

**REPORT TO
THE CONGRESS**

JANUARY 31, 1983

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, 1981 through September 30, 1982, is the sixteenth in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement in the U.S. since 1975—and the second 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 Reagan set a refugee admissions ceiling of 140,000 for FY 1982. However, only 97,000 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 1982 came from Southeast Asia—72,000. Refugees from Vietnam made up about 59% of the new arrivals, while the Cambodian share increased to 28% (from 25% in FY 1981), and the proportion of refugees from Laos dropped to 13% (as compared with 25% in FY 1981).

- **Initial Reception and Placement Activities**

- In FY 1982 fourteen private voluntary resettlement agencies and two State agencies were responsible for the reception and initial placement of refugees through cooperative agreements with the Department of State.

- Toward the end of FY 1982, the Bureau for Refugee Programs in the Department of State began to monitor systematically the performance of the voluntary resettlement agencies by reviewing reception and placement activities in Arlington, Virginia. For FY 1983, the Bureau will review major resettlement sites across the country approximately every six weeks. Additionally, the comprehensive study of reception and placement activities, entitled *Kaleidoscope*, was completed in February 1982.

- **Domestic Resettlement Program**

- *Refugee Appropriations:* \$580.4 million was appropriated in FY 1982 to HHS for the costs of assisting refugees as provided for under the Refugee Act of 1980. In addition, \$63.1 million was made available to the program from funds appropriated but not expended in FY 1981. States received \$572 million for the 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.

- *State-Administered Program:* A study of State administration of the refugee program was completed in FY 1982. The study provided important information on the administrative context, structure, design and functioning of the program in nine States chosen to represent the variation in the administration of the program at the State level.
- *Cash and Medical Assistance:* On April 1, 1982, HHS implemented new policies governing the availability of cash and medical assistance to refugees designed to bring the benefits available to refugees more in line with those available to other needy individuals. The results of a nine-State survey conducted by ORR on cash assistance utilization in the last quarter of FY 1982 showed that about 54% of eligible refugees were receiving some form of public assistance—a reduction from 67% calculated in a survey carried out in the summer of 1981. This survey represented ORR's first study of refugee cash assistance rates after the implementation of the April 1, 1982 cash and medical assistance policy.
- *Social Services:* A study of service providers conducted by ORR near the end of the reporting period indicates that about 52% of all allocations to States supported refugee projects which provided priority services—English language training and/or employment services—exclusively. Another 38% 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 90% of the refugee social services funds were used for priority services.
- *Unaccompanied Refugee Children:* During FY 1982, 962 Southeast Asian unaccompanied refugee children were placed in the U.S. through two voluntary agencies. States reporting the largest numbers of children were New York (635), California (555), and Minnesota (304).
- *Program Monitoring:* ORR continued to implement its comprehensive monitoring plan for the State-administered program which included the preparation of fiscal and program reports, management reviews, project monitoring, assessments, and audits. The Office of the Inspector General initiated audits in three States in FY 1982. The Surveys and Investigations staff of the House Appropriations Committee concluded its examination of the domestic refugee program. GAO issued a final report during FY 1982 on health matters concerning Southeast Asian refugees. GAO also continued its overall review of the domestic refugee resettlement programs. These findings are expected in FY 1983.
- *Matching Grant Program:* Grants totaling \$7.6 million were awarded for the matching grant program in FY 1982 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. ORR's contracted study of how the matching grant program is being implemented by the participating voluntary agencies was completed.
- *Refugee Health:* The PHS continued to station public health advisors in Southeast Asia to monitor the health screening of U.S.-destined refugees; to maintain quarantine officers to inspect these refugees at the U.S. ports-of-entry; to notify State and local health agencies of the new arrivals, especially those requiring followup health care; and to administer ORR-funded monies to States and local health departments for the conduct of refugee health assessments.
- *Refugee Education:* \$22.7 million was distributed to school districts in FY 1982 to meet the special educational needs of children at the elementary and secondary levels.
- *National Discretionary Projects:* ORR obligated about \$2.8 million in FY 1982 in support of more than 40 projects to improve refugee resettlement operations at the national, regional, State, and community levels.
- *Program Evaluation:* During FY 1982, contracts were awarded for studies of: employment services available to refugees, the H'mong resettlement experience, the Khmer Cluster Resettle-

ment Project, refugees and their local communities, refugee adjustment, and the applicability to the United States of the Canadian refugee resettlement approach. Two studies contracted in FY 1981 were completed in FY 1982 as scheduled: the Study of the State Administration of the Refugee Resettlement Program and the Study of the Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program. ORR also continued its ongoing surveys of refugee economic status.

- *Data and Data System Development:* Development of ORR's computerized data system on refugees continued during FY 1982. Data on refugees from Africa, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and the Near East who have arrived since 1980 have been added to the ORR file. Also, tabulation of the January 1981 INS alien registration was completed.

- **Key Federal Activities**

- *Congressional Consultations on Refugee Admissions:* Consultations with the Congress on refugee admissions took place in September 1982 as required by the Refugee Act of 1980. President Reagan set a world-wide refugee admissions ceiling for the U.S. at 90,000 for FY 1983.

- *Reauthorization of the Refugee Act of 1980:* Legislation entitled "Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982" passed the Congress on October 1, 1982, and was signed into law on October 25, 1982. The Refugee Assistance Amendments extend for one year, through September 30, 1983, the authorization of appropriations necessary for providing refugee assistance.

PART III

Part III details the characteristics of refugees re-settled 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 1982.

- **Population Profile**

- Southeast Asian refugees are the most numerous of the recently arrived refugees. Nearly 620,000 were in the U.S. at the end of FY 1982, and, of these, about 12% had been in the country for less than one year; nearly 60% had been in the country for three years or less.

- 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.

- About 100,000 Soviet refugees arrived in the U.S. from 1975 through 1982, the peak years being 1979 and 1980. In recent years, there has been a trend toward an older average age among arriving Soviet refugees.

- While Southeast Asians predominate among recent refugee arrivals, the Cubans remain the most numerous among the refugee groups admitted in the post-World War II period. Since 1975, fewer than 40,000 Cuban refugees have arrived, which is less than 5% of all the Cuban refugees in the country.

- Many other recent refugee groups of much smaller size are present in the United States. By the end of FY 1982, the Afghan and Ethiopian refugee populations were both approaching 10,000. Polish refugees in the country for less than three years also number nearly 10,000, with two-thirds having arrived in the last year.

- About 70% of Southeast Asian refugees are resettled in ten States. The ten States which had the most refugees in FY 1982 were the same as in FYs 1981 and 1980.

- **Economic Adjustment**

- The Fall 1982 refugee survey contracted by ORR indicated that 56% of the sampled Southeast Asian refugees aged 16 and over were in the labor force. Of those, about 76% were actually able to find jobs (as compared with 90% for the U.S. population). Southeast Asian refugee men had a labor force participation rate of 65% and an unemployment rate of 25%; the corresponding rates for women were 45% and 23%. Refugee labor force participation was thus lower than for the general U.S. population, and the unemployment rate was significantly higher. Southeast Asian refugees, as reflected in their unemployment rate, are being particularly affected by current constrictions in the U.S. economy.

- The survey data underlined how refugee labor force participation rates increase with length of residence in the U.S. ~~The kinds of jobs that refugees find in the U.S., however, tend to be of lower status than those they held in their country of origin.~~

- As in previous surveys, English language proficiency had clear effects on labor force participation, on unemployment rates, and on earnings. For those refugees in the sample who were fluent in English, the labor force participation rate was higher than for the general U.S. population and the unemployment rate was lower. Refugees who spoke no English, however, had a labor force participation rate of only 23% and an unemployment rate of 45%.

- **Refugee Adjustment of Status**

- In FY 1982, approximately 25,000 Southeast Asians and 8,600 Cubans adjusted their immigration status from refugee to permanent resident alien.

PART IV

Part IV highlights the challenges which faced the refugee program in FY 1982, in terms of: Domestic impact and distribution of refugees; refugee self-sufficiency and welfare dependence, and program management and coordination of resources. Efforts undertaken to respond to the challenges are outlined and initiatives being planned in FY 1983 to improve refugee resettlement are discussed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM	1
<i>Admissions</i>	1
Arrivals and Countries of Origin	2
<i>Reception and Placement Activities</i>	4
The Cooperative Agreements	4
Evaluation and Monitoring of the Reception and Placement Activities	4
Other Reception and Placement Activities	5
<i>Domestic Resettlement Program</i>	5
Refugee Appropriations	5
State Administered Program	7
<i>Overview</i>	7
<i>Cash and Medical Assistance</i>	7
<i>Social Services</i>	9
<i>Unaccompanied Refugee Children</i>	10
<i>Program Monitoring</i>	10
Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program	12
Refugee Health	12
Refugee Education	13
National Projects	13
Program Evaluation	15
Data and Data System Development	17
<i>Key Federal Activities</i>	18
III. REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES	19
<i>Population Profile</i>	19
Nationality, Age, and Sex	19
Geographic Location and Movement	19
<i>Economic Adjustment</i>	22
Overview	22
Current Employment Status of Southeast Asian Refugees	22
Factors Affecting Employment Status	24
Achieving Economic Self-Sufficiency	24
<i>Refugee Adjustment of Status and Citizenship</i>	26
Adjustment of Status	26
Citizenship	27
IV. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN PERSPECTIVE	27
<i>Domestic Impact and Distribution of Refugees</i>	27
<i>Refugee Self-Sufficiency and Welfare Dependence</i>	28
<i>Program Coordination and Management of Resources</i>	29

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: *Tables*

		<i>Page</i>
<i>Table 1:</i>	Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals in the United States: 1975 through September 30, 1982	33
<i>Table 2:</i>	Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals in the United States by Month: FY 1981 and FY 1982	33
<i>Table 3:</i>	Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals by State of Initial Resettlement: FY 1981 and FY 1982	33
<i>Table 4:</i>	Cuban Refugee Arrivals in the United States by State of Initial Resettlement: FY 1981 and FY 1982	34
<i>Table 5:</i>	Soviet Refugee Arrivals in the United States by State of Initial Resettlement: FY 1981 and FY 1982	34
<i>Table 6:</i>	Refugees Approved for Admission from Selected Nations: FY 1981 and FY 1982	35
<i>Table 7:</i>	Persons Approved for Asylum from Selected Nations: FY 1981 and FY 1982	35
<i>Table 8:</i>	Southeast Asian Refugee Population in the United States by Age and Sex: January 1976 and January 1981	36
<i>Table 9:</i>	Southeast Asian Alien Registration by Nationality and State: January 1981	36
<i>Table 10:</i>	Estimated Southeast Asian Refugee Population by State: January 1981 and September 30, 1982	37
<i>Table 11:</i>	Soviet and Eastern European Alien Registration by State: January 1981	39
<i>Table 12:</i>	Afghan and Ethiopian Alien Registration by State: January 1981	40
<i>Table 13:</i>	Twelve States with Largest School Enrollment of Refugee Children: May 1982	41
<i>Table 14:</i>	Unaccompanied Southeast Asian Refugee Children: Placement by State and Sponsoring Agency Since 1979: September 1982	42

	<i>Page</i>
APPENDIX B: <i>Federal Agency Reports</i>	
Bureau for Refugee Programs, Department of State	45
Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice	46
Office of Bilingual Education, Department of Education	46
Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services	46
APPENDIX C: <i>Resettlement Agency Reports</i>	
American Council for Nationalities Service	53
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc.	53
Church World Service	55
HIAS, Inc.	56
Idaho State Voluntary Agency	58
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	58
Iowa Refugee Service Center	59
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	61
Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc.	62
Presiding Bishops Fund For World Relief	64
Rav Tov	65
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.	66
United States Catholic Conference	68
World Relief	69
YMCA of the U.S.A.	71
APPENDIX D: <i>State Refugee Coordinators</i>	75
APPENDIX E: <i>State Purchase-of-Service Contracts</i>	83
APPENDIX F: <i>Refugee Health Project Grants</i>	149

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 requires 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. 22-26 of the report);
- a description of the extent to which refugees received the forms of assistance or services under title IV Chapter 2 (entitled "Refugee Assistance") of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980, since May 1975 (Part II, pp. 5-17);
- a description of the geographic location of refugees (Part II, pp. 2-4 and Part III, pp. 19-22);
- 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. 10-12 and pp. 15-17); and the Department of State (which 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. 4-5);
- 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. 5-17 and Appendices C, D, E, F);
- the plans of the Director of ORR for improvement of refugee resettlement (Part IV, pp. 27-30);
- evaluations of the extent to which the services provided under title IV Chapter 2 are assisting refugees in achieving economic self-sufficiency, obtaining skills in English, and achieving employment commensurate with their skills and abilities (Part II, pp. 9-10 and Part III, pp. 22-26);
- any fraud, abuse, or mismanagement which has been reported in the provision of services or assistance (Part II, pp. 11-12);
- a description of any assistance provided by the

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

Director of ORR pursuant to Section 412(e)(5) (Part II, p. 8);*

- a summary of the location and status of unaccompanied refugee children admitted to the U.S. (Part II, p. 10); 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, pp. 26-27).

In response to the reporting requirements listed above, refugee program developments from October 1, 1981, until September 30, 1982, are described in Parts II and III. Part IV looks beyond FY 1982 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 1983. This report is the third one prepared in accordance with the Refugee Act of 1980—and the sixteenth in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement in the United States since 1975.

II. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Admissions

The Refugee Act of 1980 defines the term "refugee" and establishes the framework for selecting refugees for admission to the United States.** In accordance with the

*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."

**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

(Continued)

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 1982, President Reagan established a ceiling of 140,000 refugees. However, only 97,000 refugees actually entered the United States during that period. The number of refugees admitted was lower than expected due primarily to the drop in the number of refugees allowed to leave the Soviet Union and fewer numbers of refugees processed from Southeast Asia.

Applicants for refugee admission into the United States must meet all of the following criteria:

- The applicant must meet the definition of a refugee in the Refugee Act of 1980.
- The applicant must be among the refugees determined during the consultation process to be of special humanitarian concern to the United States.
- The applicant must be admissible under United States law.
- The applicant must not be firmly resettled in any foreign country.

Although a refugee may meet the above criteria, the existence of the U.S. refugee admissions program does not create an entitlement to enter the United States. The annual admissions program is a legal mechanism for admitting a refugee when it is judged that the applicant is among those persons for whom the United States has a special concern, is eligible under one of those priorities applicable to his/her situation, and meets the definition of a refugee under the Act, as determined by an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The need for resettlement, not the desire of a refugee to enter the United States, is a governing principle in the management of the United States refugee admissions program.

This section contains information on refugees who

entered the United States and on persons granted asylum in the United States during FY 1982.* Particular attention is given to States of initial resettlement and to trends in refugee admissions. All tables referenced by number are located in Appendix A.

Arrivals and Countries of Origin

During FY 1982, a total of 97,000 refugees entered the United States as compared with 155,000 in FY 1981, a decrease of 37 percent. Of the total FY 1982 arrivals, 76 percent were from East Asia, 14 percent were from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, 6 percent were from the Near East/South Asia, 3 percent were from Africa, and less than 1 percent were from Latin America and the Caribbean.

During FY 1982, 4,045 persons were granted asylum, as compared with 1,179 in FY 1981, an increase of about 243 percent.

• Southeast Asian Refugees

During FY 1982, 72,155 refugees arrived in the United States from Southeast Asia. This number was approximately 28,000 fewer than the admission ceiling of 100,000 established during the consultation process, and it represented a 46 percent reduction from the 132,454 Southeast Asian refugees admitted in FY 1981. Since the spring of 1975, the United States has admitted 619,834 Southeast Asian refugees as of September 30, 1982 (Table 1, Appendix A). The FY 1982 monthly arrival rate fluctuated around an average of 6,000 (Table 2).

