Refugee Assistance", since May 1975 (Part II, pp. 5-7);
- a description of the geographic location of refugees (Part II, pp. 2-3 and Part III, pp. 16-17);
- a summary of the results of the monitoring and evaluation of the programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (Part II, pp. 11-13) and the program of initial resettlement in which the Department of State awards grants to national resettlement agencies for initial resettlement of refugees in the United States during the fiscal year for which the report is submitted (Part II, pp. 3-4);
- a description of the activities, expenditures, and policies of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and of the activities of States, voluntary resettlement agencies, and sponsors (Part II, pp. 1-15 and Appendices C,D,E,F);
- the plans of the Director of ORR for improvement of refugee resettlement (Part IV, pp. 21-24);
- evaluation of the extent to which the services provided under the title IV Chapter 2 are assisting refugees in achieving economic self-sufficiency, achieving ability in English, and achieving employment commensurate with

Note: This report concerns refugees as defined by the Refugee Act of 1980 and does not deal with Cuban and Haitian "entrants".

their skills and abilities (Part II, pp. 7-8 and Part II, pp. 18-20);

- any fraud, abuse, or mismanagement which has been reported in the provision of services or assistance (Part II, p. 12);
- a description of any assistance provided by the Director of ORR pursuant to Section 412(e)(5) (Part II, p. 7);*
- a summary of the location and status of unaccompanied refugee children admitted to the U.S. (Part II, pp. 8-9); and
- a summary of the information compiled and evaluation made under Section 412(a)(8) whereby the Attorney General provides the Director of ORR information supplied by refugees when they apply for adjustment of status (Part III, p. 21).

In response to the reporting requirements listed above, refugee program developments from October 1, 1980 until September 30, 1981 are described in Parts II and III. Part IV looks beyond FY 1981 in discussing both the plans of the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement to improve refugee resettlement and program initiatives which continue into FY 1982. Although this report is the second one prepared in accordance with the Refugee Act of 1980—and the fifteenth in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement in the United States since 1975—it is the first to cover an entire year of activities carried out under that comprehensive authority.

II. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

ADMISSIONS

The Refugee Act of 1980 defines the term "refugee" and establishes the framework for selecting

*Section 412(e)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the ORR Director to "allow for the provision of medical assistance...to any refugee, during the one-year period after entry, who does not qualify for assistance under a State plan approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act on account of any resources or income requirement of such plan, but only if the Director determines that—

(A) this will (i) encourage economic self-sufficiency, or (ii) avoid a significant burden on State and local governments; and

(B) the refugee meets such alternative financial resources and income requirements as the Director shall establish.

refugees for admission to the United States.* In accordance with the Act, the President determines the number of refugees to be admitted to the U.S. during each fiscal year after consultations are held between Executive branch officials and the Congress prior to the new fiscal year. The Act also gives the President authority to respond to unforeseen emergency refugee situations.

As part of the consultation process for FY 1981, President Carter established a ceiling of 217,000 refugees. However, only 158,000 refugees actually entered the United States during that period. The number of refugees admitted was lower than expected due to both the drop in the number of refugees allowed to leave the Soviet Union and fewer numbers of refugees processed from Southeast Asia.

This section contains information on refugees who entered the United States and persons granted asylum in the United States during FY 1981.** Particular attention is given to States of initial settlement and to trends in refugee admissions. All tables referenced by number are located in Appendix A.

*Section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980 defines the term "refugee" to mean:

"(A) any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, or

(B) in such special circumstances as the President, after appropriate consultation (as defined in section 207(e) of this Act), may specify, any person who is within the country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, within the country in which such person is habitually residing, and who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion. The term "refugee" does not include any person who ordered, incited, assisted or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

**The procedure for granting asylum to aliens is authorized in section 208(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: "The Attorney General shall establish a procedure for an alien physically present in the United States or at a land border or port of entry, irrespective of such alien's status, to apply for asylum, and the alien may be granted asylum in the discretion of the Attorney General if the Attorney General determines that such alien is a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42)(A)."

Arrivals and Countries of Origin

• Southeast Asian Refugees

The admission of refugees from Southeast Asia in FY 1981 was based on U.S. program criteria which were, in descending order of priority:

- Category I: close relatives of people residing in the United States;
- Category II: former U.S. Government employees;
- Category III: persons with a former close association with the United States through their roles in the civil administration and armed forces or political, social, and economic activities or persons who played a meaningful role in the religious, intellectual or artistic life of those societies; and
- Category IV: more distant relatives of people residing in the United States and, on humanitarian grounds, others not resettled elsewhere.

During FY 1981, 132,447 refugees were admitted to the United States from Southeast Asia. This number was approximately 34,000 fewer than the number entering in FY 1980, and it was substantially below the quota of 168,000 that had been set during the consultation process. The number of Southeast Asian refugees admitted since the spring of 1975 was 547,672 on September 30, 1981 (Table 1).

As in FY 1980, the three States receiving the most new refugees were California, Texas, and Washington, in that order. The ten States that received more than 3,000 refugees in FY 1981 are listed below. Together they account for 68 percent of the total number of new refugees.

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of New Refugees</i>	<i>Percent</i>
California	41,196	31.1%
Texas	11,866	9.0
Washington	6,119	4.6
New York	5,748	4.3
Illinois	5,383	4.1
Pennsylvania	4,794	3.6
Oregon	4,123	3.1
Massachusetts	3,910	3.0
Minnesota	3,843	2.9
Virginia	3,098	2.3
TOTAL	90,080	68.0%
Other States	42,367	32.0
TOTAL	132,447	100.0%

New York, which ranked eighth in FY 1980 with 3.6 percent of the new refugees, was fourth in FY 1981 with 4.3 percent. Minnesota went from fourth in FY 1980 (with 4.5 percent) to ninth in FY 1981 (with 2.9 percent). Massachusetts advanced to eighth place in FY 1981 with 3.0 percent of the refugees, compared to 2.2 percent in FY 1980.

Although the total number of Southeast Asian refugees admitted declined more than 20 percent in FY 1981 from the FY 1980 level, several States received more refugees in FY 1981 than in FY 1980. The States included Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, and South Carolina. Continuing efforts on the part of the resettlement agencies to develop new placement opportunities for refugees was largely responsible for the growth in refugee levels in these States.

A complete list of the States of initial resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees arriving in FY 1980 and FY 1981 appears in Table 3.

Fiscal year 1981 saw a shift in the ethnic composition of those refugees arriving from Southeast Asia. Approximately half were Vietnamese, one-fourth were Laotian, and one-fourth were Cambodian. In FY 1980, the Vietnamese comprised nearly 60 percent of the total Southeast Asian population, the Laotians slightly more than one-third, and the Cambodians approximately 8 percent. Thus, this year's population represented a lower percentage of Vietnamese and Laotians and a significantly higher percentage of Cambodians than had been the case in earlier years.

• Cuban Refugees

The number of Cubans newly admitted as refugees dropped substantially in FY 1981 from its FY 1980 level. The ORR Miami Office reported that 2,412 Cuban refugees had arrived in the United States during FY 1981, about one-sixth of the 14,377 who arrived in FY 1980 (Table 4). Since 1959, more than 800,000 Cuban refugees have been admitted to the United States. (None of these figures includes the Cuban "entrants" who arrived during the 1980 boatlift.)

According to ORR-Miami records, 62 percent of the FY 1981 Cuban refugees settled in Florida, mostly in the Miami area. This is a reduction from the FY 1980 figure of 86 percent. Other States receiving more than 100 Cuban refugees were States where Cubans have traditionally located in the past: California received 281, New Jersey 215, and New York 100.

A complete listing of the FY 1980 and FY 1981 Cuban refugee arrivals by State of initial settlement appears in Table 4.

• Soviet Refugees

The number of refugees from the Soviet Union declined substantially in FY 1981 from its level in the previous two fiscal years, reflecting a tightening of Soviet controls on emigration. The Immigration and Naturalization Service approved 11,151 Soviet refugees for admission during FY 1981, less than half of the total entering in FY 1980.

Reports on refugees entering the United States from the Soviet Union are also compiled by the voluntary agencies responsible for their resettlement. The Council of Jewish Federations (CJF), for example, coordinated the placement of 8,780 Soviet refugees in FY 1981 compared with 21,027 during the previous year (Table 5). A complete listing by State of the number of Soviet refugees placed through CJF in FY 1980 and 1981 appears in Table 5.

New York continues to be the favored destination of Soviet refugees, receiving 42 percent of the FY 1981 arrivals compared with 44 percent of the FY 1980 arrivals. California received 14 percent of the FY 1981 arrivals, Illinois 8 percent, and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania each received 6 percent.

• Other Refugees

In FY 1981, as in the past, refugees arrived in the United States from many countries in addition to the major movements already discussed. Table 6 lists every country that was the source of more than 100 refugees in FY 1981, as shown by the number of refugees approved for admission by INS. Comparable numbers for the second half of FY 1980, when the Refugee Act of 1980 was first in effect, are presented for the same countries.

Countries that were major sources of refugees in FY 1981 included Afghanistan with more than 4,400; Ethiopia with more than 3,500; Romania with over 3,000; and Poland with nearly 2,000. Refugee entries from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Poland increased substantially in FY 1981 from FY 1980.

In FY 1981, slightly more than 1,000 persons were approved for asylum (Table 7), about the same number as in 1980. The countries from which more than 100 asylees came were Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Iran.

RECEPTION AND PLACEMENT

Thirteen private voluntary resettlement agencies and two State agencies are responsible for the initial reception and placement of refugees in the United States through grants from the Department

of State. Under these reception and placement grants, the resettlement agencies act as facilitating agencies to ensure timely movement of refugees from countries of first asylum to American sponsors who are prepared to receive the refugees and help them begin their integration into this society.

Grant Agreement and Activities

The State Department awards the reception and placement grants through agreements outlining the services which the resettlement agencies are required to provide to refugees and those services which are optional. (Reports from the individual agencies are included in Appendix C.) Under the terms of the grant, the resettlement agency is responsible for seeing that initial basic needs of the refugee such as food, clothing, and shelter are met.

At the end of FY 1981, several changes were made in the reception and placement agreements. First, the agreements between the U.S. Government and the individual resettlement agencies which were previously Grant Agreements were changed to Cooperative Agreements to reflect more accurately the interactive relationship between the State Department and the resettlement agencies in refugee reception and placement programs.

Second, while the services required to be provided to refugees by resettlement agencies were not changed, clearer language was used to describe them. A provision was included which specifies that the services are expected to be carried out within the 90-day period after the refugee arrives in the United States. The time limitation was not intended to preclude the provision of other necessary services to refugees but to make sure that required services were delivered during the initial period of reception and placement.

Third, a new requirement was added providing that each agency submit a State-by-State description showing the agencies' operating procedure within a particular State. This new requirement is described in greater detail in Part IV.

Evaluation and Monitoring of Reception and Placement Activities

During FY 1981, the State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs carried out the following activities related to the monitoring and evaluation of reception and placement programs:

- Weekly trips to the New York American Council of Voluntary Agencies (ACVA) allocations meeting which included consultations

with individual resettlement agencies that experienced resettlement difficulties which had become known the previous week;

- Bimonthly, in-depth discussions in New York with each agency on placement of "free cases" (those refugee cases for which resettlement location is not predetermined because of family members in the U.S.);
- Ongoing examination of monthly financial reports and semiannual program performance reports required from each agency under its reception and placement agreement;
- Ongoing resolution of issues raised in the review of agency reports regarding any inconsistencies between the description of services delivered and those reported by local private and government representatives;
- Ongoing review of the Khmer Guided Placement project through contact with resettlement agencies, ORR, and Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association representatives;
- Periodic consultations with Lewin Associates/New TransCentury Foundation, the contractor currently performing a study that includes a review and analysis of the methods, policies, and procedures used by the resettlement agencies to carry out the provisions of the reception and placement agreement;
- Daily followup on Congressional and on private and public sector complaints about alleged resettlement deficiencies at the local level;
- Periodic field trips by Refugee Program officers to perform spot-checks in areas of previous and current resettlement difficulties.

DOMESTIC RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Description of Program Administration

Federal resettlement assistance to refugees is provided by ORR primarily through a State-administered refugee resettlement program. Refugees, regardless of national origin, who meet INS status requirements and who possess appropriate INS documentation, may be eligible for assistance under the State-administered refugee resettlement program, and most refugees receive such assistance. Soviet and certain other refugees are eligible for the State-administered program, but currently are provided resettlement assistance primarily through an alternative system of ORR matching grants to private resettlement agencies for similar purposes. In order to participate in the refugee program, a State must submit a plan which provides assurances

that it will comply with the regulations of the program, and which indicates how it will meet the needs of refugees within its jurisdiction.

ORR-funded refugee assistance and services take several forms: cash assistance, medical assistance, social services, education, and health screening. In addition, ORR reimburses States for costs incurred in administering the refugee program.

Refugee Appropriation

In FY 1981, HHS received an appropriation of \$648.6 million to pay for the cost of assisting refugees as provided for under the Refugee Act of 1980. This appropriation was used for various components of the Refugee Resettlement Program described below.

Approximately 79% of the appropriation, \$516.2 million, was used to reimburse States for the cost of providing cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees, for aid to unaccompanied refugee children, for social services such as English language training, vocational training, and employment counseling provided to refugees, and for State and local administrative costs. About \$1 million was spent for national demonstration and special projects to enhance the resettlement capacities of national agencies and individual sponsors. Approximately \$10.4 million was obligated to reimburse the Social Security Administration for federally-administered State supplementary payments to refugees qualifying for SSI.

The appropriation also reimbursed the 18 States which participated in the Cuban Program Phase-down, a component of the Refugee Resettlement Program under which aid was provided to Cuban refugees who entered the U.S. prior to October 1, 1978. These States received a total of \$35.9 million including \$7.5 million to the public schools in Dade County, Florida for education assistance for Cuban refugee children.

Under the matching grant program, voluntary agencies were provided funds on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis to resettle Soviet and other refugees not served under the State-administered program. The voluntary agencies received \$9.5 million from the FY 1981 appropriation for services such as language training, job counseling, cash and medical assistance, and social and acculturation services.

FY 1981 appropriations were also made for three other activities. First, \$6.5 million was appropriated for PHS overseas monitoring of health screening and immunization of Southeast Asian refugees prior to their entry into the country, for port-of-entry inspection and health department notification of resettling refugees, and for health assessments after they have been relocated. Sec-

ond, \$23.1 million was appropriated in FY 1980, but obligated in FY 1981, for educational assistance to school districts which have large numbers of refugee children. An additional \$44.3 million was appropriated for educational assistance in FY 1981, of which \$22 million has been distributed for the 1981-82 school year. These funds are administered by the Department of Education. Finally, the Congress also appropriated about \$5.4 million for Office of Refugee Resettlement administrative costs to oversee the domestic refugee assistance program.

Cash and Medical Assistance

The Refugee Act of 1980 authorizes ORR to reimburse States for up to 100% of their costs in providing cash assistance and medical assistance to eligible refugees. Full Federal funding was provided at the 100% rate of reimbursement in FY 1981, as has been done in previous years. On April 1, 1981, as specified under the Act, such funding began to be provided only during the first 36 months that a refugee is in the U.S.

Refugees who are members of families with dependent children may qualify for and receive benefits under the AFDC program on the same basis as citizens. Under the Refugee Program, the Federal Government (ORR) reimburses States for their share of AFDC payments made to refugees during the first 36 months following their initial entry into the United States. Similarly, aged, blind, and disabled refugees may be eligible for the Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program on the same basis as citizens. In States which supplement the Federal SSI payment levels, the Federal Government (ORR) bears the cost of such State supplements paid to refugees.

Needy refugees also are eligible to receive food stamps on the same basis as non-refugees.

Refugees who qualify for Medicaid according to all applicable eligibility criteria receive Medical services under that program. The State share of Medicaid costs incurred on a refugee's behalf during his initial 36 months in this country is reimbursed to the State by ORR.

Needy refugees who do not qualify for cash assistance under the AFDC or SSI programs may receive special cash assistance for refugees—termed "Refugee Cash Assistance" (RCA)—according to their need. Under current policy, in order to receive such cash assistance, refugee individuals or families must meet the income and resource eligibility standards of the State in which they live, which are set according to the need standards applied in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program in the State.

Fiscal Year 1981

ORR Appropriations and Obligations of Refugee Assistance Funds

(Amounts in Thousands)

<i>A. FY 1981 Refugee Appropriations Obligated in FY 1981</i>	
1. State-Administered Program	
a. Cash Assistance, Medical Assistance, State Administration	\$433,732
b. Social Services	<u>82,469</u>
Subtotal, State-Administered Program	\$516,201
2. National and Special Projects	1,093
3. Federally Administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplementation	10,400
4. Cuban Program Phasedown	
a. State-Administered Program	
– Cash Assistance Medical Assistance, State Administration	\$28,387
b. Dade County Education Assistance	<u>7,506</u>
Subtotal, Cuban Program Phasedown	\$35,893
5. Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program	9,500
6. Preventive Health	
– Centers for Disease Control: Screening and Health Services	6,539
7. Federal Administration	<u>5,438</u>
Total, FY 1981 Refugee Appropriations Obligated in FY 1981	\$585,064
<i>B. FY 1981 Refugee Appropriations carried into FY 1982</i>	
1. Education Assistance for Children (available for obligation during FY 1982)	\$44,268
2. Deferral of Social Services funds to FY 1982	10,000
3. Appropriation available for reprogramming in FY 1982	<u>9,220</u>
Total, FY 1981 Refugee Appropriations carried into FY 1982	63,488
Total, FY 1981 Appropriations (A + B)	\$648,552
<i>C. FY 1980 Refugee Appropriations Carried into FY 1981</i>	
1. Education Assistance for Children (Obligated in FY 1981)	\$23,168
Total, FY 1981 Appropriations and Obligations (A + B + C)	\$671,720

In all States, refugees who are eligible for RCA are also eligible for special refugee medical assistance (RMA). This assistance is provided in the same manner as Medicaid is for other needy residents. Refugees may also be eligible for medical assistance only, if their income is slightly above that required for cash assistance eligibility and if they incur medical expenses which bring their net income down to the Medicaid eligibility level.

Refugee dependence on cash assistance was higher in FY 1981 than it was in FY 1980. This increase appears to result from two factors.

First, the statutory requirement of the Refugee Act of 1980 limiting the refugee eligibility for cash assistance to 36 months from a refugee's date of entry into the U.S. went into effect in April 1981. This limitation on eligibility had the effect of reducing the total eligible refugee population used in the calculation. ORR conducted jointly with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, HHS, a survey of cash assistance caseloads for all refugee groups as of June 1981.* The resulting estimate was that 67% of the refugees who had been in the U.S. less than 36 months were receiving cash assistance. In 80% of these assistance cases, there was no income from employment. This represented ORR's first study of refugee cash assistance rates on the basis of the more restricted eligible population.

Second, certain changes in the nature of the refugee population have tended to produce higher rates of cash assistance use. A large number of refugees arrived in the U.S. in FY 1981—158,000—of whom more than 132,000 were from Southeast Asia. Previous research has demonstrated that first-year arrivals have high rates of utilization of cash assistance. Further, the 1981 arrivals differed somewhat in occupational profile from earlier arrivals. ORR's annual survey of Southeast Asian refugees conducted in September through November 1981 indicated a doubling of the percentage of refugees who had been farmers or fishermen in their country of origin, compared with the 1980 survey.

The use of cash assistance by the total population of Southeast Asian refugees who have reached

*The survey involved a review of case records in the nine States that represent at least 80 percent of the total refugee cash assistance budget. ORR then compared these figures on refugees receiving assistance with the estimated total population of refugees who had been in the U.S. 36 months or less, (after adjusting the figures for secondary migration, children of refugees born in the U.S., and the previously documented differential use of cash assistance among States).

the U.S. since 1975 has increased only slightly during the past year. The most recent annual survey of a national sample of Southeast Asian refugees showed that slightly more than 50% of all Southeast Asian refugees are in households that receive public assistance.* This compares to a cash assistance dependency rate of 49% for the total Southeast Asian population as of November 1980, as reported by the States.

The previously cited survey showing a 67% cash assistance dependency rate among refugees in the U.S. 36 months or less, reconfirmed earlier findings that the use of cash assistance is higher among newer arrivals. However, the data on the total Southeast Asian refugee population—not limited to the three-year group in the June survey—indicated that the overall use of cash assistance remained nearly the same between November 1980 and November 1981.

Section 412(e)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the Director of ORR to "allow for the provision of medical assistance... to any refugee, during the one-year period after entry, who does not qualify for assistance under a State plan approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act on account of any resources or income requirement of such plan, but only if the Director determines that—(A) this will (i) encourage economic self-sufficiency, or (ii) avoid a significant burden on State and local governments; and (B) the refugee meets such alternative financial resources and income requirements as the Director shall establish." In FY 1981, the ORR Director did not authorize the provision of medical assistance under Section 412(e)(5).

The total number of Southeast Asian refugees receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), by virtue of being aged, blind, or disabled was 10,573. Of these, 6,480 resided in States which provide a State Supplementation to the Federal SSI payment. The table which follows illustrates the number of refugees receiving SSI in more detail.

Social Services

ORR provides funding to States for a broad range of social services to refugees. Emphasis is placed on English language training and employment services intended to help refugees achieve self-sufficiency as quickly as possible. However, permissible services include any service allowable in

*A fuller description of the survey (which included 1,040 Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian households, comprising 5,917 individuals) and its findings appears in the Economic Adjustment section.

Analysis of Current Purchase of Service Contracts**

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Dollar Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Dollars</i>
Single Service Projects:			
ESL	26	\$2,495,200	7.7%*
Employment Services	27	4,362,700	13.4%*
Other Services	61	3,786,400	11.7%
Multi-Service Projects:			
ESL and Employment Services	33	9,253,800	28.5%*
ESL, Employment and Other Services ..	76	12,547,600	38.7%
Total	223	\$32,445,700	100.0%

*The sum of the percentages of projects which provide ESL and/or employment services exclusively is 49.6%.

**Based on data from 7 of the 10 regions.

States reporting the largest number of unaccompanied refugee children in their programs during 1981 were California (535), New York (316), Minnesota (305), Illinois (170), Oregon (154), Iowa (124) and Pennsylvania (103).

A major activity during 1981 was the first national conference and workshop of representatives of agencies providing services to unaccompanied refugee children. The event, sponsored jointly by the United States Catholic Conference and Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, addressed the issues of mental health, psychological testing, foster parent orientation, educational techniques, and program cost control.

Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program

Beginning in FY 1979, in response to an Administration request, Congress appropriated funds to provide assistance and services to refugees through a program of matching grants to voluntary resettlement agencies. Under this program, Federal funds (of up to \$1,000 per refugee) are provided on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis to those national voluntary resettlement agencies which participate in the resettlement of non-Cuban, non-Southeast Asian refugees.

The matching grant program was designed to provide services to refugees which complement those provided through the initial reception and placement grants and to provide an alternative to the federally-supported, State-administered programs. These matching grants may be used for the same general range of activities which are provided under the State-administered programs for refugees: cash and medical assistance; English language training;

employment counseling, job development, and job placement; vocational and technical training and professional retraining; other services which contribute to acculturation; and administrative costs. In passing the Refugee Act of 1980, Congress made it clear that, where effective and efficient, this special matching grant program should be continued as an alternative to the State-administered programs for domestic assistance to refugees.

In FY 1981, grants totaling \$9.9 million were awarded for the matching grant program. Listed below are the agencies participating in the program and the Federal funds granted to them.*

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Grant</i>
American Council for Nationalities Service	\$100,000
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees	144,550
Council of Jewish Federations	8,000,000
International Rescue Committee ..	312,000
Rav Tov	1,000,000
Tolstoy Foundation	50,000
U.S. Catholic Conference	303,562
Total	\$9,910,112**

*Addresses of the national voluntary resettlement agencies are listed in Appendix C. The address of the Council of Jewish Federations, which does not receive per capita grants from the Department of State for reception and placement of refugees, is: Council of Jewish Federations, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

**Total awards exceed the FY 1981 appropriation of \$9.5 million due to carryover of FY 1980 funds.

Refugee Health

Refugees often have health problems due to the conditions which prevail in their country of origin or during their flight and wait for resettlement. During FY 1981, these problems were addressed by activities in the first asylum camps, during processing, and after arrival in the United States.

Medical volunteers and others have continued to contribute to the treatment of refugee health problems, as well as to the improvement of general health conditions in refugee camps. The Public Health Service's Centers for Disease Control (CDC) station advisers in Southeast Asia to monitor the quality of medical screening for refugees destined for the United States. In addition, the Public Health Service (PHS) has maintained quarantine officers at the ports-of-entry which receive refugees. These officers review medical records, perform visual health inspections, and notify health authorities in local communities of the placement of refugees in their area. Their presence was supported by a \$1.7 million interagency agreement between ORR and PHS in FY 1981.

After resettlement, refugees can receive medical care from community health projects, funded, in part, by PHS's Health Services Administration to address the needs of the medically underserved. Recognizing that refugees' medical problems, while not constituting a public health hazard, may deter their effective resettlement and employment, ORR has also provided support to State and local health agencies through a \$4.8 million interagency agreement with CDC. These funds were awarded through grants from the Regional Health Administrators taking into consideration the distribution of resettling refugees.

(See the PHS report in Appendix B for further information. Appendix F lists the health agencies awarded grants under the ORR-CDC interagency agreement.)

Refugee Education

ORR has established an interagency agreement with the Department of Education through which funding is provided for the special educational needs of refugee children who are enrolled in public and nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools. Under this program, entitled the Transition Program for Refugee Children, funds are allocated through formula grants to States based on the number of eligible refugee children in the States. The formula for determining a State's allocation emphasizes the number of eligible children who have been in the United States less

than one year over children who have been here more than one year. Greater emphasis is also placed in the number of eligible children enrolled in secondary schools than on children in elementary schools.

Activities eligible for support under the Transition Program are supplemental education services which emphasize instruction to improve English language skills of refugee children to achieve and maintain a satisfactory level of academic performance. Up to 15 percent of the funds may be used to provide support services for refugee children which include but are not limited to: in-service training for educational personnel to work with the children to enable them to provide services more effectively to the children; training for parents of eligible children to enable them to participate more effectively in the education of their children; and school counseling and guidance services for eligible children, including referrals to appropriate social services and health agencies.

The following amounts have been allocated or are planned for allocation:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>For Use in School Year</i>	
Amount 1980	1980-81	\$23,168,000
1981	1981-82	22,268,000*
1982	1982-83	22,000,000

*Although funds were to have been allocated in FY 1981, the actual distribution of this amount for the 1981-1982 school year did not occur until FY 1982 (that is, after September 30, 1981).

National Projects

In FY 1981, ORR extended funding of several essential national projects to continue program activities into FY 1982. No new national projects were funded in FY 1981.

These funding extensions, totaling approximately \$1.5 million, continue efforts to coordinate resources, improve services, encourage innovation, and facilitate the participation of the voluntary resettlement agencies and the refugee community in the resettlement process. (See Appendix D.)

The grantees who received funding extensions were:

- *Language and Orientation Resource Center (LORC)*, operated by the Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C. A funding extension of \$770,000 combined the activities of two grants previously funded by ORR, to

provide services to programs delivering English language instruction and orientation to more than 5,000 adult refugees per month. LORC produces and distributes the major orientation materials for all incoming refugees and provides technical assistance to program planners and practitioners in English language training.

- *Refugee Resource Center* of the Committee on Migration and Refugee Affairs, American Council of Voluntary Agencies, New York City. A funding extension of \$99,988 continued to support the national resettlement agencies by strengthening interagency communication and increasing agency planning capacity to improve resettlement services and strategies. This funding was evenly matched for the same purpose by the Department of State's Bureau for Refugee Programs. Activities include: gathering and disseminating information on refugee resettlement agencies, identifying problem areas and responses, and developing linkages among public and private resettlement participants.
- *Cambodian Mutual Assistance Associations Project*, operated by the Cambodian Association of America, Long Beach, California. A supplemental grant award in the amount of \$42,430 was provided to allow the grantee to accommodate changes in the Khmer Cluster Project implementation, which had occurred after award of the original grant in FY 1980. The project extension was aimed at encouraging the Cambodian community to meet the special needs of newly arrived Cambodian refugees. Goals include assisting in the resettlement of Cambodian refugees, developing community organizing skills, strengthening communications between the Cambodian community and existing service providers, strengthening the Cambodian communities' economic independence, and encouraging the integration of Cambodian communities into the mainstream of American life.
- *Training Center for Indochinese Paraprofessionals in Health and Human Services*, provided by Boston University School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts. Funding of \$59,500 was awarded to continue this training project designed to make health and human services available to New England refugees through intensive, short-term training to bilingual refugees for paraprofessional jobs in the local health and human services delivery system. The project had been initiated with FY 1980 funds. A total of 80 refugees ulti-

mately will be trained and placed with at least ten agencies.

- ORR also entered into an interagency agreement to pay ACTION \$97,060 to continue the special refugee activities provided by its Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation Programs during FY 1980. The objective was to build on ACTION's recognized experience to stimulate involvement of volunteers in refugee resettlement, to strengthen the capacity of refugee Mutual Assistance Associations (MAA's) and to help coordinate Federal, State, and local public and volunteer efforts on behalf of refugees.

Program Monitoring

The State-administered refugee assistance program is monitored through a review of State plans submitted to ORR. These documents provide information on a State's resettlement objectives and implementation plans. ORR examines State programs and makes recommendations for improvements where appropriate. Regarding State purchase of service contracts, ORR must receive confirmation from a State that its procurement system meets the requirements set forth by the Office of Management and Budget. In addition, ORR has prior approval authority over State purchase of service contracts which exceed \$10,000 and are awarded non-competitively.

In FY 1981 ORR began to develop a refugee caseload monitoring system to assess the effectiveness of State-administered refugee assistance programs. Through this system, States will be requested to describe specific resettlement objectives which they will work toward and to supply data on the provision of key social services (ESL and employment programs) and the levels of refugee dependency rates. The system will provide indirect measures of performance by providers with whom the States contract for delivery of services. The approval of the Office of Management and Budget to implement this system is being sought in FY 1982.

ORR conducts surveys to gather data on the cash and medical assistance program and to determine the size and characteristics of the refugee assistance caseload. Survey results are utilized to identify problem areas, and technical assistance is applied to aid States where problems exist. The purpose of these activities is to provide assistance to the States and to comply with the Refugee Act of 1980 which directs ORR to make periodic assessments of refugee needs for assistance and services and the resources available to meet such needs.

ORR performs financial auditing and monitoring by reviewing State budget estimates and corresponding expenditure reports. ORR staff also meet with appropriate State officials to examine State programs and administration.

- *Fraud, Abuse, Mismanagement*

The Refugee Act of 1980 requires an evaluation of the extent to which any fraud, abuse, or mismanagement has been reported in the provision of services or assistance.

During the summer of 1981, a few months after the 36 month limitation on Refugee Cash Assistance went into effect in April, ORR learned of instances in which States had continued to provide cash assistance to some refugees who were no longer eligible because they had been in the United States longer than 36 months. ORR, working with the States concerned, took steps to correct this problem.

In FY 1981 three additional efforts were initiated to examine the operation of the refugee program as a whole and any problems which may have surfaced.

First, within the Department of Health and Human Services, auditing of the refugee program is the responsibility of the audit staff of the Office of the Inspector General. Currently, an audit is in progress in three States, and an initial report is expected by July 1982.

Second, the Surveys and Investigations staff of the House Appropriations Committee initiated an examination of domestic refugee resettlement in the fourth quarter of FY 1981 generated by committee interest in the refugee program.

Third, at the request of several members of Congress, the General Accounting Office (GAO) began a comprehensive review of the domestic refugee resettlement programs of Federal, State, and local governments, voluntary resettlement agencies, and providers of services to refugees. In addition, GAO is evaluating the administration of contracts and grants in the refugee resettlement program. GAO is expected to publish its findings in the spring of 1982. When issued, the findings may provide additional information as to any instances of fraud, abuse, or mismanagement.

Program Evaluation

During the reporting period, the Office of Refugee Resettlement initiated a number of activities which contribute to the understanding of the effectiveness of services and the process of refugee

adjustment. Contracts were awarded in FY 1981 for studies of refugee achievement of self-sufficiency, the effectiveness of English language training for refugees, implementation of the matching grant approach to resettlement assistance, and characteristics of State administration of the refugee program. ORR also continued its ongoing series of studies on refugee economic status by contracting for a tenth such survey since 1975. Finally, ORR conducted a comprehensive review of literature on refugee adaptation and adjustment in order to identify and understand refugee needs and to apply the information in policy and program development. These activities are described in more detail below.

- *Southeast Asian Refugee Self-Sufficiency Study*, conducted by the Center for Research on Utilization of Scientific Knowledge, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, funded jointly with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation at \$552,526. The purpose of this study is to determine the degree to which recently arrived Southeast Asian refugee households have attained economic self-sufficiency, and to identify and assess the relative effectiveness of different services and service strategies in helping refugees achieve economic self-sufficiency. A survey will be conducted of 1,500 recently arrived Southeast Asian refugee households in five metropolitan sites to examine their economic status and the process by which they become self-sufficient, as well as the relationships among the receipt of refugee support services, refugee demographic characteristics, and the attainment of economic self-sufficiency. The results will also be compared against factors that might affect refugee self-sufficiency such as labor market conditions.
- *Study of the Extent and Effect of English Language Training for Refugees*, conducted by Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, Oregon, funded at \$208,965. This is a study of English language training programs for refugees. The objectives of the study are to describe and analyze the extent, nature, quality, and cost of English language training being provided to refugees through the refugee resettlement program, and to ascertain the most effective approaches to English training, particularly for Southeast Asian refugees with little prior exposure to English, Western culture, or classroom instruction.

- *Study of the Office of Refugee Resettlement Matching Grant Program Alternative to Refugee Resettlement Assistance*, conducted by Lewin and Associates, Inc., New TransCentury Foundation, and National Opinion Research Center, Washington, D.C., funded at \$222,054. This study will describe how the participating voluntary agencies implement the matching grant program: their organizational and institutional networks, management and administrative practices, and client population demographics, to isolate elements essential to success. The study will also attempt to identify any features of the implementation or concept of the program that have wider applicability for resettlement of refugees.
- *Study of the State Administration of the Refugee Resettlement Program*, conducted by Berkeley Planning Associates, Berkeley, California, funded at \$160,540. This study is designed to provide information on the organizational structure and administration of the Refugee Resettlement Program at the State level. It consists of nine case studies of States selected to represent variations in the way the current program is administered. The central purposes of the study are to describe and interpret the ways in which administration of the refugee program varies among States, the factors that appear to account for particular administrative practices, and the general consequences of variations in program administration for both the refugee program as a whole and the refugees themselves.
- *Tenth Wave Survey of Southeast Asian Refugees*, with data collection by Opportunity Systems, Inc., Washington, D.C., funded at \$84,851. ORR has contracted since 1975 with Opportunity Systems Inc. (OSI) for periodic telephone surveys conducted of Southeast Asian refugees resettled in the United States. These surveys allow quick collection of data on the progress of refugees in resettlement, and include questions on income and employment, skills and language ability, and use of resettlement programs, as well as demographic data. The results of the surveys have been used in planning program activities and in charting the progress of refugees in adjusting to life in the United States.
- *Refugee Literature Review, Needs Assessment and Annotated Bibliography*. An extensive in-house review of existing studies, research, and reports on refugees in the United States was conducted by ORR during FY 1981, to

review existing information on Southeast Asian, Cuban, and Soviet refugees in order to avoid duplicative data-collection efforts. Materials reviewed included studies and reports on refugee resettlement in general, social and psychological adaptation, occupational adjustment, refugee utilization of and need for services, demographic characteristics of U.S. refugee populations, and factors that facilitate or impede the achievement of economic self-sufficiency. Materials were collected from private organizations and individuals, Federal, State, and local agencies, service providers, and universities. The review formed the basis for a summary report on refugee adjustment and an annotated bibliography of refugee literature.

Data and Data System Development

During FY 1981, ORR made significant progress in developing a computerized data system on refugees, which combines data collected on the refugees before they enter this country with data supplied by the refugees at the time of their later contacts with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Refugees entering the United States bring records from their overseas screening which are collected at the ports of entry and become the basis for ORR's recordkeeping system. ORR creates a computer record on each entering refugee and later verifies it against records from the Inter-governmental Committee for Migration (ICM).

In January of each year, all aliens present in the U.S. have been required to report their current addresses to INS by a postcard registration system.* In 1976, and again from 1978 through 1981, ORR has entered into an interagency agreement with INS to obtain data from these postcard registrations. This information includes date of birth, sex, country of birth, country of citizenship, date of entry, employment status, occupation and industry, and immigration status. This tabulation is used to generate descriptive statistics on the refugee population of States and local areas, including age-sex distributions, employment figures, nationality, and year of entry. It is the only nationwide

*In December 1981, legislation was passed by the Congress which no longer requires aliens to register with INS each January, but simply to notify INS when they changed addresses. Consequently, ORR will adjust its data system accordingly.

source of information on the secondary migration of refugees after initial resettlement.

Eventually, ORR's records will be augmented by information collected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the time refugees adjust to permanent resident alien status and at other registration periods, as required by the Refugee Act of 1980.

During FY 1981, ORR transferred its computerized statistical system from Baltimore to the HHS Data Management Center for easier access. In the spring of 1981, ORR began compiling a monthly statistical report on arriving refugees which is distributed to more than 500 Federal, State, and local officials, agencies that serve refugees, and migration analysts.

KEY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

Although 158,000 refugees were admitted to the United States in FY 1981, they are but one part of the overall immigration picture in this country. The broad range of refugee and immigration issues was the subject of several key Federal efforts in FY 1981. A brief discussion of these efforts and the recommendations concerning refugees and the refugee program follows.

Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy

A bipartisan Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, consisting of public and private sector representatives, was established by law in 1978 to undertake a comprehensive review of immigration law and practices. The Select Commission concluded its work in March 1981 and issued its final report which contained numerous recommendations on refugee resettlement. The Commission specifically recommended that "refugee achievement of self-sufficiency and adjustment to living in the U.S. be reaffirmed as the goal of resettlement." The final report also recommended various changes in cash and medical assistance programs, different strategies for resettlement, development of programs encouraging refugee self-sufficiency, and better preparation of refugee sponsors.

President's Interagency Task Force on Immigration and Refugee Policy

On March 6, 1981, President Reagan established a Federal Interagency Task Force on Immigration and Refugee Policy to review existing practices and recommend ways to strengthen U.S. immigration laws and programs. Under the direction of the At-

torney General, the Cabinet-level Task Force examined a wide array of immigration and refugee issues and presented its recommendations to the President in July. The Administration subsequently announced its intention to implement the comprehensive recommendations through both administrative action and legislative proposals to the Congress.

Regarding the refugee program, the Task Force recommended that existing refugee benefit programs such as cash and medical assistance, English language instruction, and employment services continue, but that levels of cash assistance payments to refugees who do not qualify for regular welfare programs be reduced.

Congressional Consultations on Refugee Admissions

Consultations with the Congress on refugee admissions took place in September 1981 as required by the Refugee Act of 1980. After considering Congressional views, President Reagan signed a Presidential Determination on October 10, 1981, setting world-wide refugee admissions to the U.S. at 140,000 for FY 1982. This includes subceilings of 100,000 refugees from Asia; 20,000 refugees from the Soviet Union; 9,000 East European refugees; 5,000 refugees from the Near East; 3,000 African refugees; and 3,000 refugees from Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Office of Refugee Resettlement

In August 1981, Secretary Schweiker initiated organizational changes to move the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) from the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services into the Social Security Administration (SSA). Since the principal HHS role in resettlement is to provide basic support to refugees in need, this change was intended to improve the management of the refugee program by moving it into the HHS division which has primary responsibility for programs which assist needy individuals. To assure high visibility for the program, the ORR Director reports directly to the Commissioner of SSA and has direct access to the Under Secretary of the Department. On June 9, 1981, Secretary Schweiker appointed Phillip N. Hawkes Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

Refugee Program Management

As part of the review conducted by the President's Interagency Task Force on Immigration and Refugee Policy, the White House and the Office of

Management and Budget initiated an examination of management issues for Federal immigration and refugee programs. The final decisions, made in October 1981, which affect the Refugee Resettlement Program are discussed below.

- ***Administration of Resettlement and Placement Grants***

The Refugee Act of 1980 specified that the responsibility for administering initial reception and placement grants to voluntary refugee resettlement agencies would shift from the Department of State to the Office of Refugee Resettlement beginning in fiscal year 1982, unless the President determined otherwise on the basis of a study to be reported to Congress by March 1, 1981. Following the completion of the study, President Carter on January 13, 1981 accepted the recommendation of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and advised the Congress that the Department of State should continue to administer the grants. In October, 1981, the Reagan Administration decided that the administration of the reception and placement grants would remain with the State Department but assigned the Department of Health and Human Services the responsibility for developing and coordinating domestic refugee placement policy and follow-up services. In carrying out this responsibility HHS will be working with voluntary resettlement agencies, the Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, and State and local governments.

- ***Location of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs***

The Refugee Act of 1980 established the position of U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs to be responsible for broad policy and program coordination in international relief, refugee admissions, and domestic resettlement of refugees. While the Act did not mandate where the Coordinator should be located, it specified that the Coordinator have the rank of Ambassador-at-Large. Previous Coordinators have served in the Department of State, and the Reagan Administration decided to maintain that organizational structure. Among his other responsibilities, the Coordinator will chair an inter-agency task force to coordinate the domestic and international aspects of U.S. refugee policy.

- ***Other Federal Appointments***

The following key Federal appointments were announced within those agencies responsible for

refugee program matters. Ambassador Richard Vine was designated Director of the Bureau of Refugee Programs in the Department of State on October 5. The President announced his decision on October 29 to nominate H. Eugene Douglas to be the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and on November 17 to nominate Alan Nelson to be the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

III. REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

POPULATION PROFILE

In this section, information is presented on the nationality, age, sex, and geographic distribution of refugees who have entered the United States beginning in 1975.

Nationality, Age, and Sex

The Southeast Asians are by far the most numerous of the recently arrived refugees. Nearly 550,000 were in the United States at the end of FY 1981. Of these, 24 percent had been in the country less than one year, and nearly 55 percent had been in the country less than two years.

In the years immediately following 1975, the Southeast Asian population of the United States was nearly 90 percent Vietnamese. This has changed gradually, as more refugees from Laos and Cambodia have been admitted during FY 1980 and FY 1981. In January 1980, the annual Alien Registration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) showed relative proportions of 78.5 percent from Vietnam, 15.5 percent from Laos, and 6.0 percent from Cambodia. By September 1981, their respective proportions were approximately 67 percent, 23 percent, and 10 percent. Nearly half of the Laotian refugees are members of the H'mong ethnic group.

The age-sex composition of the Southeast Asians has been tabulated from their registration with INS in 1980 and 1981 (Table 9). No significant change occurred over this short period. The data indicate that about 7 percent are children of pre-school age. (This seven percent figure excludes children born in the United States to refugees, who are citizens and do not report under this program.) Approximately 30 percent are children of school age (6-17), and 52 percent are adults in the principal working ages (18-44). Less than 3 percent are over age 62. Males continue to outnumber females, particularly among teenagers and young adults.

The Cubans remain the most numerous of the refugee groups when the time reference is extended

back to World War II. However, most of them who entered during the 1960's, are now well established in the United States, and many have become citizens. Fewer than 40,000 have arrived since 1975, or less than 5 percent of all the Cuban refugees in the country.* The male/female ratio of Cuban refugees is not currently available.

Refugees from the Soviet Union numbered nearly 100,000 from 1975 through 1981, the most having arrived in 1979 and 1980. The Soviet authorities permit only Jews and Armenians to emigrate, ostensibly for reunification with relatives in the West, although a few ethnic Germans are permitted to leave and normally settle in Germany. The average Soviet refugee is in his or her mid-thirties at the time of arrival in the United States, and approximately 15 percent are in their sixties or older. Men and women are about equally represented among the Soviet refugees.

There are many other refugee groups in the United States, smaller in number than the Southeast Asians, Cubans, and Soviets. Among the larger groups of those entering since 1975 are those from Eastern Europe, particularly Romania and Poland, with Czechoslovakia and Hungary also contributing significant numbers.

Geographic Location and Movement

Southeast Asian refugees live in every State and most territories of the United States. Certain residential concentrations exist, most notably in California and Texas.

In past years, data have been available from the Department of State's refugee arrival lists and the annual INS Alien Address Registration program on the location of the refugee population in the United States. The INS data have also enabled ORR to estimate the refugees' interstate movement after initial resettlement.

Because of changes in the INS program, ORR assumed responsibility for processing the 1981 alien registration forms filed by refugees. Although this work was not completed by the close of FY 1981, a preliminary tabulation of the States in which Southeast Asian refugees registered, based on the processing of less than 10 percent of the expected forms, appears in Table 10. The distribution of Southeast Asian refugees by State appears very similar to their historical pattern of residence and to ORR's current estimates (Table 8). The preliminary tabulation shows a higher proportion of

refugees in California and a lower proportion in Texas than the complete results are expected to show.*

The States with the largest estimated concentrations of Southeast Asian refugees as of September 30, 1981, were (based on the method described in the footnote below:

<i>State</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
California	187,600	34.3%
Texas	49,300	9.0
Washington	25,500	4.7
Minnesota	22,600	4.1
Illinois	20,600	3.8
Pennsylvania	20,600	3.8
New York	16,300	3.0
Virginia	16,300	3.0
Oregon	16,100	2.9
Louisiana	12,400	2.3
Massachusetts	10,200	1.9
Wisconsin	9,600	1.8
Florida	9,500	1.7
Michigan	9,100	1.7
TOTAL	425,700	78.0%
Other	122,000	22.0
TOTAL	547,700	100.0%

While the top 10 States on this list also held the top 10 places as of September 30, 1980, according to ORR estimates, the order of the States has changed substantially after the top three. Massachusetts and Wisconsin have replaced Colorado and Iowa among the top 14, Massachusetts through increased resettlement activity and Wisconsin largely through secondary migration. Based on these estimates, California's share of the refugee population increased from 32.6 percent to 34.3 percent during FY 1981. No other State's proportion of the refugee population changed as much as one percentage point.

Secondary migration by Southeast Asian refugees occurs for a variety of reasons: employment opportunities, reunification with relatives, the attraction of an ethnic community, and favorable climate.

Because the tabulation of the January 1981 data is incomplete, it has not yet been possible to apply

*The starting point for these estimates was the January 1980 INS alien registration data. To this was added the arrival figure for each State through September 30, 1981. From several sources, estimates of net interstate secondary migration were developed, and State totals were increased or decreased accordingly.

*This discussion does not include the Cubans designated as "entrants" who arrived during the 1980 boatlift.

the method detailed in the footnote below to estimate secondary migration during 1980.* Therefore, ORR has combined several sources of data to adjust State population estimates for secondary migration through September 30, 1981. Estimates of secondary migration during 1978 and 1979 have been derived and published in ORR's two previous Reports to Congress. An average of the two-year pattern was calculated for each State, and this number was applied to the base figure for each State. In general, these figures have shown a substantial net in-migration to California, a smaller but substantial in-migration to Texas, and net changes of no more than 1,000 refugees yearly for any other State. This is considered to be the historical pattern of Southeast Asian secondary migration.

During 1980 and 1981, certain new patterns of secondary migration have developed. In particular, the H'mong refugees have sought to re-establish community ties by congregating in certain areas, notably California, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, with smaller concentrations in other States. Estimates of the secondary migration of the H'mong were developed with the assistance of the Lao Family/Community, Inc., a national organization of Lao and H'mong refugees. These were validated against the refugee child count compiled by the U.S. Department of Education, in tabulating the number of refugee children in each school district and applied to the State totals.

Finally, a reduction was made in the District of Columbia estimate, and the amount of the reduction was distributed between Virginia and Maryland according to their relative share of the refugee population. ORR believes that the number of refugee arrivals apparently destined for the District of Columbia each month is artificially inflated because many sponsoring organizations have offices there. Housing is located in the Virginia and Maryland suburbs for most of these refugees.

*In past years, ORR has estimated the secondary migration of Southeast Asian refugee population through the use of data obtained from two consecutive INS alien registrations (adjusted for estimated underregistration since, in any census-type operation, some people fail to register). Arrivals in each State for the year in question are added to the adjusted figures for the base year. These totals—the number of persons expected to register in each State if there were no secondary migration—are compared with the actual adjusted registration for the second year. Differences between the expected and the actual totals are attributed to net secondary migration. (This method does not consider deaths or emigration, which are statistically rare among this group, or births, since children born in the United States are not registered with INS.)

Cuban refugees continue to be represented in large numbers in Florida and several other States, with smaller numbers distributed widely across the nation (Table 11). In the preliminary tabulation of the INS January 1981 alien registration data, 66 percent of the registering Cubans were in Florida. Other States with large numbers of Cubans are New Jersey with 10 percent, California with 8 percent, and New York with 5 percent of the population. This tabulation covers all registering Cuban aliens who arrived in 1972 and subsequent years, regardless of their current immigration status.

Data on the January 1981 locations of Soviet and Eastern European refugees registering with INS are also reported in Table 11. Again, this tabulation is incomplete. It shows these groups to be represented in large numbers in several States. New York ranks first with 32 percent. Other important areas of concentration are California with 18 percent, Illinois with 16 percent, New Jersey with 6 percent, and Pennsylvania with 4 percent.

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

Overview

The Refugee Act of 1980 establishes the rapid achievement of economic self-sufficiency as a primary goal of refugee resettlement. Self-sufficiency entails the ability of refugees and their families to meet their basic needs through their own resources and efforts. The achievement of minimal economic self-sufficiency depends on various household characteristics, such as number of dependent children, and the ability of one or more household members to find employment. Conditions which prevail in the labor market in general and in the economies of the communities where refugees settle in particular also affect their ability to find and keep a job.

During the reporting period, ORR conducted an in-depth review of the existing research on Southeast Asian, Soviet, and Cuban refugees in the United States. This study indicated that, beginning with the Cubans in the early 1960's, refugees have joined the labor force rapidly and found jobs in proportions similar to the general United States population. Further, they have increasingly found sufficient income from their employment to meet their individual and family needs.

While refugees generally have rapidly achieved minimal economic self-sufficiency, this has not always been an easy process. Lack of English language proficiency is frequently a problem, as are the health and emotional after-effects of the exodus and transit processes. Nevertheless, the general pattern remains one of refugee groups coming

to the United States with considerable occupational skills and, with some assistance, achieving at least minimal self-sufficiency, after a transitional period.

Current Employment Status of Southeast Asian Refugees

In 1981, ORR continued to conduct an annual survey of a national sample of Southeast Asian refugees, with data collected by Opportunity Systems, Inc.*

The survey indicated that 55% of the sampled refugees aged 16 and over were in the labor force, and, of those, about 87% had actually found employment. Specifically, Southeast Asian refugee males had a labor force participation rate** of 61% and an unemployment rate of 13%. The corresponding figures for females were 44% and 14%. Labor force participation was lower than for the general United States population, and the unemployment rate was almost twice as high. However, the sample included large numbers of recent arrivals whose search for work is likely to be particularly difficult. When employment status is computed separately by year of entry, the extent of difficulties faced by new arrivals, and the relative success of earlier arrivals, are clear.

Current Employment Status

<i>Year of Entry</i>	<i>Labor Force Participation</i>	<i>Unemployment</i>
1981.....	22.8%	45.2%
1980.....	52.8%	27.1%
1979.....	49.2%	8.1%
1978.....	48.8%	5.0%
1976-7.....	70.7%	3.5%
1975.....	76.0%	6.4%
U.S. rates*.....	64.0%	7.5%

*October 1981 unadjusted figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Less than 25% of 1981 arrivals were in the labor force, and less than half of the 25% who were in

*The 1981 survey included 1,040 Southeast Asian refugee households, comprising 79 Cambodian, 250 Laotian, and 711 Vietnamese households. These households included 5,917 persons. Interviews were conducted by telephone from September through November 1981.

**Labor force participation is defined to include all individuals aged 16 and over who are working or seeking employment.

the labor force had been able to find work. Refugees who arrived in the United States from 1975 through 1977, on the other hand, had rates of labor force participation higher than the rate for the general United States population, and had unemployment rates somewhat lower than the national figure of 7.5%.

The extent to which Southeast Asian refugees work long hours when they do find employment is worth noting. While the average hours worked per week varies somewhat among the three national groups, the total is higher for all groups of refugees than for U.S. workers as a whole. The differences are even more pronounced when the percentage of employees working more than 34 hours a week is computed. For U.S. workers, the unadjusted rate for October was 71%, but for Cambodians it was 76%, for Vietnamese it was 85%, and for Laotians it was 92%.

Factors Affecting Employment Status

Various factors affect the ability of Southeast Asian refugees to seek and find employment, and their ability to find jobs which produce sufficient income to meet their individual and family needs. Non-employed respondents to ORR's survey identified reasons why they were not seeking employment. Of those refugees between the ages of 16 and 24 who were not in the labor force, 75% cited seeking further education or training as the single reason they were not looking for work. Even for those aged 25 to 34, obtaining education or training was the primary reason for not seeking employment among almost half of those surveyed. Other reasons that were frequently noted included lack of adequate English language proficiency, family responsibilities, and, for older refugees, health problems.***

The importance of refugees having adequate English language ability is reflected in the pervasive effects of English language proficiency on all labor market indicators. For those refugees in the sample who were fluent in English, the labor force participation rate was higher than that for the general United States population, and the unemployment rate was lower. Refugees who spoke "a little" English, however, had a labor force participation rate of only 51% (more than ten points below the

***Overall trends in the economy and conditions in local labor markets affect the employability of refugees. However, their impact on refugees alone is difficult to measure and beyond the scope of the ORR survey.

Hours Worked per Week

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Average Hours Worked</i>	<i>Percent Working over 34 Hours</i>
Cambodian	40.2 hrs.	76.2%
Laotian	39.3 hrs.	92.1%
Vietnamese	38.9 hrs.	84.6%
U.S. workers*	38.0 hrs.	70.7%

*October 1981 figures for all industries from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Reasons for Not Seeking Employment

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Percent citing:</i>			
	<i>Limited English</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Family Needs</i>	<i>Health</i>
16-24	5.7%	77.4%	3.8%	0%
25-34	12.6%	47.1%	19.5%	5.7%
35-44	13.8%	39.7%	13.8%	6.9%
45 & over	18.5%	16.7%	3.7%	27.8%

U.S. average) and an unemployment rate of 17% (over twice the U.S. average). The situation of those refugees who spoke no English was considerably more serious. They had a labor force partici-

pation rate of less than 20% and an unemployment rate of over 20%. Since more than 90% of the 1981 Southeast Asian arrivals sampled in the survey had little or no proficiency in English, the difficulty

Employment Status by English Proficiency

<i>Employment Indicator</i>	<i>Speak and Understand English:</i>			
	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Well</i>	<i>Fluently</i>
Labor force participation	17.3%	51.2%	74.2%	72.7%
Unemployment	20.8%	16.7%	11.9%	4.2%

facing them in achieving self-sufficiency becomes particularly clear.

When refugees find employment, they face the additional problem of downward occupational mobility. The jobs they find are likely to be at lower occupational levels than those at which they worked in their countries of origin. For example, almost 20% of the refugees who held jobs in their countries of origin were in professional or man-

agerial occupations.* In the United States, only 6% of the refugee work force were in equivalent occupations. The survey indicated a similar decline in sales and clerical work, and proportionate increases in skilled and semi-skilled blue collar work.

*Includes occupations that could be classified according to civilian occupational categories.

Current and Previous Occupational Status

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>In Country of Origin</i>	<i>In U.S.</i>
White Collar		
Professional/Managerial	19.1%	6.0%
Sales/Clerical	39.7%	22.1%
TOTAL WHITE COLLAR	58.8%	28.1%
Blue Collar		
Skilled	12.9%	29.7%
Semi-skilled	8.4%	19.7%
Laborers	1.5%	5.5%
TOTAL BLUE COLLAR	22.8%	54.9%
Service workers	7.7%	15.3%
Farm workers	10.7%	1.7%

Employment and Self-sufficiency

The employment status of individuals is not the same as the self-sufficiency of households. A single, modest source of income might be adequate for a two-person household but is unlikely to be adequate for a larger household with two or three dependent children. This is a particularly important point for Southeast Asian refugees who, unlike some other refugee groups, often have large households. In fact, data from ORR's survey indicate a strong relationship between household size and receipt of public assistance. Of the one-person and two-person households surveyed, nearly 75% were not receiving any form of cash assistance. For households with three to six persons, this percentage drops to somewhat over 50%. For those households with 7 or more persons, the figure drops to about 40%.

The data, like those from previous surveys by ORR and other organizations, indicate that there is clear movement toward self-sufficiency by Southeast Asian refugee households. The ability of refugees to obtain employment grows steadily with the length of time refugees remain in the United States and with their increased English language proficiency. Concurrently, the utilization of public assistance by refugee households declines with time. Although the needs of large Southeast Asian refugee households make achieving self-sufficiency difficult, refugees are attempting to overcome the difficulty both by working many hours per week and by seeking education and training to elevate their earnings potential to meet their individual and family needs.

Self-Sufficiency and Household Size

<i>Number of Persons in Household</i>	<i>Percent of Households Not Receiving Cash Assistance</i>
1	77.4%
2	66.7%
3	52.2%
4	50.7%
5	55.7%
6	51.4%
7	45.9%
8	39.2%
9 or more	35.6%

REFUGEE ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS AND CITIZENSHIP

Adjustment of Status

In FY 1981, 49,988 Southeast Asian refugees and 5,188 Cuban refugees adjusted their immigration status from refugee to permanent resident alien. For the Southeast Asians this figure represents a 223 percent increase over FY 1980 which saw only 14,041 adjustments. For the Cubans the current number represents a 48 percent drop from the 9,434 of FY 1980. The increase in Southeast Asian adjustment of status reflects the large number of Southeast Asian refugees who entered the United States in FY 1980 (166,727), along with the fact that the Refugee Act of 1980 reduced the waiting period for refugees applying for change of status from two years to one year. For the Cubans

the drop was due, at least partially, to the smaller number of refugees who came during the last several years.

Also, during FY 1981, 10,392 refugees from other parts of the world adjusted their status, and 1,351 asylees became permanent resident aliens.

Naturalization

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's outreach program for naturalization indicated that approximately 50,000 Southeast Asians became eligible to apply for naturalization during FY 1981. However, the number who have actually received citizenship is not large due in part to the length of time necessary to complete the process. Data are not available on the number of naturalizations of former refugees as a separate category of immigrants.

IV. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN PERSPECTIVE

Fiscal year 1981 was the first complete year of operation of the Refugee Resettlement Program under the Refugee Act of 1980. Although serious challenges still confront the refugee program, the program is substantially stronger in October of 1981 than it was a year ago.

The Refugee Act of 1980 improved the Federal Government's ability to administer the domestic components of the refugee program. The Act requires that States, in order to receive Federal funds under the Refugee Act, submit State plans which outline how they propose to:

- use cash and medical assistance and social services to encourage effective refugee resettlement;
- provide ways of caring for refugees with certain medical histories or conditions;
- ensure the availability of language training and employment services to refugees receiving cash assistance; and
- provide for unaccompanied minors.

Each State also is required to appoint a State refugee coordinator to be the point of contact in the Department's efforts to monitor various resettlement programs. With the State plans and the State refugee coordinators now in place, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has more tools

with which to monitor the program and evaluate whether it is meeting the objectives set forth in the Refugee Act of 1980.

The program is also stronger because more information was being made available on new refugee arrivals at the end of FY 1981 than at the beginning of the fiscal year. The American Council of Voluntary Agencies (ACVA) continues to distribute monthly refugee reports to State and local government offices which contain listings of sponsorship commitments made in the previous month and provide the earliest possible prior notice of arrivals of individual refugees. When the reports began in 1980, they were limited to Southeast Asian refugees, but during this year the report was expanded to include refugee arrivals from Africa and the Near East. Since May 1981, ORR has compiled and distributed monthly State reports on arriving refugees. In the near future these data will include information on the refugees' expected destination by county as well as by State.

Looking beyond the program improvements made in FY 1981, the Department of Health and Human Services is seeking ways to improve refugee resettlement further and to meet the difficulties which will continue to confront the program in FY 1982. Specifically, the Department is concerned about the unequal geographic distribution of refugees, which has created serious strains on the capacity of some communities to respond to the needs of new arrivals, and about the number of refugees utilizing public cash assistance. In addition, in the face of declining Federal resources, there is the need for better coordination and management of resources to accomplish successful resettlement of the U.S. refugee populations.

The section which follows describes these program challenges in greater detail, outlines efforts undertaken in FY 1981 to respond to them, and discusses initiatives being planned in FY 1982 to improve refugee resettlement.

DOMESTIC IMPACT AND DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES

Large numbers of refugees continued to arrive during FY 1981, and their distribution within the country followed the uneven resettlement patterns established over the last several years. Four States—California, Texas, Washington, and Minnesota—have more than 52 percent of the country's Southeast Asian refugee population—and certain cities and counties have experienced serious impacts from the refugees. Orange County, in California, for example, claims to have over 60,000 Southeast

Asian refugees—more than any State except California itself. The placement of new refugee arrivals and the migration of other refugees from their initial resettlement site into communities already heavily impacted strain limited community resources and hamper the ability of refugees to achieve self-sufficiency.

Khmer Cluster Project

In collaboration with the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, the State Department, the voluntary resettlement agencies, and State and local governments, HHS has searched for new placement strategies for incoming refugees. One such experimental project is for Cambodian refugees. This project, called the Khmer Cluster Project, was initiated in FY 1981 and will continue through early FY 1982 in its reception and placement phase. The effort is a cooperative venture among the voluntary resettlement agencies, the Cambodian Association of America and various individual Cambodian Mutual Assistance Associations in each cluster site, the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Bureau for Refugee Programs of the Department of State.

This project will place about 8,500 Khmer refugees in 12 sites, in numbers ranging, during the project period, from 300 to 1,300 in each site. Areas with large concentrations of refugees and strained resources have been specifically excluded from the project. The principles behind the Khmer Cluster Project were: placement of refugees in areas without refugee impact with adequate and appropriate social services; prior consultation with public officials and other community leaders; encouragement of refugee self-help groups; and involvement of refugees to reduce secondary migration to areas experiencing serious impact. Local officials and agencies were consulted in advance to ensure coordination of services and assistance within the community. Although it is too early to make firm statements about the success of this project, initial indications are encouraging and hold out the prospect that a cluster resettlement strategy can be implemented for other refugee groups.

Resettlement Agency State-by-State Descriptions

To promote a better dialogue between the national resettlement agencies and the States on refugee resettlement planning, the State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs (RP) at the end of FY 1981 requested the resettlement agencies and the Resource Center of the American Council of

Voluntary Agencies (ACVA) to produce a State-by-State description of the operating philosophy and procedures of each agency. These State-by-State descriptions, expected to be completed by April 1, 1982, include three main sections.

The first section covers a description of ACVA and each resettlement agency operating in a given State—specifically, its resettlement philosophy, identification of key regional and national staffs, a description of its complete resettlement network and monitoring system, a discussion of how it generally attempts to provide the required services, and a rationale for discouraging or remedying secondary migration.

The second section describes the resettlement agency's network within the State, such as its organizations and how they interact with individuals at the State level involved in refugee programs, names and addresses of local resettlement agency representatives and backup staff, and operational descriptions as to how required and optional services in the cooperative agreement are delivered, if significantly different from the way they are described in the first section.

Finally, in the last section, each resettlement agency, after consulting with RP, will provide its best estimate of the numbers of refugees it plans to resettle during the fiscal year by State and by refugee nationality.

Refugee Placement Policy

In response to its new mandate to coordinate policy concerning the placement of new arrivals, the Department of Health and Human Services in FY 1982 intends to seek changes in the geographic distribution of newly arriving refugees—working in cooperation with the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, the Department of State, private resettlement agencies, State and local officials, and refugee organizations. Favorable sites will be identified with an eye to job opportunities, housing availability, size of the refugee population in the sites, the operation of voluntary agencies in the site, and availability of necessary services. The objective will be to avoid, to the extent possible, additional impacts on areas which already have substantial concentrations of refugees.

In addition, the Office of Refugee Resettlement plans to undertake a review half-way through FY 1982 to evaluate the progress made in reducing refugee dependence on cash assistance and ameliorating problems of community impact. The Department will discuss the outcome with the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and the State Department.

REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND WELFARE DEPENDENCY

Rates of refugee dependence on domestic cash assistance have risen over the last year. In November 1980 the rate was 49%. Based on two surveys conducted by HHS, the rate was approximately 60% in the spring and 67% in the summer of 1981.

The increases are due, in part, to the 36 month limit on cash assistance to refugees which went into effect in April of 1981: The population reflected in the 67% figure is that portion of only the refugee population admitted during the last 3 years. The removal from the calculation of early arrivals who are now predominantly self-supporting shifts the dependency rate figure upwards.

However, the higher dependency rates of refugees also seem to be associated with high concentrations in certain areas and with the high numbers of arrivals in recent years who have less knowledge of English, fewer skills immediately applicable in the U.S. economy, and less exposure to urbanized, industrial society than earlier arrivals.

Several initiatives were undertaken in FY 1981 to address the problem of increased use of cash assistance and to improve refugees' chances for achieving self-sufficiency.

Overseas Language Training and Orientation Programs

The Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Department of State, ORR, ACTION/Peace Corps, and variety of private organizations developed plans early in 1980 to implement the first large-scale, systematic training program for refugees in selected camps in Southeast Asia. To implement the programs, the Department of State made an initial contribution of \$10 million to the UNHCR. The UNHCR used this contribution to contract with various private organizations which are responsible for day-to-day operation of the camp programs. This first program began in the field in October of 1980. By April of 1981, five training sites were in operation in Southeast Asia. Two are located in Thailand, one in Hong Kong, and one in each of the Refugee Processing Centers in Indonesia and the Philippines. The first refugees were graduated from the programs in late January of 1981. By December of 1981, about 34,000 students are expected to have completed the course.

Training is intensive. Program duration is fourteen weeks, and all eligible persons are required to participate as a condition of resettlement in the

U.S. Each trainee attends English classes for three hours per day, five days per week, and receives 100 hours of orientation during the course of the program.

The primary purpose of the program is to provide training that will enable refugees who enter the U.S. to achieve earlier economic self-sufficiency. For this reason, training is directed to employable adults between the ages of 16-55, both men and women. It is hoped that the focus on future income earners will expedite the economic integration of this group and their families. Earlier testing in the camps yielded encouraging results. Pilot studies conducted in June of 1981 indicated that refugee students in all classes tested had improved their English proficiency to a significant degree.

Orientation and language training in the processing centers will continue during FY 1982. In FY 1982, training will be consolidated in three sites: the Refugee Processing Centers in Indonesia and the Philippines and the camp at Phanat Nikom, Thailand. These sites should produce another 34,000 trained students by the end of FY 1982.

A more comprehensive program evaluation is planned for FY 1982. The results of placement and exit tests administered to a selected sample of refugee students in Southeast Asia, and subsequent comparison of pre-entry and exit test scores, will constitute the principal form of assessment. Another approach will be employed after graduate refugees arrive in the United States. A study will be conducted in January 1982, to compare the early resettlement experiences of refugees who have received pre-entry training with the experiences of a control group which did not. This study will involve continued language testing, community surveys, and the development of in-depth case studies.

Domestic Program Efforts

Because ORR's programs are designed to facilitate self-sufficiency of the refugee population, ORR specifically directed the States in FY 1981 to give priority to social services programs which emphasize English language training and employment-related services. To develop more specific measures of whether its programs are in fact promoting self-sufficiency, ORR contracted for three studies in FY 1981. The first will determine the degree to which Southeast Asian refugees have attained economic self-sufficiency since entering the U.S. and will assess the relative effectiveness of different service and assistance strategies employed within the refugee program to help refugees achieve self-sufficiency. The second study will evaluate different

approaches for teaching refugees English. Finally, the third study will examine resettlement assistance and services administered under a matching grant program with private agencies. The results of these studies should yield valuable information in FY 1982 and provide the basis by which to support resettlement strategies which best promote refugee self-sufficiency.

In FY 1982, HHS will also explore ways to tap those resources in the private sector which have not been utilized in refugee resettlement heretofore. The Department, in cooperation with other refugee resettlement participants, will be looking to invite the interest and participation of businesses, trade associations, and foundations to broaden the base of support for refugee resettlement.

PROGRAM COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

One of the general needs of the refugee resettlement program is for greater communication and coordination at all levels—local, State and national—between public and private participants in the program. In the face of decreased Federal resources, coordinated services must be provided which concentrate efforts and funds on those activities which can be most effective in facilitating refugee achievement of self-sufficiency.

Throughout FY 1981, the Department of Health and Human Services, together with the Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and the Department of State, have met regularly with representatives of State and local governments to solicit their views on refugee programs and to discuss various problems. These consultations will be continued in FY 1982.

Because of the mandate of the Refugee Act of 1980, States have central roles in planning for refugee assistance. The major focus of Federal involvement in domestic assistance and services to refugees is through the State-administered programs. ORR undertook several initiatives in FY 1981 to improve the effectiveness of the Refugee Resettlement Program, specifically aimed at the States' systems for refugee program administration. First, over the course of FY 1981, ORR developed specific guidelines to assist the States in obtaining and

evaluating information required in the State plans. Second, ORR conducted two cash assistance case-load surveys and developed a case monitoring system for cash assistance eligibility and employment. Third, the Regional Offices of ORR are now playing a larger role in providing technical assistance to the States. Fourth, at the end of FY 1981, ORR began to evaluate employment referral services for refugees available in each State.

Finally, ORR funded a study to examine State administration of the refugee program. Different States administer the resettlement programs in ways that vary with the refugee population in their States and with the general structure of their human services delivery systems. The study will highlight the planning and decision-making processes, the nature of program coordination, data collection, monitoring, evaluation, and financial management activities in selected States. The results of the study should enable ORR to gain a better understanding of the differences in selected State-administered programs and to identify elements in systems that appear to be successful when measured against refugee program goals.

All of these efforts will help ORR and the States to make more accurate projections of refugee needs and to monitor and evaluate the Refugee Resettlement Program.

Better coordination of services to refugees is necessary both to increase the likelihood of a successful initial placement in the short run and to promote refugee self-sufficiency in the longer term. During FY 1982, the Office of Refugee Resettlement plans to work with other participants in refugee resettlement to improve service delivery planning efforts as part of its newly-designated responsibilities for overall coordination of refugee services and placement policy. In the context of influencing the placement of refugees away from areas of high impact, ORR intends to collaborate with other key participants to coordinate private and public resources in given localities. ORR also plans to undertake joint efforts to ensure adequate availability and delivery of services necessary to encourage refugee self-sufficiency.

Through continued improvements in program coordination and management of resources, we will be able to use the tools at our disposal not only to measure program results against program objectives, but to achieve those goals more effectively.

APPENDIX A
TABLES

TABLE 1

Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals in the United States:
1975 through September 30, 1981

Resettled under Special Parole Program (1975)	129,792
Resettled under Humanitarian Parole Program (1975)	602
Resettled under Special Lao Program (1976)	3,466
Resettled under Expanded Parole Program (1976)	11,000
Resettled under "Boat Cases" Program as of August 1, 1977	1,883
Resettled under Indochinese Parole Programs:	
August 1, 1977-September 30, 1977	680
October 1, 1977-September 30, 1978	20,397
October 1, 1978-September 30, 1979	80,678
October 1, 1979-September 30, 1980	166,727
Resettled under Refugee Act of 1980:	
October 1, 1980-September 30, 1981	132,447
TOTAL	547,672

Prior to the passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, most Southeast Asian refugees entered the United States as "parolees" (refugees) under a series of parole authorizations granted by the Attorney General under the Immigration and Nationality Act. These parole authorizations are usually identified by the terms used in this table.

TABLE 2

Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals in the United States by Month:

FY 1980 and FY 1981

Month	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1980	FY 1981
October	13,008	11,408
November	13,433	8,779
December	14,279	9,143
January	14,838	11,095
February	14,730	9,946
March	14,110	9,914
April	14,008	8,454
May	13,952	9,001
June	14,452	10,542
July	13,169	11,108
August	14,915	12,885
September	11,833	20,172
TOTAL	166,727	132,447

FY 1980: October 1, 1979-September 30, 1980;

FY 1981: October 1, 1980-September 30, 1981.