Beginning in FY 1982, the resettlement agencies, in cooperation with Federal officials, intensified their efforts to develop new placement opportunities for refugees in locations without heavy concentrations of refugees. This resulted in a significant drop in the proportion of arriving refugees placed in California, from 31.1 percent in FY 1981 to 25.4 percent in FY 1982. The balance of the newly resettled refugees was widely distributed among the other States.

The top ten States receiving the most new arrivals remained the same in FY 1982 as in FY 1981, while the proportion of refugees going to those States declined from 68.0 percent in FY 1982 to 65.4 percent in FY 1982. These ten States are listed below.

*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)."

(Continued)

a particular social group of 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."

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of New Refugees</i>	<i>Percent*</i>
California	18,356	25.4%
Texas	7,586	10.5
New York	3,592	5.0
Washington	3,293	4.6
Massachusetts	2,929	4.1
Pennsylvania	2,903	4.0
Illinois	2,753	3.8
Minnesota	2,000	2.8
Virginia	1,916	2.7
Oregon	1,862	2.6
TOTAL	47,190	65.4%
Other States	24,965	34.6
TOTAL	72,155	100.0%

*Percentages do not add to totals due to rounding.

Several of these States contained Khmer Cluster Project sites and received a larger share of arriving refugees than in previous years partly for this reason.* Such States included Texas and New York, with two sites each, and Massachusetts and Virginia. Texas continued to be the State with the second highest number of new refugee arrivals, with 10.5 percent of the FY 1982 arrivals compared to 9.0 percent in FY 1981. New York increased its share from 4.3 percent in FY 1981 to 5.0 percent in FY 1982 and moved from fourth to third place in rank. Massachusetts, which ranked eighth in FY 1981 with 3.0 percent of the refugees, was fifth in FY 1982 with 4.1 percent.

With the 46 percent drop in the arrival of refugees from Southeast Asia in FY 1982 compared to FY 1981, almost all States received substantially fewer new arrivals in terms of absolute numbers. However, Kentucky and New Hampshire did experience an absolute increase. Several other States received almost as many refugees in FY 1982 as in FY 1981, including Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, and North Dakota. These States all have small refugee populations, so this development is another indicator of progress in avoiding additional impact on areas that already have substantial concentrations of refugees. A complete list of the States of initial resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees arriving in FY 1981 and FY 1982 is contained in Table 3.

*In the beginning of FY 1981, the Office of Refugee Resettlement in cooperation with various other public and private agencies, initiated a special project to place arriving Khmer refugees from Cambodia in a series of ten (later expanded to twelve) communities around the United States. About 8,000 Cambodian refugees were resettled through the Khmer Cluster Project.

During FY 1982, refugees from Vietnam continued to comprise the majority of the arriving Southeast Asians. They made up approximately 59 percent of the new arrivals, while the Cambodian share increased to 28 percent, and the proportion of refugees from Laos dropped to 13 percent. In FY 1981, about half of the arriving refugees had been from Vietnam, one-fourth from Cambodia, and one-fourth from Laos.

The entering Southeast Asians continued to be a very young population in demographic terms. Their median age was 20 at the time of arrival, and approximately 30 percent were children of school age. Only 1.3 percent were persons 65 years of age or older. Men outnumbered women by about 58 percent to 42 percent, continuing a pattern established over the previous several years. While the median ages of the refugee men and women do not differ significantly, the preponderance of men is greatest among persons in their late teens and early twenties.

• Cuban Refugees

Fiscal year 1982 saw a continued decline in the number of Cuban refugees arriving in the United States. Approximately 500 arrivals were reported by the U.S. Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), compared with 2,400 in FY 1981 and 14,400 in FY 1980. Since 1959, more than 800,000 Cuban refugees have been admitted to the U.S. (None of these figures includes the 125,000 Cuban "entrants" who arrived during the 1980 boatlift.)

Of the Cuban refugees arriving in FY 1982, 212 registered with the ORR Miami office. According to the office's records, 51 percent of these refugees settled in Florida, a smaller proportion than in the past several years. Small numbers of Cuban refugees were resettled in New York, Texas, California, and New Jersey in order of magnitude. A complete listing of the FY 1981 and FY 1982 Cuban refugee arrivals by State of initial resettlement, as recorded by ORR-Miami, is shown in Table 4.

• Soviet Refugees

The number of refugees arriving from the Soviet Union also declined in FY 1982 in comparison with the two previous years, as tight controls on emigration continued to be imposed by the Soviet government. Only 2,280 Soviets were approved for admission by INS in FY 1982, compared with 11,151 in FY 1981. The number of Soviet refugees who actually arrived in the United States was approximately 2,750.*

*Because of time lags between the approval of an application for refugee admission and the refugee's actual arrival in the United States, arrivals during a year never correspond exactly with approvals. However, a comparison of the approval figures listed in Table 6 with information available on actual arrivals by country of origin indicates a close correspondence between approvals and arrivals.

Much of the information available on Soviet refugees is compiled by the voluntary agencies that sponsor their resettlement. The Council of Jewish Federations (CJF) sponsors the largest group of Soviet refugees through its matching grant program. In FY 1982 they placed 1,752 Soviet refugees, compared with 8,780 during FY 1981 (Table 5). A complete listing by State of the numbers of Soviet refugees sponsored by CJF in FY 1981 and FY 1982 appears in Table 5.

As in previous years, the largest number of the CJF-sponsored Soviet refugees settled in New York State—about 40 percent. Other States receiving large numbers of these refugees were California with 16 percent, Massachusetts with 8 percent, and Pennsylvania with 7 percent. This geographic distribution is very similar to that of FY 1981.

• Other Refugees and Asylees

During FY 1982, a substantial increase was registered in the number of refugees from Poland approved for admission (Table 6), nearly 6,600 compared to 2,000 in FY 1981. Table 6 lists every country that was the source of more than 100 refugees in either FY 1981 or FY 1982, as shown by the number of refugees approved for admission by INS. For the Eastern European countries other than Poland, refugee approvals generally maintained numerical levels in FY 1982 similar to those of FY 1981.

The number of approvals for refugees from Ethiopia increased to about 4,000 in FY 1982 from 3,500 in FY 1981, while a decline was registered for refugees from Afghanistan, from 4,500 in FY 1981 to 3,400 in FY 1982. About 2,000 refugees were approved for admission from Iraq in FY 1982, an increase from 1,200 in FY 1981. Refugees came from many other countries in addition to those discussed, but in considerably smaller numbers.

The number of persons approved for asylum in the United States in FY 1982 was over 4,000, more than three times the number granted asylum in FY 1981. Most of this increase was due to the granting of asylum to 2,600 Iranians. Other countries from which more than 100 asylees came were Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Ethiopia, just as in FY 1981. A complete listing of the countries from which more than 10 persons were granted asylum in either FY 1981 or FY 1982 is shown in Table 7.

RECEPTION AND PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

In FY 1982, fourteen private voluntary resettlement agencies and two State agencies were responsible for the reception and initial placement of refugees in the United States through cooperative agreements with the Bureau for Refugee Programs in the Department of State. Agencies received \$365 for each refugee they assisted from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and \$525 for each other refugee they assisted.

The Cooperative Agreements

The cooperative agreements outlined the core services for which the agencies had responsibility for ensuring were provided to the refugees—either by the agencies themselves or by other individuals or organizations who work with the agencies. The core services included:

Pre-Arrival—identification of individuals to assist in the sponsorship process, orientation of sponsors, and development of arrangements for the refugee's travel to his or her final destination;

Reception—assistance in obtaining initial housing, furnishings, food, and clothing; and

Counseling and Referral—orientation of the refugee in the areas of health, employment, and training.

Under the agreement, the resettlement agencies were also expected to consult with public agencies about the resettlement process and about a refugee's employability.

Agencies were not restricted to using cooperative agreement monies to provide core services. If funds remained, they could use them for a range of optional services such as establishing revolving loan funds, arranging emergency loans, and providing language training.

For FY 1983, the cooperative agreements will be modified to stress monitoring, early employment, and self-sufficiency and to address questions of sub-contracting, local presence of a resettlement agency, and the time frame in which funds should be expended.

Evaluation and Monitoring of Reception and Placement Activities

In late FY 1982, the Bureau for Refugee Programs created the Office of Reception and Placement, whose primary responsibility is to work with the private voluntary agencies. Toward the end of the fiscal year, the Office commenced a systematic monitoring of agencies' performance under the terms of the agreement by reviewing reception and placement activities in Arlington, Virginia. For FY 1983, the Office will review major resettlement sites across the country approximately every six weeks. Additionally, the Bureau benefited from the findings of a comprehensive study of reception and placement activities prepared by the New Transcentury Foundation under contract. The study, entitled *Kaleidoscope*, was completed in February 1982.

The Bureau for Refugee Programs engaged in the following ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities during FY 1982:

- Representation at weekly allocations meetings of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies (ACVA) to follow placement policy implementation, to assist in providing sponsorship arrange-

ments for refugees overseas, and to exchange information;

- Review of data on actual refugee placements to ensure sensitivity to impacted areas;
- Monthly validation of claims of newly arriving refugees; and
- Quarterly review of financial data.

Other Reception and Placement Activities

In FY 1982, the voluntary resettlement agencies were required for the first time under the terms of the agreement to develop overall descriptions of their agencies' reception and placement philosophy as well as details of their operations in each State where they placed refugees. Agencies were also asked to project, to the degree possible, refugee placements for the year for each State. The purpose of these requirements was to provide information to the resettlement community in order to improve planning and coordination. Copies of these descriptions were prepared and sent to Federal agencies, public interest groups, State Refugee Coordinators, Congressional committees, refugee Mutual Assistance Associations, and local affiliates of the voluntary resettlement agencies.

In conjunction with ORR, the Bureau funded the ACVA Refugee Resource Center. The goal of the Center was to assist national agencies to improve the quality of resettlement and the delivery of services to refugees. The Center also gathered, organized, and disseminated information and statistical data on all aspects of the resettlement program.

The Bureau continued its preparation of the monthly City/State Report whereby statistical data on refugee arrivals to local areas by ethnic group are projected. The reports were sent to all State Refugee Coordinators. As with the activities of the Resource Center and the State-specific descriptions prepared by the agencies, the City/State Report was geared toward sharing as much useful information as possible with the domestic resettlement community.

DOMESTIC RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Refugee Appropriations

In FY 1982, HHS received an appropriation of \$560.4 million to operate the refugee domestic assistance program as provided for under the Refugee Act of 1980. Late in the fiscal year, Congress appropriated another \$20 million under the Lowry Amendment to the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act (PL 97-216), to reimburse States which could not implement the new regulation on refugee cash and medical assistance on April 1, as required. In addition, \$63.1 million was made available to the program, derived from funds which were appropriated but not expended in FY 1981.

Out of the \$642.8 million total, States received \$487.1 million under the State-administered program for the costs of providing cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees and for aid to unaccompanied children. (States which delayed implementing the HHS cash and medical assistance policies later received additional funds within the \$20 million available under the Lowry Amendment.) For providing supportive social services such as English language training and employment-related services to improve the refugee's ability to become self-sufficient, States received \$64.6 million. States were also reimbursed for the State and local administrative costs they incurred in the provision of cash and medical assistance and social services, as well as for supplementary payments they made to refugees who qualified for supplemental security income (SSI). About \$3 million was spent for national demonstration and special projects aimed at a variety of objectives: to involve community and corporate business leadership in refugee job development and job placement, to improve placement of refugees into jobs, to develop favorable alternate sites for refugee placement, and to provide technical assistance to Mutual Assistance Associations, to name a few key areas.

Under the matching grant program, voluntary resettlement agencies were provided matching funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis to resettle Soviet and other refugees. In FY 1982, the agencies participating in this program received \$7.6 million to fund activities such as language training, job counseling, job development and placement, recertification of professionals trained abroad, and cash and medical assistance.*

Three other activities were funded from FY 1982 appropriations: First, about \$7 million was spent in the area of refugee health needs. Nearly \$2 million was obligated for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) of the Public Health Service to conduct health screening abroad and at ports of entry through which they are identifying for special medical attention refugees with diseases which might be a threat to public health. The other \$5 million was made available to CDC for grants to State health departments to conduct health assessments and provide follow-up care to refugees once they have been relocated. Second, more than \$45 million was transferred to the Department of Education via an interagency agreement to provide education assistance to school districts with large concentrations of refugee children during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years. Finally, \$6.25 million was obligated to cover Office of Refugee Resettlement administrative costs to oversee the entire domestic refugee assistance program.

*Although approximately \$8.6 million was appropriated for the matching grant program, the voluntary resettlement agencies utilized only \$7.6 million due to a lower flow of refugees than originally anticipated.

Fiscal Year 1982

ORR Appropriations and Obligations of Refugee Assistance Funds

(Amounts in Thousands)

<i>A. Refugee Resettlement Programs</i>	
1. State-Administered Program	
a. Cash Assistance, Medical Assistance, State Administration, Unaccompanied Children, and SSI.....	\$487,133
b. Social Services	<u>64,620</u>
Sub-total, State-Administered Program	\$551,753
2. Reimbursement for delayed implementation of new regulation on refugee cash and medical assistance	20,000
3. National Demonstration and Special Projects	<u>2,919</u>
Total, Refugee Resettlement Program	\$574,672
<i>B. Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program</i>	7,625
<i>C. Preventive Health: Screening and Health Services</i>	6,985
<i>D. Education Assistance for Children</i>	45,003*
<i>E. Federal Administration</i>	<u>6,254</u>
Total, Refugee Program Obligations	\$640,539
Lapsed Appropriations	2,249
Total, Refugee Program Obligations and Appropriations	\$642,788**

* Out of the \$45 million, \$22.3 million was appropriated in FY 1981, but not expended until FY 1982.

**The total includes \$63.1 million appropriated in FY 1981, but expended in FY 1982.

State-Administered Program

• Overview

Federal resettlement assistance to refugees is provided by ORR primarily through a State-administered refugee resettlement program. Refugees who meet INS status requirements and who possess appropriate INS documentation, regardless of national origin, may be eligible for assistance under the State-administered refugee resettlement program, and most refugees receive such assistance. Soviet and certain other refugees, while not excluded from the State-administered program, currently are provided resettlement assistance primarily through an alternative system of ORR matching grants to private resettlement agencies for similar purposes.

Under the Refugee Act of 1980, States have key responsibilities in planning, administering, and coordinating refugee resettlement activities. States administer the provision of cash and medical assistance and social services to refugees as well as maintaining legal responsibility for the care of unaccompanied refugee children in the State.

State Plans

In order to receive assistance under the refugee program, a State is required by the Refugee Act and by regulation to submit a plan which describes the nature and scope of the program and gives assurance that the program will be administered in conformity with the Act. As a part of the plan, a State designates a State agency to be responsible for developing and administering the plan and names a refugee coordinator who will ensure the coordination of public and private refugee resettlement resources in the State.

ORR Regional offices examined existing State Plan documents during FY 1982 to identify areas of deficiency. The resulting assessments are now being used to guide the States in amending or modifying their State plans. ORR also developed procedures and criteria for reviewing and approving any plan amendments which a State is required to submit when substantive changes are contemplated in the plan. It is anticipated that the total review and submission process will be completed in the first quarter of FY 1983 and will bring States into full compliance with all requirements of the Refugee Act of 1980 and applicable Federal regulations.