TABLE 3

Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals by State of Initial Resettlement:
FY 1980 and FY 1981

State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1980	FY 1981		FY 1980	FY 1981		FY 1980	FY 1981
Alabama	853	816	Florida	2,926	2,606	Maine	278	393
Alaska	111	87	Georgia	2,427	2,920	Maryland	1,257	1,063
Arizona	1,254	1,167	Hawaii	2,385	1,422	Massachusetts ..	3,748	3,910
Arkansas	1,112	616	Idaho	335	389	Michigan	3,142	1,681
California	48,540	41,196	Illinois	7,012	5,383	Minnesota	7,425	3,843
Colorado	2,792	1,762	Indiana	1,585	761	Mississippi	436	260
Connecticut	1,770	1,317	Iowa	2,837	1,578	Missouri	1,713	1,919
Delaware	72	53	Kansas	1,924	1,597	Montana	540	92
District of Columbia	3,191	2,301	Kentucky	790	512	Nebraska	741	473
			Louisiana	2,116	2,366	Nevada	719	399

Table 3—Continued

State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1980	FY 1981		FY 1980	FY 1981		FY 1980	FY 1981
New Hampshire . . .	130	95	Rhode Island . . .	1,132	1,108	Wisconsin	2,492	1,030
New Jersey	1,613	1,089	South Carolina . .	573	682	Wyoming	113	54
New Mexico	1,274	1,059	South Dakota . . .	389	185	Guam	66	17
New York	5,938	5,748	Tennessee	2,032	1,025	Puerto Rico	0	0
North Carolina . . .	1,734	1,833	Texas	12,251	11,866	Virgin Islands . . .	0	0
North Dakota	331	230	Utah	3,568	1,934	Other	0	6
Ohio	2,465	2,092	Vermont	151	84	Unknown	0	249
Oklahoma	2,204	1,728	Virginia	3,153	3,098			
Oregon	6,213	4,123	Washington	7,972	6,119			
Pennsylvania	6,689	4,794	West Virginia . . .	213	117			
						TOTAL	166,727	132,447

TABLE 4

Cuban Refugee Arrivals in the United States by State of Initial Resettlement:
FY 1980 and FY 1981^a

State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1980	FY 1981		FY 1980	FY 1981
Alabama	4	0	New Hampshire	0	0
Alaska	0	0	New Jersey	528	215
Arizona	1	0	New Mexico	2	5
Arkansas	0	1	New York	288	100
California	579	281	North Carolina	6	9
Colorado	7	0	North Dakota	0	0
Connecticut	17	13	Ohio	6	3
Delaware	0	0	Oklahoma	0	3
District of Columbia	0	0	Oregon	16	0
Florida	12,430	1,491	Pennsylvania	20	4
Georgia	10	4	Rhode Island	4	4
Hawaii	0	0	South Carolina	0	0
Idaho	0	0	South Dakota	0	0
Illinois	141	33	Tennessee	0	1
Indiana	3	1	Texas	110	59
Iowa	0	0	Utah	1	0
Kansas	0	1	Vermont	0	0
Kentucky	4	4	Virginia	4	3
Louisiana	39	15	Washington	2	2
Maine	0	0	West Virginia	0	0
Maryland	5	11	Wisconsin	0	18
Massachusetts	36	36	Wyoming	2	0
Michigan	19	36	Guam	0	0
Minnesota	9	1	Puerto Rico	44	38
Mississippi	0	1	Virgin Islands	0	0
Missouri	4	2	Other	0	0
Montana	1	0			
Nebraska	0	1	TOTAL	14,377	2,412
Nevada	35	16			

^aThese figures do not include Cubans designated as "entrants" who arrived during the 1980 boatlift.

Source: ORR-Miami

TABLE 5

Soviet Refugee Arrivals in the United States by State of Initial
Resettlement: FY 1980 and FY 1981

State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1980 ^a	FY 1981 ^b		FY 1980 ^a	FY 1981 ^b
Alabama	4	0	New Jersey	948	338
Alaska	0	0	New Mexico	1	1
Arizona	25	4	New York	9,296	3,678
Arkansas	12	6	North Carolina	8	3
California	2,138	1,230	North Dakota	0	0
Colorado	199	47	Ohio	788	334
Connecticut	259	102	Oklahoma	12	3
Delaware	29	8	Oregon	39	23
District of Columbia	184	86	Pennsylvania	1,179	529
Florida	400	128	Rhode Island	88	36
Georgia	151	28	South Carolina	16	0
Hawaii	0	0	South Dakota	0	0
Idaho	0	0	Tennessee	87	8
Illinois	1,696	699	Texas	327	143
Indiana	75	34	Utah	12	6
Iowa	25	4	Vermont	0	0
Kansas	0	0	Virginia	58	9
Kentucky	115	29	Washington	77	48
Louisiana	88	15	West Virginia	0	0
Maine	3	0	Wisconsin	191	82
Maryland	420	129	Wyoming	0	0
Massachusetts	864	536	Guam	0	0
Michigan	419	152	Puerto Rico	0	0
Minnesota	325	142	Virgin Islands	0	0
Mississippi	11	0	Other	0	0
Missouri	398	145	Unknown	0	0
Montana	0	0	TOTAL	21,027	8,780
Nebraska	38	15			
Nevada	12	0			
New Hampshire	10	0			

^a Includes 175 from countries other than the Soviet Union.^b Includes 268 from countries other than the Soviet Union.

Source: Council of Jewish Federations. Does not include Soviet refugees sponsored under other auspices.

TABLE 6

Refugees Approved for Admission from Selected Nations:
FY 1980 and FY 1981^a

Country of Birth	Number of Refugees	
	FY 1980 ^b	FY 1981
Vietnam	31,260	65,279
Cambodia	8,809	38,194
Laos	24,310	19,777
Soviet Union	8,136	11,151
Afghanistan	671	4,456
Ethiopia	939	3,513
Romania	1,549	3,075
Poland	387	1,995
Czechoslovakia	502	1,251
Iraq	861	1,220
Cuba	1,784	1,208
Hong Kong	171	827
Hungary	189	441
Turkey	309	411
Syria	309	378
Iran	184	358
China	724	324
Greece	178	243
Lebanon	239	203
Angola	0	175
Bulgaria	62	116
Other countries	241	436
TOTAL	81,814	155,031

^aNumbers approved during a year will differ slightly from the numbers actually entering during that year.

^bApprovals under PL 96-212, Section 207, which took effect on April 1, 1980. Numbers for FY 1980 reflect only the second half of the year.

Source: INS, unpublished tabulations.

TABLE 7

Persons Approved for Asylum from Selected Nations:
FY 1980 and FY 1981^a

Country of Nationality	Number of Persons	
	FY 1980	FY 1981
Nicaragua	3	297
Afghanistan	208	201
Ethiopia	154	174
Iran	14	120
Poland	243	90
Libya	3	39
Iraq	43	37
Romania	65	33
Hungary	39	21
China	6	13
Uganda	36	10
Vietnam	16	10
Cuba	72	7
Czechoslovakia	23	7
Philippines	19	6
South Africa	25	5
Soviet Union	45	4
Argentina	20	1
Other countries	70	104
TOTAL	1,104	1,179

^aCountries listed are those with ten or more approved in either year. Numbers approved during a year will differ slightly from the numbers actually entering during that year.

Source: Unpublished INS tabulations.

TABLE 8

Estimated Southeast Asian Refugee Population, by State:
January 1980, September 30, 1980, and September 30, 1981^a

State	Estimated Population ^b			Percent
	January 1980	September 30, 1980	September 30, 1981 ^c	September 30, 1981
Alabama.....	1,500	2,200	2,300	.4%
Alaska.....	300	400	500	(^e)
Arizona.....	1,900	2,800	3,600	.7
Arkansas.....	1,800	2,600	2,500	.5
California.....	98,200	135,400	187,600	34.3
Colorado.....	5,400	7,400	8,900	1.6
Connecticut.....	2,600	3,900	5,100	.9
Delaware.....	200	200	300	(^e)
District of Columbia...	600	3,000	1,400	.3
Florida.....	6,300	8,400	9,500	1.7
Georgia.....	2,300	4,200	6,100	1.1
Hawaii.....	4,200	5,800	6,100	1.1
Idaho.....	500	800	1,100	.2
Illinois.....	10,200	15,500	20,600	3.8
Indiana.....	2,600	3,700	3,800	.7
Iowa.....	4,800	6,800	8,100	1.5
Kansas.....	3,900	5,300	7,300	1.3
Kentucky.....	1,200	1,700	1,900	.3
Louisiana.....	8,700	10,300	12,400	2.3
Maine.....	400	600	900	.2
Maryland.....	3,700	4,600	6,100	1.1
Massachusetts.....	3,400	6,500	10,200	1.9
Michigan.....	5,300	7,700	9,100	1.7
Minnesota.....	8,300	14,000	22,600	4.1
Mississippi.....	1,000	1,300	1,500	.3
Missouri.....	2,900	4,200	4,900	.9
Montana.....	700	1,000	1,000	.2
Nebraska.....	1,400	2,000	1,800	.3
Nevada.....	1,400	1,800	2,200	.4
New Hampshire.....	200	300	300	(^e)
New Jersey.....	2,700	4,000	5,000	.9
New Mexico.....	1,000	2,100	2,800	.5
New York.....	7,600	12,100	16,300	3.0
North Carolina.....	2,300	3,600	4,500	.8
North Dakota.....	300	600	600	.1
Ohio.....	4,000	5,900	7,000	1.3
Oklahoma.....	4,500	6,200	7,000	1.3
Oregon.....	7,400	12,100	16,100	2.9
Pennsylvania.....	12,000	16,900	20,600	3.8
Rhode Island.....	1,400	2,300	3,300	.6
South Carolina.....	1,100	1,500	2,100	.4
South Dakota.....	600	800	900	.2
Tennessee.....	1,900	3,300	3,100	.6
Texas.....	27,100	36,200	49,300	9.0
Utah.....	2,700	5,400	7,000	1.3
Vermont.....	100	200	300	(^e)

TABLE 8—Continued

State	January 1980	September 30, 1980	September 30, 1981 ^c	September 30, 1981
Virginia	9,200	11,700	16,300	3.0
Washington	12,300	18,300	25,500	4.7
West Virginia	200	400	500	(^e)
Wisconsin	4,100	5,900	9,600	1.8
Wyoming	200	300	400	(^e)
Guam	300	400	300	(^e)
Puerto Rico	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^e)
Virgin Islands	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^e)
Other	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^e)
Unknown	300	300	0	(^e)
TOTAL	289,200	415,200	547,700	100.0%

^a Underregistration occurs, as in any census-type operation, because some persons fail to register. For the January 1980 estimates, the INS data are adjusted upward based on the known total refugee population at that time. The method assumes the same percentage of underregistration in each State. For the September 1980 estimate, new arrivals were added, but no adjustment for secondary migration was made. For the September 1981 estimate, new arrivals were added, the totals were adjusted for estimated secondary migration through September 30, 1981, and persons in the "unknown" category were distributed proportionally across the States. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

^b Rounded to nearest 100.

^c Adjusted for estimated secondary migration.

^d Less than 50.

^e Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 9

Southeast Asian Refugee Population in the United States, by Age and Sex:
January 1980 and January 1981 (Preliminary)^a

Age Category	January 1980			January 1981 ^b
	Male	Female	Total	Total
0-5	5.6%	6.0%	5.8%	6.3%
6-11	15.8	16.8	16.2	15.7
12-17	15.5	14.6	15.0	14.9
18-24	18.8	16.5	17.8	19.1
25-34	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.5
35-44	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.6
45-62	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.2
63+	3.1	4.9	3.9	2.6
TOTAL^c ...	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	126,131	107,890	234,021	98,106

^a Data from INS alien registration, not adjusted for underregistration or for missing data. This accounts for differences from the totals on other tables.

^b Based on partial tabulation of the data.

^c Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 10

Southeast Asian Alien Registration by State:
January 1981 (Preliminary)^a

<i>State</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Alabama	0.3%	New Hampshire	(b)
Alaska	(b)	New Jersey .....	.9
Arizona .....	.6	New Mexico .....	.3
Arkansas .....	.4	New York	2.8
California	39.9	North Carolina .....	.7
Colorado	1.7	North Dakota	(b)
Connecticut .....	.9	Ohio	1.4
Delaware	(b)	Oklahoma	1.3
District of Columbia .....	.1	Oregon	2.7
Florida	1.6	Pennsylvania	3.4
Georgia .....	.6	Rhode Island .....	.7
Hawaii	1.5	South Carolina .....	.3
Idaho .....	.2	South Dakota .....	.2
Illinois	3.3	Tennessee .....	.5
Indiana .....	.7	Texas	7.3
Iowa	1.6	Utah	1.2
Kansas	1.3	Vermont	(b)
Kentucky .....	.3	Virginia	2.5
Louisiana	1.9	Washington	4.8
Maine .....	.1	West Virginia	(b)
Maryland	1.0	Wisconsin	1.6
Massachusetts	1.6	Wyoming	(b)
Michigan	1.9	Guam	(b)
Minnesota	3.5	Puerto Rico	(b)
Mississippi .....	.2	Virgin Islands	(b)
Missouri .....	.5	Other	(b)
Montana .....	.2		
Nebraska .....	.3		
Nevada .....	.4		
		TOTAL ^c	100.0%
		Number	99,849

^aData from INS alien registration, not adjusted for under-registration or for missing data. This accounts for differences from the totals on other tables. Based on partial tabulation of the data.

^bLess than 0.1 percent.

^cFigures may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE 11

Cuban, Soviet, and Eastern European Alien Registration,
by State: January 1981 (Preliminary)^a

State	Percent		State	Percent	
	Cubans	Soviets and Eastern Europeans		Cubans	Soviets and Eastern Europeans
Alabama	(b)	(b)	New Jersey	11.2	6.5
Alaska	(b)	(b)	New Mexico	.2	(b)
Arizona	(b)	0.2%	New York	5.6	31.4
Arkansas	(b)	(b)	North Carolina	(b)	.1
California	7.7%	17.5	North Dakota	(b)	(b)
Colorado	(b)	.7	Ohio	.1	3.1
Connecticut	.5	2.5	Oklahoma	.1	(b)
Delaware	(b)	(b)	Oregon	.1	.4
District of Columbia	(b)	.1	Pennsylvania	.5	4.2
Florida	65.0	1.4	Rhode Island	(b)	.5
Georgia	.4	.4	South Carolina	(b)	(b)
Hawaii	(b)	(b)	South Dakota	(b)	(b)
Idaho	(b)	(b)	Tennessee	.1	.1
Illinois	1.9	16.1	Texas	1.6	1.5
Indiana	.1	.5	Utah	(b)	.1
Iowa	(b)	.2	Vermont	(b)	(b)
Kansas	.2	.2	Virginia	.2	.3
Kentucky	(b)	.2	Washington	.1	.4
Louisiana	1.1	.2	West Virginia	(b)	(b)
Maine	(b)	(b)	Wisconsin	.5	.9
Maryland	.2	1.5	Wyoming	(b)	(b)
Massachusetts	.5	3.1	Guam	(b)	(b)
Michigan	.4	2.9	Puerto Rico	(b)	(b)
Minnesota	.1	.9	Virgin Islands	(b)	(b)
Mississippi	(b)	(b)	Other	(b)	(b)
Missouri	.1	.7	Unknown	(b)	(b)
Montana	(b)	(b)			
Nebraska	(b)	.2			
Nevada	.4	.1			
New Hampshire	(b)	(b)			
			TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
			Number	41,992	48,270

^aData from INS alien registration, not adjusted for underregistration or for missing data. This accounts for differences from the totals on other tables. Based on partial tabulation of the data. Cubans tabulated here entered the United States no earlier than 1972; Soviets and Eastern Europeans no earlier than 1975.

^bLess than 0.1 percent.

^cFigures may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 12

Placement by State and Sponsoring Agency of Unaccompanied Southeast Asian Refugee Children
November 1, 1981^b

State	Total Placed				Remaining in Program				Left Program	
	USCC	LIRS	Other	Total	USCC	LIRS	Other	Total	Reunited	Emancipated or Ind. Living
Arizona	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
California	—	—	535	535	—	—	535	535	—	—
Colorado	43	39	—	82	25	26	—	51	14	17
Connecticut	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
District of Columbia	29	18	—	47	29	14	—	43	2	2
Florida	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	18	18	—	—	18	18	—	—
Illinois	207	—	—	207	170	—	—	170	31	6
Indiana	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—
Iowa	33	152	5	190	17	102	5	124	20	46
Kansas	12	29	—	41	12	19	—	31	9	1
Louisiana	39	—	—	39	39	—	—	39	—	—
Maryland	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Massachusetts	18	20	—	38	18	20	—	38	—	—
Michigan	26	24	—	50	20	23	—	43	4	3
Minnesota	74	275	8	357	55	244	6	305	27	25
Mississippi	16	—	—	16	16	—	—	16	—	—
Missouri	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Montana	—	28	—	28	—	25	—	25	1	2
New Hampshire	11	—	—	11	11	—	—	11	—	—
New Jersey	67	32	3	102	61	29	3	93	1	8
New York	328	57	—	385	266	50	—	316	49	20
North Carolina	2	22	—	24	1	22	—	23	—	1
Ohio	—	8	2	10	—	8	2	10	—	—
Oregon	115	103	—	218	80	74	—	154	24	40
Pennsylvania	17	176	—	193	16	87	—	103	44	46
South Carolina	—	—	10	10	—	—	10	10	—	—
Utah	32	—	—	32	23	—	—	23	—	9
Vermont	17	—	—	17	16	—	—	16	—	1
Virginia	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Washington	70	60	—	130	35	44	—	79	19	32
Wisconsin	—	44	4	48	—	42	4	46	2	—
TOTAL	1,163	1,087	592	2,842	917	829	590	2,336	247	259

^a USCC = United States Catholic Conference.

LIRS = Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service.

^b Reports received by ORR as of November 1, 1981.

TABLE 13

**List of Twelve States With Largest Enrollment of Refugee Children
(FY 1981)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Southeast Asian</i>		<i>Other</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Elementary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Elementary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	
California.....	20,073	15,071	1,901	1,400	39,413
New York.....	2,706	1,141	5,938	1,357	11,142
Florida.....	1,711	1,112	2,941	1,980	7,744
Texas.....	4,135	3,167	—	—	7,302
Pennsylvania.....	2,383	1,928	2,094	590	6,995
Washington.....	3,384	3,015	40	11	6,450
Illinois.....	2,384	1,946	1,086	751	6,167
Minnesota.....	2,628	2,285	60	41	5,014
Oregon.....	2,394	1,696	13	4	4,107
Virginia.....	1,887	1,699	127	107	3,820
Louisiana.....	2,038	889	14	7	2,948
Wisconsin.....	1,524	771	132	21	2,448
TOTALS.....	47,247	35,520	14,426	6,357	103,550

Source: U.S. Department of Education.

APPENDIX B
FEDERAL AGENCY REPORTS

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Department of Health and Human Services

The Public Health Service (PHS) is charged with ensuring that aliens entering the United States do not pose a threat to the public health of the U.S. population. Therefore, PHS activities related to refugee health include the monitoring of the health screening of U.S.-bound refugees in Southeast Asia, inspection of refugees at U.S. ports-of-entry, notification of State and local health departments about the resettlement of refugees requiring follow-up care in their jurisdiction, and the provision of domestic health assessments.

The Office of Refugee Health Affairs (ORHA) within the PHS Office of International Health coordinates the activities of those PHS agencies that are involved with the refugee health program. It also works closely with the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement, where it maintains a liaison office, in matters relating to domestic health activities and with the Department of State Bureau for Refugee Programs in activities concerning health screening and health conditions at the refugee camps overseas.

The PHS agencies with major refugee activities in FY 1981 are the Centers for Disease Control and the Health Services Administration. The specific activities of these agencies are discussed below.

Centers for Disease Control

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) continued its legislated responsibility in Fiscal Year 1981 through the maintenance of a program in Southeast Asia designed to evaluate and sustain the quality of the medical screening examinations provided to Southeast Asian refugees seeking to resettle in the United States. The program also includes inspection of refugees and their medical records at U.S. ports-of-entry and continuation of a health data collection and dissemination system. An immunization program including vaccination against polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, mumps, and rubella has been in place in Southeast Asia since January 1980 for refugees coming to this country. Over 98 percent of the refugees are currently being provided age-specific immunizations against these diseases. To date, over 200,000 Indochinese refugees have been immunized.

The CDC Quarantine Officers continue to inspect all Southeast Asian refugees and their medical documents at U.S. ports-of-entry to ensure prompt and accurate notification of State and local health departments of each refugee's arrival. Partic-

ular attention is given to refugees with active or suspected active (Class A) tuberculosis; notification procedures include telephone calls to the appropriate local health departments within 24 hours of the refugee's arrival in the United States. The CDC has also responded to requests for assistance from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to develop and implement effective public health measures to reduce the incidence of disease in the refugee camps in Southeast Asia.

In FY 1981, the CDC stationed two public health advisors in Bangkok, Thailand, to operate a regional program to evaluate the medical screening examinations provided to refugees in Southeast Asia. During FY 1981, CDC Quarantine staff at the U.S. ports-of-entry inspected approximately 130,000 arriving refugees from Southeast Asia. As part of the stateside follow-up, the CDC has collected and disseminated copies of refugee health and immunization documentation to State and local departments. To accomplish this, mini-computers and printers in the four West Coast ports-of-entry and New York were installed to process more than 97 percent of Southeast Asian refugee arrivals. Computers and printers are used to print more than 2,500 different local health department address labels for mailing refugee medical documentation and for printing labels which are attached to the refugee's hand-carried medical documents directing them to report to the appropriate local health department.

A computerized data capture of demographic and arrival data on Southeast Asian refugees arriving since July 1, 1979, was continued in FY 1981 to improve stateside surveillance information. Data on refugees arriving at those ports-of-entry lacking a mini-computer are processed at Headquarters, and all computerized data are stored on the main computer at the CDC. Information important to disease surveillance and control activities on more than 130,000 refugees already has been compiled. The CDC's data base on Southeast Asian refugee arrivals is also used by the Office of Refugee Resettlement as the primary source of arrival and destination statistics.

A computerized data capture of tuberculosis (Class A, suspected active) information on Southeast Asian refugees arriving in the United States since January 1, 1979, was continued in FY 1981. The computer is now used to generate a "tracking list" of Southeast Asian refugees identified overseas as "Class A, suspected active" for whom the

Centers have not received an initial evaluation from local health care providers in the United States. This list, divided into States, big cities, and Los Angeles County, is forwarded to the appropriate tuberculosis controllers for follow-up action. Follow-up reports on over 90 percent of these suspected active tuberculosis cases referred to health departments have been received. Since August 1980, the medical screening and immunization records of all Southeast Asian refugees entering this country have been computerized for timely retrieval. The CDC currently has records on the 280,000 Southeast Asian refugees who have entered this country since October 1979.

During FY 1981, the CDC provided assistance to the UNHCR in the development of control measures for gonorrhea control in Thai and Malaysian refugee camps and transit centers, and treatment protocols were developed for the UNHCR to control this disease.

In January 1981 the CDC was informed of occurrences of sudden and unexplained deaths among Laotian refugees in this country. The cases have primarily been found in Laotian "H'mong" hill tribal people. The current number of 30 deaths is comprised of 22 H'mong (21 males, 1 female - ages 21-63); 5 Laotian Lowlanders (males, ages 37-49) and 3 Vietnamese (males, ages 19-36). An additional five cases are pending (3 Laotian Lowlanders, 2 Laotian H'mong). All but one of the deaths, which have taken place in this country since 1977, have occurred in males who had been healthy and with no apparent illness. The CDC is currently conducting an ongoing investigation including interviews of family members and case controls in each of the areas where the deaths have occurred.

The CDC has continued to publish reports on Southeast Asian refugee health problems in its Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) as a means of rapidly providing useful information to health care providers in the United States. During FY 1981, eight issues contained articles concerning Southeast Asian refugees.

Domestic Health Assessments

Health assessments for newly arriving Southeast Asian refugees were conducted by several State and local health departments prior to FY 1981. Such assessments were carried out as health officials, examining refugees admitted with Class A and Class B conditions, frequently observed that these individuals had other health problems which needed attention. These included parasitic diseases, anemia, malnutrition, hepatitis, dental disease, and a variety

of other health problems, mainly of a personal nature.

Title IV, Chapter 2, of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980), established the authority for project grant programs to States to provide services where specific needs have been shown and which are recognized by the Director of the ORR. Among these was the need to support an initiative to provide systematic initial health assessments to new arrivals. An appropriation of \$4.8 million was made for this program and ORR, through an interagency agreement, transferred its administration to the CDC. The purposes of these health assessments were to: (1) address unmet public health needs associated with refugees; and (2) identify health problems which might affect employability and refer such refugees for appropriate diagnosis and treatment.

Late in FY 1980, 46 grants were awarded for activities to be carried out in FY 1981, the initial operating year of the Health Program for Refugees. These grants were awarded to 43 States, the District of Columbia, the City of Philadelphia, and Santa Clara County, California. The seven States which declined to participate in the program were Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Kentucky, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The awards were based on the number of newly arriving refugees, the relative extent to which secondary migration contributed to the refugee burden, and the appropriateness of the proposed program. The ten States which had 65.0 percent of arriving refugees received 65.2 percent (\$3.2 million) of grant funds awarded.

FY 1981 was a start-up year for many project areas, especially those which had previously undertaken little or no refugee health assessment activity. The CDC sought to assist States which were beginning programs by collecting and circulating samples of forms and translated materials, plus descriptions of procedural alternatives which had already been successfully implemented by those few States which had previously begun health assessments on their own. The distribution of such information led to a more rapid development of many programs than would have occurred otherwise. By the fourth quarter of FY 1981, 35 (76.1 percent) of the project areas were able to provide usable data which could be aggregated into an emerging picture of the status of the program nationally.

Of all Southeast Asian refugees who arrived in the 35 reporting areas, 80.2 percent were receiving health assessments. Of the refugees who arrived in specific parts of these States in which grant funds had permitted the development of a coordinated program, 92.7 percent of the refugees were being

contacted and 90.0 percent of these were receiving health assessments.

Among those refugees who received health assessments, 70.8 percent had one or more conditions of ill health which required treatment and/or referral for specialized diagnosis and care. Limited data and site review observations indicate that nearly 100 percent of refugees assessed are having their immunization status brought up to date.

Secondary migration has affected the health assessment initiative, much as it has all other aspects of refugee resettlement. From those project areas which have now developed systems to tabulate these data, the latest figures show that 23.0 percent of all health assessments performed were for secondary migrants. The CDC has taken several steps to address this problem. First, project areas have been encouraged to develop refugee registries to permit effective tracking and reporting on the health assessment status of all new arrivals. Second, grantees have been encouraged to develop procedures for communicating with other States on the movement of refugees who are under care for various conditions, especially those of public health significance.

And third, the CDC through its own files on refugee arrivals, an arrangement with the national resettlement agencies, has developed a comprehensive information network whereby grantees can usually pinpoint the initial resettlement area of a secondary migrant. This information is critical to providing appropriate services and treatment since the official arrival documents and information about the health or health status of the refugee are to be found at that location.

Health Services Administration

The Health Services Administration (HSA) is responsible for ensuring that all citizens can avail themselves of quality and comprehensive health services, which mandate is facilitated by the awarding of grants to community health projects for the medically underserved. Such programs continue to be utilized by refugees.

Additionally, PHS hospitals and outpatient clinics entered their third year of providing direct medical services to Southeast Asian refugees. The total number of refugees treated at these facilities between October 1980 and September 1981 is as follows:

Refugee Outpatient Visits and Admissions
to PHS Hospitals during FY 1981

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Initial Visits</i>	<i>Follow-up Visits</i>	<i>Total No. of Visits</i>	<i>Inpatient Admissions</i>	<i>Period of Report</i>
Baltimore	27	59	86	2	Inpatient admission Oct. 1980-Sept. 1981 Outpatient Visits Oct. 1980-July 1981
Boston	1,440	296	1,736	8	"
Nassau Bay, TX . . .	7	9	16	8	"
Norfolk	9	2	11	0	"
San Francisco	4,228	9,610	13,838	213	"
Seattle	—	—	—	7	"
Staten Island	22	8	30	—	"
TOTAL	5,733	9,984	15,717	231	

The San Francisco PHS Hospital continued to operate the largest Federal screening program in the U.S. for Southeast Asian refugees and to work

closely with the Indochinese Health Intervention program, the San Francisco Health Department, and other health providers and facilities.

**Refugee Visits to Outpatient Clinics (OPC)
During FY 1981**

<i>Clinics (OPC)</i>	<i>Initial Visits</i>	<i>Follow-up Visits</i>	<i>Total No. of Visits</i>	<i>Period of Report</i>
Charleston	6	11	17	Oct. 1980-July 1981
Honolulu	1	—	1	"
Houston	1,161	246	1,435	"
Memphis	23	19	42	"
Miami	1	—	1	"
Pittsburg	1	—	1	"
Portland, ME	2	3	5	"
San Diego	1,625	—	1,625	"
San Pedro	68	85	153	"
Tampa	275	57	332	"
TOTAL	3,163	439	3,602	

The hospital conducted a 16-month study on the prevalence of intestinal disease in the refugees and published its findings in the August 1981 issue of the Western Journal of Medicine.

In light of the closure of the PHS hospitals and outpatient clinics at the end of Fiscal Year 1981, their refugee health programs ended. Because of the size of the San Francisco PHS hospital program, it worked closely with the City of San Francisco Health Department to transfer its refugee activities there.

Region IX Regional Health Administrator's Office

The Office of the HHS Region IX Regional Health Administrator continues to administer an outpatient clinic at Hamilton Air Force Base in Marin County, California, which serves as a transit center for newly arrived Indochinese refugees. Two nurse practitioners, supported by a back-up physician, saw 7,159 refugees, resulting in 1,828 follow-up visits, in FY 1981.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Department of Justice

It is estimated that approximately 90-95% of those individuals approved for refugee status by the end of Fiscal Year 1980 will have been adjusted to permanent resident alien status under Public Law 96-212, Section 209, by the end of Fiscal Year 1981. The numbers of refugees approved for entry under Public Law 96-212, Section 207, for Fiscal Year 1980 and Fiscal Year 1981 are listed in the table on the right.

Under Public Law 96-212, Section 208, the number of asylum cases approved for Fiscal Year 1981 was 1,179. Asylum applicants adjusted to permanent resident alien status under Section 209(b) totaled 1,692.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service does not have a tabulation of the number of ref-

ugees who adjusted to permanent resident status and subsequently have become naturalized citizens.

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
Southeast Asians	165,009	123,250
Other Asians	1,200	—
Soviets	27,343	11,131
Eastern European	4,665	6,900
Near East	—	4,500
Middle East	2,310	—
Cubans	11,824	1,208
Other Latin Americans ..	64	48
Africans	535	3,000
TOTAL	213,950	150,037

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Department of Labor

Job Corps Services to Southeast Asian Refugee Youth

Between April 1975 and October 1981, close to 600,000 Southeast Asian Refugees were admitted into the United States. These refugees came from the countries of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Of the recent arrivals, about thirty percent are youth between the ages of 16-21 years.

Recognizing a need to serve this population, the Director of Job Corps, in January 1980, designated 2,000 slots for Southeast Asian refugee youth at 26 centers. The target date for initial input was May 1980. In preparation to best serve the needs of this large non-English speaking group of new arrivals to this country, the Office of Youth Programs and a contractor worked with the staff of the designated centers. Three Cultural Awareness Training Conferences were held to acquaint staff with Southeast Asian history and culture, to inform staff of immigration procedures, and to make staff aware of the recent trauma these refugee youth have suffered. Similar material was also prepared and presented in the Technical Assistance Guide entitled "Working with Indochinese Youth in Job Corps".

The National Office purchased English as a Second Language (ESL) materials for each project center, and provided training for the academic staff in the use of the materials and in ESL methodology. A bi-monthly ESL communication network continues to share ideas among all ESL teachers in this project.

In addition to the initial assistance, the bilingual staff of the contractor provides ongoing technical

assistance of two main types: on-site consultation or intervention, and translation assistance both oral and written. There have been 30 requests for on-site assistance in the nature of consultation on cultural issues, additional cultural presentations, and intervention in crisis situations. There is obvious need for bilingual assistance in interpersonal crises. Where centers have not hired bilingual staff, the contractor staff can intervene. The need for multiple interventions has come only from those centers which have not yet hired bilingual staff.

Many documents have been translated during the Southeast Asian project: outreach and recruitment materials of which over 30,000 have been disbursed to agencies and MAA's; health orientation packets; a "Handbook for Use in the Indochinese Project;" a Welding Term Directory; and some specific center requests. In addition to the written translations, there is an 800 toll-free phone on which an average of 81 calls are received each month. Many refugees call to request information about Job Corps and application procedures; others call from centers which may have immediate translation or counseling needs. In a few isolated cases, bilingual staff have functioned in a supportive role for corps members with temporary adjustment problems.

At the conclusion of the first year, two additional sites were added raising the number of centers involved to 28. Special training in cultural awareness and in ESL methodologies was provided for staff new to this program. Enrollment figures for August 1981 show 1,860 Southeast Asian refugee youth currently involved in Job Corps.

OFFICE OF THE U.S. COORDINATOR FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS

The Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs was established by Presidential Directive in February of 1979 and has its statutory basis in Title III of the Refugee Act of 1980. The Coordinator is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The Office was created out of the need to coordinate both the foreign and domestic policy implications of refugee relief and resettlement. The Ambassador-at-Large/U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs is responsible to the President for the development of overall refugee policy.

Specifically, the Coordinator is charged with:

- (a) Development of overall United States refugee admission and resettlement policy;
- (b) Coordination of all United States domestic and international refugee admission and resettlement programs;
- (c) Design of an overall budget strategy;
- (d) Presentation to the Congress of the Administration's overall refugee policy and the

relationship of individual agency refugee budgets to that overall policy;

(e) Advising the President, Secretary of State, Attorney General and Secretary of Health and Human Services on the relationship of overall United States refugee policy to the admission of refugees to the United States;

(f) Representation and negotiations on behalf of the United States with foreign governments and international organizations; and

(g) Development of effective liaison between the Federal Government and voluntary organizations, governors and mayors, and others involved in refugee relief and resettlement work.

BUREAU FOR REFUGEE PROGRAMS

Department of State

The Bureau for Refugee Program is charged with both support for refugee relief overseas and admissions of refugees into the United States. U.S. policy is to support relief programs in such a way that the refugees, where at all possible, may return to their homelands once the situation which caused them to flee has sufficiently improved. When repatriation cannot take place, the Bureau supports resettlement in the country of first asylum. However, where this is not possible, as generally has been the case in Southeast Asia, the U.S. accepts for admission into the U.S. refugees who are of particular concern to the U.S. Over the past year, the efforts of the Bureau, partly due to changing political situations, have been increasingly focused on relief to refugees abroad as admissions have decreased.

During FY 1981, the Bureau for Refugee Programs provided assistance to refugees worldwide through contributions to international organizations responsible for providing relief and to voluntary agencies. In Southeast Asia, the Refugee Program continued to fund care and maintenance for Southeast Asian refugees in first asylum countries and for displaced Khmer in Thailand. The Bureau assisted in the international relief effort for the people in Kampuchea and assisted the Thai government in its anti-piracy activities.

The Refugee Program also provided funds for relief efforts in Africa, in fulfillment of its pledge

at the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held in April, 1981. Other support was given to the program for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and to the continuing program of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East. Contributions were also made to appeals for the refugees and displaced persons in Central America. The Bureau also contributed to the International Committee for Migration and the International Committee of the Red Cross for their general programs.

Of the Department of State's total of \$499.7 million spent in FY 1981, approximately \$289.2 million was spent on relief programs and other non-admissions related costs. Approximately \$204.5 million was spent for activities necessary to admit refugees to the United States. These activities include processing and documentation (including contracts with the Joint Voluntary Agency Representatives in Southeast Asia and voluntary agencies in Europe), transportation arranged through the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, and the reception and placement grants to U.S. voluntary agencies to support initial resettlement activities. Of the total admissions program, \$169.8 million funded Southeast Asian refugee admissions, while \$34.8 million funded admissions of Soviet, East European, and other refugees.

FY 81 Obligations for U.S. Refugee Programs

Refugee Admissions

Southeast Asia

VolAgs Abroad (JVAR)	\$ 9,500	
Transportation	\$ 89,765	
Reception and Placement Grants	\$ 70,500	
	<u> </u>	
	\$169,765	

Other Admissions

VolAgs Abroad	\$ 18,500	
Transportation	\$ 4,550	
Reception and Placement Grants	\$ 11,707	
	<u> </u>	
	\$ 34,757	\$204,522

Relief for Refugees in Southeast Asia	\$ 76,120	
Support for Resettlements in Israel	\$ 25,000	
Support for African Refugees	\$ 77,000	
Support for Refugees in Pakistan	\$ 31,000	
Support for Other Refugees in Near East	\$ 71,893	
Support for Refugees in Latin America	\$ 4,250	
International Organization Support	\$ 9,400	
Administrative Funds	\$ 6,052	
	<u> </u>	
Total Obligations		\$499,737

APPENDIX C

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY REPORTS

The following reports by the Voluntary and State Resettlement Agencies have been prepared by the individual agencies themselves and express judgments or opinions of the individual agency reporting.

**Agencies Receiving Per Capita Grants from the
Department of State for Refugees Resettled**

American Council for Nationalities Service
20 West 40th Street
New York, NY 10010
(212) 398-9142

American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc.
1790 Broadway, Room 710
New York, NY 10019
(212) 265-1919

Buddhist Council for Refugee Rescue and
Resettlement

City of Ten Thousand Buddhas
Talmage, CA 95481
(707) 462-0939

Church World Service
Immigration and Refugee Program
475 Riverside Drive, Room 666
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2164

HIAS, Inc.
200 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10003
(212) 674-6800

Idaho State Voluntary Agency
Boise State University
1910 University Drive
Boise, ID 83725
(208) 385-3484

International Rescue Committee
386 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
(212) 679-0010

Iowa Refugee Service Center
4626 SW 9th Street
Des Moines, IA 50315
(515) 281-4334

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
360 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
(212) 532-6350

Polish American Immigration and Relief Com-
mittee, Inc.
17 Irving Place
New York, NY 10003
(212) 254-2240

Rav Tov
125 Heyward Street
Brooklyn, NY 11206
(212) 875-8300

Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
250 West 57th Street, Room 1101
New York, NY 10107
(212) 247-2922

United States Catholic Conference
Migration and Refugee Services
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 659-6635

World Relief Refugee Service
P.O. Box WRC
Nyack, NY 10960
(914) 268-4135

National Board of YMCAs
Refugee Services
101 N. Wacker Dr.
Chicago, IL 60606
(312) 977-0031 - Ext. 209

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE (ACNS)

The American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS) is a national, non-profit, non-sectarian organization which has a sixty-year history of providing services to immigrants, refugees, the foreign-born and their descendants. The ACNS movement includes a network of 33 member agencies and affiliates, the majority of which are called International Institutes or Nationalities Service Centers. ACNS member agencies provide a broad range of social services designed to help the newcomer adjust to his/her new country. Member agencies also provide opportunities for inter-cultural and inter-ethnic exchanges, and work closely with other organizations to facilitate the newcomer's integration into the community at large. ACNS views the promotion of communication, understanding, and cooperation among ethnic groups as a vital aspect of growth of both the community and the individual.

Refugee Resettlement Programs

Since 1975 ACNS has helped over 50,000 refugees enter American society. All refugees resettled through ACNS are placed in one of twenty-four designated member agencies or affiliates, whose trained professional staffs provide core, as well as ongoing, resettlement services. Each member agency has multi-lingual, multi-cultural case-workers who work with refugees from the time of their arrival until they are considered to be economically and socially self-sufficient. Many of our agencies also work closely with churches or other local structures which wish to co-sponsor a refugee or refugee family.

ACNS resettlement agencies typically offer interpreter services, ongoing orientation and counseling, various levels of ESL training, and job counseling and placement services. In addition, agencies provide information and refer clients to appropriate community resources for social services, health care, schooling, vocational training, and recreational activities. Member agencies also support and sponsor activities which promote ethnic identity and cross-cultural understanding.

During 1981, ACNS resettled over 14,000 Southeast Asian refugees, as well as smaller numbers of newer refugee populations including 180 Afghans and 148 Africans. We actively participated in the Khmer Guided Placement Project in three locations: Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago. ACNS also provided special funding for a Cambodian Crafts Center through our Chicago agency, Traveler's Aid Society.

The ACNS national organization supported and monitored its resettlement agencies through a broad range of services and activities. ACNS staff made regular site visits to agencies and provided assistance in such areas as program management, staff development, casework practice, grantsmanship, and fund-raising. Specialized consultant services were also available in the areas of ESL training and employment programs.

In addition, ACNS sponsored frequent national conferences on both resettlement practice and policy issues. Conferences during 1981 included an ESL Conference, an Employment Services Conference, a Cuban Practitioner Workshop, and a Resettlement Policy Conference. ACNS has also initiated two information series, one which focuses on educational issues and the other which gives cultural background on refugee groups. To date, we have disseminated volumes on Afghans, Ethiopians, and Cambodians.

Public Information

ACNS remains deeply concerned with public policy issues related to immigrants and refugees. We are in the process of merging with the U.S. Committee for Refugees, an agency with a long tradition of providing objective public information about refugees worldwide. The U.S. Committee for Refugees, which will become a program of ACNS, is a public information organization motivated by the feeling that an informed public is necessary for wise public policy decisions. Recent activities in this area include publication of the *World Refugee Survey*; testimony to the U.S. Senate on mass asylum; media events; participation in national public meetings and debates and collaborative efforts with other national and international organizations.

ACNS Abroad

ACNS continues to staff the Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA) office for Singapore and Indonesia. A population that reached its peak in July 1979 with 55,000 refugees is now at 12,500. During 1981, JVA Indonesia/Singapore processed its 50,000th refugee to the United States. Other refugees have left the Indonesian camps for homes in Europe, Australia, Canada, and a variety of other countries.

In November 1980, ACNS and the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, at the request of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees,

began an English language and orientation program in the refugee camps in Hong Kong. During its first year of operation, this program provided English language training and native language orientation to over 7,200 refugee students, greatly facilitating their transition to American society and their achievement of economic self-sufficiency.

Future

In the coming year ACNS has several specific program objectives in mind. We will endeavor to work closely with our agencies to enhance their capabilities in the area of employment services. We acknowledge that long-term welfare dependency is detrimental to the refugee's overall achievement of self-sufficiency, and that efforts must be made to curb dependency rates across the country. In this regard, we hope to work with the public sector to develop viable alternatives to long-term public assistance.

In addition, we hope to refine the process by which we allocate free cases to member agencies so as not to overburden communities which we consider to be impacted. We will continue to assess local agency capabilities to resettle additional refugees and closely monitor the availability of housing, jobs, and services in areas of special concern.

Given the current political and fiscal climate, ACNS also acknowledges the need to develop more useful lines of communication with government and service providers at the State and local level. Such communication can help us coordinate and more productively use the limited resources available from public and private sources. In our view, refugee resettlement is a process taking place over time and in the local community. It is effective only if there is community involvement and sensitivity to the unique problems refugees face in adapting to a new environment. ACNS is committed to working with other concerned organizations to ensure a positive integration of refugees into their communities.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES, INC.

The American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc. (AFCR) is a non-sectarian voluntary agency. It was founded in 1948, primarily to help Czechoslovak political refugees who were then fleeing in large numbers from the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia.

From the start, AFCR has operated internationally, with its main office in the United States and its European headquarters in Munich, West Germany. In addition, AFCR maintains European branches in Paris, Rome, and Vienna, as well as several other small regional branches throughout Europe.

Since its inception, AFCR's aim has been to aid refugees in countries of first asylum and resettle them as quickly as possible in the free world, largely in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. In addition to Czech refugees, AFCR gradually began to resettle other escapees from Eastern European countries who registered with AFCR offices. This group was composed mainly of Hungarians, Poles, Rumanians, and Bulgarians. When Idi Amin expelled large numbers of Asians from Uganda in 1973, AFCR was one of the voluntary agencies which resettled these refugees in the United States.

In 1975, AFCR began its participation in the resettlement of refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and

Cambodia, while continuing to aid those from Eastern Europe. The American Fund maintained temporary offices at Camp Pendleton, California, and Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, to process and resettle the first wave of Indochinese refugees after the fall of Saigon.

From the outset of the U.S. Refugee Program through September 30, 1980, AFCR resettled 8,073 Southeast Asian refugees. During FY 1981, AFCR brought 4,266 Indochinese to the U.S., bringing the total of Southeast Asians resettled by the American Fund to 12,339. Fiscal year 1981 shows the following ethnic breakdown for AFCR Indochinese arrivals:

Vietnamese:	553 cases, 1,462 refugees
Cambodian:	328 cases, 1,432 refugees
Lao:	377 cases, 1,372 refugees

In addition to the above mentioned Southeast Asians, AFCR in FY 1981 also brought 828 Czechoslovak refugees to the United States. Of these, 160 were resettled in and around Salt Lake City, Utah, with the help of a matching funds grant from the Department of Health and Human Services.

At present, AFCR, with its national headquarters located at 1790 Broadway, Rm. 710, New

York, N.Y. 10019, maintains regional offices in San Francisco, California; Boston, Massachusetts; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Elgin, Illinois. In addition, AFCR has two local affiliates in Whittier, California, and Chinatown, New York, which report directly to the San Francisco and New York offices respectively.

The national headquarters in New York City directly supervises the activities of the regional offices. Regional offices are visited by national headquarters staff as often as possible to check the operations at a local level. From time to time, regional directors are invited to visit headquarters for reporting and instructions.

Of the recent Southeast Asian arrivals, approximately 80% have been family reunion cases and 20% have no relatives in the United States. For family reunion cases, AFCR makes every effort to reunite the new arrivals with their families. Each office provides reception and placement services, while the New York and San Francisco representatives are responsible as well for placing refugees on connecting flights.

Each office is responsible for financial assistance and counseling, both to newly arrived refugees and to those who have been in the United States for some time. Cases with no U.S. relatives are assigned by the national office to the regionals, which act as sponsors. The American Fund continues to work with private sponsors, but the majority of cases are assigned directly to the regionals, which are thus responsible for finding housing and employment

and providing orientation and other basic services until the refugees attain self-sufficiency. Case assignment is based on several factors, including ethnic background, size of family, work experience and skills, language ability, and other special needs (for example, of a specific medical facility to treat illness).

The American Fund encourages refugees to attain self-sufficiency as early in their resettlement as possible. This entails finding work for those refugees who are able to hold jobs. In other cases, where English language, basic education, or skills training is needed, AFCR is responsible for making referrals and enrolling refugees in such programs, with the hope that refugees achieve self-sufficiency after completing training.

All regional offices and affiliates maintain contact with employers and training programs, and in New York AFCR is one of several agencies which support and make use of the New York State-funded Refugee Employee Project.

In FY 1981 AFCR participated in the Khmer Guided Placement Project, placing 240 Cambodians in Boston and 169 in New York City through AFCR's affiliate in Chinatown. In both Boston and New York, AFCR has worked in conjunction with Cambodian Mutual Assistance Associations in order to facilitate placement and orientation of Khmer refugees. Further, AFCR has hired additional Khmer-speaking staff and utilized Cambodian volunteers to help resettle these refugees.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)

It is the refugee who reveals to us the defective society in which we live. He is a kind of mirror through whose suffering we can see the injustices, the oppression and maltreatment of the powerless by the powerful.

—Refugee worker in Africa
Quoted at World Council of Churches
Consultation on Refugee Resettlement
May 1981.

Church World Service (CWS) is an organization devoted to meeting human need around the world. It is the relief, refugee aid, and development arm of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, an ecumenical church organization which joins the work of 32 Protestant, Episcopal, and Orthodox denominations.

Refugees are a major concern of CWS. CWS is responding to immediate refugee needs with medi-

cal and relief supplies to refugees in many parts of the world, including Salvadoran refugees in Honduras, Ethiopian refugees in Somalia, and Afghan refugees in Pakistan. CWS also responds to refugee needs by working with local church colleague agencies in development projects.

Church World Service works closely with its parent organization, the National Council of Churches, in focusing the attention of its American

constituency on needs of persons around the world and in channeling those constituent contributions of money, material, and expertise to persons overseas. CWS maintains a close working relationship with the World Council of Churches in Geneva, Switzerland, as a part of its world-wide ecumenical involvement. CWS remains committed to addressing the root causes of refugee-producing situations.

The Immigration and Refugee Program (IRP) is the division of CWS responsible for resettling refugees in this country.

Since its founding in 1946, CWS has resettled more than 350,000 refugees from many parts of the world. In FY 1981, CWS, through its constituent denominations, resettled 29,871 refugees.

The resettlement work of CWS is carried out by the 15 denominations and organizations which make up the Immigration and Refugee Program Committee.

Central to CWS' refugee work is the coordination of services provided on the local level by these constituent denominations' refugee resettlement officers and their staffs. These people prepare congregations and sponsoring individuals for the arrival of refugee families and provide them with resources for resettlement activities.

Sponsoring congregations and individuals assume the responsibilities for clothing, housing, and finding jobs for the newcomers. As important, they offer loving, caring communities for the difficult transition to a new life in a new culture.

To help the resettlement process further, CWS has developed a national network of offices that

work in sponsorship development and post-resettlement services to refugees. This network—called the Ecumenical Refugee Resettlement and Sponsorship Services (ERRSS)—usually works through selected ecumenical councils of churches around the country. The ERRSS offices collect and present information on the global refugee situation as well as need of refugees, and explain and develop sponsorships. In addition, this ecumenical group identifies Federal, State, and local services—employment, language and vocational training, bicultural support services, other education opportunities, and various kinds of counseling—to reinforce refugees' efforts to become self-sufficient and productive.

The major part of the resettlement process is done through the constituent denominations of CWS. CWS provides coordinating services for its churches, including the following: Making travel arrangements for refugees from overseas camps to local sponsors, travel-loan collection, social services, advocacy, information, records, and processing. To further improve its work, the CWS/IRP maintains offices in Miami and Los Angeles. It is responsible for staffing the Joint Voluntary Agency office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

CWS remains committed to serving refugees beyond resettlement in the U.S. In addition to relief and development work overseas, CWS is committed to serving "first asylum" refugees in our own hemisphere. Our church constituency has called upon us to minister to and advocate for those seeking refuge here at home from the Caribbean and Central America.

HIAS

HIAS, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, is the refugee and migration agency of the organized Jewish community in the United States. While we have worked over the years not only with Jewish refugees, but also with almost every major refugee migration to this country, our structure and system are particularly suited to assist the migration and absorption of Jewish refugees.

Our philosophy of resettlement is an outgrowth of over one hundred years of experience in the field of refugee resettlement. In developing this philosophy, we have had the advantage of being able to work in close conjunction with an extensive network of professionalized Jewish community social service agencies across the country. This network not only provides us with expert and professionally derived information and feedback on the progress of refugee resettlement, it also gives us the

opportunity to develop a philosophy of resettlement depending upon trained and professional execution of policies and practices.

In resettling both Jewish and non-Jewish clients, HIAS uses the facilities provided by Jewish Federations and their direct-service agencies, such as Jewish Family Services, Jewish Vocational Services, and Jewish Community Centers in almost every city across the country. In New York, we use the services of the New York Association for New Americans, funded through the United Jewish Appeal. In national resettlement efforts, we work closely with the Council of Jewish Federations, the coordinating and planning agency for Jewish Federations in the United States and Canada. In our resettlement programs, wherever possible, the refugee becomes the responsibility of the organized Jewish community and is serviced by a team of

trained professionals who have as their priority the successful resettlement of

program emphasizing professionalized services not, on the other hand, fail to utilize resources such as the refugee's stateside family and friends. However, wherever needed the state-organized family is given guidance and direction by a professional in the field of refugee resettlement. In this fashion, the volunteers are organized and coordinated again, by a professional. In a very small percentage of our cases, the state-organized relative, himself often a newcomer to the United States, is capable of assuming the major financial responsibility for the resettlement of his incoming family. Even in those cases, however, wherever possible we feel that a professional agency must stand by to alleviate any breakdown in resettlement plans.

HIAS monitors the progress of resettlement programs in individual communities very carefully, and conducts frequent nationwide seminars on resettlement. Therefore, flexibility and diversification of programming from community to community is possible. Because clients are placed by our New York office in a community of resettlement not only on the basis of relative reunion, but also on the basis of work potential and job markets, individual communities frequently develop case-loads with specific job orientations. Consequently, the types of programs developed in individual communities would vary quite sharply. The differences in programming involve not only the type and extent of English language training, but also must consider the income potential of clients, their ability to develop self-help groups, housing requirements, size of families, and many other issues.

Moreover, certain areas have readily available job placements, while other areas have high rates of unemployment, but must be utilized for resettlement because of the exigencies of relative reunion. Quite clearly, the period of maintenance and types of services offered in these varying areas differ. Because we meet with both policy makers and practitioners from across the country on a frequent and regular basis, we feel that independence and flexibility in programming is not only possible, but necessary and beneficial to the resettlement process.

The nature of the execution of our programs allows not only for diversification of programming from community to community, it also allows for an efficient utilization of experience and new information concerning refugee resettlement. Our local affiliates are capable of drawing upon not only the long-time experience of the central HIAS office, but also the professional experience of other

communities and agencies in developing refugee programming. Moreover, a professional staff has the advantage of dedication, training, and disciplined concern for refugees.

Quite clearly, effective refugee resettlement requires a group of people trained in differing areas of expertise; people with abilities in vocational assessment and job finding, English language training, family counseling, legal issues, etc. All of these areas, however, must be coordinated and brought together into a coherent program. Unless there is a central policy-making body in each community, there is a very great danger that various groups or agencies providing different specialized services may actually find themselves working at cross purposes, considering each part of the program as an end in itself, instead of as part of a total resettlement program. Therefore, while a great deal of independence must be given to an individual community, a highly coordinated effort must be developed within the community itself.

The sources and techniques of funding of resettlement programs, of course, radically affect the ability of the individual community to coordinate its efforts. In the case of the Soviet Jewish resettlement program, both Federal and private funding is primarily funneled through the Jewish Federation, which can act as a central coordinating force in the community. In the case of programs for Southeast Asian refugees, on the other hand, the funding sources and recipients in the individual communities are more diversified. Therefore our affiliates are urged by the central HIAS office to work in close cooperation with their community coordination committees. The central HIAS office understands its responsibility to facilitate such community cooperation and coordination.

While we have stressed that there is flexibility and diversification from community to community in the types of services offered to the refugees, there are, of course, certain general guidelines upon which we and all our affiliates agree, and general agreement on the basic attitude towards resettlement. Both our placement policies and resettlement programs in general are structured around two essential elements: Reunion with relatives whenever advisable, and dignified and appropriate employment as soon as possible. These principles can be translated basically into the twin goals of emotional and financial integration and adjustment.

By emphasizing relative reunion and the earliest possible appropriate job placement, we try to build upon the refugee's sense of independence and avoid fostering reliance on private and public institutions. Relative reunion helps this situation by shifting lines of interdependence from a client-agency or

client-government relationship, to a family relationship, which is, of course, to the client's advantage.

In terms of earliest possible appropriate job placement, we find that the vast majority of refugees have been out of work for at least a year by the time they arrive in the United States. Changes in culture, economic system, and separation from everything they know as familiar can create in the refugee a feeling of insecurity. Therefore, we find that giving priority to job placement, even if the job found is below the level indicated by the client's qualifications, is important not only for financial but for therapeutic reasons. Once the client has become socially and economically productive, he can improve his English after work, and, thereby, vocational upgrading can be considered.

Since 1975, the total HIAS caseload by fiscal year is as follows:

FY 1975	7,958	FY 1978	10,647
FY 1976	7,322	FY 1979	28,626
FY 1977	6,732	FY 1980	29,533
		FY 1981	13,115

For FY 1981 refugees resettled by HIAS are broken out by country of origin as follows:

USRR	8,516
Eastern Europe	193
Afghanistan	37
Ethiopia	38
Southeast Asia	4,010

IDAHO STATE VOLUNTARY AGENCY

The Idaho State Voluntary Resettlement Agency is housed within the Adult Learning Center at Boise State University. Its contract with the United States Department of State was first signed in January 1980 but the staff of the Adult Learning Center has been involved with English as a Second Language training and citizenship preparation for foreign students since 1969 and with refugee resettlement since 1975. During the 1981 fiscal year, the agency resettled 208 Indochinese refugees (see Table I). The Voluntary Resettlement Agency contract was negotiated according to the recommendation of Governor John E. Evans' task force on refugee resettlement which was formed in August of 1979.

The agency staff members are located in Boise but serve the entire State in cooperation with six volunteers who have been appointed as Idaho VolAg representatives in regions outside the Boise service area.

Sponsors have included concerned individuals, community service organizations and clubs, fraternal groups, faculty groups from educational institutions, and citizen groups formed specifically to sponsor refugees. Sponsors are recruited by Idaho VolAg representatives (staff and volunteers) and through publicity.

Potential sponsors are initially visited by an agency representative who explains the duties and responsibilities they are expected to undertake. Seven or eight such meetings usually take place

before the refugees' arrival, and sponsors are provided with information packets on orientation, culture, and available cash assistance and social services.

A major goal of the Idaho VolAg is to assist refugees to self-sufficiency without utilizing cash assistance from the State Health and Welfare agency. Many sponsors have combined their own financial resources with the financial aid provided by the Idaho VolAg to accomplish this goal. Sponsors, Idaho VolAg representatives, and local Refugee Service Centers work cooperatively to locate jobs for refugees as quickly as possible. Early employment combined with individualized Manpower English as a Second Language has contributed significantly to the high level of employment and the sense of well-being expressed by refugees during an independent evaluation of refugees in Idaho conducted during the 1981 fiscal year.

The Idaho VolAg benefits from a large volunteer corps which carries out the majority of resettlement services. Whether serving as sponsors or supporting agency sponsored cases, volunteers help to meet the language, housing, food, clothing, transportation, health, and employment needs of refugees.

In addition to its function as a resettlement agency, Boise State University also serves as the major service provider in Idaho of Department of Health and Human Services social service funds. The State Coordinator for Refugee Resettlement serves as the Director of both the Idaho Refugee

Service Center (funded by Health and Human Services) and the Idaho VolAg. This dual role has

promoted the cooperative management to HHS and VolAg services to maximize the value of both.

Table I
Refugees Resettled by Idaho VolAg in 1981 Fiscal Year

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Laos</i>	<i>Vietnam</i>	<i>Cambodia</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of Refugees	183	14	11	208

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC.

The International Rescue Committee is a non-sectarian agency dedicated to assisting refugees. It was established in 1933 to help victims of Nazi persecution. In the immediate post-war period, the IRC assisted European displaced persons in beginning a new life. Since that time, IRC has been involved in every major refugee crisis. While the largest portion of its present program is devoted to resettlement in the United States, IRC maintains offices in Canada, Europe, Africa, and Asia. In addition, it operates medical and relief programs for needy refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Sudan, and Somalia. IRC is also responsible for the processing of Southeast Asian refugees in Thailand seeking resettlement in the United States.

The largest group of refugees resettled by the IRC in recent years has been the Southeast Asians. In all, IRC has resettled 64,000 refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia since the spring of 1975. In addition, IRC has had continuing resettlement programs for refugees from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Africa, Afghanistan, and the People's Republic of China.

Goals and Philosophy

The primary goal of the IRC is to ameliorate the desperate situation refugees find themselves in when forced to flee from their country of origin. This includes providing assistance to them in camps and working towards long-range solutions to their plight, whether that be eventual return home to their native land, settlement in their country of first asylum, or settlement in a third country.

In recent years, the emphasis in Southeast Asia has been on resettlement in a third country, in particular the United States. This is determined in large measure by objective conditions pertaining to a given emergency. However, it should be mentioned that of the two largest groups of refugees today—Ethiopians in Somalia and the Sudan and Afghans

in Pakistan—very few are actually seeking third country resettlement.

IRC's goal for resettling refugees in the United States is to bring about their absorption into the economic and social fabric of American life by providing housing, educational support, employment and language services, counseling, and medical assistance.

It is IRC's philosophy, based on decades of first-hand experience, that most refugees are best served by rapid integration into American working life. Without jobs, refugees cannot attain self-reliance or self-sufficiency, cannot regain control over their own lives, and cannot become active, contributing members of society. IRC seeks wherever possible to avoid dependence on public assistance.

It is becoming increasingly difficult, it must be pointed out, to carry out these goals and philosophy. This is in large part due to the very limited funds available to support refugees from the time of their arrival to the point where they are able to support themselves. It is also due to the countervailing measures in some areas of the country where the prevailing tendency is for early and extended usage of public welfare, often coupled with English language and vocational training programs.

IRC Resettlement Activities

IRC's resettlement program is operated through a network of 16 regional offices whose sole function is resettlement. Quotas for each office and the acceptance of cases are determined through constant communication between the national headquarters and each regional office. The entire reception and placement grant is passed through to the office and additional funds are made available from privately raised monies. The amount of assistance provided is based on need and a case-by-case analysis, within guidelines established on a national level.

Regional offices vary in size from five employees to fourteen, with proportional differences in monthly refugee arrival quotas. The International Rescue Committee acts as the sponsor for the refugees it resettles. IRC offices, including the resettlement department of the New York headquarters, are located in Seattle, WA; Portland, OR; San Francisco, San Jose, Los Angeles, Orange County, and San Diego in CA, Missoula, MN, Dallas and Houston in TX, Atlanta, GA, Washington, DC, and Boston, MA. In addition, IRC offices in Miami and in Union City, NJ, exist primarily to assist with Cuban resettlement.

For the cases it accepts, IRC provides pre-arrival services, arranges airport reception, temporary or permanent housing, assures the provision of household furnishings, food, and clothing, and provides direct cash assistance. Additionally, health screening, orientation, and job counseling are integral parts of the case services provided.

IRC also strives to assure that refugees, particularly Indochinese refugees, are given medical screenings shortly after arrival. Particular attention is devoted to TB screening and, as necessary, the assurance of followup treatment. IRC provides translators, transportation, and other related services as required, and will cover medical costs if necessary.

All IRC offices counsel arriving refugees on the benefits of early employment and each office has job placement workers on staff. IRC maintains

ties with local employers who often contact IRC directly when they have openings. In the areas where there are federally funded job assessment and placement programs, these are utilized. During FY 1981, IRC operated such federally funded programs in New York and San Diego.

IRC regional offices coordinate on the local level by participating in local resettlement forums and State advisory councils. IRC national staff are involved in coordination as well, in particular with the National Governors' Association, U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement, and other refugee-oriented projects.

During FY 1981 IRC resettled the following number of refugees:

Vietnamese	6,876
Laotians	4,500
Cambodians	4,110
ex-Soviet Union	1,024
Cuban (ex-Spain)	917
Rumanians	598
Afghans	447
Poles	317
Ethiopians	184
Chinese	173
Hungarians	82
Czechs	63
Others	23
TOTAL	19,314

IOWA REFUGEE SERVICE CENTER (IRSC)

History

The State of Iowa's participation as a resettlement agency began in September 1975, as a result of a request by the administration in Washington, D.C. This resulted in the creation of the Governor's Task Force for Southeast Asian Resettlement, which name was later changed to the Iowa Refugee Service Center (IRSC). Of the few States which resettled Southeast Asian refugees at that time, only Iowa continued its contract for resettlement with the U.S. Department of State. In addition, it should be kept in mind that the IRSC has been only one of the agencies resettling refugees in Iowa.

Iowa's first contract with the State Department lasted two years ending in September 1977. Under this contract the State of Iowa resettled 1,211 Tai Dam refugees from the country of Laos.

The first amendment to the contract was for FY 1978, and Iowa resettled 166 refugees during that

time, all being additions to families already residing in Iowa.

The next amendment was for FY 1979 and was originally scheduled for the resettlement of 200 individuals, based upon the previous year's activities. However, a further amendment was added in January 1979 when Iowa's Governor invited the redoubling of Iowa's activities to resettle Southeast Asians in an effort to alleviate the "boat people" crisis. In addition to regularly scheduled commercial flights of incoming refugees, Iowa arranged for two charter flights of refugees to be flown directly to Iowa—one from Malaysia and one from Thailand—in order to increase the refugee flow into Iowa, and 535 refugees were resettled by the Iowa agency in FY 1979.

During fiscal year 1980, IRSC resettled 1,399 Southeast Asian refugees.

FY 1981 brought economic woes to Iowa of a magnitude not experienced since the 1930's. This

led in a natural reduction of the number of eligible sponsors which, in turn, reduced the flow of refugees resettled into Iowa by IRSC. During 1981, IRSC resettled 76 Vietnamese, 71 Khmer, 11 Hmong, 161 Lowland Lao, and 239 Tai Dam, a total of 581.

The six-year total of refugees resettled by the State of Iowa, through IRSC, is 3,892 Southeast Asians. Approximately the same number were resettled in Iowa during this time by other voluntary agencies which operate in the State.

Organization

The State of Iowa, through IRSC, functions both as a voluntary agency and as a service provider. In the latter capacity, IRSC serves all refugees in the State, regardless of which voluntary agency did the resettling.

IRSC maintains two Federal contracts to support its operation. As a voluntary agency, IRSC's contract with the State Department is the same as the voluntary agencies' contracts. In addition, as the "single state agency" designated by the Governor in accordance with the requirements of the Refugee Act of 1980, IRSC is the recipient of all Federal refugee program monies which flow into Iowa.

IRSC then contracts with other State agencies to provide specific refugee assistance services: The Iowa Department of Social Services administers the cash and medical assistance program, as well as the title XX services for which refugees are eligible; the Iowa Department of Job Service provides specific job placement services to refugees through its network of 72 local offices; and the Iowa Department of Public Instruction provides English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction through its fifteen community colleges. IRSC also works closely in support of health services provided by the Iowa Department of Health. The wide dispersion of refugees—in 94 of the 99 counties—has brought about this system which provides equal access to services for the State's refugee population.

Goals

The goal of IRSC and the Iowa refugee program is to emphasize economic and social self-sufficiency for refugees, provide the maximum personal guidance and service to refugees for the minimum cost, coordinate the activities of all service providers in a manner which eliminates duplication, deliver services on a statewide basis, making it possible to serve every refugee in the State who solicits services, administer the program in a manner which is

acceptable to Iowa's citizens, and become a dependable backstop to this Nation's foreign policy, by providing a stable destination for those refugees who must be accepted by this country as a part of the international community.

Policies

The policy of the Iowa resettlement program is to resettle refugees through a work-oriented program. The director of the Iowa Department of Job Service is also the director of the Iowa Refugee Service Center, thus ensuring close attention to the job placement needs of the refugees. The state of the economy plays a large part in the success or failure to place refugees into jobs immediately upon arrival. However, the efforts to find employment for refugees during a recession are not diminished—they are doubled and redoubled—because the only salvation for a refugee—as for any other American—is a job. As a result, the welfare and employment figures for those refugees resettled by IRSC are correspondingly better than for those resettled by agencies with different policies.

1981 Activities

IRSC maintains bilingual Southeast Asian outreach workers who travel throughout the State providing direct service to refugees, sponsors, and related service providers. During FY 1981, over 23,000 service contracts were performed.

IRSC's Southeast Asian Volunteer Tutor Program provided "survival English" training to 1,200 refugees with 525 volunteers participating. Over 64,000 hours of volunteered time was contributed in FY 1981.

A multilingual newspaper for refugees, sponsors, and other personnel involved in the resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees was published. At the end of FY 1981, over 4,600 names were on the mailing list.

IRSC maintains an extensive materials library for both Americans and refugees. The library includes items such as drivers' license manuals in the Southeast Asian languages, materials on how to become a U.S. citizen, information on the various refugee groups from Indochina, pamphlets which describe some of the cultural differences between the refugee groups, and materials about the IRSC program. Over 10,000 items were distributed in FY 1981.

During FY 1981, two week-long Immigration and Naturalization Service sessions for refugees to apply and be interviewed for permanent resident alien status were held at the IRSC office. IRSC

personnel provided service to the refugees in filling out the forms, taking the fingerprints and photographs, and serving as interpreters during the interview process. Over 1,100 refugees were served.

IRSC activities with Southeast Asian unaccompanied minors included a special five-week corn-detasseling and bean-walking project, monthly meetings with the unaccompanied minors, and the continual counseling service available upon request.

During FY 1981, IRSC provided refugee cultural orientation to nearly 400 public health nurses representing all of the 99 counties in Iowa, various hospital personnel, and members of numerous professional medical organizations. In addition, special health studies involving 400 refugees of the different refugee groups were coordinated, and con-

sultive assistance was provided to the Iowa Department of Health on a statewide refugee health assessment study.

A special project for FY 1981 was developed to inform and educate the entire Des Moines police force about the Indochinese ethnic groups living in Iowa and their understanding and perceptions of the police in their own countries as compared to law enforcement officials in the U.S. Thirteen sessions were presented as a part of the police department's continuing education program at the Des Moines Police Academy. Parts of the sessions were videotaped and printed material was developed in order to extend the service to other police departments throughout the State. In addition, crime prevention materials were translated into the various Indochinese language.

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE

Placement and Resettlement

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service's predecessor agencies date back to 1948 when President Truman signed the Displaced Persons Act. By the time the Act expired in 1952, approximately 37,000 Lutheran-sponsored displaced persons were in the United States. Throughout the period to date, further refugee groups were resettled. The 100,000th refugee arrived in 1980—a Laotian former farmer-soldier now living with his family in Sioux Falls, SD. He was sponsored by the Refugee Task Force of Augustana College, a group which has resettled six refugee families.

Throughout the fiscal year from October 1980 to September 1981, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service has continued its nationwide program of providing placement and resettlement services to refugees, working through its national office in New York, its network of Regional Offices, and congregational sponsors. Securing sponsorships, assuring initial placement, notifying local sponsors of arrival times at final destination, providing English as a Second Language (ESL), social services, referral, orientation, counseling, family reunification information, and cash assistance to needy refugees are among the services provided. Other optional services are made available to the extent possible.

Since 1975, LIRS efforts have resettled nearly 54,000 Southeast Asian refugees.

From October 1, 1980, through September 30, 1981, a total of 8,969 refugees were resettled

under the Southeast Asian Long-Range Program (LRP) and the non-Southeast Asian U.S. Refugee Program (USRP).

The primary sponsoring unit of LIRS continues to be the local congregation. The sponsorship model also includes community groups and associations with the endorsement of a pastor of a Lutheran congregation or appropriate LIRS Regional Consultant (RC).

In September 1980, the governing board of LIRS passed a resolution which endorsed a policy of accepting self-sufficient refugees as anchor sponsors for their own relatives and friends. The guidelines specify that the anchor relative should be employed and not dependent on cash assistance. This policy was reinforced in September 1981 when the governing board reiterated its strong preference for congregational sponsorships in as many instances as possible and urged involvement of congregations in anchor relative, special resettlement cases, etc. The LIRS policy is to back up anchor relative sponsorships, either with congregations or staff of LIRS Regional Consultant offices.

The philosophy of LIRS continues to enable and encourage congregations, relatives, and local sponsoring groups to give of their talents, services, resources, and donations in cash and kind to refugees in order to assist them in resettlement and to help them to become self-sufficient members of American society. This philosophy is applied to both Southeast Asian and non-Southeast Asian refugees.

While most local sponsors will need no financial assistance in their sponsorships, some will incur expenses above and beyond what they can afford.

LIRS uses funds it has available to assist local sponsors in these situations. Assistance may include grants or loans for excessively high medical expenses, help with down-payments for cars or housing, and assistance in emergency situations. LIRS also provides some initial start-up assistance to local sponsors in exceptional cases. The major use of government grants is for providing services. Direct financial assistance is given on a case-by-case need basis.

The LIRS presence in the field consists of nearly 40 RC's, most of whom are Lutheran social service agency staff persons. These consultants assist in providing trans-cultural information, referral services, family counseling, crisis intervention, job placement, family reunification, interpreter services, emergency assistance, adjustment of status and naturalization assistance, and needed information on the many aspects and ramifications involved in resettling refugees.

Monitoring the needs of refugees after initial placement is triggered by an LIRS form called a "90-Day Report." This four-page form generates information on the refugees and on the local sponsor regarding their relationship over a three-month period. This allows LIRS to follow up through the RC's if the form indicates problems.

In April 1981, LIRS presented a study paper in Geneva, Switzerland, at the Fifth Seminar on the Adaptation and Integration of Permanent Immigrants, held by the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. This paper analyzed the adjustment of Indochinese women, sponsored by LIRS, one year after arrival in September 1979.

Since the first meeting of the State Refugee Coordinators in Kansas City in October 1980, LIRS has requested the RC's to establish a working relationship to the State Refugee Coordinators and to pursue the establishment of the State Advisory Council. It can now be reported that the majority of RC's have established such relationships. Furthermore, most of them are actively involved in local refugee coordinating councils and consortia.

Unaccompanied Minors

LIRS is one of the two voluntary resettlement agencies resettling unaccompanied refugee minors

in the United States. Between October 1, 1980, and September 30, 1981, 509 unaccompanied minors arrived under LIRS auspices.

LIRS works with 23 private child welfare agencies that have contracts with their local governments. Airport reception and final destination is provided by the local agency. Medical screening is done from the child's arrival at his or her destination. Many agencies use temporary reception centers upon arrival. At these centers, the children are screened and have medical examinations and orientation before going to their foster homes.