In FY 1981, ORR funded a study of the State administration of the refugee program. The study, conducted by Berkeley Planning Associates, was completed at the end of FY 1982. It provides important information on the administrative context, structure, design, and functioning of the program in nine States chosen to represent the variation in the administration of the program at the State level.*

*The nine States included: California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, and Washington.

Because the Refugee Act gives States flexibility in carrying out their responsibilities, a great variety of organizational structures and practices for managing the refugee resettlement program exists among the States. The study found that in each State particular practices and procedures were designed to be consistent with the States' own welfare system, refugee population, and service provider options, although the States often utilize generally similar administrative approaches. Some of the major differences observed among the nine States studied included variations in the:

- political priority given to refugee resettlement issues;
- division of responsibilities between and among the State coordinator, the refugee program office, other State agencies, and local service providers;
- the mechanisms selected for service delivery and service monitoring; and
- amount of data available on service outcomes and level of effort devoted to data collection.

Accounting for further differences among the nine States, the study identified several variables over which States have little control but which affect the way the refugee program is organized and administered within a State such as local economic conditions, the existence of other minorities in communities where refugees reside, and the geographic distribution of refugees within the State.

This section describes further the components of the State-administered program—cash and medical assistance, social services, and aid to unaccompanied refugee children—and then discusses efforts initiated within ORR to monitor these activities.

• Cash and Medical Assistance

Many working age refugees from all parts of the world are able to find employment soon after arrival in their new communities. For those who require services before taking jobs, a delay in employment may occur, during which time adequate financial support may be available through the local resettlement agency. Many refugees, however, need additional time, assistance, and training in order to be placed in a job, and the resettlement agencies are for the most part unable to fund longer term maintenance.

Refugees who are members of families with dependent children may qualify for and receive benefits under the aid to families with dependent children (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 supplementary secur-

ity income (SSI) program on the same basis as citizens. In States which supplement the Federal SSI payment levels, ORR bears the cost of such State supplements paid to refugees during their first 36 months. 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 or her initial 36 months in this country is reimbursed 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. In order to receive such cash assistance, refugee individuals or families must meet the income and resource eligibility standards applied in the AFDC program in the State.

In all States, refugees who are eligible for RCA are also eligible for 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 only medical assistance, 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.*

Until April 1, 1982, RCA and RMA were available to eligible refugees during their first 36 months in the U.S. On that date, new policies governing the availability of cash and medical assistance were implemented because the Department believed that changes in the program were essential both to reduce the likelihood of unnecessary welfare dependency among refugees resulting from extended periods of special support and to reduce the degree of special treatment for refugees, which resulted in unequal treatment among low-income populations.

The policies, issued as an interim final rule, affect only those refugees who are ineligible for the programs of AFDC, SSI, adult assistance in the territories, or Medicaid. Under the interim final rule, RCA and RMA are available during a refugee's first 18 months in this country. During the second 18 months, a refugee who is not eligible for AFDC, SSI, or Medicaid would have to

qualify under an existing State or local general assistance (GA) program on the same basis as other residents of the locality in which he or she resides. ORR reimburses States for the cost of GA provided to refugees during this second 18-month period. Under the new policies, the Federal Government continues to reimburse States for 100 percent of their costs of providing cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees during the first 36 months that a refugee is in the United States.

Between 1979 and the end of FY 1981, refugee use of cash assistance had been increasing. The dependency rate remained high during the first 6 months of FY 1982, but decreased after HHS implemented its new cash and medical assistance policy. The high rate of cash assistance utilization appeared to have resulted from three factors.

First, certain changes in the nature of the refugee population tended to produce higher rates of cash assistance use. Arrivals since 1980 have differed somewhat in occupational profile from earlier arrivals and were less immediately employable. Proportionately, more of the recently arriving refugees come from rural areas and possess few skills applicable to an industrialized economy. Some of them are not literate in any language before they begin instruction in the English language.

Second, previous research has demonstrated that first-year arrivals have had increasingly higher rates of utilization of cash assistance. Large numbers of refugees continued to arrive in the last six months of FY 1981 and the first six months of FY 1982 (the policy change occurred on April 1, 1982)—more than 125,000. Because first-year arrivals made up a significant proportion of the population eligible for cash assistance, the overall cash assistance rates were higher as a result.

Third, reports from resettlement workers in the field and overseas have indicated that after passage of the Refugee Act of 1980 (and before implementation of new assistance policies in 1982) some refugees and service providers had interpreted the 36-month period of special refugee assistance as a 36-month guaranteed entitlement to cash assistance. During this time, instead of seeking employment immediately, newly arriving refugees could spend as much time getting education and training as possible. This “entitlement mentality” is believed to have contributed to the higher dependency rate.

In the last quarter of FY 1982, ORR conducted a survey of refugee cash and medical assistance utilization. The survey, targeted to the nine most impacted States, was designed to reassess the extent to which refugees utilize cash assistance and to measure the impact of the new cash and medical assistance policy. The results of the survey showed that approximately 54 percent of eligible refugees who had been in the U.S. 3 years or less were receiving some form of public assistance—a reduction from 67 percent calculated in a similar survey carried out in the summer of 1981. This survey represented ORR's first study of refugee cash assistance rates after the implemen-

*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 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 1982, the ORR Director did not authorize the provision of medical assistance under Section 412(e)(5).

tation of the April 1, 1982, cash and medical assistance policy.

• **Social Services**

ORR provides funding to States for a broad range of social services for refugees. During FY 1982, ORR proposed and implemented an allocation formula for the distribution of social service funds among States, and for the use of some of these funds on a discretionary basis. Under the new formula, 85 percent of the social service appropriation was allocated directly to States on the basis of their proportion of Southeast Asian and Cuban refugees who arrived in the United States during the three previous fiscal years. A maximum of 5 percent was reserved for use by ORR for nationally-oriented projects and demonstrations. (See the National Projects section below for further description of these activities.) The remaining funds, a minimum of 10 percent of the appropriation, were provided to States also, but on the basis of the following considerations: to provide a \$50,000 funding floor to States with small refugee populations; to adjust funding totals on the basis of adjusted population estimates; to provide supplemental funding according to each State's proportion of new refugee arrivals during FY 1982; to prevent significant reduction in funding due specifically to the adoption of the new formula; and to fund special social service projects proposed by States under ORR discretionary programs.

The range of services which are allowable for refugees under the Refugee Resettlement Program is broad; however, strong emphasis has been given to certain services—

designated "priority" services by ORR—in order to help refugees attain self-sufficiency as quickly as possible. These priority services include English language training and services specifically related to employment, such as employment counseling, job placement, and vocational training. Other allowable services include those services which are contained in a State's plan under title XX of the Social Security Act, and certain services identified in ORR policy instructions to the States, such as translation and orientation.

During FY 1982, States entered into and/or had in force 420 purchase-of-service contracts with service providers. These contracts are listed in Appendix E. Many services to refugees were also provided through existing public social service programs operated by State agencies. At the end of the reporting period, data on State purchase-of-service contracts show that 52 percent of social service allocations supported projects and programs which deliver priority services exclusively, while 38 percent supported the delivery of priority services in conjunction with other refugee service activities. Thus, approximately 90 percent of social service allocations of the refugee resettlement program were committed to services designated by ORR as high priority. Further, nearly all States call upon service providers to offer priority services during hours which allow refugees to participate as well as to work or seek employment.

Two special initiatives were undertaken in FY 1982 to provide guidance to States to improve the effectiveness of refugee social services. First, ORR developed and published a report on exemplary practices in refugee employment services. This report identifies and describes the

FY 1982 Purchase-of-Service Contracts

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total Amount</i>
Single Service Projects:			
English language training	85	\$7,236,003	11.1%
Employment services	60	9,982,699	15.3%
Other services	51	4,550,175	7.0%
Multi-Service Projects:			
English language training with other services	20	1,938,000	3.0%
Employment services with other services	55	7,290,281	11.2%
English language training with employment services	38	16,662,786	25.6%
English language training and employment services with other services	82	15,157,389	23.3%
Other services	29	2,270,200	3.5%
Total Refugee Social Services	420	\$65,087,833	100.0%

necessary components for effective employment services, and provides examples of projects which have proved particularly successful. The report has been distributed to service providers and State refugee program officials. Second, ORR has continued its efforts in the area of service coordination through the establishment of a work group on case management. The work group includes representatives of ORR, the Bureau for Refugee Programs of the Department of State, States, refugee groups, voluntary resettlement agencies, and local service providers. A goal of this initiative is the development of case management guidelines which will promote the efficient use of resources and the rapid achievement of self-sufficiency for refugees through more effective management of these resources. This effort is part of a more general and ongoing concern regarding local coordination of resettlement activities, including issues of linkage and continuity between initial reception and placement activities carried out by the voluntary resettlement agencies and the domestic assistance and service activities administered by ORR.

• Unaccompanied Refugee Children

Children whom the Department of State identifies overseas as unaccompanied minor refugees are introduced to the United States by two of the national voluntary resettlement agencies—United States Catholic Conference and Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service. In most instances, they are placed in programs operated by local affiliates of the national agencies, although in a few States they are placed in the larger public foster care programs. Legal responsibility, including financial responsibility, is established under State law in such a way that refugee children are eligible for the same range of child welfare services as non-refugee children in the State. ORR, through the Refugee Resettlement Program, reimburses States for costs incurred on behalf of an unaccompanied refugee child under the State's child welfare plan (under Title IV B of the Social Security Act) until the month after his or her 18th birthday or such higher age as is permitted.

In the period between October 1, 1981, and September 30, 1982, 962 unaccompanied Southeast Asian children were placed in care in the United States—a reduction from the 1,492 children placed during the previous 12 months. During FY 1982, 95 children were reunited with their parents or other close relatives in the United States, and 261 were emancipated, having reached the appropriate age under the laws of the States of their resettlement.

Since the current program began in 1979, a total of 3,804 unaccompanied children have been resettled, of whom 342 have been reunited with family, 520 have been emancipated, and 2,942 remain in care. Of the 2,942 children in care, about 10 percent are Cambodian, 85 percent are Vietnamese, and the remaining 5 percent are Lao, Ethiopian, and other nationalities.

Care for unaccompanied minor refugees is provided in 32 States, Guam, and the District of Columbia. The largest number of these children are located in New York (635), followed by California (555), Minnesota (304), Iowa (199), Illinois (195), and Oregon (185).

During fiscal year 1982 an estimated 250 unaccompanied Cambodian children were resettled in the U.S. Many of these children were clustered in new projects in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington. Such clustering has permitted the development of services appropriate to the needs of this ethnic group. Recognizing that Cambodian children would have special adjustment needs due to their traumatic escape from Cambodia, the Office of Refugee Resettlement conducted a workshop in Boston in May for practitioners who would be working with these children.

Another significant activity was the development of new reporting forms for States to use to provide data on unaccompanied refugee children, which can be adapted to data processing. These forms will enable ORR to develop aggregate information on the progress of this program, better identifying areas of success and deficiency in the care of these children. The new reporting procedure will be implemented early in fiscal year 1983.

Finally, new follow-up procedures were developed by ORR to ensure compliance with eligibility guidelines by States, counties, and providers of the care for these children.

• Program Monitoring

ORR monitors the State-administered refugee program through a comprehensive monitoring plan which covers a number of interrelated tasks. Those tasks include the preparation of fiscal and program reports, management reviews, project monitoring, assessments, and audits. In FY 1982, ORR initiated a number of these tasks and developed plans for implementing the remaining functions for the next fiscal year.

a) *Fiscal and Program Reports*

During FY 1982, ORR revised its quarterly Financial Status Report and annual State Estimate Form to reflect the changes in the cash and medical assistance policies. The Financial Status Report provides ORR with data on the States' use of refugee funds in all services and assistance components, as well as costs incurred by the States in the administration of the program. ORR uses these financial data to assess the level of financial support necessary for each State on a quarterly basis. Information from the State Estimate Form is used in constructing budget projections for the refugee program.

The Quarterly Performance Report was distributed to the States for comment in April 1982, and the final version was approved by OMB in October. When fully

implemented, the report will provide ORR with information about progress made and problems encountered by the States in achieving refugee resettlement objectives, the level of refugee utilization of cash and medical assistance, characteristics of the refugee caseload in each assistance category for each fiscal quarter, and outcomes of refugee support services programs. The new report is being transmitted to the States for implementation in FY 1983.

Fiscal and program monitoring instruments, data collection activities, and related record-keeping requirements will allow ORR to collect timely data on the progress and performance of State programs.

b) *Management Review*

ORR initiated management reviews in selected States in FY 1982. These reviews focused on such areas as the overall administrative structure of the State program, the approach and strategy for delivering refugee social services, policy and regulatory compliance, and the State's procurement procedures. In order to evaluate the overall program and fiscal effectiveness of State administration of the refugee program, ORR has developed plans to have management reviews conducted on a regular basis in selected key States and will use the results of these reviews to take corrective actions and provide technical assistance to the States to resolve any problems identified.

c) *Project Monitoring*

As required by Federal grants management regulations, ORR oversees State monitoring of all ORR-funded, State-administered activities. ORR Regional Offices assist the States, through the review of State Plans and State procurement procedures and/or contracts, to improve or strengthen the State's monitoring strategy. In addition, ORR Regional Offices review and approve State purchase-of-service contracts which exceed \$10,000 and are awarded non-competitively.

d) *Assessments*

ORR instructed the States to develop State-wide assessments of individual State programs and the service needs of refugees prior to the development of an annual plan for allocating social service resources. These assessments were designed to provide States with information necessary to modify or improve their service delivery strategies. ORR has also instructed the States in its statement of goals, priorities, and standards issued in August 1982 to focus on the eligibility verification aspect of the refugee cash and medical assistance programs.

e) *Audits*

With the Department of Health and Human Services, auditing of the refugee program is the responsibility of the audit staff of the Inspector General. Audits were initiated in California, Florida, and Illinois in FY 1982. When the audit findings are made available in 1983, ORR hopes to identify problem areas to which ORR staff attention should be directed in these three States as well as in other States.

• **Fraud, Abuse, Mismanagement**

During FY 1982, several independent initiatives focused of the operation of the refugee program. First, the Surveys and Investigations staff of the House Appropriations Committee conducted an examination of the domestic refugee resettlement program. While the findings, issued in the spring of 1982, did not disclose any instances of fraud, abuse or mismanagement, they did raise concerns about the management of the program, the high rates of cash assistance use by refugees, the costs of providing cash and medical assistance to refugees, the incidence of secondary migration, and the absence of mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of social services programs. ORR formally addressed each area of concern as a part of the public Appropriations Committee hearing record. (These comments are also discussed in Part IV.)

Second, 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. With respect to the Department of Health and Human Services, GAO looked at several aspects of the program.

GAO examined health matters concerning Southeast Asian refugees entering the United States and issued a final report on August 5, 1982. In the report, GAO recommended that overseas medical examinations of refugees be improved, that treatment for certain diseases be initiated and completed overseas before the refugees are allowed to enter the United States, and that medical waivers be granted only when there are compelling reasons to do so. These recommendations have been addressed by the Public Health Service.

In testimony before the House and Senate Judiciary Committees on the reauthorization of the Refugee Act of 1980, GAO directed two general recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services which include (1) assessing periodically the effectiveness of the placement policy, giving consideration to the comments and concerns of those involved in refugee resettlement, and

(2) providing greater emphasis on job development and placement services to newly arriving refugees through the Office of Refugee Resettlement social service funds and requiring emphasis on employment concurrent with training to the extent possible. The Department agrees with both recommendations and is already undertaking efforts through ORR to carry them out. (See Part IV of the report.)

In addition to looking at the refugee program as a whole, GAO is examining the grants activities of the Office of Refugee Resettlement. A final report on these activities as well as on the rest of the domestic refugee program is expected to be completed in early 1983.