Although the majority of children are placed in foster homes, some agencies have now implemented the use of group homes for older youth for whom a foster home situation would not be appropriate. There has been success in establishing apartments for teenagers who live under the supervision of houseparents and go to school and work part-time.

Services provided to the minors are many and diversified. All local child welfare agencies in the LIRS system give training in independent living skills. ESL classes are provided generally through the school districts. In areas where there is no ESL in the school, special arrangements are made for individual tutoring.

A program is being developed in preparation of the possible release of Khmer children from holding centers in Thailand.

Informational Materials

LIRS materials completed during the year included a slide set on refugee resettlement called "Give Them Garland" which was tied in with a corresponding bulletin insert for use in local congregations. A pamphlet containing the "Statement on Immigration Policies: Undocumented Persons," adopted by the Lutheran Council in the USA in May 1981, was produced and widely distributed. Three additions to the series of "Face to Face" orientation manuals—"Learning English," "Introduction to the People and History of Cuba," and "Introduction to the People and History of Haiti"—were developed. LIRS also produced a fact sheet on the new Khmer and its own publication, "LIRS Bulletin."

THE POLISH AMERICAN IMMIGRATION AND RELIEF COMMITTEE, INC.

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc. (PAIRC) was founded after World II, in the fall of 1946, to care for the expected masses of refugees due to arrive from Poland, Germany, and other parts of the world. The United States Refugee Program began in 1958 its contractual relationship with the Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee for independent operations both in the United States and in Europe.

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee is the only international Polish American immigration service in the free world. Through its headquarters in New York City and its branch offices in Munich, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Brussels, and Sweden, the Committee has aided more than 35,000 refugees, mainly Poles, but in many cases also other East European nationals.

Monsignor John J. Karpinski is the President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the PAIRC, while Janusz Krzyzanowski is its Executive Vice President and European Director, responsible for the implementation of the Agency's tasks and is in charge of the day to day activities of the Agency.

The PAIRC Philosophy of Resettlement

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc. is an organization dedicated to assisting refugees seeking a new life in the free world, particularly in the U.S.A., but also advises on emigration problems in Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

The paramount aim of the PAIRC is the integration of refugees into American life and their speedy resettlement, so that the newcomers may become self-sufficient and productive members of their adopted country and not a drain on its economy.

The most effective way to reach this objective is to assist refugees in finding employment and living quarters, to direct them to the most convenient English language centers, and to provide individual counseling regarding their initial problems in the integration process, so that they may function effectively, and upgrade their skills, status, and education according to individual and local needs. When emergencies arise, the Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee assists the refugees financially as well.

After settling the refugees, the PAIRC continues to provide information and counseling and to keep a follow up on each case in order to help them become independent citizens in the shortest possible time.

Description of Regional and International Operations

The PAIRC does not seek prospective immigrants still living in their native country. The Committee assists those refugees who have registered with one of the local PAIRC European offices.

The processing of the prospective refugees begins in Europe and is handled by PAIRC's European representatives who aid them in presenting their cases and preparing the necessary applications and documents for the U.S. authorities. As soon as the refugees are processed for the U.S.A., the New York PAIRC headquarters prepares for their arrival by finding a suitable sponsor or by assuming the sponsorship itself. The PAIRC acts as liaison between the refugee and the sponsor, advising and guiding them as to what is required. The PAIRC staff's experience in dealing with refugees who arrive from Poland and its knowledge of both Polish American affairs and the situation and problems existing in Poland, constitute a unique asset in handling each case according to its individual needs. At the same time, the prospective immigrant is advised as to what to expect in the U.S. regarding living conditions and jobs and how to make resettlement as painless as possible.

Upon arrival in the U.S.A., the refugee is met at the port of entry, transported to the first lodging facility (usually a hotel), provided with initial financial assistance, and helped in applying for a Social Security card and in finding living quarters and employment. If the immigrant's sponsor lives outside of New York City, the PAIRC arranges for transportation to the refugee's final destination.

PAIRC's Follow up of Its Refugee Roster

Individual files are kept on all recent and past arrivals as to their address and place of work. Many keep in touch and seek additional information and special assistance on their way to becoming American citizens, so it is possible to keep these files up to date.

Although the PAIRC does not promote secondary migration of refugees, it does try to assist in family reunification. Realizing full well what a traumatic experience moving to a strange and new country can be and how differently each individual adjusts, and also understanding the particular needs of each immigrant, the PAIRC stresses the individual approach and handling of each case, providing help, advice, and information. The office serves as a combination labor exchange, real-estate

office, and, most important, an advisory and counseling office for the new arrivals. From the first days outside of Poland until the refugees resettle in the U.S.A., they are helped and directed.

PAIRC's Cooperation with Other Agencies

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc. is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. Although it has expertise in handling specific needs of Polish refugees and can give more attention and understanding to these new immigrants, the PAIRC always has realized the advantages of working with other organizations well experienced in handling social problems. Such an exchange of views is most beneficial to all concerned, as the PAIRC has learned from its close cooperation, since its inception, with the U.S. Catholic Conference and the good relations it enjoys with other voluntary resettlement agencies.

Because of its contacts with local public and private manpower and employment agencies, as well as Polish-American organizations and media—such as the Polish American Congress, Veterans' Organizations, Medicus, Polonia Technica, and

Polish Parishes—the PAIRC is able even better to help the newly arrived Polish refugees.

PAIRC's Activities in Fiscal Year 1981 and Problems Which Will Face the Agency in the Coming Year

Due to the extremely volatile and dangerous political situation in Poland, since August 1980, the number of people seeking political asylum has quadrupled. The refugee camps in Europe, particularly in Australia, are swelling with Polish refugees, and there is no relief in sight; if anything, their numbers will increase this coming year.

The PAIRC has already experienced a significant increase in the latter part of 1981. Usually, the agency alone handles about 300 refugees a year. In the period 1980/81, out of a total of about 4,000 Polish refugees entering the U.S.A., 458 were relocated by the PAIRC. At the present time there are about 15,000 Poles awaiting emigration visas, mostly to the United States, and that number is sure to continue to grow as long as the situation in Poland does not improve. The PAIRC most certainly is prepared to handle its share.

RAV TOV

The 1970's have brought dramatic improvements in technology, consumer affairs, environmental concerns, medicine, and other areas. However, a far more critical concern, man's relationship to man, has seen only limited improvement. RAV TOV, the Committee to Aid New Immigrants, continues to strive for improvement in this latter area.

From its meager beginnings in 1978, as an all volunteer agency dedicated to assisting refugees in desperate need, RAV TOV has become a respected and dynamic voice throughout the land. Services range from care, maintenance and socialization in Europe, to housing, language training and employment assistance in the United States, Israel and other countries. Through a small nucleus of dedicated staff, RAV TOV has built a cooperating network of educational, social service, medical and employment organizations, each providing needed services to refugees.

RAV TOV believes firmly in the individual's right to choose his lifestyle, his community, his ethnic traditions, and his area of employment. Each program and service offered by RAV TOV seeks to maintain the human dignity of the individual, recognizing the potential for his unique con-

tributions while paving the way to a new way of life.

RAV TOV is a grantee of the Department of Health and Human Services, and is in communication with the Agency for International Development and its Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. It has provided direct services to thousands of Russian immigrants and is a participating member of the United States Refugee Program, of the Department of State and has been under contract with the U.S. Mission to International Organizations in Geneva, Switzerland to assist in refugee resettlement.

The purposes of RAV TOV are:

- to aid refugees by facilitating their travel and entry into the free world including aid in filing visa applications to enter the United States;
- to render additional services to new immigrants arriving in the United States, by providing financial aid and assistance in finding housing and employment opportunities;
- to provide educational opportunities, especially English language skills, to immigrants

while in transit and upon their arrival in the United States.

With operating offices in Austria, Belgium, California, Canada, England, Illinois, Israel, Italy, Spain, and Turkey, as well as its Brooklyn, New York location, RAV TOV has become a fully functional international resettlement agency, involved in a broad range of refugee services. Services include care, maintenance, and socialization programs in Rome and Vienna (the major transit center for Russian immigrants) as well as housing, language training, secondary and post-secondary education, and employment assistance programs in the United States. Thus RAV TOV has built a cooperating network of educational, social service, health and employment organizations providing services to a constantly increasing refugee population.

The recent crisis in the Middle East has created yet other Jewish refugee problems and RAV TOV has assumed a leadership role in international assistance programs directed toward these refugees.

Services

RAV TOV works with people—men, women, children, the aged and the infirm—who invariably come to our shores without family or friends, unable to speak the language, in need of employment, apprehensive, and alone. The following services are provided by RAV TOV:

- *Education:* Educational services include a pre-school nursery program, a Jewish day school for children, with emphasis on English language and American culture subjects, an ESL program for adults, with a special emphasis relating language instruction to employment situations, and a baccalaureate degree pro-

gram to promote career advancement which has been developed with Universities.

- *Employment:* Counseling, job development and placement services are geared toward personal independence. Individual and group sessions stress the development of vocational skills, career awareness, and positive approaches to occupational problem-solving. RAV TOV's experience has suggested the need to extend these activities into a comprehensive career counseling component. The COATS audio-visual assessment system has been developed to provide individual job interest and experience profiles to assist in placement activities.
- *Maintenance and Health:* This comprehensive program of individualized social services, health care and family stabilization—made possible through the contributions of family sponsors and the use of the immigrant's own resources—helps the refugees through the difficult 4-6 month period of transit and resettlement, spearheaded by RAV TOV.
- *Immigration Assistance:* The diverse services provided by RAV TOV often begin with the processing of visas, the invitation papers signed by a relative and notarized. RAV TOV also represents persons requiring labor permits before the U.S. Department of Labor and is an accredited representative to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington. Continuous contact is maintained with the Department of State, and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration to arrange air transportation to areas of resettlement.

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION

The Tolstoy Foundation (TF) is a non-sectarian charitable organization that has been assisting refugees from totalitarian regimes—regardless of race, nationality, or creed—since its inception in 1939.

The basic approach to any Tolstoy Foundation sponsored activity is governed by the awareness that assistance should recognize human dignity, and our work is designed to build a sense of self-

reliance as opposed to charitable support, so that refugees can be an asset to their new environments, contributing culturally and economically to the development of the society in which they live.

The Foundation currently participates in the resettlement of Southeast Asian, Soviet, Near East, and East European refugees. It provides resettlement services through its regional offices, which

with local individual and group sponsors and public agencies involved in helping refugees.

Services provided start prior to the actual arrival of the refugee in the United States, beginning with search for private sponsors or relatives and their orientation. They continue with the verification of medical records and reception of the refugee at point of entry and final destination in the United States. Initial support is provided for food and clothing, housing, and basic household goods and furnishings, depending on individual needs.

Orientation, training, employment counseling and placement, English language referral, school placement for children, and other services that help integrate the refugee into his local community are provided by our regional offices that are specifically organized for these purposes and can be directly responsible for a program designed to facilitate adjustment to a new life in a new homeland.

To implement its resettlement programs the Tolstoy Foundation has 10 offices throughout the U.S. Six are located on the West Coast: New Mexico, Northern and Southern California, Oregon, Washington State, and Utah; and four are located on the East Coast: New York (headquarters), Michigan, South Carolina, and Rhode Island. Each office is staffed according to the identified number of Tolstoy Foundation sponsored refugees in the area. Similarly, the offices are staffed so as to provide the necessary services to the refugees in their native languages.

Generally, all TF regional offices operate under similar resettlement procedures and guidelines promulgated by national headquarters. The refugees are met at the airport, brought to their apartments, provided with necessary furniture, linen, kitchen utensils, etc. The following day they are brought to the TF office for interviewing and documents. They are issued funds for care and maintenance for the week, and such funds are issued to them on a weekly basis until they are self-sufficient and/or gainfully employed. All offices provide necessary interpreting and translating services, referral services, and careful counseling for an unlimited period of time.

Every office provides written reports on a monthly basis to headquarters. Periodically, either the Executive Director, the Director of Immigration and Resettlement, the Director of Programs and Operations, or, on the West Coast, the Senior Representative visits the offices to monitor and advise on their resettlement efforts. Workshop-conferences are also held for staff development.

Although all TF offices operate under similar resettlement procedures, each office develops its own projects to better serve the needs of the refugees in its area. For example, in San Francisco, TF opened a school for ESL courses for Lao refugees using TF bilingual staff. The courses were open to all Lao refugees of all agencies. The Tolstoy Foundation then helped the Lao Association to receive a grant for this purpose and the Lao Association is now administering this program. Also, in San Francisco, the Regional Representative has been working with a group of governmental and voluntary agencies to develop a demonstration project for the Bay Area. In Portland, TF is active in the development of an area service consortium, both hopefully soon to be realized. All Regional Representatives are in direct communication with the State Coordinator in their respective States.

Each regional office is provided a revolving fund from which expenditures for food, rent, household items, bedding, some medical and other refugee expenses as well as office expenses are made. All expenses are accounted for by complete reports made weekly by each office, whereupon reimbursement to each revolving fund is made for expenses incurred. Emergency requests for funds are honored by return wire transfer. Complete records with receipts are kept of all expenditures and are on file with the original at headquarters accounting office, and copies in each appropriate regional office. Expenditures for each refugee are also noted in his or her file, with running account records for each. A regional office is also maintained at headquarters, in New York City. Direct contact by phone with the Director of Immigration and Resettlement, the Director of Programs and Operations, or the Executive Director is maintained for consultation and/or decision on matters the Regional Representative needs advice or approval. Otherwise, the Regional Representative has instant authority and flexibility, subject, or course, to guidelines set by the headquarters.

Through its regional offices, the Tolstoy Foundation is able to maintain direct contact with each refugee and the sponsor through each resettlement stage. Program activity and follow-up on each case is part of a personalized resettlement service.

During FY 1980 the Foundation resettled some 3,000 each of refugees from the Far East and Europe. In this past FY 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981), the Foundation resettled some 2,900 refugees from the Far East, and through its offices in Munich, Frankfurt, Rome, Vienna, Brussels, Paris, and Athens, an additional 2,789 East European, Soviet, and Afghan refugees (some from Pakistan and India) arrived for resettlement.

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

Migration and Refugee Services (MRS) of the United States Catholic Conference (USCC) provides resettlement services to refugees and immigration counseling to those in need regardless of religion, race, or nationality. The organization works in close collaboration with the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), an umbrella organization with affiliates serving refugees in 51 countries of the free world.

USCC's refugee resettlement activities commenced before World War II with the resettlement of refugees from Nazi Germany. The organization has played a major role in the resettlement of every wave of refugees since that time.

Refugee resettlement is carried out by resettlement offices often associated with Catholic Charities in each of the 160 dioceses of the United States. Many of the dioceses have more than one office. Diocesan resettlement activities are coordinated through four regional offices located in Pennsylvania, Florida, Arkansas, and California.

Refugees are resettled using a variety of models, depending on the circumstances of the case. In many cases, refugees are resettled through church sponsorships or through the use of volunteer resettlement aides coordinated and supported by diocesan office staff. In the Southeast Asia program, which is primarily a family reunification movement, diocesan offices often work closely with anchor relatives supporting them as needed with financial assistance and services.

USCC's resettlement aim is to bring refugees quickly to dignity and self-sufficiency in their new country through employment. Its program provides pre-arrival orientation to sponsors and financial assistance and core services to refugees until they are self-sufficient. Services usually include assistance in becoming permanent residents and, often, citizens of the United States. USCC strongly supports programs instituted in the past year to provide refugees with English language training and orientation in camps abroad. The agency has found that these programs give refugees a head start in resettlement.

Refugees are placed whenever possible in areas where housing and jobs are available. Efforts are made, on the one hand, to avoid isolating refugees from their ethnic group and, on the other, not concentrating them excessively in any area.

To address the problem of excessive welfare dependency by the Southeast Asian refugees in many parts of the country, USCC undertook a major experiment during the year in the Twin Cities area

and has undertaken a nationwide effort to bring all available local resources to bear on reversing that trend.

In the course of the fiscal year, USCC developed and trained a corps of specialists to make regular site visits to each diocesan resettlement office and monitor the effectiveness of its resettlement programs. Regional representatives were given responsibility for relating to and coordinating activities with the State Refugee Coordinators mandated by the Refugee Act of 1980. An effort is currently underway to further strengthen the voluntary components of the resettlement program.

In FY 1981, USCC had the opportunity to serve more refugees and asylum seekers than ever before. Our immigration counseling services were inundated during the year by thousands of Ethiopians, Afghans, Nicaraguans, Salvadorians, Poles, and others seeking political asylum and refuge from dangerous conditions in their countries of origin.

The movement of refugees from Africa and Afghanistan, which began in the latter part of FY 1980, became regular, year-long, resettlement programs in FY 1981. Long-term resettlement programs for refugees from the countries of Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and from Southeast Asia continued at high levels. Toward the end of the fiscal year, a special authorization was made to admit some of the Polish and other Eastern European refugees whose numbers were rising in several countries of Western Europe, principally in Austria.

USCC participated actively in a program developed during the year to place Kampuchean refugees in clusters in specially selected sites around the country. The value of this approach to resettlement is being assessed.

Again, in FY 1981, USCC increased its participation in the Matching Grant Program designed to serve refugees from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. Through this program, fourteen major dioceses which provide large numbers of resettlement opportunities for refugees from those areas were able to increase their services and assistance to such refugees. These dioceses and others hope to join in the program again in FY 1982.

USCC continued to place unaccompanied refugee minors either in family reunification or, if they were without close relatives in the United States, in diocesan foster care programs or diocesan sponsored group homes. Such programs have been instituted in more than 30 dioceses in 22 states.

The vast majority of minors placed in foster care group homes are young men between the ages 15 and 17.

Refugees Resettled by USCC: FY 1981

Southeast Asia	57,834
Africa	1,429
East Europe	2,171
Latin America	1,090
Near East	1,619

FY 1981 was a year of unprecedented activity for USCC. It was also a year of change and adaptation to changes brought about by the Refugee Act of 1980 by diminishing Federal resources, inflation, and unemployment. USCC is hopeful, if economic circumstances permit, of making inroads in the large numbers of refugees currently on public assistance and to the extent possible of keeping incoming refugees from resorting to public assistance.

WORLD RELIEF RESETTLEMENT SERVICES

Goals and Mission

One of the primary goals of World Relief is to assist in making the refugee camps more bearable, both through direct programs and through the support of the programs of other agencies. Another key purpose is to help those refugees approved for resettlement in the United States to find sponsors. Finally, our aim is to assist refugees in creating productive lives, with the ultimate goal of enabling them to experience successful resettlement in the United States.

Policy

World Relief is committed to guiding refugees to self-sufficiency as early as possible in the resettlement process. We stand by the principle that quality resettlement is best accomplished by a partnership between resettlement professionals and private sponsors and volunteers. We undertake to mobilize the maximum amount of private support available for each refugee settled.

History

In 1942, the National Association of Evangelicals was formed to represent evangelical denominations, churches, schools, organizations, and individuals. In 1945, the National Association of Evangelicals founded the War Relief Commission, whose main purpose was to assist in the post-war recovery of Europe. In 1950, the War Relief Commission became the World Relief Commission with the purpose of international disaster relief and economic development. In 1979, in response to a request from the Department of State, and in order to meet the dire needs created by the Indochinese crisis, the World Relief Commission became the World Relief Corporation, and the Refugee Services Division was established.

While initial concerns and efforts were directed primarily towards the Indochinese, by September 30, 1981, World Relief had become actively involved in the resettlement of Afghans, Africans, Ethiopians, and Europeans.

Organization

World Relief is the international relief and development arm of the National Association of Evangelicals. The National Association of Evangelicals represents 69 denominations, 36,000 churches in the United States, and 900,000 churches worldwide. The international offices of World Relief are located in Wheaton, Illinois, and the Refugee Services Division is located in Nyack, New York.

In 1980, in order to enhance communications between World Relief and the Department of Health and Human Services, nine regional offices were established based upon the regional pattern created by HHS. Seven additional satellite offices have been established in order to broaden services and availability in the community.

A network of forty-nine affiliate offices are also part of the World Relief resettlement operation. These offices operate under contractual agreement with World Relief and are church and community affiliated organizations. They are directly responsible to the Program Services Department of the Refugee Services Division.

Resettlement Activities

For most refugee groups, some or all of the following steps are taken in the administrative process of resettling refugees:

- *Sponsorship Recruitment, Screening, and Orientation*

- *Affidavit Process*: The handling and completion of all legal documentation necessary for facilitating family reunifications.
- *Arrival Notification*: The process of telephone communication to sponsors to inform them of the precise date, time, and place of arrival of the refugees.
- *Airport Reception*: The arrangements for agency representatives to be present for the arrival of all refugees.
- *Proof of Arrival/Grant Forwarding*: The receipt and recording process of I-94 documentation and the process of forwarding grant monies to the refugee and/or sponsor.
- *Intergovernmental Committee For Migration Travel Loan*: The billing and collection of repayments for travel fares advanced to the refugees by ICM.
- *Case Transfers*: The processing of any and all documentation that transfers cases from one agency to another, based upon priority interests such as prior case involvement of other agencies, family reunification, or unusual mitigating circumstances.
- *Placement Strategy*: The analysis of relevant factors in determining the eventual geographic placement/assignment of each refugee. Some of those factors include: Degree of impact on an area; degree of unemployment in an area; availability of affordable housing; availability of job opportunities; positive community attitude; availability of training, language, and education programs.
- *Secondary Migration Tracking*: The active involvement of national and regional offices in understanding and dealing with the reasons for secondary migration, as well as tracking and recording the migratory activities of all agency refugees.

World Relief believes that the best source for resettlement sponsorship lies within the church and church-related organizations. Recognizing, however, that church sponsorships are not always available nor appropriate for all refugees, creative alternatives are constantly sought and developed as suitable circumstances and situations present themselves. World Relief draws upon a wide variety of possibilities in order to insure that every available

source may be effectively and efficiently utilized. Some of these include: family, ethnic groups, transition houses, agency-based churches, educational facilities, corporations, and individuals.

In order to assist the refugees in making the smoothest, most successful transition into their new lives as members of American society, a broad range of program services is made available to each individual refugee. Much of what is made available cannot be measured by traditional standards, since it is often the smallest gesture of kindness, reassurance, or help that makes the greatest impression.

In addition to the ongoing daily involvement of regional personnel, case workers are provided with a formal questionnaire that is routinely used to record the progress and problems that the refugees experience during their formative resettlement period. Telephone interviews are scheduled on the following basis in order to insure that refugees are receiving proper counsel and care, with the survey covering a broad range of topics and designed to enhance communication between the refugees and the agency:

Followup I	1-7 days
Followup II	30-45 days
Followup III	90 days
Followup IV	11 months

Khmer Guided Placement Project

World Relief sponsored some 1,500 Khmer refugees under a government directed program to resettle refugees in "cluster sites." This plan was developed in order to limit placement of refugees in "impacted" areas of the country. World Relief was provided with three case workers through the assistance of the Office of Refugee Resettlement. These three workers dealt with the refugees being placed by all voluntary agencies in addition to their direct involvement with World Relief.

Sub-contractual Agreements

World Relief has formally contracted with over fifty groups and organizations which have accepted responsibility for direct placement of refugees as well as the provision of all necessary program and followup services. This network broadens our ability to offer sponsorship across the Nation.

Transition Houses

World Relief currently has four transition houses in operation in Washington, D.C., Boston, Atlanta,

... Worth. These facilities make available
 ... care and lodging and many feature on-
 ... ESL, orientation, and employment counsel-
 ... programs. Plans are underway to develop addi-
 ... transition houses within the very near future.

San Francisco Demonstration Project

World Relief is actively exploring the possibility
 ... involvement in a San Francisco pilot project
 ... designed to enable voluntary agencies to assume
 ... case management and fiscal responsibility for
 ... refugees.

Mobilization of Volunteers

World Relief has actively encouraged the use of
 ... volunteers in all phases of its programs, especially
 ... in light of tightened budgetary considerations. The
 ... Seattle area has proven remarkably successful in

proving that volunteers can be effectively utilized
 to support and enrich resettlement efforts.

Statistical Information

The following data represent the numbers of ref-
 ugees resettled by World Relief in FY 1981:

Southeast Asian.	8,448
Near East/African	158
TOTAL	8,606

Conclusion

Since its establishment in 1979, the Refugee
 Services Division of World Relief has resettled
 almost 30,000 refugees and has grown to be one of
 the largest of the thirteen agencies that are involved
 in refugee resettlement. Such unanticipated growth
 has not, however, clouded our intentions to main-
 tain the highest standards of quality and excellence
 in all that we say and do for those we seek to help.

NATIONAL BOARD OF YMCA's REFUGEE SERVICES

Mission

The mission of the YMCA is to serve people at
 the level of their needs and help them achieve their
 highest potential through a variety of services and
 opportunities. The YMCA is an international orga-
 nization in 90 countries and yet each YMCA is
 fully autonomous. It has a Christian basis but
 serves all people. Domestically the YMCA of USA
 has 2,000 YMCA's and a National Council which
 acts as a coordinator, catalyst, and trainer. In addi-
 tion there are 6 regional offices to serve the 2,000
 member associations.

Resettlement

YMCA has been serving displaced persons for
 137 years. In 1979 it became an official resettle-
 ment agency and, working through YMCAs mainly,

has resettled 5,000 refugees, operating predomi-
 nantly through major YMCA operations in Hous-
 ton, TX; Washington, DC; Elgin, IL; Minneapolis,
 MN; Waycross, GA; and Yonkers, NY. Some 50
 other Y's have taken families or singles. In addi-
 tion, YMCAs in San Francisco, Hollywood, New
 York, Seattle, and several other locations have pro-
 vided supportive services, ESL, counseling, voca-
 tional training, job placement, and involvement in
 the ongoing YMCA programs. Approximately 90
 YMCA's have served refugees in one form or an-
 other.

Numbers of Refugees Settled in 1981

Southeast Asian.	3,141
African	40
TOTAL	3,181

APPENDIX D
STATE REFUGEE COORDINATORS

STATE REFUGEE COORDINATORS

Region II

Connecticut:

Frank Sharkiwicz
State Refugee Coordinator
State of Connecticut
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10 Bartholomew Avenue
Hartford, CT 06115
Tel. 203-566-7597

New Jersey:

Judith Jordan
Department of Human Services
Capital Plaza 1
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Tel. 609-292-1616

Maine:

David Stauffer
Bureau of Resource Development
Maine Dept. of Human Services
Augusta, ME 04330
Tel. 207-298-2971

New York:

Barbara Blum
Commissioner
Dept. of Social Services
40 North Pearl Street
Albany, NY 12243
Tel. 518-747-9629

Massachusetts:

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Office of Refugee Resettlement
Lindenman Center, Room # 283
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Boston, MA 02132
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Contact: Joseph Ryu
Division of Operations

Region III

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Ms. Susan Calegari
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15 North Main St.
Concord, NH 03301
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Delaware:

Janet Loper
Division of Social Services
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Rhode Island:

Cleo LaChapelle
State of Rhode Island
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District of Columbia:

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State Refugee Coordinator
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Judith May
State of Vermont
Dept. of Social & Rehab. Services
103 South Main St.
Charlestown, VT 05156
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Social Services Administration
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Frank Wilson, Jr.
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Harrisburg, PA 17120
Tel. 717-783-2874

Contact: William Grueninger

Virginia:

Thelma Ware
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8007 Discovery Drive
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Richmond, VA
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West Virginia:

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Tel. 304-421-8290

Region IV

Alabama:

Joel Sanders
State Refugee Coordinator
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64 N Union St.
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Florida:

Robert Lombardo
State Refugee Coordinator
Dept. of Health & Rehabilitative Services
1323 Winewood Blvd.
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Georgia:

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State Refugee Coordinator
Division of Family & Children's Services
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618 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
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Kentucky:

Roy Butler
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Mississippi:

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State Refugee Coordinator
Mississippi Dept. of Public Welfare
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North Carolina:

Joanne Holland
State Refugee Coordinator
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Dept. of Human Resources
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Tennessee:

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State Refugee Coordinator
Tennessee Dept. of Human Services
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Region V

Illinois:

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Illinois Dept. of Public Aid
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Indiana:

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Dept. of Social Services
State of Michigan
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Minnesota:

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Minnesota Dept. of Public Welfare
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Ohio:

Donald Duhig
Division of Adult Services
Ohio Dept. of Public Welfare
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Wisconsin:

Sue Levy
Wisconsin Resettlement Office
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Division of Community Services
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Madison, WI 53702
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Region VI

Arkansas:

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Coordinator for Refugee Resettlement
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Little Rock, AR 72203
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Contact: Carol Jackson

Louisiana:

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Assistant Secretary, Office of Family Security
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Contact: Patsy Greer
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New Mexico:

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Region VII

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Missouri:

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Coordinator of Refugee Affairs
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Coordinator of Refugee Affairs
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Region VIII

Colorado:

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North Dakota:

Vacant
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Region IX

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Contact: Ms. Laura Williams

Guam:

Dr. Frank Cruz
Dept. of Health & Social Services
Government of Guam
P.O. Box 2816
Agana, Guam 96910
Tel. 9011-671-734-991

Hawaii:

Franklin Y. K. Sunn
State Coordinator
Dept. of Social Services & Housing
State of Hawaii
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, HI 96809
Tel. 808-548-8480

Contact: Robert Ng

Region X

Idaho:

Helen Huff
Boise State University
1910 College Blvd.
Boise, ID 83725
Tel. 208-385-3681

Oregon:

Jerry Burns
Dept. of Human Resources
Children's Service Division
198 Commercial St., S.E.
Salem, OR 97310
Tel. 503-378-5906

Washington:

Mr. Darby Brown
Acting Chief, Bureau of Refugee Assistance
Dept. of Social & Health Services
Mail Stop OB-41G
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel. 206-434-7153

APPENDIX E
PURCHASE OF SERVICE CONTRACTS

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

STATE SOCIAL SERVICE CONTRACTS

Region I

Fiscal Year: 1981

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
CONNECTICUT:				
International Institute of Connecticut 100 Washington Ave. Bridgeport, CT 06608 Executive Director: Myra Oliver (203) 366-0141	\$ 216,972	4/1/81-3/31/82	750	Interpreter/Translator Information Referrals Consumer Education Health Related Services Financial Management Counseling on: Home Manage- ment, Career Opportunities, Housing and Social Adjust- ment Services. ESL, Vocational Training Job Counseling Job Development and Placement.
Catholic Charities Office of Hartford 106 Asylum Avenue Hartford, CT 06105 Program Director: Nguyen thi Vinh Tel. (203) 246-1601	\$ 349,348	3/22/81-3/31/82	1,260	ESL & Vocational Training Job Development Job Counseling Job Placement Counseling and Guidance in Per- sonal and Family Problems Home Visits Health Related Services
Association of Religious Communities 248 Main Street Danbury, CT 06810 Coordinator: Mr. Deibler Tel. (203) 792-9450	\$ 40,600	1/1/81-12/31/81	500	Outreach Information & Referrals Employment Services
Hmong Mutual Assistance Assoc. of Connecticut, Inc. 90 Ridge Road Manchester, CT 06040 Coordinator: Va Vang Tel. (203) 649-2187	\$ 12,140	4/1/81-3/31/82	300	Interpreter/Translator Outreach Cultural Orientation Counseling Employment Services
Laotian Association of Connecticut, Inc. 1401 East Main Street Bridgeport, CT 06610 Coordinator: Piene Tel. (203) 367-7365	\$ 35,200	4/1/81-3/31/82	1,000	Employment Services Cultural Orientation Counseling Translator/Interpreter Outreach

Region I Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Sangkum Khmer Association of Connecticut 119 Third Avenue New London, CT 06320	\$ 13,840	4/1/81-3/31/82	500	Employment Services Cultural Orientation Outreach Interpreter/Translator
Coordinator: Sam Ang Sam Tel. (203) 442-3494				
Vietnamese Mutual Assistance Association of Connecticut, Inc. 122 Newport Avenue Hartford, CT 06115	\$ 29,942	4/1/81-3/31/82	500	Employment Services Cultural Orientation Outreach Interpreter/Translator
Coordinator: Lien Smith Tel. (203) 232-7100				
MAINE:				
Portland Public School Department Adult Learning Center M 6 Allen Avenue Portland, Maine 04103	\$ 86,000	3/1/81-2/28/82	230	ESL Vocational Training Job Counseling Job Development Job Placement
Project Director: Nazare Conway Tel. (207) 775-3415				
University of Southern Maine Graduate Reading Program Room 400 Bailey Hall Gorham, Maine 04038	\$ 114,000	3/1/81-2/28/82	250	ESL Vocational Training Job Counseling Job Development Job Placement Educational Counseling
Project Coordinator: Julia Goodwin Tel. (207) 780-5313				
Portland Diocesan Human Relations Services 519 Ocean Avenue Portland, Maine 04103	\$ 60,700	3/1/81-2/28/82	500	Social Adjustment Services and Consumer Education American Community Awareness Refugee Community Develop- ment
Project Director: Donna Roy Tel. (207) 773-1544				

Region I Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
MASSACHUSETTS:				
Pittsfield Public Schools 264 First Street Pittsfield, MA 01201 Project Coordinator: William Stickney Tel. (413) 443-9060	\$ 32,939	9/29/80-12/31/81	15	English as a Second Language (ESL)
Catholic Charities Diocese of Worcester, Inc. 15 Ripley Street Worcester, MA 01610 Project Coordinator: Ms. Connie Lynch Tel. (617) 798-0191	\$ 167,249	9/29/80-12/31/81	937	Interpreter/Translator Case Management Service Family & Individual Life Counseling Day Care Social Adjustment Service ESL Vocational Training Employment Services
International Institute of Greater Lawrence 454 North Canal Street Lawrence, MA 01840 Project Coordinator: Ms. Claudette Cyr Tel. (617) 687-0981	\$ 150,624	9/29/80-12/31/81	300	ESL Employment Services Case Management Interpreter/Translator
Catholic Charities of Worcester 15 Ripley Street Worcester, MA 01610 Coordinator: Connie Lynch Tel. (617) 748-0191	\$ 43,729	9/29/80-12/31/81	100	(for areas of Springfield, MA) ESL Employment Services
International Institute of Greater Lawrence 654 North Canal Street Lawrence, MA 01860 Project Coordinator: Mr. Nunzio DeMarco Tel. (617) 687-0981	\$ 75,000	9/29/80-9/28/81	40	ESL Employment Services Job Sharing and Tax Credit Project
Note: Job Sharing/ Targeted Job Tax Credit Demonstration Project				

Region I Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
<p>United Community Planning Corporation 87 Kilby Street Boston, MA 02109</p> <p>Project Coordinator: Dr. Tran Van Liem Tel. (617) 482-9090</p>	\$ 270,526	9/29/80-12/31/81	1,200	<p>Interpreter/Translator Case Management Child Care Social Adjustment ESL Job Counseling Vocational Training Family & Individual Life Counseling</p>
<p>Marlborough Ceta Administration 255 Main Street P.O. Box 18 Marlborough, MA 01752</p> <p>Project Coordinator: Donald Brown Tel. (617) 481-4301</p>	\$ 77,748	9/29/80-12/31/81	74	<p>ESL Employment Services Vocational Training</p>
<p>International Institute of Boston 287 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, MA 02115</p> <p>Project Coordinator: Ms. Moira Lucey Tel. (617) 536-1081</p>	\$ 318,750	9/29/80-12/31/81	1,500	<p>ESL Employment Services Vocational Training Legal Services Case Management</p>
<p>Chinatown Consortium 885 Washington Street Boston, MA 02111</p> <p>Project Coordinator: Winifred L. Tang Tel. (617) 426-8673</p>	\$ 131,617	9/29/80-12/31/81	175	<p>ESL Case Management Child Care</p>
<p>Research for Social Change, Inc. 3 Haven Street Boston, MA 02118</p> <p>Project Director: Jim Lavelle Tel. (617) 254-2121</p>	\$ 111,861	9/29/80-12/31/81	300	<p>Family & Individual Life Counseling Social Adjustment Services</p>
<p>Urbanistics Human Services Foundation, Inc. 64 Thaxter Street Hingham, MA 02043</p> <p>Dr. Stanley Nikkel Tel. (617) 227-1515</p>	\$ 90,750		129	<p>ESL Employment Services</p>

Region I Continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Social Services of River, Inc. de Street River, MA 02724 Joanne Gallo (617) 672-8232	\$ 64,045	9/29/80-12/31/81	81	Case Management Employment Services
All contracts in Massachusetts have been funded with FY 80 funds. This program year for FY 81 will not start until January 1, 1982.				
NEW HAMPSHIRE:				
New Hampshire Catholic Charities, Inc. 53 Ash Street Manchester, NH 03105 Coordinator: Sr. Angie Whidden Tel. (603) 669-3100	\$ 54,218	6/1/81-12/31/81	20	Unaccompanied Minor Foster Care Services
State Dept. of Education of New Hampshire Office of the Adult Education 64 North Main Street Concord, NH 03301 Coordinator: Dr. Thomas Sousa Tel. (603) 271-2249	\$ 43,714	6/1/81-5/31/82	100	ESL
RHODE ISLAND:				
International Institute of Providence, Inc. 421 Elmwood Avenue Providence, RI 02907 Project Coordinator: Kathy McConaghy Tel. (401) 461-5940	\$ 3,068	5/1/81-3/31/82	200	Emergency Inter. Services
International Institute of Providence, Inc. 421 Elmwood Avenue Providence, RI 02907	\$ 141,000	5/1/81-3/31/82	1,000	Case Management Services

Region I Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
<p>Council of Community Services Inc. 229 Waterman Street Providence, RI 02908</p> <p>Coordinator: Cardner Munro Tel. (401) 861-5550</p>	\$ 46,680	5/1/81-9/30/82	4,530	<p>Outreach Information/Referrals Cultural Orientation Counseling Needs Assessment Program Evaluation</p>
<p>Providence Corporation 712 Broad Street Providence, RI 02907</p> <p>Coordinator: Larry Parof Tel. (401) 781-6661</p>	\$ 14,500	11/1/81-3/31/82	20	Housing Assistance
<p>Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. 172 Front Street Woonsocket, RI 02895</p> <p>Coordinator: Thongsavanh Phongsavan Tel. (401) 769-6136</p>	\$ 2,400	10/1/81-9/30/82	400	Case Management
<p>Catholic Social Services 433 Elmwood Avenue Providence, RI 02907</p> <p>Coordinator: Gerry Noel Tel. (401) 467-7200</p>	\$ 16,775	5/1/81-3/31/82		<p>Technical Assistance for ESL Training for 50 ESL Volunteer Teachers.</p>
<p>Project Personna, Inc. 160 Broad Street Providence, RI 02907</p> <p>Contact: William Shuey Tel. (401) 831-1460</p>	\$ 34,078	5/1/81-3/31/82	600	ESL Orientation Services
<p>Opportunities Industrialization, Inc. 1 Hilton Street Providence, RI 02905</p> <p>Contact: Cheryl Violo Tel. (401) 272-4400</p>	\$ 71,690	5/1/81-3/31/82	400	125,000 hrs. of Manpower ESL

Region I Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Providence Mental Health Center 2 Charles Street Providence, RI 02903 Contact: Charles Maynard Tel. (401) 273-7070	\$ 17,248	5/1/81-3/31/82	300	Mental Health Services Social Adjustment Services
Council of Community Services Inc. 229 Waterman Street Providence, RI 02906 Contact: Mr. Alan Deifenbach	\$ 10,580	5/1/81-3/31/82	4,000	Technical Assistance for Services providers and State Coordinator Office.
John Fink 32 Chapin Road Barrington, RI 02806 Tel. (401) 245-3967	\$ 5,484	5/1/81-3/31/82	2,000	Hmong Cultural Orientation Services to Hmong Refugees and State and Local Public and Private Resettlement Officials.
Brown University Division of Biology and Medicine Providence, RI 02112 Contact: Dr. Pierre M. Galetti Tel. (401) 863-3313	\$ 5,200	10/1/81-9/30/82	2	Medical Recertification Training for 2 Medical Doctors.
Kaplan Educational Inst. 151 Weybosset Providence, RI 02903 Contact: Susan Clark Tel. (401) 273-6630	\$ 875	10/1/81-9/30/82	1	Special Medical Review Training Recertification Examination.
Antoinette Tingley 35 Larch Street Providence, RI 02906 Tel. (401) 351-6473	\$ 550,000	9/14/81-1/20/82	1 M.D.	Professional Medical English Training for Recertification Examination
Governor Office State House Providence, RI 02903 Contact: Al Johnson Tel. (401) 277-2214	\$ 20,609	8/1/81-9/30/82		Refugee Resettlement Program Planning and Development

Region I Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Opportunities Industrializa- tion Center, Inc. 1 Hilton Street Providence, RI 02905 Contact: Cheryl Violo Tel. (401) 272-4400	\$ 165,953	5/1/81-3/31/82	450	Vocational Training Employment Services
Project Personna, Inc. 160 Broad Street Providence, RI 02907 Contact: William Shuey Tel. (401) 831-1460	\$ 70,970	5/1/81-3/31/82	400	166,000 Hrs of Survival ESL.
Project Personna, Inc. 160 Broad Street Providence, RI 02907 Contact: William Shuey Tel. (401) 831-1460	\$ 16,775	5/1/81-3/31/82	200	Technical Assistance for ESL Training 50 ESL Volunteer Teachers
Council of Community Services 229 Waterman Street Providence, RI 02906 Contact: Gardner Munro Tel. (401) 861-5550	\$ 9,180	5/1/81-3/31/82	2,000	Program Evaluation
VERMONT:				
Catholic Charities of Vermont 351 North Avenue Burlington, VT 05401 Contact: Raymond Syriac Tel. (802) 658-6110	\$ 92,500	7/1/81-5/31/82	12	Child Welfare Services for unaccompanied minors.
Vermont Department of Social Rehabilitative Services Office of Refugee Coordinator 103 S. Main Street Waterbury, VT 05676 Contact: Judith May Tel. (802) 885-9602	\$ 80,500	6/1/81-5/31/82	130	ESL Vocational Training Translator/Interpreter Transportation Cultural Orientation

**STATE REFUGEE
SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS**

Region II

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
NEW YORK:				
New York City Board of Education - Rm. 414 Baltic Street Brooklyn, NY 11201 Contact: Harriet Dubroff Tel. (212) 596-3609	\$ 248,000	10/1/80-10/31/81	500	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Outreach Assessment Transportation Social Adjustment
City School District of Rochester 111 West Broad Street Rochester, NY 14608 Contact: Edgar Hollwedel Tel. (716) 325-4560, X2217	\$ 208,000	10/1/80-9/30/81	1,000	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Vocational Training Outreach Assessment Skills Recertification Day Care Transportation Translator/Interpreter Social Adjustment
Catholic Charities of Buffalo 525 Washington Street Buffalo, NY 14202 Contact: Sister Marita Tel. (716) 842-6533	\$ 250,000	10/1/80-1/31/82	1,300	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Vocational Training Translator/Interpreter Transportation Outreach Assessment Day Care Social Adjustment
Board of Education Fulton Consolidated Schools Fulton, NY 13069 Contact: Richard Kemmis Tel. (315) 593-8265	\$ 9,000	10/1/80-9/30/81	20	ESL Outreach Assessment Manpower/Employment Services Social Adjustment
Marist College Poughkeepsie, NY 12601 Contact: Joseph Belanger Tel. (914) 471-3240	\$ 63,556	2/1/81-1/31/82	100	ESL Outreach Assessment Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment

Region II Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Cortland-Madison Board of Cooperative Educational Services McEvoy Educational Center Clinton Avenue Extension Cortland, NY 13045 Contact: Michael Borelli Tel. (607) 753-9301	\$ 64,050	2/1/81-1/31/82	125	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Outreach Assessment Vocational Training Social Adjustment Transportation
Adelphi University Garden City Long Island, NY 11530 Contact: Robert Mason Tel. (516) 560-8111	\$ 148,814	2/1/81-1/31/82	300	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Outreach Assessment Transportation Social Adjustment Translator/Interpreter
Chinatown Planning Council 13 Elizabeth Street New York, NY 10013 Contact: Allen Cohen Tel. (212) 431-7800	\$ 80,000	2/1/81-1/31/82	200	Manpower Employment Services Vocational Training Outreach Assessment Translation Day Care Social Adjustment
Mohawk Valley Refugee Resource Center c/o Bergamo East Marcy, NY 13403 Contact: Roberta Douglas Tel. (315) 865-5271	\$ 63,971	3/1/81-2/28/82	300	Outreach Assessment Manpower/Employment Services ESL Social Adjustment Transportation Translator/Interpreter
Port Washington Union Free School District Port Washington, NY 11050 Contact: Hugh E. McGuigan Tel. (516) 883-4400	\$ 9,970	3/1/81-2/28/81	40	ESL Transportation
Vietnamese American Cultural Organization 735 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10022 Contact: Pham Thanh Hien Tel. (212) 980-3185	\$ 152,157	10/1/81-9/30/82	4,000	Outreach Social Adjustment Translator/Interpreter Mental Health Assessment Manpower/Employment Services

Region II Continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Institute for Child Mental Health East 28th Street New York, NY 10016 Contact: Paula Trushin Tel. (212) 725-8955	\$ 157,194	10/1/81-9/30/82	29	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Vocational Training Outreach Assessment Transportation
Inter-Church Refugee Services Catholic Family Center 50 Chestnut Street Rochester, NY 14604 Contact: James Maloney Tel. (716) 546-7220	\$ 94,997	10/1/81-9/30/82	600	Assessment Manpower/Employment Services Outreach Social Adjustment Translator/Interpreter Transportation
City School District of Rochester 131 West Broad Street Rochester, NY 14608 Contact: Edgar Hollwedel Tel. (716) 325-4560, X-2217	\$ 155,764	10/1/81-9/30/82	2,250	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Vocational Training Outreach Assessment Day Care Transportation Translator/Interpreter Social Adjustment
YMCA of Greater New York, Inc. 215 West 23rd Street, Rm. 113 New York, NY 10011 Contact: Khanh Vo Tel. (212) 255-4200	\$ 293,231	10/1/81-9/30/82	1,800	ESL Vocational Training Manpower/Employment Services Social Adjustment Transportation
Riverside Adult Learning Center 490 Riverside Drive New York, NY 10027 Contact: Phyllis Sher Tel. (212) 749-7000 ext. 350	\$ 96,476	10/1/81-9/30/82	720	ESL Assessment
International Rescue Committee 386 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016 (FY '81 \$ 133,700) (FY '82 \$ 91,158)* (Total \$ 224,858) Contact: Charles Sternberg Tel. (212) 679-0010		10/1/81-9/30/82	2,000	Manpower/Employment Services Outreach Assessment Social Adjustment Transportation

Region II Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
NEW JERSEY:				
New Jersey Department of Education (Inter-Agency Agreement) Office of Adult Basic Education 3535 Quakerbridge Road Trenton, NJ 08619	(FY '81 \$ 284,968) (includes 7 subcontracts) (FY '82 \$ 142,485)* (Total \$ 427,453)	10/1/81-5/31/82 6/1/80-9/30/82 10/1/81-9/30/82	1,153	Includes all allowable Social Services, Services provided by subcontractors are itemized below.
Contact: Bruno Ciccariello Tel. (609) 292-6472				
Office of Adult Basic Education	\$ 60,596**	10/1/81-9/30/82	--	Administration
Boundbrook Board of Education Jointure for Community Adult Education 109 Elizabeth Avenue E. Boundbrook, NJ 08880	\$ 37,779**	10/1/81-9/30/82	100	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Assessment Vocational Training Social Adjustment Outreach
Contact: James Baer Tel. (201) 469-5734				
Brookdale Community College Learning Center 95 Liberty Street Longbranch, NJ 07740	\$ 54,429**	10/1/81-9/30/82	185	Assessment Outreach ESL Manpower/Employment Services Vocational Training Social Adjustment Transportation
Contact: John Westbrook Tel. (201) 229-8440				
Glassboro State College Glassboro, NJ 08028	\$ 57,064**	10/1/81-9/30/82	140	Outreach Assessment Skills Recertification Transportation
Contact: Mark Chamberlain, Ph.D Tel. (609) 445-5210				
Jersey City Board of Education Jersey City Adult Learning Center 26 Journal Square Jersey City, NJ 07306	\$ 112,229**	10/1/81-9/30/82	400	Outreach Assessment ESL Social Adjustment Information & Referral
Contact: William Beebe, Ph.D Tel. (201) 547-5795				

Region II Continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Parsippany Board of Education Parsippany Adult School Beechwood Road Parsippany, NJ 07054 Contact: Joseph Immitt Tel. (201) 263-4342	\$ 33,441**	10/1/81-9/30/82	140	Assessment Skills Recertification ESL Manpower/Employment Services
Plainfield Board of Education Adult & Continuing Education 950 Park Avenue Plainfield, NJ 07060 Contact: Charles Carter Tel. (201) 753-3252	\$ 37,345**	10/1/81-9/30/82	88	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Outreach Assessment Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment
Lutheran Social Services of New Jersey 189 S. Broad Street P.O. Box 30 Trenton, NJ 08601 Contact: Doris Jankowicz Tel. (609) 393-3440	\$ 34,919**	10/1/81-9/30/82	100	Assessment ESL Manpower/Employment Services Social Adjustment
Catholic Community Services One Summer Avenue Newark, NJ 07104 Contact: George Piegaro Tel. (201) 482-0100	\$ 567,225	9/30/80-9/29/81	750	Outreach Assessment Vocational Training ESL Manpower/Employment Services Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment
International Institute of Jersey City 880 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, NJ 07306 Contact: Nicholas Montalto Tel. (201) 653-3888	(FY '81 \$ 29,735) (FY '80 \$ 29,962) (Total \$ 59,697)	9/1/80-9/30/81	200	Outreach Assessment Social Adjustment Information & Referral Emergency Services
Catholic Community Services One Summer Avenue Newark, NJ 07104 Contact: George Piegaro Tel. (201) 482-0100	(FY '81 \$ 320,589) (FY '82 \$ 105,702)* (Total \$ 426,291)	9/30/81-6/30/82	200	Vocational Training ESL Manpower/Employment Services Transportation

Region II Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
International Institute of Jersey City 880 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, NJ 07306	(FY '81 \$ 57,293) (FY '82 \$ 20,221)* (Total \$ 77,514)	10/1/81-6/30/82	200	Outreach Assessment Manpower/Employment Services Social Adjustment Information & Referral Emergency Services

Contact: Nicholas Montalto
Tel. (201) 653-3888

* extension of this agreement to 9/30/82 is contingent upon availability of RRP social services funds that may be allowed to the State in FY 1982.

** subcontract costs are shown on an annualized basis.

**FY '81 FUNDED
ORR - REGION III**

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENT

Region III

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services to be Provided</i>
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:				
Associated Catholic Charities Indochinese Community Center 2800 Otis Street N.E. Washington, DC 20018	\$ 382,000	6/15/81-6/15/82	800	Information and Referral Manpower Employment ESL Orientation Job Placement Job Counseling
Vocational Rehabilitation Service Administration Opportunities Industrialization Center	\$ 218,000	7/15/81-7/15/82	80	Vocational Training in Building and Trade Office Clerical Skills Business Management
MARYLAND:				
Baltimore City Department of Social Services	\$ 50,000	5/13/81-5/13/82	150	Career Planning, Employment Orientation, Job Training/ Job Research, Interpretation Referral to ESL
Baltimore City Health Department	\$ 40,000	9/1/80-8/31/81	630	Health Related (Interpreter's Service, Video Tape, Orientation)
Community College of Baltimore	\$ 126,379	3/25/81-3/24/82	400	ESL

Region III Continued

Organization	Amount	Period	Clients	Services to be Provided
Health & Welfare Council Central Maryland, Inc.	\$ 8,452	10/1/80-9/30/81	7,512	Provide Comprehensive Statewide Survey of need and Resources. Compose Statewide Directory of Services available to Refugees
Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	\$ 134,813	4/1/81-3/31/82	1,530	Interpreter Services for Refugee Health Service providers. Produce Audio-Visual Tapes of Health Prevention/Treatment for Refugees.
Montgomery County Department of Social Services	\$ 436,000	10/1/80-9/30/81	1,350	Social Services/Orientation as it related to Employment ESL OJT Career Planning Interpretation
Montgomery County Health Department	\$ 46,000	9/1/80-7/31/81	900	Health related (Interpreter's Services, Video Tape, Orientation)
Prince George's County Dept. of Social Services	\$ 357,563	10/1/80-9/30/81	200	Social Services as they Contribute to Self-support and Self- sufficiency ESL OJT Transportation Interpretation
Worcester County Department of Education	\$ 30,500	4/1/81-3/31/82	135	ESL
PENNSYLVANIA:				
International Institute of Erie 235 West Sixth Street Erie, PA 16507	\$ 64,080	7/1/81-6/30/82	25 25 50 20 30 25 30 25 25 50 50	Assessment Career Counseling Counseling Employability Plan Development ESL Job Development Job Orientation Job Placement and Follow-up Outreach Service Planning/Case Manage- ment Translation and Interpreter

Region III Continued

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services to be Provided</i>
Jewish Family and Children's Service 234 McKee Place Pittsburgh, PA 15213	\$ 39,511	7/1/81-6/30/82	95	Service Planning/Case Management
			250	Information and Referral
			150	Counseling
			160	Translation and Interpretation
Social and Community Services of the Diocese of Pittsburgh 4026 Jenkins Arcade Building Pittsburgh, PA 15222	\$ 392,420	7/1/81-6/30/82	400	Service Planning/Case Management
			200	Counseling
			400	Information/Referral
			50	Housing
			100	Home Management
			300	Translation/Interpretation
			400	Assessment
			200	Employability Plan Development
			250	Information and Referral
			425	Service Planning/Case Management
			950	Outreach
			175	Emergency Counseling
			150	Vocational Assessment
			150	Career Counseling
150	Employability Plan Development			
150	Job Orientation			
120	Job Placement/Follow-up			
Nationalities Service Center 1300 Spruce Street Philadelphia, PA 19107	\$ 700,327	7/1/81-6/30/82	1,145	English as a second language
Nationalities Service Center 1300 Spruce Street Philadelphia, PA 19107	\$ 406,841	7/1/81-6/30/82	441	Case Management
			1,000	Counseling
			900	Employability Plan Development
			600	Job Placement/Follow-up
			700	Career Counseling
			100	Job Orientation
			1,000	Assessment
			800	Outreach
			1,000	Health Related
			200	Home Management
			800	Housing
			1,400	Translation and Interpreter
			2,500	Information and Referral
Lutheran Children and Family Service 2900 Queen Lane Philadelphia, PA 19129	\$ 349,967	7/1/81-6/30/82	400	Service Planning/Case Management
			400	Counseling
			400	Employability Plan Development
			400	Health Related
			150	Home Management
			150	Housing
			600	Job Development
			225	Translation and Interpretation

Region III Continued

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services to be Provided</i>
Lutheran Children and Family Service 2900 Queen Lane Philadelphia, PA 19129	\$ 97,626	7/1/81-6/30/82	2,000	Cultural Orientation Information and Referral Socialization and Recreation Cultural Preservation Social Adjustment
Catholic Social Agency Diocese of Allentown 928 Union Boulevard Allentown, PA 18103	\$ 253,725	7/1/81-6/30/82	30 60 65 300 100 100 30 500 400 70 170 100 225 15 200	Assessment Career Counseling Emergency ESL Health Related Home Management Housing Information and Referral Job Development Job Placement/Follow-up Service Planning/Case Management Translation and Interpretation Transportation Vocational Training Center Service
Catholic Social Services 300 Wyoming Avenue Scranton, PA 18503	\$ 87,541	7/1/81-6/30/82	60 40 60 150 75 60 30 200 50 60 75 400 60 125	Assessment Career Counseling Counseling ESL Health Related Home Management Housing Information and Referral Job Development Job Placement/Follow-up Outreach Service Planning/Case Management Translation and Interpreter Transportation
Tressler-Lutheran Services Associates, Inc. 2331 Market Street P.O. Box 397 Camp Hill, PA 17011	\$ 232,408	7/1/81-6/30/82	200 2,000 259 330 432 270 540 200 40 60 80 96	Information and Referral Outreach Counseling Translation and Interpreter Service Planning/Case Management Transportation ESL Health Related Job Placement and Follow-up Job Development Employability Plan Development Job Orientation

Region III Continued

Organization	Amount	Period	Clients	Services to be Provided
Tressler-Lutheran Services Associates, Inc. 2331 Market Street P.O. Box 397 Camp Hill, PA 17011	\$ 163,560	7/1/81-6/30/82	150 200 100 150 175 175 60 150 62 50 55 60 50	Information and Referral Outreach Counseling Translation and Interpreter Service Planning/Case Management Transportation ESL Health Related Job Placement and Follow-up Job Development Employability Plan Development Job Orientation Career Counseling
Tressler-Lutheran Services Associates, Inc. 2331 Market Street P.O. Box 397 Camp Hill, PA 17011	\$ 47,077	7/1/81-6/30/82	1,300	Information and Referral (Statewide Helpline Service)
Carlisle Presbytery 24 N. 32nd Street Camp Hill, PA 17011	\$ 89,322	7/1/81-6/30/82	300 500 300	Information and Referral Socialization and Recreation Translation and Interpreter
Catholic Social Services Diocese of Harrisburg 4800 Union Deposit Road P.O. Box 3551 Harrisburg, PA 17105	\$ 283,954	7/1/81-6/30/82	150 100 75 250 140 125 84 84 144 275 200 120 75 200 200 74 200 20	Counseling Employability Plan Development ESL Health Related Home Management Information and Referral Job Development Job Orientation Job Placement and Follow-up Outreach Service Planning/Case Management Translation and Interpreter Vocational Training Career Counseling Job Development Job Placement and Follow-up ESL Vocational Training
Pennsylvania Legal Service Center 112 Market Street Blackstone Building Harrisburg, PA 17101	\$ 220,500	7/1/81-6/30/81	840	Legal Service

Region III Continued

Organization	Amount	Period	Clients	Services to be Provided
Lutheran Services Associates, Inc. Market Street Box 397 Hill, PA 17011	\$ 534,968	7/1/81-6/30/82	200 1,000 230 150 300 300 360 150 85 125 100 200 100	Information and Referral Outreach Counseling Translation and Interpreter Service Planning/Case Management Transportation ESL Health Related Job Placement and Follow-up Job Development Employability Plan Development Job Orientation Career Counseling
Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic Two Children's Center Street and Civic Center Blvd. Philadelphia, PA 19104	\$ 46,502	7/1/81-6/30/82	55 (55-75) estimated	Training for Staff in Prime Sponsor Agencies (Statewide Training Program)
Archdiocese of Philadelphia Catholic Social Services 222 North 17th Street Philadelphia, PA 19103	\$ 307,539	7/1/81-6/30/82	300 400 400 200 200 100 100 36	Service Planning/Case Management Translation and Interpreter Counseling Assessment Career Counseling Employability Plan Development Job Placement/Follow-up Day Care Service for Children
Jewish Employment and Vocational Service 1624 Locust Street Philadelphia, PA 19103	\$ 440,006	7/1/81-6/30/82	165 280 118	Vocational Assessment Pre-Vocational English Employment Training
Jewish Family Service 1610 Spruce Street Philadelphia, PA 19103	\$ 330,920	7/1/81-6/30/82	1,200 900 125 1,100 125	Translation and Interpreter Counseling Housing Health Related Home Management
Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania Two Penn Center Plaza Suite 616 Philadelphia, PA 19102	\$ 27,000	7/1/81-6/30/82	450	Family Planning
Maternal and Family Health Service 936 Market Street Second Floor Kingston, PA 18704	\$ 2,850	7/1/81-6/30/82	50	Family Planning

Region III Continued

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services to be Provided</i>
Family Planning Council of Central Pennsylvania The Pennsylvania Center 3425 Simpson Ferry Road Camp Hill, PA 17011	\$ 4,480	7/1/81-6/30/82	64	Family Planning
Family Planning Council of Western Pennsylvania 1200 Allegheny Tower 625 Stanwix Street Pittsburgh, PA 15222	\$ 5,000	7/1/81-6/30/82	102	Family Planning
Family Planning Council of Western Pennsylvania 1200 Allegheny Tower 625 Stanwix Street Pittsburgh, PA 15222	\$ 35,118	7/1/81-6/30/82	267	Information and Referral Scheduling appointments at family planning Clinics Counseling These services will be provided through a sub-contract with: 1. Tressler Lutheran Associates 2. Jewish Community Center
Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania 2 Penn Center Plaza Philadelphia, PA 19102	\$ 47,654	7/1/81-6/30/82	500	Family Planning Health Related Counseling These services will be provided through sub-contracts with: Nationalities Services Center and Jewish Family Service in Philadelphia
Jewish Family Service of United Jewish Community 3332 N. 2nd Street Harrisburg, PA 17110	\$ 29,915	7/1/81-6/30/82	25 20 20 20 50 25 40 10 5 10 20 20 10 30	Health Related Housing Translation and Interpreter Service/Case Management Information and Referral Counseling Home Management Assessment Career Counseling Employability Plan Development Employment Orientation Job Placement and Follow-up Emergency ESL
VIRGINIA:				
Alexandria City 110 North Royal Street Alexandria, VA 22314	\$ 30,000	1/81-9/81	1 173 52 13	Social Adjustment Interpreter/Translation Outreach Counseling

Region III Continued

Organization	Amount	Period	Clients	Services to be Provided
Richmond Co. Public Schools Career Education Walter Reed Drive VA 22204	\$ 276,000	10/80-9/81	1,487	ESL Vocational Training Job Placement
Richmond Co. D.H.R. Department of Social Services	\$ 115,061	2/81-9/81	172 per month	Social Adjustment Information and Referral Home Management
Richmond Co. D.H.R. Department of Health	\$ 161,000	2/81-9/81	3,039	Outreach for Health Related Social Adjustment Counseling
Richmond Co. D.H.R. Department of Mental Health	\$ 18,250	2/81-9/81	367	Social Adjustment Outreach
Stafford County 100 Chain Bridge Road Stafford, VA 22030	\$ 233,309	2/81-9/81	1,911	Social Adjustment Outreach Transportation, Translation/ Interpreter, Counseling, ESL, Vocational Training
Stafford County, Inc. 100 Sudley Road Manassas, VA 22110	\$ 12,000	3/81-9/81	326 per month	Outreach Social Adjustment Transportation Interpreter
Northern Va. Community College 6901 Sudley Road Manassas, VA 22110	\$ 16,000	3/81-9/81	32	ESL
Northern Va. Family Service Indochinese Family Service 100 N. Washington Street Falls Church, VA 22046	\$ 117,000	3/81-9/81	262 per month	Mental Health Orientation Interpreter/Driver Outreach
Catholic Diocese of Richmond Office of Refugee Resettle- ment 811 Cathedral Place Richmond, VA 23220	\$ 300,000	1/81-9/81	4,227 (estimated)	Assessment Orientation Interpreter ESL Employment Development and Placement
WEST VIRGINIA:				
Office of Migration and Refugee Services Diocese of Wheeling 901 Quarrier Street, Rm. 201 Charleston, WV 25301	\$ 88,500	10/1/80-9/30/81	350	Information and Referral ESL Job Development Translation

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

SOCIAL SERVICE CONTRACTS

Region IV

Fiscal Year 1981

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ALABAMA:				
YMCA of Birmingham	\$ 92,898	10/6/80-9/30/81	90	Child Day Care Transportation
Birmingham Extension	\$ 21,000*	10/1/81-mid March*	90	
Mobile Schools	\$ 91,381	1/1/81-9/30/81	150	ESL
Mobile Extension	\$ 39,000*	10/1/81-mid March*	150	
Board of Education	\$ 47,351	10/15/80-9/30/81	65	ESL
Birmingham Extension	\$ 24,000*	10/1/81-mid March*	75	
Board of Education	\$ 5,684	10/1/80-9/30/81	7	ESL tutoring
Elmore County Extension	\$ 2,474	10/1/81-9/30/82	3	
Catholic Social Services	\$ 64,195	11/1/80-9/30/81	400	Outreach, Orientation, Counseling, Interpretation
Mobile Extension	\$ 45,000*	10/1/81-mid March*	600	

* Dollar amounts estimated. Firm figures available in March 1982.

FLORIDA:

Community Mental Health Center of Escambia County, Inc. 1201 West Hernandez Street Pensacola, FL 32501 (904) 433-3081	\$236,739.00	10/1/81-9/30/82	460	Manpower/Employment, Transportation, Assessment, Counseling, Mental Health, Emergency Services, Child Development, Social Adjust- ment
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Contact:
 Roger B. Twitchell
 SC 695-8250
 Tel. (904) 436-8250

Catholic Social Services of Diocese of Pensacola - Tallahassee, Incorporated P.O. Box 285 Pensacola, FL 32592 (904) 432-4117	\$621,947.00	10/1/81-9/30/82	2,000	ESL, Counseling, Health Support, Home Management, Counseling, Home Improve- ment, Transportation, Child Day Care, Vocational Training
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Contact:
 Robert Cook
 SC 695-8234
 Tel. (904) 436-8234

Region IV Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
District II Mental Health Board, Inc. P.O. 12278 Panama City, FL 32401 Contact: Neal Porter SC 278-2419	\$ 35,798.00	10/1/81-9/30/82	805	Translation, Transportation, Social Adjustment Service, Outreach
Cherry Hill Church of God of Prophecy, Inc. 135 North Highway 22-A Panama City, FL 32401 Contact: Pamela Bridge Tel. (904) 488-8057 SC 278-8057	\$ 28,625.83	10/1/81-9/30/82	55	Transportation
Cherry Hill Church of God of Prophecy, Inc. 135 North Highway 22-A Panama City, FL 32401 Contact: Pamela Bridge Tel. (904) 488-8057 SC 278-8057	\$ 10,477.74	10/1/81-9/30/82	55	Outreach, Assessment, Information and Referral Service, Translation and Interpreter Services, Home Management
Cherry Hill Church of God of Prophecy, Inc. 135 North Highway 22-A Panama City, FL 32401 Contact: Pamela Bridge Tel. (904) 488-8057 SC 278-8057	\$ 95,787.00	10/1/81-9/30/82	55	Child Day Care
Alachua Board of County Commissioners P.O. Drawer CC Gainesville, FL 32602 (904) 387-6821 Contact: Bruce Dangermond Tel. (904) 377-4242 Ext. 122 SC 625-1122	\$128,380.00	10/1/81-9/30/82	505	Outreach, ESL, Vocational Training, Assessment, Information and Referral and Home Management

Region IV Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Lutheran Social Services of Northeastern Florida P.O. Box 41514 12365 McDuff Avenue Jacksonville, FL 32203 (904) 387-6821 Contact: Ann Grace Tel. (904) 725-3080 Ext. 416 SC 675-1416	\$295,567.00	10/1/81-9/30/82	600	Outreach, Assessment, ESL, Manpower, Translation, Interpreter, Transportation, Day Care, Social Adjustment
Latchkey Services for Children Pinellas County, Inc. 1301 Seminole Boulevard Building E, Suite 140 Largo, FL 33540 (813) 581-7134 Contact: Helen Sager Tel. (813) 936-2211 SC 568-1278	\$244,655.75	10/1/81-9/30/82	110	Day Care
Catholic Social Services of the St. Petersburg Diocese, Inc. 6412 Central Avenue St. Petersburg, FL 33707 (813) 345-9126 Contact: Helen Sager Tel. (813) 936-2211 SC 568-1278	\$315,148.00	10/1/81-9/30/82	1,000	Social Services, Transportation, and Information and Referral
Refugee, Incorporated P.O. Box 10609 Bradenton, FL 33507 (813) 792-5454 Contact: Wayna Harris Tel. (813) 272-3400 SC 571-3400	\$103,900.00	10/1/81-9/30/82	375	Outreach, Assessment, Man- power, Employment, Social Adjustment, Transportation & Interpreter Services, ESL

Region IV Continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Lutheran Council on Social Ministry 936 West Buffalo Avenue Tampa, FL 33607 (813) 239-2311 Contact: Wayna Harris Tel. (813) 272-3400 SC 571-3400	\$473,995.00	10/1/81-9/30/82	1,300	Assessment, Manpower, ESL, Transportation, Social Adjustment, Translator, Outreach, Child Day Care
Community Coordinated Child Care for Central Florida, Inc. 316 Broadway Orlando, FL 32803 (305) 425-0509 Contact: Ruth Huser Tel. (305) 423-6233 SC 344-6233	\$ 49,999.60	10/1/81-9/30/82	31	Day Care
Community Mental Health Board of Central Florida, Inc. 100 West Columbia Street Suite 326-A Orlando, FL 32804 Contact: Ruth Huser Tel. (305) 423-6233 SC 344-6233	\$ 3,886.00	10/1/81-10/31/81	1,650 700 500 220	Outreach Assessment Information/Referral Emergency Services
Saint Martha's Church P.O. Box 1706 Sarasota, FL 33478 (813) 366-4210 Contact: Richard Zipper Tel. (813) 365-2363 SC 552-7840	\$107,635.00	10/1/81-9/30/82		

Region IV Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Hispanic Human Resources 605 Belvedere West Palm Beach, FL 33405 (305) 659-0964 Contact: Sandy Owen Tel. (305) 837-5120 SC 454-5120	\$ 1,927	6/1/81-5/31/82	10	Transportation
Broward County Social Services Division P.O. Box 14668 Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33302 (305) 765-5755 Contact: Grace Scarberry Tel. (305) 467-4281 SC 845-4281	\$ 748,690	9/30/81-6/30/82	2,400	Outreach, Assessment, Manpower, Employment, Transportation, Information & Referral, Emergency Services, Health Related Day Care Services
Abbott School Day Care Center 1219 71st Street Miami Beach, FL 33141	—	10/1/81-12/31/81	30	Day Care
Centro Marter Recreation Center Catholic Services Bureau 4061 SW Fourth Street Miami, FL 33130	\$ 4,257	10/1/81-12/31/81	15	Day Care
Lincoln-Marti School and Day Care 904 SW 23rd Avenue Miami, FL 33135	—	10/1/81-12/31/81	44	Day Care
Switchboard of Miami, Inc. 30 SE Eight Street Miami, FL 33131	\$ 23,668	10/1/81-12/31/81	4,000	Social Adjustment Information & Referral
Catholic Service Bureau, Inc. 4949 NE Second Avenue Miami, FL 33137	\$ 22,875	10/1/81-12/31/81	1,570	Outreach & Assessment Social Adjustment Information & Referral
Christian Community Service Agency 111 NW Tenth Avenue Miami, FL 33128	—	10/1/81-12/31/81	2,750	Outreach & Assessment Manpower/Employment ESL Social Adjustment Information & Referral Emergency & Health

Region IV Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Spanish American Basic Education & Rehabilitation, Inc. 955 SW First Street Miami, FL 33130	—	10/1/81—12/31/81	100	Vocational Training Manpower/Employment
Senior Centers of Dade County 1407 NW Seventh Street Miami, FL 33125	—	10/1/81—12/31/81	7,200	Outreach ESL Social Adjustment Interpreter/Translation Transportation
Little Havana Activities Center 819 SW 12th Avenue Miami, FL 33130	—	10/1/81—12/31/81	13,020	Outreach & Assessment Information & Referral Counseling ESL Translation/Interpreter Transportation
Jewish Community Centers of South Florida 18900 NE 25th Avenue North Miami Beach, FL 33180	—	10/1/81—12/31/81	255	Day Care for Adults Social Adjustment Home Management Translation/Interpreter
Coalition for Progress in Miami 561 NE 79th Street Miami, FL 33138	\$ 26,032	10/1/81—12/31/81	690	Outreach & Assessment Information & Referral ESL Vocational training Home Management
City of Sweetwater 500 SW 109th Avenue Miami, FL 33174	—	10/1/81—12/31/81	60	Manpower/Employment Day Care Transportation
Metro Dade County DHR Elderly Division 140 W Flagler Street, Rm. 1605 Miami, FL 33130	\$ 140,000	10/1/81—12/31/81	20,128	Outreach & Assessment Information & Referral ESL Manpower Homemaker Adult Day Care Transportation

GEORGIA:

Atlanta Public Schools Instructional Service Center 2930 Forest Hills Dr., S.W., Rm. 204 Atlanta, GA 30315	\$ 34,400	10/30/81—12/31/81	120	English as a Second Language
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Contact:
Mr. Joe Fuller
Tel. (404) 761-5411 Ext. 248

Region IV Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Clayton County Board of Education 120 Smith Street Jonesboro, GA 30236	\$ 90,414	9/30/81-9/30/82	640	English as a Second Language
Contact: Dr. Sam Dennard Tel. (404) 478-9991 Ext. 426				
Lutheran Ministries of Georgia Atlanta (Metro Atlanta) 756 West Peachtree Street, N.W. Atlanta, GA 30308	\$ 93,923	9/30/81-6/30/82	469	Manpower Employment Services
Contact: Rev. Henry Wohlgemuth Tel. (404) 875-0201				
Lutheran Ministries of Georgia Atlanta (Clayton County) 756 West Peachtree Street, N.W. Atlanta, GA 30308	\$ 68,635	9/30/81-9/30/82	150	Manpower Employment Services
Contact: Rev. Henry Wohlgemuth Tel. (404) 875-0201				
City of Savannah Department of Labor Resources Development 124 Bull Street Savannah, GA 31402	\$ 61,287	9/30/81-9/30/82	150	Manpower Employment Services
Contact: Mr. George Chiotellis Tel. (912) 233-9321				
Christian Council of Metropolitan Atlanta 848 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30309	\$ 36,290	6/1/81-11/30/81	470	Adjustment Counseling Adjustment Counselor Training, and Home Manage- ment Services
Contact: Mrs. Margaret Koehler Tel. (404) 881-9890				