In order to ensure that ORR's cash and medical assistance policies are being fully implemented by the States and local welfare agencies, ORR is also expanding its program monitoring plans to include compliance reviews. Under this approach, ORR Regional staff will regularly schedule case-file reviews on a statistical sampling basis which will make it possible to validate State cost estimates and/or expenditure reports.

Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program

In response to an Administration request, Congress appropriated funds in FY 1979 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 Soviet and certain other refugees. Agencies can match the Federal contribution in cash or through in-kind goods and services.

The matching grant program was structured 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. The legislative history of the Refugee Act of 1980 states 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 1982, grants totaling \$7,608,000 were awarded for the matching grant program. Listed below are the agencies participating in the program and the Federal funds granted to them. The refugee population groups served include: Soviet Jews, Soviet Armenians, Afghans, Poles, Czechs, Rumanians, Ethiopians, and Iraqis.

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Grant</i>
American Council for Nationalities	
Service	\$1,231,000
Council of Jewish Federations	4,301,000
International Rescue Committee	332,000
Rav Tov	166,000*
Tolstoy Foundation	300,000
United States Catholic	
Conference	1,278,000
TOTAL	\$7,608,000

In September 1982, Lewin and Associates, Inc., New TransCentury Foundation and National Opinion Research Center, Washington, D.C., completed their descriptive study of how the matching grant program is being implemented by the participating voluntary resettlement agencies. The study includes the national, local, and refugee perspective on the mode of operation of the program. Study findings showed that: (1) the program has been implemented in diverse ways by agencies with varying characteristics; (2) the largest distinction in the program is between the full-match agencies which are able to equal or exceed the \$1,000 in cash and/or in-kind services, and those agencies which contribute private support at a much lower per capita level and, as a result, provide fewer services to refugees than the full-match agencies; (3) the package of services offered through the matching grant program varies widely in comprehensiveness, content, and quality; and (4) the matching grant program is a unique and effective partnership between the public and private sectors. Overall, the final report concluded that the matching grant program is an effective mechanism for providing services to its eligible refugee population in a way and to a degree which would not be possible under the State-administered program.

In FY 1983, ORR will strengthen its monitoring of the matching grant program. This effort will assess the effectiveness of assistance and services provided under the matching grant program and verify whether these services result in diminished use of the public welfare system.

Refugee Health

Refugees often have health problems due to the conditions which exist in their country of origin or during their flight and wait for resettlement. During FY 1982 these problems were addressed by activities in the first asylum camps, during processing, and after arrival in the United States.

Medical volunteers and others continued to contribute to the treatment of refugee health problems as well as the

*This amount does not include \$584,000 carry-over funding from FY 1981.

improvement of general health conditions in refugee camps. Public health advisers from the Public Health Service Centers for Disease Control (CDC) were stationed in Southeast Asia to monitor the quality of medical screening for U.S.—bound refugees. At the U.S. ports-of-entry, refugees and their medical records were inspected by CDC quarantine officers, who also notified the appropriate State and local health departments of the arrival of these refugees.

Recognizing that the medical problems of refugees, while not constituting a public health hazard, may affect their effective resettlement and employment, ORR provided support to State and local health agencies through a \$5 million interagency agreement with the CDC. These funds were awarded through a grant process by the Public Health Service Regional Offices for the conduct of health assessments.

Many Southeast Asian refugees currently remain in Southeast Asia for four to five months for English language training and cultural orientation programs after medical screening. Because of this change in the refugee flow pattern, the Public Health Service began to develop plans for changing procedures for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis overseas. (For a more detailed discussion of Public Health Service activities covering refugee health matters, see Appendix B.)

The efficacy of the programs mentioned above is attested to by the fact that over 600,000 Southeast Asian refugees have been resettled in the United States since 1975 without major adverse consequences to the public's health.

Refugee Education

Through FY 1982, the interagency agreement between ORR and 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 continued in effect. This educational program is known as the Transition Program for Refugee Children. Under this State-administered program, funds were allocated through formula grants based on the number of eligible refugee children in the States (these grants to State educational agencies are further allocated to local educational agencies as formula-based subgrants). The formula for determining a State's allocation places greater weight on the number of eligible children who have been in the United States less than one year than on children who have been here longer than one year because the needs of recent arrivals are generally greater. Greater weight is also placed on the number of eligible children enrolled in secondary schools than on children in elementary schools because older children tend to require more language training.

Activities funded under the Transition Program include: tests to determine educational needs of children;

supplemental educational services with emphasis on instruction to improve English language skills; bilingual education; remedial programs; in-service training for educational personnel; training for parents; and school counseling and guidance services. An amount equal to one percent of a State educational agency's funding allocation is allowed for State administrative costs, and 15 percent of each local educational agency's allocation can be used for support services.

The following amounts have been allocated:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>For Use in School Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1980	1980-81	\$23,168,000
1981	1981-82	\$22,268,000*
1982	1982-83	\$22,700,000**

The Department of Education's Division of Performance Management Systems authorized an assessment of the Transition Program in FY 1982, which was conducted and completed in FY 1982 by American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, Palo Alto, California. The findings indicate that the Transition Program is a modest but useful Federal response to a serious local problem. The report also stated that even though the presence of refugee children in local school districts presented difficulties to State and local education officials, these same officials said that refugee children generally had a very positive influence on the overall educational environment of their schools and served as models for non-refugee children.

National Discretionary Projects

During FY 1982, the Office of Refugee Resettlement funded a number of national projects with a small amount of social service funds designated for this purpose. A total of \$2,809,527 was obligated in FY 1982 in support of more than 40 projects to improve refugee resettlement operations at the national, regional, State, and community levels. The projects address one or more of the five priority objectives developed through an ORR planning process during FY 1982. The five priority objectives for the discretionary projects were: (1) to improve the delivery of social services to refugees; (2) to improve

*Although funds were appropriated 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).

**This amount includes: \$19,700,000 from FY 1982 funding, and \$3 million from FY 1981 carryover. These funds were distributed prior to September 30, 1982.

the participation of Mutual Assistance Associations in increasing refugee economic self-sufficiency and economic development; (3) to demonstrate methods to involve community and business leadership effectively in refugee job development and job placement programs; (4) to improve the placement of refugees in communities throughout the nation; and (5) to provide support for the development of case management systems by States and/or voluntary agencies. The specific projects funded in support of these objectives are described below.

- *Refugee Outplacement Program*, funded at \$169,828. Four demonstration projects were funded to develop and test alternate models of targeted employment services and job placement services for refugee cash and medical assistance recipients in areas with high refugee caseloads. The projects will measure performance changes in job placement in the demonstration sites which seek to identify and document the most promising structural and administrative arrangements. It is expected that these demonstrations will provide valuable insight into the efficacy and replicability of alternative refugee outplacement models. The sites selected for demonstrations are: Los Angeles County, California; Ohio (State-wide project); Silver Spring, Maryland; and Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota.
- *Technology Transfer Workshops*, funded at \$68,000. Through a cooperative agreement, the National Governors' Association and ORR will conduct up to five regional workshops in FYs 1982 and 1983. The workshops are for State coordinators and social services providers in State and selected local agencies. Best and promising practices in the management, administration, and delivery of social services to refugees will provide the programmatic focus for the workshops. The first of these, held in late summer 1982, focused on the meaning and methodology of case management.
- *Regional Technical Assistance Contracts*, funded at \$384,491. Nine ORR regional offices have received funding to plan and deliver technical assistance services during FY 1983. The technical assistance activities will consist of varying combinations of on-site consultations, formal training, and workshops to improve the capacity of social service agencies and organizations in their respective regions. The mix of activities and agencies to be served will be determined by regional offices' assessments of priority needs of social service providers.
- *National Meeting of Hmong Refugee Leaders*, funded at \$17,423. The Indochina Refugee Action Center was awarded a grant to support planning, convening, and reporting on a national meeting of Hmong refugee leaders. This meeting will be con-

ducted to identify special problems and strategies for their solution pertinent to the effective resettlement of Hmong refugees in the United States.

- *Volunteers in Employment Services Delivery*, funded at \$41,000. Through a cooperative agreement with the ACTION Agency, ORR is co-sponsoring the major activity of Save Cambodia, Inc., a Mutual Assistance Association. Save Cambodia, Inc. is going to test the efficacy of volunteers and volunteerism in the provision of employment services to refugees. ORR support will enable them to carry out this test.
- *Incentive Grants to States to Utilize MAAs as Service Providers*, funded at \$791,462. Twelve States were competitively selected to receive awards of between \$25,000 and \$100,000 in the form of a special supplemental social service allocation to encourage contracting with MAAs for provision of priority social services. The incentive awards were determined by the amount of social services and other funds available in the State program for MAA-provided services. The awards signify a greatly expanded utilization of MAAs in the participating states. Service areas to receive major attention by the MAAs will include job orientation, job development, self-sufficiency training, and emergency services. The twelve States receiving incentive grants are: Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. The experience of participating States during FY 1983 is expected to yield important insight into the role MAAs can play in service delivery in years to come.
- *Technical Assistance to MAAs in Business Development and Business Management*, funded at \$396,400. Three grants were awarded competitively to support delivery of technical assistance to MAAs and other refugee organizations in business development and enterprise management. These grants will provide for delivery of business management training and on-site consultations by management experts. These services will be made available to refugee organizations seeking business opportunities and to established refugee-owned businesses which offer opportunity for expanded refugee employment. Technical assistance materials will also be developed for use by other refugee groups around the United States. Organizations receiving technical assistance projects grants are:
 - Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Settlement, San Francisco, California—(focus: Northern California);
 - Overseas Education Fund—Refugee Women's Project, Washington, D.C.—(focus: development

of crafts cooperatives for Hmong women nationally);

—Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce in America, Westminster, California—(focus: Southern California).

Additionally, the State of Oregon received a grant in support of an economic development project designed to respond to the severe economic conditions facing refugees in the Portland metropolitan area. The project, which was developed collaboratively by the State of Oregon, the Southeast Asian Refugee Federation, and the ORR Region X office in Seattle, will generate permanent jobs for employable and trainable refugees by expanding business and employment opportunities. Key features of the project include: delivery of technical assistance for refugee business development activities; short-term skill training and business development experience in such areas as upholstery, agriculture, woodworking, housecleaning, and handicrafts; and development of an advisory committee of private and public sector representatives to identify specific areas for development.

- *Technical Assistance to MAAs for Program Planning, Management, and Resource Development*, funded at \$116,711. The Indochina Refugee Action Center (IRAC) was awarded a grant to stimulate program planning, project administration, and financial management assistance to Southeast Asian community organizations. Through this grant IRAC will train Southeast Asian community leaders in approximately eight geographic areas. Additionally, IRAC will produce "training the trainer" packages for proposal development and distribute these to refugee community organizations. Best available ongoing technical assistance resources, which can be linked to refugee community organizations in the post-project period, will also be identified.
- *Demonstration Grants to Involve Community and Corporate Business Leadership in Refugee Job Development and Placement Programs*, funded at \$310,375. Three grants were awarded competitively to organizations which will test a variety of promising approaches and distinct methods for more effectively involving business community leadership in refugee job development and job placement programs. A key product from these demonstrations will be program materials for nationwide use by refugee employment service providers. These materials will document policy, program, and process features of the respective demonstrations, and will present practical lessons on how to engage and sustain business community

involvement. The recipient organizations are:

—Adelphi University School of Social Work, Garden City, New York;
—Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, Chicago, Illinois;
—International Institutes of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California.

- *Favorable Alternate Sites Pilot Demonstrations*, funded at \$325,000. Two States, Arizona and North Carolina, are participating in this major demonstration. The pilot demonstration projects are designed to develop and test methodologies to identify and engage favorable resettlement sites for free-case refugees. The projects entail a coordinated planning process involving State and local government officials, voluntary agencies, ORR, and the Department of State. Demonstration funds will provide the States supplemental support needed to purchase social services required by the four participating communities (two in each State), and to cover costs of developing management information systems for data tracking and subsequent analysis of the demonstrations.
- *Demonstration Grant to Support the Development of a Case Management System*, funded at \$188,837. One demonstration grant was awarded in support of this objective. This grant, to the American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS), will assess the roles and effectiveness of voluntary agency case management systems in three institutional contexts. The project will be carried out at three ACNS member agencies in Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; and Lawrence, Massachusetts. The outcomes from this demonstration will include: a definition and description of necessary components for case management systems; service models for different aspects of case management systems; standards for evaluation of programs; materials on cost accounting methods for the program; and an evaluation of barriers to case management. The findings of this project are expected to be completed by the end of FY 1983.

Program Evaluation

During the reporting period, the Office of Refugee Resettlement initiated a number of activities which contribute to the understanding of the process of refugee adjustment, the impact of refugee resettlement on States and localities, and the effectiveness of services received by refugees. Contracts were awarded in FY 1982 for studies of: employment services available to refugees, the Hmong resettlement experience, the Khmer Cluster Resettlement Project in 1981 and 1982, refugees and their local communities, refugee adjustment, and

the applicability to the United States of the Canadian refugee resettlement approach. Two studies contracted in FY 1981 were completed in FY 1982 as scheduled: the Study of the State Administration of the Refugee Resettlement Program and the Study of the Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program. The Southeast Asian Refugee Self-Sufficiency Study and the Study of the Extent and Effect of English Language Training for Refugees, which were contracted in FY 1981, continued throughout FY 1982 and will be concluded in FY 1983. In addition, ORR continued its ongoing series of studies on the economic status of Southeast

Asian refugees by contracting for the eleventh such survey since 1975. These activities are described in more detail below.

- *Employment Services Study*, contracted in FY 1982 to Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory of Portland, Oregon, funded at \$61,302. This is a mail survey of all currently funded refugee employment service providers to be conducted early in calendar year 1983. The survey will collect data on the kinds and extent of services being provided (including cost information), the service packages common to different types of providers relative to specific clients, client characteristics, staffing information, characteristics of the program relative to different client groups and individuals, and program outcomes. The information will be analyzed to extrapolate indicators of program performance, norms of program performance and characteristics, and correlations among the program and client variables relative to outcomes.
- *The Hmong Resettlement Study*, contracted in FY 1982 to Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, Oregon; Lao Family Community, Santa Ana, California; and the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; funded at \$189,176. The purpose of this study is to examine the resettlement experience of the Hmong and of the communities in which they have resettled, to identify successful resettlement efforts, and to determine ways in which current resettlement strategies can be improved. Particular emphasis will be given to an examination of selected economic development projects and other economic strategies throughout the country that appear to be yielding viable results for the Hmong.
- *Preliminary Assessment of the Cambodian Cluster Resettlement Project*, contracted in FY 1982 to the Granville Corporation of Washington, D.C., and Berkeley Planning Associates of Berkeley, California, funded at \$77,467. This study, completed in December 1982, involves a review of the conceptualization and implementation of the

Cambodian Cluster project at the national level, and field visits to four of the cluster sites. The final report reviews the implementation of the project, analyzes the factors which facilitated or impeded the success of the project, and assesses the wider potential utility of various features of the project. Overall, the importance of the project lay not only in the direct attempt to cluster Cambodian refugees in non-impacted areas, but also in such institutional effects as enhanced coordination at the national and local levels.

- *Study of Refugees and Their Local Communities*, contracted in FY 1982 to SRI International of Menlo Park, California, funded at \$245,863. This one-year study focuses on two key elements of refugee resettlement in the local community context. First, the study will analyze and document the various dimensions of impact that refugees have on the localities in which they reside and assess the net level and duration of such impacts. Second, the study will investigate the structure and functioning of refugee ethnic communities with particular attention to the formal and informal assistance they provide in the resettlement process. In addressing both of these issues, the study will involve secondary research on existing data and information as well as site visits in five selected communities.
- *Studies on Refugee Adjustment*. ORR contracted with seven investigators in FY 1982 to describe and analyze strategies for adjustment of refugees and refugee organizations in the United States. The total amount of these contracts is \$34,222. The seven studies focus on the following subject areas: Adjustment Strategies of Cambodian Refugees; Adjustment Strategies of Lao Refugees; Adjustment Strategies of Sino-Vietnamese Refugees; Adjustment Strategies of Vietnamese Refugees; Entrepreneurship Among Southeast Asian Refugees; Ethnic Self-Help Organizations; and Social Relations in a Refugee Neighborhood. The final reports, due in 1983, will be based primarily on prior research and extensive familiarity with refugee communities.
- *Study of the Applicability of the Canadian Refugee Resettlement System to the United States*. Contracted in FY 1982 to Julia Taft, a private consultant in Washington, D.C., funded at \$5,000. This study, completed in FY 1982, describes the Canadian resettlement approach, analyzes the environment in which it has been implemented, and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the Canadian system. Two conclusions drawn by the study are: (1) Direct Federal sponsorship agreements as exist in Canada with groups of individuals and community-based organizations would

present major administrative problems to the U.S. Government if there were a substantial number of sponsorship applications; and (2) while in Canada private sponsors are legally bound to provide financial support to the refugee for up to one year, the prospect of imposing similar requirements on the voluntary agencies in the U.S. is unrealistic.

- *Eleventh Wave Survey of Southeast Asian Refugees*, with data collection by Opportunity Systems, Inc., Washington, D.C., funded at \$119,840. ORR has contracted since 1975 with Opportunity Systems Inc. (OSI) for periodic telephone surveys 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.
- *Study of the State Administration of the Refugee Resettlement Program*, contracted in FY 1981 to Berkeley Planning Associates, Berkeley, California, funded at \$160,540. This study, which was completed in FY 1982, provides information on the administrative context, structure, design, and functioning of the Refugee Resettlement Program in nine States chosen to represent the variation in the administration of the program at the State level. The final report documents the considerable variation in the administration of the program, notes the local conditions which constrain the operation of the program, and also explores some of the different options which States have utilized to increase the organizational effectiveness of the program. Overall, the report presents a positive portrait of the States' administration of the program. Current State practices generally appear consistent with the Refugee Act and with Federal regulations and directives.
- *Study of the Office of Refugee Resettlement Matching Grant Program*, contracted in FY 1981 to Lewin and Associates, Inc., New TransCentury Foundation, and National Opinion Research Center, Washington, D.C., funded at \$243,041. This study, which was completed in FY 1982, describes and compares the participating voluntary agencies, their modes of operation in implementing the matching grant program, their client population demographics, the relationship of the program to other resettlement efforts, the impact of the program on agency resettlement operations, and private sector involvement in the program.
- *Southeast Asian Refugee Self-Sufficiency Study*, contracted in FY 1981 to the Institute for Social

Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, funded jointly with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in the Department of Health and Human Services at \$552,526. The purpose of this study is to determine the degree to which recently resettled Southeast Asian refugee households have attained economic self-sufficiency and to identify the factors that influence the achievement of economic self-sufficiency. Extensive information has been obtained from a sample of 1,400 recently resettled Southeast Asian refugee households in Cook County, Illinois; Orange County, California; King County, Washington; Harris County, Texas; and Suffolk County, Massachusetts. The purpose is to examine the economic status of recent Southeast Asian refugee arrivals, the process by which refugees become self-sufficient, and the relationship among the receipt of social services, refugee demographic characteristics, and the attainment of economic self-sufficiency. Three Southeast Asian groups were surveyed: Vietnamese, Sino-Vietnamese, and lowland Lao. A profile is being developed of each county to provide information on local factors, such as labor market conditions, as a context for the survey findings. The findings will be presented during FY 1983.

- *Study of the Extent and Effect of English Language Training for Refugees*, contracted in FY 1981 to Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, Oregon, funded at \$247,739. 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 the English language, Western culture, or classroom instruction. The final report from Phases I and II are currently available. The Phase I report presents the findings of a mail survey to the approximately 350 service providers. The final report from Phase II includes a community survey of English competence, extent of English training, employment, income, and demographic variables, as well as extensive classroom observations of 23 programs in 8 geographic areas. Phase III, currently underway, will measure the progress of refugees in achieving English language competence over a 6-month period ending in March 1983.

Data and Data System Development

Development of ORR's computerized data system on

refugees continued during FY 1982. With the goal of creating the most complete and accurate records possible on all refugees who have arrived since 1975, ORR staff have compiled information from several sources. By the end of FY 1982, records were on file for approximately 690,000 out of a total of 804,000 refugees.

During 1982, tabulation of the January 1981 INS alien registration was completed. Selected findings appear in Appendix A, Tables 8, 9, 11, and 12. These data were used to revise ORR's estimates of the refugee populations of the States and to generate new estimates of secondary migration among Southeast Asian refugees. Analysis of secondary migration using this data base is continuing.

With the cooperation of the Department of State and the American Council of Voluntary Agencies (ACVA), ORR continued to work to improve its data on refugees from Africa, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and the Near East. Data on refugees who have arrived since 1980 from these areas have been added to the ORR file. By the end of 1982, plans were being developed for a monthly transfer of these data from ACVA to ORR, so that more information could be made available on a timely basis.

Section 412(a)8 of the Refugee Act directs the Attorney General to provide the Director of ORR with information supplied by refugees in conjunction with their applications for permanent resident alien status. Early in FY 1982, approval was obtained by INS from OMB for a new data collection instrument designed to fulfill this requirement. The form was placed in use in April 1982, and since that time, ORR has received thousands of completed forms for processing. ORR staff have designed procedures for coding and storing the information, in which the new information is linked with the arrival record, creating a longitudinal data file. By the end of 1982, analysis of these data was beginning. Some preliminary findings are reported in the "Adjustment of Status" section.

Publication of ORR's Monthly Data Report on arriving refugees continued during 1982.* Much of the responsibility for distribution of the report has been assumed by the State Refugee Coordinators. ORR continues to distribute the report directly to Federal officials and national offices of voluntary agencies. Beginning in November 1981, a set of special summary tabulations has been produced monthly for each State and sent to the State Refugee Coordinators for their use. These include the countries of origin of arriving refugees, their age/sex distribution, sponsoring voluntary agencies, and the county in which refugees are being resettled. These tabu-

lations provide a statistical profile of each State's refugees that can have numerous uses in the administration of the refugee program.

KEY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

Congressional Consultations on Refugee Admissions

Consultations with the Congress on refugee admissions took place in September 1982 as required by the Refugee Act of 1980. After considering Congressional views, President Reagan signed a Presidential Determination on October 14, 1982, setting a world-wide refugee admissions ceiling for the U.S. at 90,000 for FY 1983. This includes subceilings of 64,000 refugees from East Asia; 15,000 refugees from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; 6,000 refugees from the Near East/South Asia; 3,000 refugees from Africa; and 2,000 refugees from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Reauthorization of the Refugee Act of 1980

During the spring and summer of 1982, the House and Senate Judiciary Committees held hearings on legislation to reauthorize the Refugee Act of 1980. The legislation, entitled "Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982" passed the Congress on October 1, 1982, and was signed into law on October 25, 1982.

The Refugee Assistance Amendments extend for one year, through September 30, 1983, the authorization of appropriations necessary for providing refugee assistance. As passed by the House and Senate, the legislation makes clear the intent of Congress that (1) employable refugees should be placed in jobs as soon as possible after their arrival in the United States, (2) social service funds should be focused on employment-related services, English language training, and case management services, and (3) local resettlement agency activities should be conducted in close cooperation and advance consultation with State and local governments.

Regarding cash and medical assistance, the legislation covers four key areas: First, it eliminates the exemption from employment registration requirements during a refugee's first 60 days after entry into the United States which was previously provided for by Section 412(e)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Second, a refugee is required to participate in an available job or language training program in the area in which the refugee resides in order to receive cash assistance. Cash assistance would be terminated if the refugee refuses an appropriate job offer or refuses to participate in an available social service program. Third, as a condition of receiving assistance or reimbursement, a State or welfare agency must provide assurances that it will notify the resettlement agency (or local affiliate) which initially resettled a refugee when a refugee applies for cash or medical assistance. Finally, refugees who are full-time

*The monthly report provides information on cumulative State populations of Southeast Asian refugees since 1975; States of destination of new refugee arrivals by month; country of birth, age, and sex of newly arriving refugees; and the numbers of new refugee arrivals sponsored by each voluntary resettlement agency by month.

students in institutions of higher education are not eligible to receive cash assistance. (This prohibition has been in effect since August 1982 under an ORR program instruction to the States.)

III. REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

POPULATION PROFILE

This section contains demographic information on the refugees in the United States with emphasis on those who have entered since 1975. The topics cover their nationality, age, sex, and geographic distribution. All tables referenced by number appear in Appendix A.

Nationality, Age, and Sex

Despite the decline in the numbers of refugees entering the United States from Southeast Asia in FY 1982, Southeast Asians continue to be the largest group among recent refugee arrivals. By the end of FY 1982, approximately 620,000 were in the United States. Approximately 12 percent had been in the country less than one year, and 60 percent had been in the country for three years or less.

Persons from Vietnam constitute the majority of Southeast Asian refugees, comprising about two-thirds of the total. In the years immediately following 1975, nearly 90% of the Southeast Asians in the U.S. were Vietnamese. Their share of the whole has declined gradually, especially since 1980 when persons from Cambodia and Laos began to arrive in larger numbers. In January 1981, the annual Alien Registration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) showed that 72.3 percent of the Southeast Asians who registered were from Vietnam, 21.3 percent were from Laos, and 6.4 percent were from Cambodia. By the end of FY 1982, the Vietnamese made up about 67 percent of the total, while 20 percent were from Laos and about 13 percent were Cambodians. About 43 percent of the refugees from Laos are from the highlands of that nation and are culturally distinct from the lowland Lao.

The age-sex composition of the Southeast Asians can be ascertained from records obtained at the time they arrive in the U.S. and also through the INS Alien Registration. Table 8 shows the demographic profile of this population according to their INS registration records as of January 1976 and five years later, in January 1981. Except for a drop in the preschool-age category (those under 6 years of age), the age composition of Southeast Asians in the U.S. has been relatively stable over this five-year period. This reflects the aging of the earlier arrivals in combination with the young age distribution of the more recent arrivals. About 9 percent were pre-

schoolers in early 1981.* Approximately 32 percent were children of school age (6-17), and 49 percent were adults in the principal working ages (18-44). Refugees over age 62 comprise only 2 percent of the Southeast Asian population. Table 8 also indicates that while males slightly outnumbered females in this population in 1975-76, their share of the total has grown, reaching 55 percent by early 1981.

While the Southeast Asians predominate among recent refugee arrivals, the Cubans remain the most numerous among the refugee groups admitted in the post-World War II period. Most of them entered in the 1960's and are well established in the United States. Many are now citizens. Since 1975, fewer than 40,000 Cuban refugees have arrived, which is less than 5 percent of all the Cuban refugees in the country.** Information on the age/sex distribution of Cuban refugees is not available.

Nearly 100,000 Soviet refugees arrived in the U.S. from 1975 through 1982; the peak years were 1979 and 1980. Only Jews and Armenians are permitted to emigrate by the Soviet authorities, ostensibly for reunification with relatives in the West. Soviet refugees average in their mid-thirties at the time they arrive in the United States, and approximately 15 percent are in their sixties or older. In recent years, the trend has been toward an older average age among arriving Soviet refugees. Men and women are about equally represented in the Soviet refugee population.

Many other recent refugee groups of much smaller size are present in the United States. By the end of FY 1982, the Afghan and Ethiopian refugee populations were both approaching the 10,000 mark. Polish refugees in the country for less than three years also number nearly 10,000, with two-thirds of them having arrived in the last year. Approximately 8,000 Rumanian refugees with less than three years' residence are present, as are smaller numbers from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and other Eastern European nations. Refugees from Iraq are the most numerous of those from the Middle East; nearly 5,000 have arrived in the past three years.

Geographic Location and Movement

Refugees from Southeast Asia are present in every State and many territories of the United States. Significant residential concentrations exist along the West Coast and in Texas, and certain States in the Midwest and on the East Coast also have substantial refugee populations.

*This tabulation does not include children born in the United States to refugee families because they are U.S. citizens and are not required to be registered with INS.

**This discussion does not include the 125,000 Cubans designated as "entrants" who arrived during the 1980 boatlift.

The most recent enumeration of the geographic location of the Southeast Asian refugees was the INS alien registration program of January 1981. Because INS was preparing to suspend this program, ORR assumed responsibility for processing the forms filed by refugees in 1981. A tabulation of the registration forms filed by Southeast Asian refugees, by nationality and reported State of residence, appears in Table 9. The population concentrations shown in this table follow the same pattern as the geographic distribution of new arrivals: the largest number are found in California, Texas occupies the second position, Washington State the third, and so on. The Vietnamese comprised 71.4 percent of those registering, and they were the majority of the Southeast Asians in most States. However, the refugees from Laos were the majority in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Estimates of the geographic location of the Southeast Asian refugees as of the end of FY 1982 were developed by ORR using the January 1981 registration data as a base.* The resulting estimates of the geographic distribution of this refugee population in January 1981 and as of September 30, 1982, are presented in Table 10.

The fourteen States with the largest estimated concentrations of Southeast Asian refugees at the close of FY 1982 were:

State	Number	Percent
California	225,500	36.4%
Texas	50,700	8.2
Washington	29,900	4.8
Pennsylvania	23,200	3.7
Illinois	21,700	3.5
Minnesota	21,200	3.4
Virginia	19,600	3.2
New York	18,300	3.0
Oregon	17,800	2.9
Louisiana	15,100	2.4
Massachusetts	12,000	1.9
Colorado	10,500	1.7
Florida	10,400	1.7
Michigan	9,500	1.5
TOTAL	485,400	78.3%
Other	134,400	21.7
TOTAL	619,800	100.0%

*These data were adjusted for under-registration (calculated by comparing actual registrants with those known to have entered at the time of the registration), new arrivals from January 1981 through September 1982 were added, and adjustments were made for estimated net interstate secondary migration.

The top 10 States on this list also occupied the top 10 places at the close of the two previous fiscal years, according to ORR population estimates. California, Texas, and Washington continue to hold the top three places. During FY 1982, the changes in rank order among the States listed were relatively minor, except that Colorado has replaced Wisconsin as 12th in rank. California's share of the refugee population is now estimated at 36.4 percent, up from 34.3 percent a year earlier. This growth took place through secondary migration, since California's share of initial placements dropped significantly in FY 1982. Some of these States grew at a slower rate than expected due to out-migration offsetting new arrivals; these include Texas, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Texas' share of the refugee population is estimated to have dropped from 9.0 to 8.2 percent, and Minnesota's share from 4.1 percent to 3.4 percent. No other State's proportion of the refugee population changed by as much as one-half of one percentage point.

Secondary migration by Southeast Asian refugees may occur for any of several reasons: employment opportunities, reunification with relatives, the pull of an established ethnic community, and a favorable climate.