Region IV Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
KENTUCKY:				
Jefferson County Public Schools	\$ 61,363	9/28/81-4/30/82	170	ESL/Job Placement/Follow-up/ Vocational Training/Career Counseling
Unit of Adult and Continuing Education	\$ 17,994*	5/1/82-6/30/82		
3442 Preston Highway Louisville, KY 40213				
Contact: Buell Snyder				
Catholic Charities	\$ 20,350	9/28/81-4/30/82	200	Outreach/Intake-Assessment/ Transportation/Social Adjustment/ESL/Job Develop- ment/Interpretation- Translation
2911 South Fourth Street	\$ 5,398*	5/1/82-6/30/82		
Louisville, KY 40208				
Contact: Marvelle Manley				
Catholic Social Services Bureau	\$ 12,750	9/28/81-3/8/82	125	Outreach/Intake-Assessment/ Transportation/Social Adjustment/ESL/Job Development/Interpretation- Translation
3629 Church Street	\$ 8,997*	3/9/82-6/30/82		
Covington, KY 41015				
Contact: Father Thomas Finn				
Diocese of Owensboro Refugee Services, Inc.	\$ 10,837	9/28/81-3/23/82	100	Outreach/Intake-Assessment/ Transportation/Social Adjustment/ESL/Job Development/Interpretation/ Translation
West Seventh Street,	\$ 3,599*	3/24/82-6/30/82		
Owensboro, KY 42301				
Contact: Sister Theresa Wilkerson				
* FY 1982				
MISSISSIPPI:				
Catholic Social & Community Services	\$ 122,491	2/1/81-9/30/81	300	ESL Social Adjustment Health Related Vocational Development Translation
Reynoir and Howard Avenue			400	
Biloxi, MS 39530			300	
			200	
			500	
Contact: Rev. John Noone				

Region IV Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
NORTH CAROLINA:				
Catholic Social Services Diocese of Charlotte 1524 East Morehead Street Charlotte, NC 28204 Contact: Sr. Frances Sheridan	\$ 248,683	10/1/80-9/30/81	160	Outreach Information & Referral Assessment ESL Vocational Training Manpower & Employment Orientation Health Related Home Management Family Planning Problem Pregnancy Transportation
Lutheran Family Services 301 S. Elm Street, Rm. 507 Greensboro, NC 27401 Contact: Mrs. Ginny Soberg-Rhyne	\$ 67,405	10/1/80-9/30/81	15	Foster Care Services for unaccompanied Minors
Vietnamese-American Association of Raleigh 5419 Springfield Drive Raleigh, NC 27609 Contact: Mrs. Neta B. Haywood	\$ 65,894	10/1/80-9/30/81	177	ESL
SOUTH CAROLINA:				
Migration & Refugee Services Catholic Charities Charleston	\$ 70,000	9/1/81-8/31/82	625	Social Adjustment, Manpower Assessment, Outreach, Information, Translation/ Interpretation, Emergency Care
Office of Adult Education State Dept. of Education Columbia Expansion	\$ 68,773	11/1/80-10/31/81	40	ESL
	\$ 23,149	4/1/81-10/31/81	20	ESL

Region V

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ILLINOIS: Conference of Churches 5th Street Springfield, IL 62703	\$ 101,000	10/1/80-12/31/81	300 refugees 150 churches	Sponsorship Development Community Building Counseling Services, Informa- tion and Referral Orientation
Illinois Department of Public Schools W. Jefferson Springfield, IL 62706	\$ 38,494	7/1/81-12/31/81	9,450	A Demonstration of Public Health Service and Screening
Chicago Department of Health Refugee Screening Program Riley Center Plaza Chicago, IL 60602	\$ 46,854	7/1/81-12/31/81	4,000	Health Services and Screening
Cook County Public Health Refugee Screening Program 500 S. Maybrook Drive Maywood, IL 60153	\$ 13,404	7/1/81-12/31/81	1,500	Health Services and Screening
Winnebago County Health Department Refugee Screening Program 401 Division Street Rockford, IL 61108	\$ 19,384	7/1/81-12/31/81	600	Health Services and Screening
Rock Island County Health Department Refugee Screening Program 2116 25th Avenue Rock Island, IL 61201	\$ 19,384	7/1/81-12/31/81	750	Health Services and Screening
Peoria City/County Health Department Refugee Screening Program 2116 No. Sheridan Road Peoria, IL 61604	\$ 19,384	7/1/81-12/31/81	1,000	Health Services and Screening
Springfield Department of Health Refugee Screening Program 1415 E. Jefferson Street Springfield, IL 62703	\$ 17,734	7/1/81-12/31/81	400	Health Services and Screening
Jackson County Health Department 342 A. North Street Murphysboro, IL 62966	\$ 5,680	7/1/81-12/31/81	200	Health Services and Screening

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Northwest Educational Cooperative 500 S. Dwyer Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60005	\$ 415,182	10/1/80-10/31/81	6,774	Professional Training Staff Development Statewide Project Administration
Rock Valley College 3301 N. Mulford Road Rockford, IL 61101	\$ 225,323	10/1/80-10/31/81	482	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Information and Referral
Sauk Valley College R.R. 1 Dixon, IL 61021	\$ 401,656	10/1/80-10/31/81	265	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Orientation Counseling
Alton YWCA 304 E. 3rd Street Alton, IL 62002	\$ 62,973	10/1/80-10/31/81	60	English as a Second Language Orientation Information and Referral Job Development Job Placement
Belleville Area College 2500 Carlyle Road Belleville, IL 62221	\$ 33,000	10/1/80-7/31/81	50	English as a Second Language Information and Referral Orientation Job Development Job Placement and Upgrading
Blackhawk College 6600 34th Avenue Moline, IL 61265	\$ 241,995	10/1/80-10/31/81	540	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Information and Referral Job Development Job Placement and Upgrading
Southern Illinois University Evaluation and Development Center 611 E. College Carbondale, IL 62901	\$ 151,632	10/1/80-7/31/81	140	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Information and Referral Counseling Child Care
Thornton Community College 15800 S. State Street South Holland, IL 60473	\$ 178,659	10/1/80-10/31/81	235	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Information and Referral Orientation Counseling
Truman College 1145 W. Wilson Avenue Chicago, IL 60640	\$ 94,663	10/1/80-10/31/81	2,104	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Information and Referral Job Development Job Placement and Upgrading

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Joliet Township High School 201 East Jefferson Street Joliet, IL 60432	\$ 184,992	10/1/80-10/31/81	410	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Information and Referral Job Development Job Placement and Upgrading
Dr. King Center (Kankakee) 720 N. Greenwood P.O. Box 89 Kankakee, IL 60901	\$ 136,325	10/1/80-10/31/81	150	English as a Second Language Information and Referral Orientation Job Development Job Placement
Kishwaukee College Malta Road Malta, IL 60150	\$ 143,997	10/1/80-10/31/81	130	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Information and Referral Job Placement Job Development
Peoria Public Schools 3202 N. Wisconsin Peoria, IL 61603	\$ 157,664	10/1/80-10/31/81	300	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Information and Referral Job Development Job Placement and Upgrading
Bloomington Public Schools Adult Education Office 1202 E. Locust Street Bloomington, IL 61701	\$ 63,532	10/1/80-7/31/81	55	English as a Second Language Information and Referral Counseling Job Development Job Placement
Champaign County OIC 302 W. Columbia Champaign, IL 61820	\$ 225,996	10/1/80-10/31/81	290	English as a Second Language Vocational Education Information and Referral Job Development Job Placement and Upgrading
Elgin YWCA 220 E. Chicago Street Elgin, IL 60120	\$ 302,733	10/1/80-10/31/81	450	English as a Second Language Information and Referral Orientation Job Development Job Placement Job Upgrading
Danville Public Schools District # 118 516 N. Jackson Street Danville, IL 61832	\$ 28,000	7/1/81-10/31/81	115	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Orientation Job Development Job Placement Vocational Counseling
Elgin YWCA/Hanover Park Township 220 E. Chicago Elgin, IL 60120	\$ 26,667	7/1/81-10/31/81	150	English as a Second Language Information and Referral Orientation Job Development Job Placement Job Upgrading

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Peoria Catholic Social Services Resettlement Office 2900 W. Heading Avenue Peoria, IL 61604	\$ 222,862	10/1/80-10/31/81	989	Orientation Job Development Job Counseling Job Placement Vocational Training
Springfield Public Schools 1900 W. Monroe Springfield, IL 62704	\$ 126,857	10/1/80-10/31/81	262	English as a Second Language Vocational Training Job Development Job Placement Vocational Counseling
Jewish Federation of Metro Chicago Chicago Refugee Social Services Consortium 1 So. Franklin Street Chicago, IL 60606	\$ 40,000	7/1/81-10/31/81	6,595	Administration of Refugee Service Consortium
Alternatives, Inc. 1126 W. Granville Chicago, IL 60660	\$ 60,000	10/1/80-10/31/81	400	Youth Related Activities English as a Second Language
Asian Human Services 3745 N. Clark Street Chicago, IL 60613	\$ 76,500	10/1/80-7/31/81	500	Information and Referral Job Development Job Placement Job Upgrading
Catholic Charities of Chicago 126 N. Desplaines Avenue Chicago, IL 60606	\$ 188,173	10/1/80-10/31/81	430	Adjustment Counseling Job Development Job Placement
Chinese-American Service League 219 W. Cermak Street Chicago, IL 60616	\$ 86,660	10/1/80-10/31/81	350	Information and Referral Community Orientation Peer Counseling Job Development Job Upgrading
Chicago Department of Human Services 640 N. LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60610	\$ 10,000	7/1/81-10/31/81	280	Information and Referral Self-Help Group Development Community Outreach
Jewish Family & Community Services 1 So. Franklin Street Chicago, IL 60606	\$ 140,667	10/1/80-10/31/81	850	Adjustment Counseling Job Referral ESL Referral Orientation
Jewish Vocational Services 1 So. Franklin Street Chicago, IL 60606	\$ 275,667	10/1/80-10/31/81	750	Vocational Training Vocational Counseling Job Development Job Placement Career Assessment

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Korean-American Community Services 215 N. Clark Street Chicago, IL 60640	\$ 117,996	10/1/80-10/31/81	570	Information and Referral Orientation Counseling Job Development Job Placement
Lutheran Child and Family Services 7620 Madison Street P.O. Box 186 River Forest, IL 60305	\$ 187,667	10/1/80-10/31/81	375	Orientation Information and Referral Sponsorship Development Resettlement Services
Polish Welfare Association 1303 N. Ashland Avenue Chicago, IL 60622	\$ 16,000	7/1/81-10/31/81	300	Orientation Job Development Job Placement Adjustment Counseling Information and Referral
South Cook County Family Services 1240 Ashland Avenue Chicago Heights, IL 60411	\$ 6,667	7/1/81-10/31/81	250	Adjustment Counseling Orientation Community Development Information and Referral Mental Health
Traveler's Aid Society 327 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60604	\$ 690,833	10/1/80-10/31/81	1,000	Orientation Adjustment Counseling Information and Referral Casework Management Casework Paraprofessional Self-Help Group Development Mental Health
Vietnamese Service Center 4554 No. Broadway, Rm. 228 Chicago, IL 60640	\$ 5,750	10/1/81-10/31/81	600	Community Development Orientation Adjustment Counseling Driver's Education Vocational Guidance Mental Health
INDIANA:				
Catholic Charities of Ft. Wayne-South Bend Projects Indoploy and M.H.O.P. 919 Fairfield Avenue Fort Wayne, IN 46802	\$ 250,900	12/1/80-9/30/81	2,400	English as a Second Language Adjustment Counseling Vocational Counseling Mental Health Job Development Job Placement Vocational Training Information and Referral

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
MICHIGAN:				
Catholic Family Services Diocese of Saginaw Refugee Resettlement Services 710 N. Michigan Avenue Saginaw, MI 48602	\$ 89,420	9/30/80-9/30/81	155	Resettlement Services Employment Services Information and Referral
Catholic Family Services of Kalamazoo Refugee Resettlement Services 1834 Shaffer Road Kalamazoo, MI 49001	\$ 82,269	9/30/80-9/30/81	229	Resettlement Services Employment Services Information and Referral
Freedom Flight Task Force Vietnamese Center 907 Cherry S.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49506	\$ 123,601	9/30/80-9/30/81	916	Resettlement Services Employment Services Information and Referral
Catholic Social Services of Lansing Indochinese Refugee Services 1815 E. Michigan Lansing, MI 48912	\$ 106,419	9/30/80-9/30/81	365	Resettlement Services Employment Services Information and Referral
C.S. Mott Community College English as a Second Language Room 311, CDLC 708 Root Street Flint, MI 48503	\$ 269,561	9/30/80-9/30/81	254	English as a Second Language Career Counseling and Employment Services
Wayne County Community College 2300 Park, Room 610 Detroit, MI 48201	\$ 209,691	9/30/80-9/30/81	276	English as a Second Language Career Counseling
Kalamazoo Valley Com- munity College Extended Educational Opportunities 6767 West O Avenue Kalamazoo, MI 49009	\$ 89,837	9/30/80-9/30/81	81	English as a Second Language Career Counseling
Jackson Community College Community Services Division Indochinese Education Project Jackson, MI 49201	\$ 88,978	9/30/80-9/30/81	88	English as a Second Language Career Counseling

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Muskegon Community College Indochinese Education Project Personalized Achievement Lab (PA Lab) Muskegon, MI 49442	\$ 103,624	9/30/80-9/30/81	86	English as a Second Language Career Counseling
Washtenaw Community College Indochinese Education Project 4800 East Huron River Drive P.O. Box D-I Ann Arbor, MI 48106	\$ 145,823	9/30/80-9/30/81	93	English as a Second Language Career Counseling
Lansing Community College Department of Communications Lansing, MI 48914	\$ 232,343	9/30/80-9/30/81	136	English as a Second Language Career Counseling
Grand Rapids Public Schools Adult Education International Language Program 801 Cherry S.E. Grand Rapids, MI 45903	\$ 154,529	9/30/80-9/30/81	449	English as a Second Language
Services to Unaccompanied Minors Lutheran Social Services 484 E. Grand Boulevard Detroit, MI 48207	\$ 204,676	9/30/80-9/30/81	30	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
Community, Family, & Children Services Diocese of Gaylord 202 W. Mitchell Gaylord, MI 49735	\$ 146,865	9/30/80-9/30/81	35	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
Bethany Christian Services of Grand Rapids 901 Eastern Avenue Grand Rapids, MI 49503	\$ 111,789	9/30/80-9/30/81	40	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
Catholic Social Services of Marquette 600 Altamount Marquette, MI 49855	\$ 12,257	9/30/80-9/30/81	2	Services to Unaccompanied Minors

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Michigan Department of Social Services 300 South Capitol Avenue P.O. Box 30037 Lansing, MI 48909	\$ 18,946	9/30/80-9/30/81	4	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
MINNESOTA:				
University of Minnesota Minneapolis Campus Minneapolis, MN	\$ 9,999	4/1/81-9/30/81	90	English as a Second Language Career Counseling & Guidance
McAlester College Grand and Snelling Avenue St. Paul, MN 55105	\$ 30,009	10/1/80-9/30/81	120	English as a Second Language
Catholic Charities of St. Cloud 1726 7th Avenue, South St. Cloud, MN 53601	\$ 60,743	10/1/80-9/30/81	800	English as a Second Language
Independent School District #625 Gordon School 1619 Dayton Avenue St. Paul, MN 55104	\$ 93,253	10/1/80-9/30/81	600	English as a Second Language
St. Paul AVTI 235 Marshall Avenue St. Paul, MN 55102	\$ 287,502	10/1/80-9/30/81	750	Bilingual Educational System
Dakota County AVTI P.O. Box - Drawer K Rose Mount, MN 55068	\$ 72,035	10/1/80-9/30/81	200	English as a Second Language
Fair Community Education 3915 Adair Avenue, North Crystal, MN 55422	\$ 28,433	10/1/80-9/30/81	100	English as a Second Language
Adult Education AVTI Independent School District 564 Highway # 1-East Thief River Falls, MN 56701	\$ 9,540	10/1/80-9/30/81	25	English as a Second Language
Faribault AVTI 1225 S.W. 3rd Street Faribault, MN 55021	\$ 17,904	10/1/80-9/30/81	30	Post Secondary Education
Minneapolis Public Schools 5821 Wentworth Avenue S. Minneapolis, MN 55419	\$ 281,990	10/1/80-9/30/81	720	Education and Community Services

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ED Nicollet Mall Minneapolis, MN 55403	\$ 74,731	10/1/80-9/30/81	100	English as a Second Language
Kato AVTI Ice Avenue Kato, MN 56001	\$ 9,472	10/1/80-9/30/81	30	Post-Secondary Education
Family Community Association Cedar Street Paul, MN 55102	\$ 92,920	10/1/80-9/30/81	2,000	Survival English Information and Referral Basic Survival Skills
International Institute of Minnesota 694 Como Street St. Paul, MN 55108	\$ 479,190	10/1/80-9/30/81	4,000	English as a Second Language
International Institute of Minnesota 694 Como Street St. Paul, MN 55108	\$ 129,383	10/1/80-9/30/81	3,000	Information and Referral
St. Cloud AVTI 540 Northway Drive St. Cloud, MN 56301	\$ 50,698	10/1/80-9/30/81	250	Education and Vocational Services Employment Services
Duluth AVTI 2101 Trinity Road Duluth, MN 55811	\$ 36,855	10/1/80-9/30/81	150	Education and Vocational Services Employment Services
Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota 2414 Park Avenue S. Minneapolis, MN 55404	\$ 295,004	10/1/80-9/30/81	3,200	Comprehensive Social Services
Catholic Charities of St. Paul and Minneapolis 215 Old Sixth Street St. Paul, MN 55102	\$ 83,448	10/1/80-9/30/81	4,400	Information and Referral Comprehensive Social Services
Wilmar Independent School District # 347 Box 1097 Wilmar, MN 56201	\$ 51,467	10/1/80-9/30/81	100	English as a Second Language
Austin AVTI 1900 8th Avenue, N.W. Austin, MN 55912	\$ 28,802	10/1/80-9/30/81	60	English as a Second Language Vocational Training

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Suburban Hennepin Vocational Technical School 1600 Excelsior Avenue W. Hopkins, MN 55348	\$ 56,876	10/1/80-9/30/81	100	Special Education Adult Education
Anoka Hennepin District #11-AVTI Box 191 Anoka, MN 55303	\$ 54,199	10/1/80-9/30/81	240	English as a Second Language Vocational Education Pre-vocational Training
Mounds View School District #621 701 Eighth Avenue N.W. New Brighton, MN 55112	\$ 17,985	10/1/80-9/30/81	100	Education Community Services
916 Vocational Technical School 3300 Century Avenue N. White Bear Lake, MN 55110	\$ 140,370	10/1/80-9/30/81	300	Education
Pine Technical Institute Pine City, MN 55063	\$ 88,134	10/1/80-9/30/81	130	Post-Secondary and Vocational Technical Education
Jackson AVTI 401 West Street Jackson, MN 56143	\$ 138,558	10/1/80-9/30/81	260	Post-Secondary and Technical Education
Church World Service 400 South Main Street, Suite B Austin, MN 55912	\$ 31,968	10/1/80-9/30/81	3,000	Health Aid Interpreters
Church World Service 400 South Main Street, Suite B Austin, MN 55912	\$ 128,400	10/1/80-9/30/81	3,000	Information and Referral Comprehensive Social Services Employment Services
Red Wing AVTI Highway 58 at Pioneer Road Red Wing, MN 55066	\$ 30,574	10/1/80-9/30/81	120	Educational Services
Eveleth AVTI School District 697 402 Roosevelt Avenue Eveleth, MN 55734	\$ 11,766	10/1/80-9/30/81	30	Educational Services
Catholic Social Services of Winona 55 W. Samborn Winona, MN 55982	\$ 53,101	10/1/80-9/30/81	400	Health Aide Interpreters

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Rochester AVTI 815 2nd Avenue, N.W. Rochester, MN 55901	\$ 109,316	10/1/80-9/30/81	350	English as a Second Language
East Metro for Health Interpreters Ramsey Medical Center 640 Jackson Street St. Paul, MN 55101	\$ 306,137	10/1/80-9/30/81	8,000	Health Aide Interpreters
Lutheran Social Services of Duluth-Moorehead 2414 Park Avenue, South Minneapolis, MN 55404	\$ 51,752	10/1/80-9/30/81	620	Health Aide Interpreters
Lutheran Social Services 2414 Park Avenue, South Minneapolis, MN 55404	\$ 58,085	10/1/80-9/30/81	550	Bi-Lingual Training Mental Health Services
University of Minnesota Doctor Westermeyer Box 390 Mayo Building 420 Delaware Street, S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55455	\$ 34,668	10/1/80-9/30/81	600	Social Adjustment Mental Health Counseling
International Institute of Minnesota 1694 Como Street St. Paul, MN 55108	\$ 6,651	8/1/81-9/30/81	30	Employment Services
Catholic Charities of St. Paul and Minneapolis 215 Old Sixth Street St. Paul, MN 55102	\$ 102,384	10/1/80-9/30/81	400	Employment Services
Catholic Social Services of Winona 55 W. Samborn Winona, MN 55982	\$ 69,713	10/1/80-9/30/81	400	Information and Referral Employment Services Comprehensive Social Services
Lutheran Social Services 2414 Park Avenue, South Minneapolis, MN 55404	\$ 2,613	8/1/81-9/30/81	30	Employment Services
Moorehead AVTI 1900 - 28th Avenue, South Moorehead, MN 56560	\$ 20,606	10/1/80-9/30/81	200	English as a Second Language

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
District Lakes AVTI Highway 34 E. Detroit Lakes, MN 56501	\$ 3,876	4/1/81-9/30/81	30	English as a Second Language
South St. Paul Public Schools District #6 Community Services 100 Seventh Avenue, North South St. Paul, MN 55075	\$ 4,854	7/1/81-8/31/81	50	English as a Second Language
Minnesota Medical Association Suite 400 Health Association Center 2221 University Avenue, S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55414	\$ 18,000	10/1/80-4/30/81	4,000	Medical "Hot Line" of Interpretation Services for Medical Providers
State of Minnesota Department of Health 717 Delaware Street, S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55440	\$ 81,635	10/1/80-9/30/81	5,000	Health Screening
Department of Health State of Minnesota 717 Delaware Street, S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55440	\$ 82,241	10/1/80-9/30/81	1,000	Medical Education Resource Center Paramedical Training
Hennepin County Community Health Department (West Metro) McGill Building, 4th Floor 501 Park Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55415	\$ 253,015	10/1/80-9/30/81	3,000	Health Aide Interpreters
State Department of Education 550 Cedar Street Capitol Square St. Paul, MN 55101	\$ 149,749	10/1/80-9/30/81	10,000	Statewide Administration of Refugee Education and English as a Second Language Programs Teacher Training and Orientation
Police Department City of St. Paul 101 East 10th Street St. Paul, MN 55101	\$ 12,724	6/1/81-9/30/81	2,000	Community Outreach
Hennepin County CETA Project Hired Government Center 300 South 6th Street Minneapolis, MN 55487	\$ 44,000	6/1/81-9/30/81	200	Employment Services

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Project R.I.S.E. (Refugees in Search of Employment) 1821 University Avenue St. Paul, MN 55104	\$ 106,307	4/1/81-9/30/81	800	Employment Services
OHIO:				
Catholic Social Services of Cuyahoga County 3409 Woodland Avenue Cleveland, OH 44115	\$ 30,596	7/1/81-9/30/81	270	Counseling Home Management Health Related Services
Catholic Social Services of Southwest Ohio 100 East 8th Street Cincinnati, OH 45202	\$ 16,226	4/1/81-9/30/81	240	Counseling Translation and Interpretation Health Related Services Cultural Adjustment
Cleveland Public Schools Division of Continuing Education Quincy Avenue Cleveland, OH 44106	\$ 33,437	1/5/81-9/30/81	158	English as a Second Language
Columbus Area Chapter American National Red Cross, Inc. 995 East Broad Street Columbus, OH 43205	\$ 57,065	10/1/81-9/30/81	300	Cultural Adjustment Health Related Services Employment Services Home Management Translation and Interpretation English as a Second Language
International Institute, Inc. 207 East Tallmadge Avenue Akron, OH 44310	\$ 49,642	9/1/80-6/30/81	450	Cultural Adjustment Translation and Interpretation Counseling Mental Health Employment Services Home Management English as a Second Language Immigration Help
Jewish Family Services Association 2060 South Taylor Road Cleveland, OH 44118	\$ 30,470	12/24/80-9/30/81	400	Counseling
Jewish Family Services of Columbus, Inc. 1175 College Avenue Columbus, OH 43209	\$ 6,775	10/1/80-9/30/81	30	Outreach Services Home Management Employment Services Counseling-Mental Health Interpretation Unaccompanied Minors

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services 145 South Front Street Columbus, OH 43215	\$ 104,796	11/1/80-10/31/81	700	Manpower/Employment Services (Statewide)
Migration and Refugee Resettlement Services Diocese of Columbus 197 East Gay Street Columbus, OH 43215	\$ 216,679	10/1/80-9/30/81	850	Outreach Services Employment Services Home Management English as a Second Language Interpreters Unaccompanied Minors
Toledo Public Schools East Manhattan & Elm Streets Toledo, OH	\$ 114,000	2/3/81-9/30/81	500	English as a Second Language Outreach Services Interpretation Employment Services Vocational Training
Traveler's Aid/International Institute	\$ 57,267	12/1/80-9/30/81	300	English as a Second Language Outreach Services Employment Services Home Management Counseling-Mental Health Immigration Assistance Interpretation
United Way of Dayton 184 Salem Avenue Dayton, OH 45406	\$ 134,615	12/1/80-9/30/81	500	English as a Second Language Outreach Services Counseling-Mental Health Day Care Home Management Interpretation
WISCONSIN:				
Department of Industry, Labor & Human Relations 201 E. Washington Avenue, # 200 Madison, WI 53702 (Statewide)	\$1,054,260	9/29/80-9/30/81	1,486	Employment Services Education Vocational Training
Board of Vocational, Technical & Adult Education 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, 7th Floor Madison, WI 53702 (Statewide)	\$ 690,962	9/29/80-9/30/81	1,900	Language Training Pre-Vocational Training English as a Second Language Literacy Training

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Institute of Human Design University of Wisconsin- Oshkosh Box II Winnebago, WI 54985	\$ 82,958	9/29/80-9/30/81	80 refugees/ families	Emergency Mental Health Services
Catholic Charities of Green Bay P.O. Box 38 Green Bay, WI 54305	\$ 167,221	10/1/80-9/30/81	2,400	Comprehensive Social Services Employment Services Emergency Services Home Management Health-Related Services
Lutheran Social Services 3200 W. Highland Boulevard Milwaukee, WI 53208	\$ 225,000	9/29/80-9/30/81	4,500	Comprehensive Social Services Employment Services Orientation Emergency Services Home Management Health-Related Services Pre-literate E.S.L.
County Departments of Social Services	\$ 435,010	1/1/81-12/31/81	5,705	Comprehensive Social Services as found in each County Services Plan
Lutheran Social Services 3200 W. Highland Boulevard Milwaukee, WI 53208	\$ 438,206	10/1/80-9/30/81	42	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
Eau Claire City & County Health Department 720 Second Avenue Eau Claire, WI 54701	\$ 12,528	1/1/81-12/31/81	400	Bilingual Health Aides
City of Green Bay Department of Health City Hall, Room 308 100 N. Jefferson Green Bay, WI 54301	\$ 13,402	7/1/80-6/30/81	425	Health-Related Services Bilingual Health Aides
Madison City Division of Public Health Room 507 210 Monona Avenue Madison, WI 53709	\$ 13,603	2/1/81-9/30/81	100	Bilingual Health Aides
Marathon City Health Department 400 E. Thomas Street Wausau, WI 54401	\$ 6,227	1/1/81-9/30/81	200	Bilingual Health Aides

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Milwaukee City Health Department 841 N. Broadway Milwaukee, WI 53202	\$ 62,533	1/1/81-12/31/81	1,560	Bilingual Health Aides
Milwaukee Catholic Social Services 207 E. Michigan Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53202	\$ 17,704	2/16/81-9/30/81	700	Bilingual Health Aides
Outagamie-Appleton Visiting Nurses Association 718 West 5th Street Appleton, WI 54911	\$ 14,567	1/1/81-12/31/81	800	Bilingual Health Aides
Eau Claire City and County Health Department 720 Second Avenue Eau Claire, WI 54701	\$ 16,500	10/1/80-9/30/81	300	Health Screening
City of Green Bay Department of Health City Hall, Room 308 100 N. Jefferson Green Bay, WI 54301	\$ 7,536	10/1/80-9/30/81	300	Health Screening
Madison City Division of Public Health Room 507 210 Monona Avenue Madison, WI 53709	\$ 3,960	10/1/80-9/30/81	96	Health Screening
Milwaukee City Health Department 841 N. Broadway Milwaukee, WI 53202	\$ 82,800	1/1/81-12/31/81	1,200	Health Screening
Outagamie-Appleton Visiting Nurses Association 718 West 5th Street Appleton, WI 54911	\$ 19,210	1/1/81-12/31/81	780	Health Screening
Sheboygan City Health Department 709 North 7th Street Sheboygan, WI 53081	\$ 9,995	12/1/80-12/31/81	100	Health Screening
Waukesha County Health Department 515 Moreland Boulevard Waukesha, WI 53186	\$ 16,350	10/1/80-9/30/81	300	Health Screening

Region V Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
State Laboratory of Hygiene Frederick Center 550 Willow Drive Madison, WI 53706	\$ 28,102	10/1/80-9/30/81	1,615	Laboratory Specimen Work

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

PURCHASE OF SERVICE CONTRACTS

REGION VI

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ARKANSAS:				
North Central Arkansas Development Council P.O. Box 3349 Batesville, AR 72501 Coordinator: Anne Hughes Tel. (501) 793-3697	\$ 36,549	9/30/81-9/29/82	25	ESL, Employment Interpreter Counseling Transportation
Benton County Learning Center 610 Southwest A Street Bentonville, AR 72712 Director: Tim Boyer Tel. (501) 273-7736	\$ 39,925	9/30/81-9/29/82	80	ESL, Employment Interpreter, Counseling
Fort Smith Public Schools Adult Education Center 501 South 20th Fort Smith, AR 72901 Director: Betty Morris Tel. (501) 785-2173	\$ 268,436	9/30/81-9/29/82	1,400	ESL, Employment Interpreter, Day Care, Health Counseling, Vocational Training
Quapaw Vo-Tech Mid-America Park Hot Springs, AR 71901 Coordinator: Kay Gregory Tel. (501) 767-9314	\$ 15,904	9/30/81-9/29/82	150	ESL, Employment Counseling, Vocational Training Interpreter

Region VI Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Diocese of Little Rock Refugee Resettlement Program 2500 North Tyler Little Rock, AR 72207 Director: Dutch Dorsch Tel. (501) 664-6028	\$ 133,000	9/30/81-9/29/82	600	ESL, Employment Counseling, Housing Interpreter
Adult Education Center 623 West 2d Pine Bluff, AR 71603 Coordinator: Nola Harrison Tel. (501) 534-0749	\$ 18,331	9/30/81-9/29/82	35	ESL, Interpreter Counseling
6	\$ 512,145		2,290	
LOUISIANA:				
Catholic Social Services Indochinese Resettlement Program P.O. Box 64688 (4860 North Blvd., 70806) Baton Rouge, LA 70896 Director: Diane Thomas Tel. (504) 926-5952	\$ 259,783	10/1/81-9/30/82	1,000	ESL, Employment Counseling, Housing, Home Management, Health
Diocese of Lafayette Indochinese Resettlement Program 121 St. Landry Street Lafayette, LA 70506 Program Director: Cathy Olson Tel. (318) 234-1481	\$ 275,068	10/1/81-9/30/82	1,000	ESL, Employment Counseling, Housing, Home Management
Associated Catholic Charities 2929 South Carrollton Avenue New Orleans, LA 70118 Program Director: Sharon Rodi Tel. (504) 821-5390	\$1,039,031	10/1/81-9/30/82	4,500	ESL, Employment, Housing, Counseling Home Management Health
	\$ 402,862	10/1/81-9/30/82	150	Day Care (St. Rose)
	\$ 179,331	10/1/80-9/30/82	45	Day Care (St. Anthony)
	\$ 87,407	10/1/80-9/30/82	22	Foster Care
6	\$2,243,482		6,717	

Region VI Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
NEW MEXICO:				
P.E.M. and Associates 3301 San Pedro, NE, Suite B Albuquerque, NM 87110	\$ 100,800	7/1/81-12/31/81	175	Employment
Director: Joseph E. Montoya Tel. (505) 881-4321	\$ 34,500		500	Transportation
University of New Mexico Division of Continuing Education and Community Services 805 Yale, NE Albuquerque, NM 87131	\$ 91,188	7/1/81-12/31/81	500	ESL
Director: Joel White The Community College Tel. (505) 277-2931				
2	\$ 226,488		1,175	
OKLAHOMA:				
Catholic Social Ministries 425 NW 7th Street P.O. Box 1516 Oklahoma City, OK 73101				
Sister Ann Wisda Tel. (405) 232-8514 and Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church P.O. Box 2546 Lawton, OK 73502	\$ 98,000	9/30/81-9/30/82	750	ESL, Employment
Director: Father Elmer Robnett Tel. (405) 355-2054				
Catholic Social Services 739 North Denver Tulsa, OK 74106	\$ 51,593	9/30/81-9/30/82	215	ESL, Employment
Director: Ken Manion Tel. (918) 585-8167				

Region VI Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Vietnamese American Association 3121 North Classen Oklahoma City, OK 73118	\$ 240,000	9/30/81-10/31/82	1,200	ESL, Employment Social Adjustment
President: Nguyen Dinh Thu Tel. (405) 524-3088				
3	\$ 389,593		2,165	
TEXAS:				
Catholic Family Services 1522 South Van Buren Amarillo, TX 79102	\$ 100,085	9/30/81-9/29/82	912	Employment Interpreter, Orientation, Counseling, Health
Katie McDonough Tel. (806) 376-4571				
CARITAS 308 East 7th Austin, TX 78701	\$ 45,326	10/1/81-9/30/82	480	Employment
Director: Clint Butler Tel. (512) 472-4135				
Indochinese Refugee Assistance Consultants 825 East 53-1/2 Austin, TX 78757	\$ 34,957	10/1/81-9/30/82	1,200	Translator Interpreter Transportation Assessment
Director: Duc Tu Johnson Tel. (512) 451-4679				
St. Edwards University 3001 South Congress Austin, TX 78704	\$ 69,208	10/1/81-9/30/82	200	ESL
Director: Tim Robinson Tel. (512) 444-2621				

Region VI Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Resettlement Office Inc. P.O. Box 6610 Beaumont, TX 77705	\$ 302,324	9/1/81-8/31/82	100	Day Care
Executive Director: Nguyen Van Chau Tel. (713) 832-7994	\$ 148,197	9/22/81-9/21/82	44	Day Care
	\$ 110,968	9/30/81-9/29/82	1,200	Transportation Translation Interpreter
Lamar University 4400 Port Arthur Road P.O. Box 10109 Beaumont, TX 77710	\$ 203,868	9/30/81-9/29/82	300	Case Management
Project Director: Dr. Richard Hargrove Tel. (713) 838-7398	\$ 60,682	"	75	Mental Health
	\$ 160,994	"	75	Senior Citizens
	\$ 177,870	"	125	ESL
Catholic Charities 1201 Leopard Street Corpus Christi, TX 78401	\$ 21,178	9/30/81-9/29/82	50	ESL
Coordinator: Phyllis McKinney Tel. (512) 884-1302				
Catholic Community Services 3845 Oak Lawn Dallas, TX 75219	\$ 168,935	9/30/81-9/29/82	1,000	Job Placement Interpreter Translation Counseling Assessment
Father Kilian Broderick Tel. (214) 528-4870				
Dallas County Community College District Indochinese Refugee Program 701 Elm Street Dallas, TX 75202	\$ 282,747	9/30/81-9/29/82	360	ESL
Coordinator: Sandy Rhodes Tel. (214) 746-2130				