In order to adjust State population estimates for secondary migration through September 30, 1982, ORR refined the method used in previous years. The basic source of data was the January 1981 INS alien registration. To the extent possible, the computerized records of the Southeast Asians who registered in January 1981 were matched with their records in the ORR Refugee Data System.**

After this matching work was largely completed, ORR produced a set of special tabulations comparing refugees' places of registration in January 1981 with the locations where they were initially resettled. This is the first large-scale study of secondary migration among Southeast Asian refugees that utilizes individual migration histories. The tabulation indicates how many Southeast Asians were newly placed in each State during a specified time period, how many of those persons registered with the INS in 1981 (and were successfully matched in ORR's Data System), how many registered in a different State from that of initial placement (out-migrants), how many registered in the same State, how many registered in each State who were initially placed elsewhere (in-migrants), and the total registration in each State. (For a complete discussion of the methods used by ORR for estimating secondary migration, see the explanatory footnote at the end of this section.)

**A match was considered made if both the alien number and the year of birth matched. Most matching failures appear to have resulted from discrepancies in reported years of birth, or misreporting or keying errors in alien numbers.

Combining the two types of adjustment for secondary migration described in the explanatory note, ORR estimated that California gained nearly 10,000 refugees through secondary migration between January 1981 and September 1981. This finding is consistent with those of previous years, which had indicated that California's gain due to the secondary migration of Southeast Asians is greater than that of any other State. Other States estimated to have gained substantial numbers are Virginia (more than 2,000), Rhode Island (more than 1,700), Louisiana (1,500), Washington State (1,150), and Maryland (more than 900).

The data indicate that Texas lost approximately 4,200 refugees through net out-migration between January 1981 and September 1982, a reversal of the trend of earlier years for refugees to migrate into Texas after initial resettlement. The District of Columbia is estimated to have lost nearly 2,650 of its initial placements during the same period. This continues the established pattern in which refugees nominally destined for Washington, D.C. are actually placed in the neighboring suburbs, and it accounts for most of the apparent secondary migration into Maryland and Virginia. Other States estimated to have lost large numbers of refugees through secondary migration include New York (2,300), Georgia (1,900), Florida, Hawaii and Illinois (about 1,100 each), and Massachusetts, Missouri, and Oregon (about 950 each).

In FY 1983, the Office of Refugee Resettlement will provide Targeted Assistance funds to offset the effects of spontaneous secondary migration of refugees by assisting areas where State, local and private resources have proved insufficient to meet the needs of refugees in the community.

Cuban refugees, both recent arrivals and those long established, are present in large numbers in Florida. Other States also have significant concentrations. In the final tabulation of Cubans who registered with INS in January 1981, nearly 42,000 records were processed that had usable addresses. Of these, 65 percent gave a Florida address, 11 percent were living in New Jersey, 8 percent were in California, and 6 percent were in New York. This tabulation covered all registering Cuban aliens who arrived in 1972 and subsequent years, regardless of immigration status.

Data on the January 1981 locations of refugees from the Soviet Union and from five Eastern European countries are reported in Table 11. The INS alien registration forms were tabulated for all persons of these nationalities who reported dates of entry in 1975 or subsequent years. Countries with fewer than 100 persons registering are not shown in this table. The data indicate a number of concentrations of Soviet and Eastern European refugees in East Coast States, the Midwest, and California. About 41 percent of the 60,584 registering Soviet refugees were in

New York State, 19 percent were in California, and 7 percent were in Illinois. Other States with more than 2,000 Soviet refugees in January 1981 were Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Persons from Poland were the most numerous of the Eastern Europeans with 10,900 registering in January 1981. Nearly 31 percent of them were living in Illinois. New York had 19 percent and New Jersey 14 percent. The 5,674 reporting refugees from Rumania had distribution patterns similar to the Soviets, with 30 percent in New York State, 25 percent in California, and 14 percent in Illinois. Refugees from the other Eastern European nations registered in smaller numbers. They were present in largest numbers in California, New York, Illinois, and New Jersey.

The January 1981 INS alien registration was the first in which significant numbers of refugees from Afghanistan and Ethiopia were present in the United States. Although only about 400 of each nationality registered, the results, presented in Table 12, are indicative of concentrations at that time. California was reported most frequently, with 21 percent of both groups. The Afghan refugees were also living in New York (19 percent) and Virginia (11 percent) in significant numbers. The Ethiopians reported Texas (9 percent) and New York (8 percent) after California as places of residence. These two groups were distributed more widely in January 1981 than the Southeast Asians, Cubans, Soviets, and East Europeans.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: These data were used as the basis for calculating estimates of net secondary interstate migration according to the following procedure. For each State, net migration was calculated by subtracting the number of out-migrants from the number of in-migrants. The resulting net migration figure was converted into a net migration rate by dividing it by the number of persons initially resettled into the State. (This calculation effectively treats non-registrants as if they had registered in the State of initial resettlement.) The net migration rate was applied to the number of refugees placed in each State between January 1981 and September 1982, which yielded an estimated gain or loss in each State's population as of September 30, 1981, due to secondary migration. This figure was then applied to each State's estimated population, calculated as the adjusted January 1981 INS registration figure plus subsequent arrivals, resulting in a tentative set of estimates.

The method just described assumes that patterns of secondary migration in effect during FY 1980 and early FY 1981 continued to operate through FY 1981 and FY 1982. In order to test this assumption and make corrections as necessary for recent developments, ORR compared the population estimates developed as described above with the most recent available data on the distribution of the Southeast Asian population, namely the U.S. Department of Education's refugee child count of May 20, 1982.

That enumeration of Southeast Asian children was converted into a percentage distribution by State. This was compared with

the percentage distribution calculated from the tentative ORR State refugee population estimates. Where the percentage distribution differed from the ORR percentage distribution by more than one-tenth of one percent (0.1%), this was felt to be an indication of secondary migration requiring an adjustment in the ORR population estimate. The adjustment was made by calculating the mean of the two percentage distributions and taking that figure as the revised State share of the total; except that where a smaller adjustment was needed to bring the ORR percentage to exactly 0.1 percentage points from the percentage, that smaller adjustment was used instead of the mean. The adjusted percentage was then applied to the total Southeast Asian population, yielding a revised, final State population estimate. ~~The population estimates for 29 States were adjusted in this way.~~ Finally, it was necessary to increase each State's estimated population slightly, to bring the total up to the number of refugees who have entered the U.S. since 1975. This method used does not consider deaths or emigration, which are statistically rare among this population, or births of U.S. citizen children to refugee families.

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

Overview

The Refugee Act of 1980 and the Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982 both stress the achievement of economic self-sufficiency by refugees soon after their arrival in the United States. The achievement of economic self-sufficiency involves a balance among three elements: first, the employment potential of the refugees, including their skills, education, English language competence, health, and desire for work; second, the needs that they as individuals and members of families have for financial resources, whether for food, housing, or child-rearing; and third, the economic environment in which they settle, including the availability of jobs, housing, and other harder-to-measure resources.

Since the influx of Cuban refugees in the early 1960's, the economic adjustment of refugees to the United States has generally been a successful process. By 1970, for example, the U.S. Census showed that the Cuban-American population, largely because of its age structure, was participating in the labor force at a significantly higher rate than the general United States population. This high labor force participation for both men and women, coupled with a high rate of intact marriages, meant that Cuban refugees, despite relatively low individual incomes, were achieving economic self-sufficiency for their households. Other research on more recent refugees has had similar findings. ORR's continuing surveys of Southeast Asian refugees, for example, have indicated that the refugees experience increasing frequency of employment the longer they remain in the United States. A recent survey of Soviet refugees, while pointing out the considerable problems faced by the more elderly refugees in that arriving population, also indicated rapid employment and self-sufficiency.

However, a variety of factors can complicate or render difficult the achievement of economic self-sufficiency by refugees. Refugees often experience significant difficulties in reaching the United States, and may arrive with a backlog of problems, such as health conditions, that require treatment before the refugee can effectively find work. Some refugees for reasons of age or family responsibilities cannot reasonably be expected to find work. During the last year, the general state of the American economy has also received considerable attention. When jobs are not readily available, refugees—even more than the general American population—may simply be unable to find work quickly even if they are relatively skilled and desirous of such work. Finally, the factors of household need can intervene, making the attainment of low-level jobs insufficient to meet the requirements posed, for example, by a family that includes four or five dependent children.

In sum, while the general pattern of refugee economic adjustment remains positive, a number of aspects of the current situation, including both the characteristics of arriving refugees and the current state of the American economy, suggest that the adjustment process may be more difficult than has previously been the case.

Current Employment Status of Southeast Asian Refugees

In 1982, ORR continued its annual survey of a national sample of Southeast Asian refugees, with data collected by Opportunity Systems Inc. The survey, like the one conducted the previous year, included Southeast Asian refugees arriving from 1975 through 1982, and thus represents the most recent and comprehensive sample available. The remaining parts of this section deal solely with the findings of this survey, conducted in September-November 1982, which included 1,182 refugee households comprising 6,767 individuals.

Results of the survey indicate a labor force participation rate of 56 percent for those in the sample aged 16 years and older as compared with 64 percent for the U.S. population as a whole. For those in the labor force, approximately 76 percent were actually able to find jobs (as compared with 90 percent for the U.S. population). Specifically, Southeast Asian refugee men had a labor force participation rate of 65 percent and an unemployment rate of 25 percent; the corresponding rates for women were 45 percent and 23 percent. Refugee labor force participation was thus lower than for the general United States population, and the unemployment rate was significantly higher.

These comparisons with the United States population are affected by the inclusion of numerous Southeast Asian refugees who have been in the country for only a short time. When employment status is computed separately by year of entry, the results indicate the relative success of earlier arrivals, and the relative difficulties

faced by more recent arrivals. Refugees arriving in 1982 had a labor force participation rate of 25 percent and an unemployment rate of 63 percent. However, refugees arriving before 1979 more frequently participated in the labor force than did the general United States population.

A comparison of data from ORR's 1981 and 1982 surveys underlines how refugee labor force participation rates increase with length of residence in the United States. 1981 arrivals had a labor force participation rate of 23 percent in October 1981 but a rate of 42 percent in 1982. The rate for 1980 arrivals remained about the same, changing only from 53 to 51 percent, but that for 1979

arrivals increased from 49 to 60 percent, and the rate for 1978 arrivals increased from 49 to 68 percent.

While the survey findings on labor force participation are encouraging, the data on unemployment rates indicate that refugees are having increasing difficulties in finding jobs. In October 1981, Southeast Asian refugees had an overall unemployment rate of 16 percent, but by the October 1982 survey, this figure had risen to 24 percent. The data also indicate the difficulties faced by even early arrivals. The overall unemployment rate for pre-1980 arrivals, for example, doubled between the 1981 and 1982 surveys.

Current Employment Status of Southeast Asian Refugees

Year of Entry	Labor Force Participation		Unemployment	
	In 1981	In 1982	In 1981	In 1982
1982	—	25.2%	—	62.5%
1981	22.8%	41.5%	45.2%	40.7%
1980	52.8%	51.3%	27.1%	32.1%
1979	49.2%	60.2%	8.1%	19.3%
1978	48.8%	67.6%	5.0%	19.0%
1976-7	70.7%	74.3%	3.5%	9.4%
1975	76.0%	72.1%	6.4%	12.7%
U.S. rates*	64.0%	64.1%	7.5%	9.9%

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

The kinds of jobs that refugees find in the United States generally are of lower status than those they held in their country of origin. For example, 58 percent of those employed adults sampled had held white collar jobs in

their country or origin, but only 31 percent hold similar jobs in the United States. Conversely, far more Southeast Asian refugees hold blue collar or service jobs in the U.S. than they had in their countries of origin.

Current and Previous Occupational Status

Occupation	In Country of Origin	In U.S.
Professional/ Managerial	16.4%	7.0%
Sales/ Clerical	41.4%	24.4%
(TOTAL WHITE COLLAR)	(57.8%)	(31.4%)
Skilled	12.8%	22.2%
Semi-skilled	5.9%	18.6%
Laborers	2.3%	4.7%
(TOTAL BLUE COLLAR)	(21.0%)	(45.5%)
Service workers	5.6%	21.1%
Farmers and fishers	15.5%	2.0%

Factors Affecting Employment Status

The ability of Southeast Asian refugees to seek and find employment in the United States is the result of many factors. Some of these involve individual decisions about whether to seek work. As in previous surveys, respondents who were not in the labor force were asked why they were not seeking work. The reasons they gave varied by age and sex, but focused on the demands of

family life, health problems, and the decisions to gain training and education preparatory to entering the job market.

For those under the age of 24, the pursuit of education was the overriding concern. For those between the ages of 25 and 44, family needs, education, and limited English were the major explanations, while health problems predominated as a reason for not seeking work for those over the age of 44.

Reasons for Not Seeking Employment

Age Group	Percent Citing			
	Limited English	Education	Family Needs	Health
16-24	5.2%	76.4%	3.4%	0.6%
25-34	9.9%	24.5%	24.2%	3.8%
35-44	17.1%	19.4%	14.2%	3.9%
Over 44	13.6%	5.9%	9.9%	33.5%

The major current refugee characteristic that influences successful involvement in the labor force is English language competence. As in previous surveys, English proficiency had clear effects on labor force participation, on unemployment rates, and on earnings. For those refugees in the sample who were fluent in English, the labor force participation rate was higher than for the general United States population and the unemployment rate was lower. Refugees who spoke no English, however, had a labor

force participation rate of only 23 percent and an unemployment rate of 45 percent. Refugees who spoke a little English had a labor force participation rate of 52 percent but an unemployment rate of 30 percent. Finally, refugees who spoke English well (but not fluently) participated in the labor force at about the same rate as the general United States population, but still had an unemployment rate over double that of the nation as a whole.

Effects of English Language Proficiency

Ability to Speak and Understand English	Labor Force Participation	Unemployment	Average Weekly Wages
Not at all	23.0%	45.1%	\$159.19
A Little	52.2%	29.9%	\$186.61
Well	65.2%	21.8%	\$224.39
Fluently	75.1%	8.6%	\$226.69

Achieving Economic Self-Sufficiency

The achievement of economic self-sufficiency hinges on the mixture of refugee skills, refugee needs, and the resources available in the communities in which refugees resettle. The occupational and educational skills that refugees bring with them to the United States influence their prospects for refugee self-sufficiency. Data from the survey indicate modest changes in the characteristics of arriving Southeast Asian refugees since 1975. Two points emerge from the data. First, there is a clear drop in educational level between 1975 and later arrivals, but there is no strong trend otherwise. 1975 arrivals had received, on the average, 9.5 years of formal education. For 1978 arrivals the equivalent figure was 8.2. For other years' arrivals, the average number of years of education

has remained about 7. Second, there appears to be less English language competence at arrival among those entering the U.S. since 1977 than among those entering during 1975-1977. However, this trend is broken by the apparently higher English skills of 1979 and 1982 arrivals. For the latter, increased language skills may reflect the provision of ESL training in refugee processing centers overseas. Data from the survey thus indicate that the general patterns in the adjustment of refugees who have arrived since 1975 are likely to remain the same.

Based on the survey findings, series of aggregate characteristics of refugees were computed separately for differing lengths of residence in the U.S. The figures show clear and continuing trends. Over time, labor force participation increases, unemployment decreases, and weekly income rises. After three years of residence in the United

States, refugees have a labor force participation rate higher than the United States population, but also an unemployment rate that, at 15 percent, is well above the national average. Concurrently there is an increase in English language competence. Of those refugees in the country over 3 years, only 6 percent appear to speak no English, and nearly two-thirds report the ability to speak English well or fluently. Enrollment in English language training drops over time, as does the receipt of cash assistance. One variable that does not exhibit such a trend is enrollment in other training or educational programs. Southeast Asian refugees continue to seek training and education throughout their residence in the U.S. Indeed, the data suggest that education and training may increase over time as refugees gain competence in English and more frequently and successfully participate in the labor force.

Increasing economic self-sufficiency is one part of this overall process of adjustment to the United States. But the achievement of economic self-sufficiency is more complicated. An examination of the differences between refugee households who are receiving cash assistance and those not receiving cash assistance highlights the difficulties faced in becoming economically self-sufficient. Two factors deserve particular note: First, cash assistance

Background Characteristics by Year of Entry

Year of Entry	Average Years of Education	Percent Speaking No English	Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently
1982	6.8	42.3%	17.4%
1981	7.0	52.3%	8.4%
1980	6.8	57.1%	6.0%
1979	7.6	41.9%	19.0%
1978	8.2	53.7%	9.0%
1976-7	7.1	31.8%	26.8%
1975	9.5	30.6%	25.2%

Note: These figures refer to characteristics of incoming refugees at time of arrival in the United States and should not be confused with the *current* characteristics of these refugees.

recipient households are notably larger than non-recipient households. They include a greater proportion of dependent children and thus are likely to have higher demands on the fewer adult wage earners in the family.

Patterns in Refugee Adjustment

	Length of Residence in U.S. (in months)						
	0-6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25-30	31-36	over 36
Labor force participation	21.6%	33.3%	36.6%	54.6%	48.9%	59.0%	68.4%
Unemployment	75.0%	49.7%	40.8%	41.0%	29.3%	26.4%	14.8%
Weekly income of employed persons	\$150.10	\$156.43	\$153.92	\$180.66	\$157.74	\$184.71	\$236.32
Percent in English training	58.5%	47.4%	54.5%	39.7%	30.0%	25.6%	11.5%
Percent in other training or schooling	23.4%	27.4%	26.4%	27.1%	35.9%	30.1%	31.6%
Percent speaking no English*	26.9%	25.3%	18.6%	15.1%	13.5%	9.2%	6.2%
Percent speaking English well*	18.5%	15.1%	23.1%	24.5%	35.0%	41.4%	65.9%
Percent receiving cash assistance*	82.7%	81.7%	75.6%	67.3%	54.0%	46.3%	22.7%

Note: All except the asterisked figures refer to the population aged 16 and over. The asterisked figures refer to the entire population regardless of age. Specifically, the cash assistance figure is the percentage of the entire sampled population residing in households receiving such assistance.

Second, such households are less likely to include a fluent English speaker.

Overall, findings from ORR's 1982 survey indicate, as in previous years, that refugees face significant problems on arrival in the United States, but that over time refugees increasingly seek and find jobs, and move toward economic self-sufficiency in their new country. This most recent survey also confirms the importance of English language competence, and the frequency with which refugees seek such training. However, the data also indicate that Southeast Asian refugees, as reflected in their unemployment rate, are being particularly affected by current constrictions in the U.S. economy.

Comparison of Recipients and Non-recipients of Cash Assistance

	Recipients	Non-recipients
Average household size	5.1	3.8
Average number of wage-earners per household	0.5	1.6
Percent of household members:		
Under the age of 6	14.5%	9.0%
Under the age of 16	38.1%	24.5%
Percent of households with at least one fluent English speaker	2.4%	15.0%

REFUGEE ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS AND CITIZENSHIP

Adjustment of Status

Fiscal year 1982 was the first complete year during which refugees were eligible to adjust their immigration status to permanent resident alien after a one-year waiting period. This provision, Section 209 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980, applies to refugees of all nationalities. During FY 1982, 113,805 refugees adjusted their immigration status under this provision. No information is available from INS on the countries from which these refugees came, but the majority are thought to have been Southeast Asians, who were the largest group to arrive in FY 1981.

In addition, refugees who arrived before the Refugee Act took effect are still becoming permanent resident aliens under pre-existing laws. In FY 1982, 25,134 Southeast Asians and 8,627 Cubans adjusted their status under legislation pertaining specifically to them. For the Southeast Asians, this figure represents a drop of nearly 50 percent from the 49,988 who adjusted status in FY 1981 under the same provision. On the other hand, the number of Cubans adjusting status rose by 66 percent from the 5,188 in FY 1981. Under P.L. 95-412, which took effect

October 5, 1978, refugees from other parts of the world were enabled to become permanent resident aliens after a two-year waiting period. The number adjusting status under this law has risen steadily, from 2,224 in FY 1980 to 23,948 in FY 1981 to 31,747 in FY 1982.

The Refugee Act also provides for the adjustment of status of not more than 5,000 aliens who have resided in the United States for at least one year after being granted asylum. In FY 1982, 2,286 such persons were approved for permanent resident alien status. This represents nearly a 70 percent increase over the 1,351 of FY 1981.

Section 412(a)8 of the Refugee Act of 1980 specifies that information supplied by refugees at the time of their adjustment of status shall be compiled and summarized by ORR. Analytical work on the first batch of data collected began late in 1982. The following discussion summarizes the initial findings of that analysis.

Records on 16,917 refugees were available for the analysis. The refugees had arrived in the United States between 1975 and 1981, with 41 percent arriving in 1979 and 29 percent in 1978. Thus, most of them arrived after the first wave of Southeast Asian refugees but before 1980, the peak year of entry of the second wave. Their applications for adjustment of status had been filed in 1981 in 62 percent of the cases, with an additional 31 percent having been filed in 1980. All data pertain to the time of filing. Almost all were Southeast Asians: 76 percent from Vietnam, 16 percent from Laos, and 6 percent from Cambodia. This nationality composition is almost identical to that of the Southeast Asian refugee population in the U.S. in January 1980, as shown by the INS Alien Registration at that time.

In other ways as well, the characteristics of these refugees at the time of application for adjustment of status matched the characteristics of the Southeast Asian refugee population known from other sources. Their median age was 21, and 60 percent were between the ages of 18 and 64. Nearly one-third were children of school age, and less than 2 percent were persons aged 65 and older. Fifty-seven percent were males.

From this source, information is available on other characteristics that are not now reported at the time the refugees entered the United States. For example, the refugees are asked to assess their own English language ability on a simple scale from "none" to "good." Of those answering the question, 14 percent rated their own English ability as "good," 52 percent as "fair," and 34 percent as "a few words." Nearly half of the adults had received some formal English language training in the United States, but their length of time in training was not ascertained. About 15 percent of the adults had attended college either in their home country or in the United States, but only 4 percent were college graduates. More than three-fourths of the adults had received education above the eighth-grade level.

Of the persons aged 18-64, 43 percent reported having

worked in some occupation since entering the U.S., with enough information reported to permit coding of that occupation. The findings indicate that these refugees are working in a wide variety of occupations. Most commonly reported were structural work occupations (22 percent of those reporting an occupation), service occupations (18 percent), and benchwork occupations (18 percent). Fifteen percent were in machine trades occupations, and 7 percent were in professional and technical work. Clerical and sales occupations accounted for 9 percent, while only 2 percent were in agriculture, fishery, and forestry occupations. More detailed data on the occupational progress of the refugees will be the topic of future analysis.

Citizenship

In FY 1982, about 130,000 Southeast Asians who initially entered the U.S. as refugees were eligible to apply to become naturalized citizens. Applications are accepted from persons whose date of admission to permanent resident alien status is at least five years prior to the date on which they file petitions for naturalization, and who have resided continuously in the United States and met certain other requirements. The number of former refugees who have actually received citizenship lags considerably behind the number who have become eligible at any time, 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 distinct category of permanent resident aliens.

IV. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN PERSPECTIVE

Throughout FY 1982, private and public participants in the refugee resettlement program focused on three major areas of concern: the large concentrations of refugees in certain localities and the placement of future arrivals; the continued and persistent heavy reliance on cash assistance by refugees; and the need to coordinate and manage better the limited resources available to the refugee program. The section which follows describes the significant progress made in all three areas from September 30, 1981, through October 1, 1982, and discusses what is being planned over the next fiscal year to build upon those gains.

DOMESTIC IMPACT AND DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES

The national resettlement agencies are responsible for placing refugees and refugee families into American communities with pre-arranged sponsors. For many

years, the Federal Government provided only general guidance to the resettlement agencies on placement practices. However, 71.7 percent of the Southeast Asian refugees who have arrived in the U.S. since 1975 reside in only 10 States. The placement of refugees into already impacted communities has impeded effective resettlement and strained community resources. Over the last two years, it became apparent that the Federal Government and the resettlement agencies needed to develop and implement a more orderly process for the placement of refugees which involved State, city, and county governments.

Refugee Placement Policy

Following implementation of the Khmer Cluster Project in 1980-1981, the Department of State requested the resettlement agencies to develop a list of geographic areas where non-family reunification ("free") cases would not be sent and the criteria used in developing the list. The information was distributed to the State refugee coordinators by the agencies in December 1981. From December 1981 until June 1982, this served as the operating placement policy.

In October 1981, the White House assigned to the Department of Health and Human Services the formal responsibility for developing and coordinating domestic refugee placement policy and follow-up services. To implement this mandate, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) established an internal task force to develop a proposed placement policy to allow the impact of the refugee flow on local communities to be weighed and adjustments in resettlement locations to be made as necessary. The task force generated a concept paper which defined the impact of refugee resettlement on localities, recommended alternative strategies to reduce the impact, and set forth a proposed placement policy. This paper was the basis for subsequent consultation with other participants in refugee resettlement—the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, the Department of State, the national resettlement agencies, refugee groups, State and local officials, the National Association of Counties (NACo), and the National Governors' Association (NGA).

As a result of these consultations and negotiations, a formal placement policy was developed and then released in July 1982. One of the major principles of the policy is that the distribution and placement of refugees shall be done in a manner which will reduce further impact on certain communities and avoid creating new areas of high impact in the future. This placement policy, along with the one that the national voluntary agencies themselves adopted in late 1981, has modified the pattern of initial refugee resettlement in the United States.

The new placement policy recognizes the importance of improving the quality of initial refugee placement and

thereby should reduce or eliminate many of the incentives for refugees to move from initial resettlement sites. While secondary migration is not a negative phenomenon per se, if it occurs immediately or soon after a refugee is initially resettled, it can waste valuable, scarce resources at the site of initial placement and can create further adverse impact if the refugee moves in with other welfare-dependent refugees at the new site or into a community whose resources are already strained. In addition, the policy prohibits refugees defined as free cases from being resettled in areas of high impact, except under special circumstances. The voluntary resettlement agencies have agreed to maintain appropriate service capability in areas where they place refugees, taking into account the number and rate of arrival of refugees placed in that area.

The placement policy further states that no welfare recipient may sponsor a refugee. In fact, the resettlement agencies advised the Federal Government that they had been adhering to this policy since December 1981. Under the placement policy, where anchor relatives are dependent on public assistance, local resettlement agencies will provide sufficient service capability or arrange sponsorship in addition to the anchor relatives to provide refugees with reception, placement, and follow-up services. Where dependent anchor relatives are the impetus for family reunification in high impact sites, consideration will be given to co-locating both the newly arriving refugee case and the anchor relative in an alternative favorable site.

ORR will be working both to implement the placement policy in FY 1983 in cooperation with the resettlement agencies and State and local governments and to devise a mechanism for advance consultation with State and local governments about refugee placement.

Planned Resettlement Projects—Favorable Sites

The placement policy also calls upon ORR—in consultation with the resettlement agencies, the Department of State, and State and local officials—to identify alternative sites for refugee resettlement which are consistent with certain agreed-upon standards of acceptable conditions for resettlement.

Throughout FY 1982, ORR worked closely with officials in a number of States and localities and with the resettlement agencies to develop a few planned resettlement projects through which groups of refugees could be resettled in areas where local conditions favored their early achievement of self-sufficiency. ORR has attempted to structure the new resettlement projects in a way that would be most conducive to successful planned resettlement. ORR continues to work with the Department of Labor and with others to analyze local labor conditions.

Over the past year, ORR developed four planned resettlement sites in two States—Arizona and North Carol-

ina. It is expected that refugees will begin to be placed in these sites in early 1983. ORR will attempt to develop more sites in FY 1983.

Targeted Assistance

ORR established the concept of targeted assistance in FY 1982 and will be working in FY 1983 to disperse funds to those areas which are seriously impacted by refugees. Targeted assistance funds will be used to offset impact in areas of high refugee concentration by providing additional funding for the principal purpose of achieving greater refugee self-support and reducing refugee welfare dependence.

REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND WELFARE DEPENDENCE

Rates of refugee dependence on domestic cash assistance have risen over the last several years. Although refugee cash assistance utilization declined after HHS implemented its new cash and medical assistance policies in April 1982, the rates still indicate that more needs to be done to prepare refugees to become self-supporting as soon as possible. Several initiatives were undertaken in FY 1982 to improve prospects for refugee self-sufficiency and to reduce the use of cash assistance.

New HHS Policies

First, HHS published new regulations (described on pages 23-24) to encourage earlier self-support by shortening the period of special refugee eligibility for Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) from a refugee's first 36 months in the U.S. to the first 18 months. Second, in the spring of 1982 ORR issued two program instructions to States which went into effect August 1 to tighten cash assistance eligibility criteria.

From time to time, sponsors and voluntary agencies have reported that refugees have sought assistance after refusing to accept employment or having walked out on a job. The procedure required by the first program instruction enables a State agency to obtain the information necessary to properly determine eligibility by contacting the refugee's sponsoring resettlement agency and asking (a) what assistance the sponsor or resettlement agency is providing to the refugee, and (b) whether the refugee has refused an offer of employment or has voluntarily quit a job without good cause.

The second program instruction (1) brings employment requirements for RCA into line with new policies in the AFDC program by including in the RCA program the same age limitation on types of schooling which applies under the current AFDC regulations as an alternative to seeking and accepting employment; (2) provides that full-time attendance in a college program for a person age 18 or over is not considered acceptable training in

fulfillment of employment or training requirements and does not exempt that person from such requirements; and (3) provides that participation in part-time training under an approved employability plan does not exempt a person from accepting employment.

Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982

During the course of hearings on the reauthorization of the Refugee Act of 1980, HHS supported the elimination of the 60-day work registration exemption in the Act because many refugees have the ability to obtain employment within 60 days after arrival. This exemption was eliminated when the Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982 became law on October 25. As mentioned earlier, the Amendments tightened the provision of cash assistance to refugees in a number of other ways which are designed to encourage self-sufficiency.

Overseas English Language and Cultural Orientation Programs

English language training and cultural orientation programs were provided through the State Department to Southeast Asian and Ethiopian refugees overseas and directed at potential wage earners. The objectives of these programs, which will continue throughout FY 1983, are to reduce welfare dependence, increase job readiness, facilitate adaptation to the American way of life, and provide a base for further English language studies in the United States. Funded by the Department of State, the 14-week program involves a minimum of 216 hours of English language training (ELT) and 100 hours of orientation for Southeast Asian refugees. These requirements are somewhat less for Ethiopian refugees (120 hours of ELT and 60 hours of orientation) since many of them are not resident in camps and are employed. A study is underway to introduce a similar program for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Voluntary resettlement agencies have provided some English language training and orientation to Soviet and Rumanian refugees in Europe for some time.

National Discretionary and Demonstration Projects

ORR gave incentive grants to States to utilize refugee Mutual Assistance Associations (MAAs) as service providers and awarded grants in two areas of job development: (1) for provision of technical assistance to MAAs in business development and business management and for program planning, management, and resource development, and (2) involvement of communities and business leadership effectively in refugee job development and job placement programs. These efforts, funded in late FY 1982, will continue into FY 1983. ORR hopes that the increased involvement of MAAs in service provi-

sion to refugees will help to decrease refugee dependence on cash assistance.