Region VI Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Fort Worth ISD Adult Education Center 705 South Henderson Fort Worth, TX 76104	\$ 198,734	9/30/81-9/29/82	347	Vocational Training Employment
Supervisor: Mark McComas Tel. (817) 332-7544	\$ 210,916	9/1/81-8/31/82	280	ESL
Catholic Charities 1400 Hemphill Fort Worth, TX 76104	\$ 55,694	9/30/81-9/29/82	600	Interpreter Translation, Health Assessment, Emergency Transportation
Director, Social Action: Eldon Hager Tel. (817) 923-6481				
Catholic Charities 1111 Lovett Boulevard Houston, TX 77006	\$ 114,675	11/1/81-10/31/82	1,300	Employment Information and Referral
Associate Director: Paul Doyle Tel. (713) 526-4611				
Houston Community College System Adult Basic Education Indochinese Program 2800 Main Street Houston, TX 77002	\$ 551,723	11/1/81-10/31/82	2,354	ESL, Employment, Vocational Training, Counseling
Program Coordinator: Eli Zal Tel. (713) 523-0158				
YMCA of Greater Houston Indochinese Community Program 1600 Louisiana Houston, TX 77002	\$ 474,662	10/1/81-9/30/82	1,620	Employment Transportation Health, Home Management, Translation/Interpreter Assessment Social Adjustment
Project Director: Ron Luce Tel. (713) 527-8690				

Region VI Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Catholic Family and Children's Service 2903 West Salinas San Antonio, TX 78207 Director: Ernest Galvan Tel. (512) 433-3256	\$ 156,378	9/1/81-8/31/82	1,200	Employment Orientation, Assessment Social Adjustment
Council of Churches of Metropolitan San Antonio 6205 Broadway San Antonio, TX 78201 Director: Rose Newton Tel. (512) 824-6047	\$ 119,976	9/30/81-9/29/82	400	ESL
	22		\$3,770,087	
				14,222

Region VII

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
IOWA: Iowa Refugee Service Center 4626 S.W. 9th Des Moines, IA 50315	\$ 613,838	5/1/80-3/13/82	7,700	Outreach, Information and Referral, Case Management, Translation and Interpreter, Health Related, Home Management, Assessment, Consumer Education, Social Adjustment, Counseling, Employment Services, Volunteer Tutoring
Iowa Department of Public Instruction Grimes State Office Bldg. Des Moines, IA 50319	\$ 545,378	5/1/80-3/13/82	3,465	ESL, Assessment, Information and Referral, Outreach, Vocational Training
Job Service of Iowa 1000 E. Grand Ave. Des Moines, IA 50319	\$ 97,947	9/30/81-3/13/82	2,392	Counseling, Testing, Job Development, Job Placement, Information and Referral, Vocational Training
Dept. of Social Services Hoover State Office Bldg. Des Moines, IA 50319	\$ 245,000	10/1/80-9/30/81	750	Title XX, Program Services

Region VII Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
KANSAS:				
Catholic Charities 437 North Topeka P.O. Box 659 Wichita, KS 67201	\$ 248,140	10/1/80-11/30/81	1,753	ESL, Social Adjustment, Employment Services, Information and Referral, Assessment, Day Care, Health Related, Translation and Interpreter, Outreach
American G. I. Forum 2075 Ohio South Salina, KS 67401	\$ 41,030	10/1/80-11/30/81	134	ESL, Social Adjustment, Employment Services, Information and Referral, Assessment, Day Care, Health Related, Translation and Interpreter, Outreach
Community Service Center 2048 North 5th Street Kansas City, KS 66101	\$ 162,611	10/1/80-11/30/81	838	ESL, Job Placement, Counseling, Social Adjustment, Transportation, Assessment, Information and Referral, Translation and Interpreter, Health Related Outreach
Lao Family Community 220 South 9th Street Kansas City, KS 66101	\$ 121,952	10/1/80-11/30/81	643	ESL, Social Adjustment, Counseling, Information and Referral, Health Related, Translation and Interpreter, Outreach, Career Assessment, Employment
Bethel Center 14 South 7th Street Kansas City, KS 66101	\$ 5,000	10/1/80-11/30/81	33	Information and Referral, Social Adjustment, Emergency, Counseling
Lutheran Social Services 1855 N. Hillside Wichita, KS 67214	\$ 32,667	10/1/80-11/30/81	205	ESL, Social Adjustment, Emergency, Counseling
MISSOURI:				
Lutheran Family and Children's Services 4625 Lindell St. Louis, MO 63101	\$ 70,032	2/16/81-11/15/81	250	Information and Referral, Career Assessment, Orientation, Emergency, Health Related, Translation and Interpreter, Social Adjustment

Region VII Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Don Bosco Community Center 533 Campbell Kansas City, MO 64106	\$ 184,032	2/16/81-11/15/81	800	Job Placement, Job Development, ESL, Assessment, Health Related, Orientation, Social Adjustment, Information and Referral, Translation and Interpreter, Outreach, Emergency
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis 4484 West Pine Blvd. St. Louis, MO 63108	\$ 174,384	2/16/81-11/15/81	800	ESL, Job Placement, Assessment, Job Development, Information and Referral, Social Adjustment, Outreach, Emergency, Translation and Interpreter, Health Related, Orientation
Springfield Area Council of Churches P.O. Box 3686 Glenstone Station Springfield, MO 65804	\$ 51,552	2/16/81-11/15/81	250	ESL, Social Adjustment, Orientation, Information and Referral, Job Placement, Job Development
NEBRASKA:				
City of Omaha CETA 5002 South 33rd Street Omaha, NE 68107	\$ 30,485	3/1/81-11/1/81	120	ESL, Job Placement, Vocational Training, Assessment, Career Counseling, Job Development
Indochinese American Association 3838 Dewey Avenue Omaha, NE 68105	\$ 30,182	3/1/81-11/1/81	150	ESL, Social Adjustment, Outreach, Information and Referral, Assessment
Metropolitan Technical Community College P.O. Box 3777 Omaha, NE	\$ 40,512	3/1/81-11/1/81	150	ESL, Counseling, Career Assessment
Southeast Community College 8800 O Street Lincoln, NE 68520	\$ 34,670	3/1/81-11/1/81	150	ESL, Vocational Training, Assessment
Adult and Community Education Nebraska Dept. of Education P.O. Box 94987 Lincoln, NE 68509	\$ 29,904	3/1/81-11/1/81	300	ESL, Information and Referral Outreach

Region VII Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Lao-Hmong Association of Nebraska 1422 Military Ave. Omaha, NE 68131	\$ 16,691	10/1/81-12/31/81	300	ESL, Assessment, Job Placement, Job Development, Informa- tion and Referral, Social Adjustment, Outreach, Emergency, Translation and Interpreter, Health Related
Dept. of Public Welfare 301 Centennial Mall South Lincoln, NE 68509	\$ 92,256	11/1/81-9/30/82		Concentration on Survival ESL and Employment Placement, Vocational Training

Region VIII

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
COLORADO:				
Department of Employment and Training 120 West 5th Avenue Denver, CO 80204	\$ 768,916	10/1/80-9/30/81	2,500	Employment Services
Denver Catholic Community Services 200 Josephine Denver, CO 80206	\$ 930,935	10/1/80-9/30/81	3,000	Outreach, Information and Referral Services, Interpreter Services, Intake and Assess- ment Services, Social Adjustment Services, Mental Health, Case Manage- ment
Colorado Department of Education 201 E. Colfax Denver, CO 80203	\$1,415,237	10/1/80-12/31/81	4,149	ESL Training
Department of Education 201 E. Colfax Avenue Denver, CO 80203	\$ 545,189	10/1/81-9/30/82	4,000	ESL Training
MONTANA:				
Ravalli County Refugee Center, Inc. c/o Hamilton Job Service Hamilton, MT 59840	\$ 60,000	10/1/81-9/30/82	40	ESL and Drivers Education Training
Lao Family Community, Inc. 2432 Kemp Missoula, MT 59801	\$ 191,493	10/1/81-9/30/82	500	Orientation, Referral and Infor- mation Case Management, Job Employment, Counseling

Region VIII Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Missoula County High School 915 South Avenue West Missoula, MT 59801	\$ 40,000	10/1/81-9/30/82	150	ESL Training
NORTH DAKOTA:				
State Board for Vocational Education State Capitol Building Bismarck, ND 58505	\$ 79,075	9/1/81-6/30/82	45	Vocational Training
Department of Public Instruction State Capitol Building Bismarck, ND 58505	\$ 80,045	10/1/81-9/30/82	450	ESL Training
Lutheran Social Services 1325 Eleventh Street Box 389 Fargo, ND 58107	\$ 54,387	10/1/80-9/30/81	300	Case Management Services
SOUTH DAKOTA:				
Lutheran Social Services 600 W. 12th Street Sioux Falls, SD 57104	\$ 118,927	7/1/81-6/30/82	500	ESL and Follow-on Services
UTAH:				
Utah State University Department of Family Life Extension Services Logan, UT 84321	\$ 32,112	10/1/80-9/30/81	2,000	Home Management
Utah Department of Employ- ment Security 174 Social Hall Avenue Salt Lake City, UT 84111	\$ 220,000	10/1/80-9/30/81	1,200	Employment Services
Utah State Office of Education Division of Program Administration 250 E. 500 South Street Salt Lake City, UT 84111	\$ 600,033	10/1/80-9/30/81	3,200	ESL Training
Asian Association of Utah 40 East 1300 South, Suite C Salt Lake City, UT 84111	\$ 30,000	10/1/80-9/30/81	4,950	Social Adjustment Services

Region VIII Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Utah State Office of Education 250 E. 500 South Street Salt Lake City, UT 84111	\$ 600,000*	10/1/81-9/30/82	2,600	ESL Training, Limited Short Term Vocational Training
Utah State University Cooperative Extension Service Logan, UT 84322	\$ 32,112*	10/1/81-9/30/82	2,000	Social Adjustment Service Training, Home Management
Utah Department of Employment Security 174 Social Hall Avenue Salt Lake City, UT 84111	\$ 230,000*	10/1/81-9/30/82	1,200	Employment Services
Asian Association of Utah 40 East 1300 South, Suite C Salt Lake City, UT 84115	\$ 72,614*	10/1/81-9/30/82	4,950	Social Adjustment Services, Orientation
WYOMING:				
Department of Education Hathaway Building Cheyenne, WY 82002	\$ 60,000	7/1/81-6/30/82	100	ESL Training
*Partial FY 81 funding				

Region IX

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ARIZONA:				
Catholic Social Services 1825 W. Northern Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85021	\$ 125,525	1/1/81-2/28/82	250	Social Adjustment
Project Link Phoenix Union High School 415 E. Grant Phoenix, AZ 85004	\$ 233,390	1/1/81-3/31/82	506	ESL, Vocational Assessment and Social Adjustment
Catholic Community Services 155 E. Helen Tucson, AZ 85705	\$ 150,309	1/1/81-3/31/82	360	Social Adjustment
Pima County Adult Education 31 W. Congress Tucson, AZ 85701	\$ 160,526	1/1/81-1/31/82	310	ESL, Manpower and Vocational Assessment

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
CALIFORNIA:				
REGION A--LOS ANGELES:				
Los Angeles County Health Services* 313 N. Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 90012-47-A	\$435,000	*Contract extended to 3/31/82	7,500	Health
Long Beach, Department of Public Health 2655 Pine Avenue Long Beach, CA 90806	\$102,627	10/1/81-3/31/82	1,750	Health
Catholic Welfare Bureau Archdiocese of Los Angeles 1400 West 9th Street Los Angeles, CA 90015	\$194,748	10/1/81-3/31/82	3,160	Health, Employment
Southern California Council of Churches 813 South Hope Street, #31 Los Angeles, CA 90017	\$223,900	10/1/81-3/31/82	785	ESL, Employment
Montebello Unified School District 123 South Montebello Blvd. Montebello, CA 90640	\$ 15,000	10/1/81-3/31/82	60	ESL
Alhambra City High School 101 South Second Street Alhambra, CA 91801	\$ 50,000	10/1/81-3/31/82	150	ESL
Los Angeles Unified School District 1646 South Olive, Room 213 Los Angeles, CA 90015	\$446,403	10/1/81-3/31/82	1,475	EST, VESL, Vocational Training and Employment
Long Beach Community College District 4901 East Carson Street Long Beach, CA 90808	\$349,529	10/1/81-3/31/82	750	ESL, VESL, Vocational Training (Aides) and Employment
Pomona Adult School 605 North Park Pomona, CA 91768	\$ 50,000	10/1/81-3/31/82	225	VESL, Vocational Training and Employment
Hacienda La Puente Unified School District 5959 East Gale Avenue La Puente, CA 91745	\$346,003	10/1/81-3/31/82	630	VESL, Vocational Training and Employment

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Asian American Economic Development Enterprises Inc. 239 San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 90031	\$111,054	10/1/81-3/3/82	178	Employment, VESL and Vocational Training
Lutheran Social Services 2468 West Pico Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90006	\$ 52,095	10/1/81-3/31/82	100	Employment
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment 1851 S. Westmoreland Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90006	\$332,162	10/1/81-3/31/82	400	Employment
International Institute of Los Angeles 435 South Boyle Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90033	\$ 69,460	10/1/81-3/31/82		Employment
Chinatown Services Center 600 North Broadway Los Angeles, CA 90012	\$ 43,830	10/1/81-3/31/82	100	Employment
United Cambodian Community, Inc. 1284 Sunset Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90026	\$ 25,000	10/1/81-3/31/82	100	Employment
REGION B--ORANGE COUNTY:				
Orange County Human Services Agency 515 North Sycamore Santa Ana, CA 92701	\$159,904	10/1/81-3/31/82	6,000	Health
Catholic Community Agencies 2110 East First Street, Suite 115 Santa Ana, CA 92705	\$399,760	10/1/81-3/31/82	168	Employment
Rancho Santiago Community College District 17th & Bristol Street Santa Ana, CA 92706	\$417,311	10/1/81-3/31/82	973	ESL, VESL and Vocational Training
Lao Family Community, Inc. 1140 South Bristol Santa Ana, CA 92704	\$263,223	10/1/81-3/31/82	840	ESL, VESL and Vocational Training

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
St. Anselm's Immigrant and Refugee Community, Inc. 13091 Galway Street Garden Grove, CA 92644	\$259,470	10/1/81-3/31/82	600	ESL
Huntington Beach Union High School District 10251 Yorktown Avenue Huntington Beach, CA 92646	\$ 99,372	10/1/81-3/31/82	175	ESL
REGION C-SAN DIEGO:				
Union of Pan Asian Communities/Indochinese Service Center 1031 25th Street, Suite B San Diego, CA 92102	\$118,636	10/1/81-3/31/82	1,700	Health
ACCESS 6970 Linda Vista Road San Diego, CA 92111	\$195,932	10/1/81-3/31/82	541	VESL, Vocational Training and Employment
County of San Diego Department of Social Services 7949 Mission Center Court San Diego, CA 92108	\$635,767	10/1/81-3/31/82	1,085	ESL, VESL, Vocational Training and Employment
US Medical Center San Diego 225 Dickinson Street San Diego, CA 92103	\$118,636	10/1/81-3/31/82	1,920	Health
REGION D-RIVERSIDE/SAN BERNARDINO:				
Catholic Charities Diocese of San Bernardino 568 North Mt. View Avenue Suite 210 San Bernardino, CA 92401	\$ 19,436	10/1/81-3/31/82	120	Health
JOIN Program, Chaffey Community College District 5885 Haven Avenue Alta Loma, CA 91701	\$ 96,206	10/1/81-3/31/82	300	ESL, VESL, Vocational Training and Employment

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Employment Development* Department (EDD)	\$ 78,715**	10/1/81-3/31/82		Employment Preparation Program (EPP)
<u>Sub-Contracts</u>				
Lao Family Community 1140 South Bristol Street Santa Ana, CA 92701	\$ 20,000	10/1/81-3/31/82		Employment Services, ESL & VESL
Chaffey College, Alta Loma 5885 Haven Avenue Alta Loma, CA 91701	\$ 29,583	10/1/81-3/31/82		Vocational Training
REGION E—SAN FRANCISCO/MARIN:				
Catholic Social Service San Francisco Catholic Charities 50 Oak Street San Francisco, CA 94102	\$313,565	10/1/81-3/31/82	6,375	Health and Employment
Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement 121 Leavenworth Street, 2nd Floor San Francisco, CA 94102	\$174,863	10/1/81-3/31/82	270	Employment
YMCA of San Francisco 220 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, CA 94102	\$192,567	10/1/81-3/31/82	710	ESL, VESL and Vocational Training
San Francisco Community College District 33 Gough Street San Francisco, CA 94103	\$ 73,150	10/1/81-3/31/82	240	ESL
Chinatown Resources Development Center, Inc. 615 Grant Avenue, 4th Floor San Francisco, CA 94108	\$ 58,627	10/1/81-3/31/82	135	VESL, Vocational Training and Employment
REGION F—SAN MATEO:				
Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement 121 Leavenworth Street, 2nd Floor San Francisco, CA 94102	\$ 15,460	10/1/81-3/31/82	187	Health and Employment

*RESERVE TO FUND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING SLOTS: \$29,132
 **SAME AS REGION H

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Sequoia Union High School District Broadway & Brewster Redwood City, CA 94063	\$ 13,252	10/1/81-3/31/82	100	ESL
Opportunities Industrialization Center West, Inc. 1100 O'Brien Drive Menlo Park, CA 94025	\$ 15,460	10/1/81-3/31/82	15	Vocational Training
REGION G--SANTA CLARA:				
Santa Clara Health 2220 Moorpark Avenue San Jose, CA 95128	\$ 98,946	10/1/81-3/31/82	2,600	Health
Indochinese Resettlement Cultural, Inc. 999 Newhall Street San Jose, CA 95126	\$ 74,209	10/1/81-3/31/82	270	Employment
San Jose Unified School District 1605 Park Avenue, Suite 3 San Jose, CA 95126	\$588,993	10/1/81-3/31/82	1,316	ESL, VESL, Vocational Training and Employment
Milpitas Unified School District 500 Valley Way Milpitas, CA 95035	\$140,999	10/1/81-3/31/82	265	ESL, VESL, Vocational Training and Employment
Association of Cultural and Social Advancement 905 Stanbaugh Street Redwood City, CA 94063	\$111,315	10/1/81-3/31/82	188	ESL, Vocational Training and Employment
REGION H--ALAMEDA/CONTRA COSTA:				
Catholic Charities Diocese of Oakland/International Institute of the East Bay 433 Jefferson Street Oakland, CA 94607	\$ 47,706	10/1/81-3/31/82	500	Health

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Employment Development Department (EDD) 800 Capitol Mall Sacramento, CA 95814	\$429,356*	10/1/81-3/31/82		Employment Preparation Pro- gram (EPP)
<u>Sub-Contracts</u>				
Alameda Co. Social Services Agency 401 Broadway Oakland, CA 94607	\$120,000	10/1/81-3/31/82		Employment Services, Voca- tional Training
Catholic Charities 433 Jefferson Street Oakland, CA 94607	\$120,000	10/1/81-3/31/82		ESL, VESL
Oakland Chinese Comm. Council 257 Eight Street Oakland, CA 94607	\$ 69,356	10/1/81-3/31/82		VESL, Vocational Training
Laney College 900 Fallon Street Oakland, CA 94607	\$120,000	10/1/81-3/31/82		ESL, VESL
REGION I-SACRAMENTO:				
Health for All, Inc. 2210 16th Street Sacramento, CA 95818	\$ 17,856	10/1/81-3/31/82	1,040	Health
Catholic Social Services, An Agency of Catholic Community Services, Inc. 5890 Newman Court Sacramento, CA 95819	\$108,350	10/1/81-3/31/82	200	Employment
Sacramento City Unified School District 1619 N Street Sacramento, CA 95814	\$289,014	10/1/81-3/31/82	552	ESL, VESL, Vocational Training and Employment
REGION J-SAN JOAQUIN/STANISLAUS:				
Catholic Charities Diocese of Stockton 2451 County Club Blvd. Stockton, CA 95204	\$237,518	10/1/81-3/31/82	1,750	Health, ESL, Vocational Training Employment

*Information & Technical Assistance statewide: \$178,309 (FY 1981)
\$ 90,000 (FY 1980)

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Stockton Unified School District 701 North Madison Street Stockton, CA 95202	\$ 91,361	10/1/81-3/31/82	300	ESL
San Joaquin Delta Community College District 5151 Pacific Avenue Stockton, CA 93207	\$ 76,217	10/1/81-3/31/82	447	VESL, Vocational Training and Employment
Yosemite Community College District P.O. Box 4065 Modesto, CA 95352	\$ 36,628	10/1/81-3/31/82	300	ESL
REGION K--FRESNO, etc.:				
Fresno Community Council 325 Crocker Bldg. Fresno, CA 93721	\$ 13,252	10/1/81-3/31/82	360	Health
Catholic Charities, Inc. Diocese of Fresno 3510 East Ventura Fresno, CA 93702	\$ 67,914	10/1/81-3/31/82	162	ESL, Vocational Training (Aides) and Employment
Proteus Adult Training, Inc. P.O. Box 727 321 South Bridge Visalia, CA 93279	\$ 51,351	10/1/81-3/31/82	28	Vocational Training
REGION L--SANTA BARBARA/VENTURA:				
Catholic Welfare Bureau, Archdiocese of Los Angeles 1400 West 9th Street Los Angeles, CA 90015	\$ 30,921	10/1/81-3/31/82	1,040	Health and Employment
Santa Barbara City College Adult Education Division 310 West Padre Street Santa Barbara, CA 93105	\$ 57,424	10/1/81-3/31/82	320	ESL and VESL
REGION M--O--NAPA, SONOMA, MENDOCINO, etc.:				
The Buddhist Council for Refugee Rescue and Resettlement P.O. Box 217 Talmage, CA 95481	\$ 20,872	10/1/81-3/31/82	60	ESL

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Indochinese American Council, Inc. P.O. Box 4566 Santa Rosa, CA 95402	\$ 58,638	10/1/81-3/31/82	130	ESL and Employment
REGION N - MONTEREY/SANTA CRUZ:				
Monterey County Department of Social Services P.O. Box 299 Salinas, CA 93902	\$ 27,828	10/1/81-3/31/82	712	Health and Employment
Salinas Union High School District 431 West Alisal Street Salinas, CA 93901	\$ 51,682	10/1/81-3/31/82	85	ESL, VESL and Vocational Training
GUAM:				
Migration and Refugee Services Catholic Social Service P.O. Box 7707 Tamuning, Guam 96911	\$ 38,000	10/1/81-9/30/82	100	ESL, Employment Services
HAWAII:				
State Department of Education (DOE) 1350 Miller Street Honolulu, HI 96809	\$ 150,000	7/1/81-3/31/82	600	ESL
State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOL/IR) 838 S. Beretania Street, Suite 308 Honolulu, HI 96813	\$ 640,192	6/1/81-3/31/82	1,725	Manpower Employment and Vocational Training Services
The Institute of Behavioral Sciences (TIBS) 250 Ward Avenue, Suite 226 Honolulu, HI 96814	\$ 34,017	4/1/81-8/31/81	500	Mental Health Services
Catholic Social Services (CSS) 250 South Vineyard Street Honolulu, HI 96813	\$ 77,270	4/1/81-3/31/82	900	Social Adjustment including: Outreach, Information and Referral, Emergency Services, Home Management Services, Health Related Services, Translation and Interpreter Services

Region IX Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Hawaii Refugee Resettlement Organization (HRRD) 100 N. Beretania Street, Suite 201-A Honolulu, HI 96817	\$ 196,769	4/1/81-3/31/82	2,200	Social Adjustment including: Social Assessment, Outreach, Emergency Services, Informa- tion and Referral, Orientation, Translation and Interpreter and Health Related Services.
Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center (KPISC) 720 N. King Street Honolulu, HI 96817	\$ 21,625	4/1/81-8/31/81	175	Social Adjustment including: Information and Referral, Health Related, Interpreter and Translation, and Home Management Services
Leeward Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) 94-889 Waipanu Street Waipanu, HI 96797	\$ 9,998	4/1/81-3/31/82	60	Social Adjustment including: Home Management, Inter- preter and Translation Services
NEVADA:				
Nevada Catholic Welfare Bureau 808 S. Main Street Las Vegas, NV 89101	\$ 8,000	12/1/81-9/30/82	20	Unaccompanied Minors
State Department of Education 400 W. King Street Carson City, NV 89701	\$ 65,000	10/1/81-9/30/82	420	ESL
Board of Regents Truckee Meadows Reno, NV	\$ 20,110	12/2/81-9/30/82		ESL
Board of Regents Clark County Community College Las Vegas, NV	\$ 33,166	12/2/81-9/30/82		ESL

Region X

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
IDAHO:				
Boise State University 1910 University Drive Boise, ID 83725	\$ 465,000	10/1/81-9/30/82	650	Outreach Assessment, Counseling, ESL, MESL, Vocational Training, Skill Certification, Employment Services, Transportation, Translation/ Interpretation and Social Adjustment

Region X Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
OREGON:				
Portland Area Refugee Service Consortium Portland Community College Ross Island Campus Portland, OR	\$ 450,000	10/1/81-12/31/81	625	Comprehensive Case Management and Planning Services including: Orientation Assessment ESL/Vocational Training Job Placement Services Acculturation Skills Other Support Services
Employment Division Dept. of Human Resources 875 Union Street N.E. Salem, OR 97311	\$ 255,604	1/1/81-9/30/81	1,400	Job Placement Services
Oregon Dept. of Education 700 Pringle Parkway S.E. Salem, OR 97310	\$1,205,000	1/1/81-9/30/81	2,900	English Language Training
Chemeketa Community College 4000 Lancaster P.O. Box 14007 Salem, OR 97309	\$ 26,742	3/28/81-9/30/81	78	Job Placement and OJT
Portland Community College Ross Island Campus Portland, OR	\$ 178,750	1/1/81-9/30/81	150	Job Placement and OJT
City of Portland City Hall Portland, OR 97204	\$ 44,184	5/1/81-4/30/82	N/A	Coordination of City Services to Refugees
Indochinese Cultural and Service Center 3030 S.W. Second Portland, OR 97201	\$ 104,118	9/30/80-9/30/81	225	Special Employment Services and ESL
"	\$ 77,745	9/28/80-9/30/81	250	Mental Health Counseling
"	\$ 74,954	1/1/81-9/30/81	N/A	Translation Services
"	\$ 5,000	12/1/80-5/31/81	100	Youth Center-Employment Assistance and Cultural Activities

Region X Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
WASHINGTON:				
Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) 7510 Armstrong St. S.W. M/S FG-11 Tumwater, WA 98504	\$2,698,000	1/1/81-11/30/81	7,000	ESL and Vocational Training
Employment Security (ES) 150 Nickerson Street Canal Place-Suite 200 Seattle, WA 98109	\$ 601,448	12/28/80-12/31/81	5,000	Employment Services
Employment Opportunities Center (EOC) 4726 Rainier Avenue South Seattle, WA 98118	\$ 475,004	12/28/80-12/31/81	4,000	Employment Services
Washington Association of Churches (WAC) 810 18th Avenue, Rm. 206 Seattle, WA 98122	\$ 62,827	2/13/81-12/31/81	500	Job Development
Catholic Charities of Spokane (USCC) P.O. Box 1453 Spokane, WA 99210	\$ 54,296	2/1/81-12/31/81	400	Employment Services
Tacoma Community House P.O. Box 5107 Tacoma, WA 98405	\$ 60,798	2/16/81-12/31/81	400	Employment Services
Commission on Asian American Affairs 671 South Jackson Suite # 206 Seattle, WA 98104	\$ 27,978	7/1/81-12/31/81	42 MAA's	Technical Assistance to MAA's
Commission on Asian American Affairs 671 South Jackson Suite # 206 Seattle, WA 98104	\$ 9,188	9/28/81-12/31/81		Translation Services
Dat Moi Newspaper 2103 South Atlantic Seattle, WA 98104	\$ 16,800	6/1/81-12/31/81		Information Services
Tacoma Community P.O. Box 5106 Tacoma, WA 98405	\$ 21,800	3/22/81-12/31/81	450	Mental Health Services

Region X Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Asian Counseling and Referral Services 655 South Jackson Seattle, WA 98104	\$ 181,070	1/1/81-12/31/81	6024/unit	Mental Health Services
Lao Family Community, Inc. 1207 Westlake Avenue North Seattle, WA 98109	\$ 32,550	6/1/81-12/31/81	250	Employment Services

APPENDIX F
HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR REFUGEES

(Project Grants awarded by the U.S. Public Health
Service under an interagency agreement with the
Office of Refugee Resettlement)

Region I

Connecticut
(\$52,155)
Douglas Lloyd, M.D.
Connecticut Dept. of Human
Services
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06115

Maine
(\$8,517)
Mr. Michael L. Petit
Maine Dept. of Human Services
187 State Street
Augusta, ME 04330

*Massachusetts*¹
(\$2,000)
Alfred L. Frechette, M.D.
Commissioner, Massachusetts
Dept. of Public Health
600 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02111

New Hampshire
(\$4,237)
Mr. Edgar Helms
Commissioner, Department
of Health & Welfare
Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301

Rhode Island
(\$28,989)
Joseph E. Cannon, M.D.
Rhode Island Department of
Health
75 Davis Street
Providence, RI 02908

Vermont
(\$15,000)
Lloyd Novick, M.D.
Commissioner of Health
Vermont Department of Health
60 Main Street
Burlington, VT 05401

Region II

*New Jersey*²
(\$71,970)
William E. Parkin, D.V.M.
State Epidemiologist
New Jersey State Dept. of
Health
P.O. Box 1540
John Fitch Plaza
Trenton, NJ 08625

*New York*³
(\$52,946)

Richard Rothenberg, M.D.
Director, Bureau of Disease
Control
New York State Dept. of Health
Tower Building, Empire State
Plaza
Albany, NY 12237

Region III*

*District of
Columbia*⁴
(\$5,000)

Mr. Richard H. Hollenkamp
Commissioner of Public Health
1875 Connecticut Ave.,
Room 815
Washington, D.C. 20009

Maryland
(\$60,338)

David L. Sorley, M.D.
Dept. of Health & Mental
Hygiene
201 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

Pennsylvania
(\$130,460)

Ms. Patricia Tyson
Pennsylvania Dept. of Health
P.O. Box 90
Harrisburg, PA 17120

*City of Phila-
delphia*
(\$55,200)

Mr. Barry Savitz
Philadelphia Health Department
500 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19146

Virginia
(\$90,000)

James B. Kenley, M.D.
Office of Mgmt. for Community
Health
109 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Region IV**

Alabama
(\$32,507)

Mr. H. E. Harrison
Director, Bureau of Area
Health Services
Alabama Dept. of Public Health
State Office Building, Room 305
Montgomery, AL 36130

¹Massachusetts carries over its entire FY 1980 award of \$98,829 because the State Legislature has not yet approved expenditure of the funds.

²New Jersey carries over \$37,000 because of delays in the creation of new positions funded through the project.

³New York carries over \$97,358 because of the State Legislature's delay in approving the expenditure of the funds.

⁴D.C. carries over \$51,753 because of delays in the creation of new positions funded through the project.

*Delaware and West Virginia did not apply for FY 1981 funds.

**Kentucky and South Carolina did not apply for FY 1981 funds.

Florida
(\$106,603)
David L. Crane, M.D.
Dept. of Health & Rehabilitative
Service
1323 Winewood Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Georgia
(\$71,800)
Keith Sikes, D.V.M.
Georgia Dept. of Human
Resources
47 Trinity Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30334

Mississippi
(\$19,843)
Mr. Terry Beck
Mississippi State Board of Health
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39205

North Carolina
(\$43,490)
Ms. Barbara Kahn
Refugee & Migrant Health Office
North Carolina Division of
Health Service
P.O. Box 2091
Raleigh, NC 27602

Tennessee
(\$60,000)
Mr. Sterling Bentley
Tennessee Dept. of Public Health
R.S. Gass State Office Building
Ben Allen Road
Nashville, TN 37216

Region V

Illinois
(\$190,000)
Mr. William Kempiners
Illinois Department of Public
Health
535 Jefferson Street
Springfield, IL 62761

Indiana
(\$15,744)
Charles L. Barrett, M.D.
Director, Communicable Disease
Control
Indiana State Board of Health
1330 West Michigan
Indianapolis, IN 46206

Michigan
(\$87,600)
Mr. Norman B. Keon
Michigan Dept. of Public Health
3500 North Logan Street
P.O. Box 30035
Lansing, MI 48909

Minnesota
(\$211,718)
Andrew Dean, M.D.
Director, Div. of Disease
Prevention
Minnesota Department of Health
717 Delaware Street, S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55440

Ohio
(\$102,300)

Thomas J. Halpin, M.D.
Chief, Bureau of Preventive
Medicine
Ohio Department of Health
246 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43216

Wisconsin
(\$74,000)

Mr. Ivan E. Imm
Director, Bureau of Prevention
Wisconsin Dept. of Health
One West Wilson Street
Madison, WI 53701

Region VI

Arkansas
(\$44,935)

Mr. Charles W. McGraw
Bureau of Public Health
Programs
Arkansas Department of Health
4815 West Markham Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

Louisiana
(\$44,037)

Charles T. Caraway, D.V.M.
Director of Disease Control
Louisiana Dept. of Health
P.O. Box 60630
New Orleans, LA 70160

New Mexico
(\$53,461)

Wilhelm F. Rosenblatt, M.D.
Chief, Chronic Disease Control
Bureau
New Mexico Health &
Environmental Dept.
P.O. Box 968
Sante Fe, NM 87503

Oklahoma
(\$93,189)

Charles M. Cameron, Jr., M.D.
Deputy Commissioner of Health
Oklahoma State Dept. of Health
P.O. Box 53551
Oklahoma City, OK 73152

*Texas*⁵
(\$291,089)

Ms. Eleanor R. Eisenberg
Texas Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, TX 78756

⁵Texas carries over \$141,229 due to delays in the negotiation and approval of contracts written between the State and various local health departments.

Region VII*

Iowa
(\$83,000)
Mr. Normal L. Pawlewski
Commissioner
Iowa State Department of Health
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319

Kansas
(\$44,700)
Mr. Joseph F. Harkins
Secretary of Health
Kansas Dept. of Health &
Environment
Forbes AFB, Bldg. 740
Topeka, KS 66620

Missouri
(\$60,650)
H. Denny Donnell, Jr., M.D.
Missouri Dept. of Social Services
Division of Health
P.O. Box 570
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Region VIII**

Colorado
(\$88,690)
Richard S. Hopkins, M.D.
Chief, Communicable Disease
Control
Colorado Department of Health
4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, CO 80220

*Montana*⁶
(\$1,500)
Henrietta H. Brandon, R.N.
Ravalli County Public Health
Courthouse, Box 5018
Hamilton, MT 59840

North Dakota
(\$12,000)
Mr. Fred F. Heer
North Dakota State Dept. of
Health
State Capitol
Bismarck, ND 58505

South Dakota
(\$15,000)
Mr. Craig Studer
South Dakota State Dept. of
Health
Joe Foss Building
Pierre, SD 57501

Utah
(\$109,345)

LaDene Larsen
Utah State Department of Health
150 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Region IX***

California
(\$1,780,539)

Peter Abbott, M.D.
State of California Dept. of
Health
714 P Street, Room 1300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Hawaii
(\$90,000)

Ms. Margaret Schwertfeger
State of Hawaii Dept. of Health
Director's Office
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801

Nevada
(\$60,000)

Monte Meador, PHA
Nevada State Dept. of Human
Resources
Division of Health
505 E. King Street, Room 200
Carson City, NV 89710

Region X****

Idaho
(\$21,281)

Terri Grossklaus, R.N.
North Central Health District
1221 F Street
Lewiston, ID 83501

*Oregon*⁷
(\$91,662)

Mr. Dave M. Phelps
Office of Community Health
Services
Oregon State Health Division
P.O. Box 231
Portland, OR 97207

Washington
(\$261,105)

Mr. Jack R. Minkler
Health Services Division,
M/S LJ-12
Olympia, WA 98504

⁶Montana's grant in FY 1980 supported programs in two counties. For FY 1981, the State declined to resubmit for continuation funding, but one county independently submitted a justified request for modest support.

*Nebraska withdrew its application for FY 1981 continuation funding.

**Wyoming did not apply for FY 1981 funds.

⁷Oregon carries over \$77,384 because of delays in program development.

***Arizona did not apply for FY 1981 funds.

****Alaska did not apply for FY 1981 funds.