ORR also supported efforts to develop a Refugee Outplacement Program to provide targeted job development, job placement services and related activities such as the enforcement of the work registration and job search requirements for employable refugees. The refugee outplacement concept is being field-tested, and model outplacement projects are being developed in four States. It is expected that this program will be implemented in areas with high numbers of refugees on public assistance when the refugee outplacement concept has been validated.

Social Service Delivery

Because barriers to refugee employment such as lack of English and job skills appropriate to the U.S. labor market often force refugees to become dependent on welfare, ORR and States continued to stress the provision of social services which contribute to refugee self-support. In fact, during FY 1982, States provided about 90 percent of their social service dollars for activities such as English language training, employment-related services, and services which support English language training and employment-related services.

In addition, ORR developed a report on exemplary practices in employment services for refugees. The report was distributed widely among the States to assist them and local service providers with their service delivery and to help them apply these innovative approaches to their own programs. In FY 1983, ORR is planning to identify and report on exemplary practices in job development services for refugees. This report will be used to improve the capacity of employment service providers to develop job opportunities for refugees.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION OF RESOURCES

Case Management

During FY 1982, ORR began work on the coordination of all the support services for refugees and established a work group consisting of representatives from the Department of State, State coordinators, national and local voluntary resettlement agencies, refugee groups, and service providers. This work group has explored the concept of case management as it relates to the refugee program as a way of improving the coordination of refugee support services. The specific goal of the work group is to recommend a case management system which can be expected to promote refugee employment and self-sufficiency by assuring the coordinated provision of social services on a timely basis—while allowing for flexibility among the States. The larger objective, however, is the coordination of the initial resettlement activities pro-

vided through the resettlement agencies with the ongoing resettlement support provided by the States through ORR's domestic assistance resources.

At the end of FY 1982, ORR awarded a demonstration grant to the American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS), a national voluntary resettlement agency, to explore the potential for more extensive and defined case management practices by the voluntary resettlement agencies. Under the one-year grant, ACNS will coordinate three projects in Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; and Lawrence, Massachusetts. The effort will identify internal organizational elements necessary to effective case management, explore the linkages between resettlement agency case managers and other key actors such as State coordinators, and develop materials that will be useful in guiding the expansion of case management practices in other localities.

Goals, Priorities and Standards

In August, ORR issued a statement of goals, priorities, and standards as required by Section 412(a)(6)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980. The statement prescribes elements

which should be included in a State's program framework to improve refugee resettlement and assist refugees to become self-sufficient. A key element of this statement urges States to create more effective links between the provision of cash assistance, medical assistance and social services, and the development of employment services targeted to refugees receiving public assistance.

Regional Consultations

Throughout FY 1982, ORR held several regional consultations and meetings in cooperation with the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and the Bureau for Refugee Programs in the Department of State regarding ways to improve the management of the various refugee programs. During FY 1983, ORR and the U.S. Coordinator will conduct a series of regional consultations to which State refugee coordinators, State public assistance agency officials, local or regional voluntary agency representatives, local welfare officials, local services providers, and refugee MAA representatives will be invited. At each session, participants will be consulted on the broad range of refugee resettlement issues, with an eye toward effecting even greater coordination and information sharing.

APPENDIX A
TABLES

TABLE 1

**Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals in the United States
1975 through September 30, 1982**

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...	132,454
October 1, 1981—September 30, 1982...	72,155
TOTAL	619,834

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 1981 and FY 1982**

Month	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1981 ^a	FY 1982
October.....	11,408	5,944
November.....	8,779	6,704
December.....	9,143	5,502
January.....	11,095	7,493
February.....	9,946	5,091
March.....	9,916	8,734
April.....	8,456	6,684
May.....	9,001	6,622
June.....	10,544	6,477
July.....	11,109	3,642
August.....	12,885	4,150
September.....	20,172	5,112
TOTAL	132,454	72,155

^aThese figures differ slightly from those published last year because of late corrections.

FY 1981: October 1, 1980-September 30, 1981;
FY 1982: October 1, 1981-September 30, 1982.

TABLE 3

**Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals by State of Initial Resettlement:
FY 1981 and FY 1982**

State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1981	FY 1982		FY 1981	FY 1982		FY 1981	FY 1982
Alabama.....	816	462	Iowa.....	1,578	709	New Jersey....	1,089	686
Alaska.....	87	22	Kansas.....	1,597	1,339	New Mexico...	1,059	500
Arizona.....	1,167	524	Kentucky.....	512	682	New York.....	5,748	3,592
Arkansas.....	616	337	Louisiana....	2,366	1,419	North Carolina.	1,033	603
California.....	41,196	18,356	Maine.....	393	222	North Dakota..	230	218
Colorado.....	1,762	956	Maryland....	1,063	491	Ohio.....	2,092	1,358
Connecticut....	1,317	693	Massachusetts..	3,910	2,929	Oklahoma.....	1,728	1,036
Delaware.....	53	23	Michigan.....	1,681	815	Oregon.....	4,123	1,862
Dist. of Columbia	2,301	1,419	Minnesota....	3,843	2,000	Pennsylvania...	4,794	2,903
Florida.....	2,606	1,651	Mississippi....	260	231	Rhode Island...	1,108	527
Georgia.....	2,920	1,688	Missouri.....	1,919	1,157	South Carolina..	682	363
Hawaii.....	1,422	642	Montana.....	92	82	South Dakota...	185	137
Idaho.....	389	269	Nebraska.....	473	461	Tennessee.....	1,025	794
Illinois.....	5,383	2,753	Nevada.....	399	237	Texas.....	11,866	7,586
Indiana.....	761	485	New Hampshire.	95	144	Utah.....	1,934	774

Table 3—Continued

State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1981	FY 1982		FY 1981	FY 1982		FY 1981	FY 1982
Vermont.....	84	55	Wisconsin.....	1,030	620	Virgin Islands..	0	0
Virginia.....	3,098	1,916	Wyoming.....	54	19	Other.....	6	0
Washington...	6,119	3,293	Guam.....	24	30	Unknown.....	249	0
West Virginia..	117	85	Puerto Rico...	0	0	TOTAL.....	132,454	72,155

TABLE 4

**Cuban Refugee Arrivals in the United States by State of Initial Resettlement
FY 1981 and FY 1982^a**

State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1981	FY 1982		FY 1981	FY 1982		FY 1981	FY 1982
Alabama.....	0	0	Maine.....	0	0	Pennsylvania...	4	4
Alaska.....	0	0	Maryland.....	11	0	Rhode Island...	4	0
Arizona.....	0	0	Massachusetts..	36	6	South Carolina..	0	0
Arkansas.....	1	0	Michigan.....	36	0	South Dakota...	0	0
California.....	281	12	Minnesota.....	1	5	Tennessee.....	1	0
Colorado.....	0	0	Mississippi.....	1	0	Texas.....	59	16
Connecticut....	13	1	Missouri.....	2	6	Utah.....	0	0
Delaware.....	0	0	Montana.....	0	0	Vermont.....	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	0	0	Nebraska.....	1	0	Virginia.....	3	1
Florida.....	1,491	108	Nevada.....	16	4	Washington...	2	0
Georgia.....	4	0	New Hampshire..	0	0	West Virginia..	0	0
Hawaii.....	0	0	New Jersey....	215	12	Wisconsin.....	18	0
Idaho.....	0	0	New Mexico...	5	1	Wyoming.....	0	0
Illinois.....	33	4	New York.....	100	19	Guam.....	0	0
Indiana.....	1	0	North Carolina..	9	0	Puerto Rico...	38	1
Iowa.....	0	3	North Dakota..	0	0	Virgin Islands..	0	0
Kansas.....	1	0	Ohio.....	3	0	Other.....	0	0
Kentucky.....	4	0	Oklahoma.....	3	0			
Louisiana.....	15	9	Oregon.....	0	0	TOTAL.....	2,412	212

^aThese figures do not include Cubans designated as "entrants."
Source: ORR-Miami.

TABLE 5

**Soviet Refugee Arrivals in the United States by State of Initial Resettlement:
FY 1981 and FY 1982**

State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1981 ^a	FY 1982 ^b		FY 1981 ^a	FY 1982 ^b		FY 1981 ^a	FY 1982 ^b
Alabama.....	0	0	Maine.....	0	0	Pennsylvania...	529	117
Alaska.....	0	0	Maryland.....	129	19	Rhode Island...	36	4
Arizona.....	4	0	Massachusetts..	536	148	South Carolina..	0	0
Arkansas.....	6	0	Michigan.....	152	29	South Dakota...	0	0

Table 5—Continued

State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals		State	Number of Arrivals	
	FY 1981 ^a	FY 1982 ^b		FY 1981 ^a	FY 1982 ^b		FY 1981 ^a	FY 1982 ^b
California	1,230	275	Minnesota	142	10	Tennessee	8	3
Colorado	47	36	Mississippi	0	0	Texas	143	40
Connecticut	102	19	Missouri	145	24	Utah	6	0
Delaware	8	0	Montana	0	0	Vermont	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	86	11	Nebraska	15	0	Virginia	9	0
Florida	128	18	Nevada	0	0	Washington	48	1
Georgia	28	17	New Hampshire	0	0	West Virginia	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	New Jersey	338	89	Wisconsin	82	21
Idaho	0	0	New Mexico	1	0	Wyoming	0	0
Illinois	699	86	New York	3,678	699	Guam	0	0
Indiana	34	11	North Carolina	3	0	Puerto Rico	0	0
Iowa	4	0	North Dakota	0	0	Virgin Islands	0	0
Kansas	0	0	Ohio	334	48	Other	0	0
Kentucky	29	9	Oklahoma	3	12			
Louisiana	15	5	Oregon	23	1	TOTAL	8,780	1,752

^aIncludes 268 from countries other than the Soviet Union.

^bIncludes 176 from countries other than the Soviet Union.

Source: HIAS. Does not include Soviet refugees sponsored under other auspices.

TABLE 6

Refugees Approved for Admission from Selected Nations:
FY 1981 and FY 1982^a

Country of Birth	Number of Refugees	
	FY 1981	FY 1982
Vietnam	65,279	27,396
Poland	1,995	6,599
Kampuchea	38,194	6,246
Ethiopia	3,513	4,019
Laos	19,777	3,616
Afghanistan	4,456	3,425
Romania	3,075	2,982
Soviet Union	11,151	2,820
Iraq	1,220	2,025
Czechoslovakia	1,251	811
Cuba	1,208	580
Hungary	441	410
Hong Kong	827	189
Bulgaria	116	140
Angola	175	111
Syria	378	40
China	324	8
Turkey	411	0
Iran	358	0
Greece	243	0
Lebanon	203	0
Other countries	436	110
TOTAL	155,031	61,527

^aApprovals under PL 96-212, Section 207. Numbers approved during a year will differ slightly from the numbers actually entering during that year.
Source: INS, unpublished tabulations.

TABLE 7

Persons Approved for Asylum from Selected Nations:
FY 1981 and FY 1982

Country of Nationality	Number of Persons	
	FY 1981	FY 1982
Iran	120	2,624
Nicaragua	297	336
Afghanistan	201	332
Ethiopia	174	249
Poland	90	102
El Salvador	2	74
Romania	33	69
Hungary	21	25
Libya	39	23
Iraq	37	21
Uganda	10	15
Vietnam	10	14
Soviet Union	4	14
Czechoslovakia	7	13
China	13	8
Other Countries	121	126
TOTAL	1,179	4,045

Source: INS, unpublished tabulations.

TABLE 8
Southeast Asian Refugee Population in the United States, by Age and Sex:
January 1976 and January 1981^a

Age Category	January 1976			January 1981		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-5	14.2%	14.8%	14.5%	8.2%	9.3%	8.7%
6-11	14.6	14.7	14.7	15.8	17.2	16.4
12-17	13.5	13.3	13.4	16.6	15.2	16.0
18-24	19.6	16.9	18.3	19.7	17.4	18.7
25-34	18.3	18.2	18.2	20.6	19.8	20.3
35-44	9.5	9.1	9.3	10.3	10.4	10.3
45-62	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.5	8.0	7.7
63+	3.2	5.6	4.4	1.3	2.7	1.9
TOTAL ^b	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	57,919	56,221	114,140	122,579	100,829	223,408

^aData from INS alien registrations, as tabulated by ORR, not adjusted for underregistration or for missing data. This accounts for differences from the totals on other tables.

^bFigures may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 9
Southeast Asian Alien Registration by Nationality and State:
January 1981^a

State	Country of Citizenship			Total ^b
	Cambodia	Laos	Vietnam	
Alabama	11	219	423	664
Alaska	10	42	74	126
Arizona	83	214	998	1,310
Arkansas	4	217	891	1,120
California	5,229	9,956	67,867	84,083
Colorado	219	1,358	2,180	3,890
Connecticut	194	740	1,102	2,057
Delaware	2	42	87	131
District of Columbia	38	31	185	255
Florida	241	429	3,164	3,862
Georgia	113	549	1,051	1,747
Hawaii	26	805	1,708	2,575
Idaho	17	183	196	401
Illinois	562	2,818	4,616	8,123
Indiana	119	400	1,147	1,680
Iowa	159	1,561	1,431	3,211
Kansas	114	995	1,891	3,036
Kentucky	15	244	541	804
Louisiana	53	151	4,729	4,942
Maine	53	39	235	330
Maryland	254	348	2,106	2,741
Massachusetts	205	856	2,411	3,524
Michigan	419	1,085	2,399	3,950
Minnesota	402	4,750	3,344	8,711
Mississippi	14	15	494	527
Missouri	58	337	1,334	1,749
Montana	5	322	121	456

Table 9—Continued

State	Country of Citizenship			Total ^b
	Cambodia	Laos	Vietnam	
Nebraska.....	56	198	568	830
Nevada.....	18	105	571	701
New Hampshire.....	0	67	75	142
New Jersey.....	60	162	1,794	2,037
New Mexico.....	2	199	417	625
New York.....	268	1,236	4,695	6,328
North Carolina.....	77	398	991	1,472
North Dakota.....	37	94	86	223
Ohio.....	142	1,118	2,027	3,350
Oklahoma.....	90	422	2,572	3,113
Oregon.....	591	3,070	3,396	7,212
Pennsylvania.....	723	1,039	6,325	8,166
Rhode Island.....	300	949	177	1,468
South Carolina.....	42	173	572	800
South Dakota.....	53	134	209	400
Tennessee.....	119	582	512	1,230
Texas.....	810	1,916	15,522	18,351
Utah.....	208	1,273	1,323	2,860
Vermont.....	19	100	49	171
Virginia.....	490	750	5,342	6,622
Washington.....	1,283	2,870	6,457	10,793
West Virginia.....	17	49	107	179
Wisconsin.....	96	1,964	1,157	3,286
Wyoming.....	0	23	90	114
Guam.....	0	0	13	13
Puerto Rico.....	0	1	2	4
Unknown.....	39	64	116	223
TOTAL.....	14,231	47,662	161,890	226,718

^aData from INS alien registration as tabulated by ORR. No adjustments have been made for missing data. This accounts for differences from the totals on other tables.

^bTotals include Southeast Asians who registered but could not be classified in one of the three major nationalities.

TABLE 10
Estimated Southeast Asian Refugee Population by State
January 1981 and September 30, 1982^{ab}

State	January 1981	9/80/82 ^c	Percent 9/30/82
Alabama.....	1,300	2,200	0.4%
Alaska.....	200	300	e
Arizona.....	2,600	3,700	0.6
Arkansas.....	2,200	2,900	0.5
California.....	165,700	225,500	36.4
Colorado.....	7,700	10,500	1.7
Connecticut.....	4,000	6,300	1.0
Delaware.....	300	300	e
District of Columbia.....	500	1,100	0.2
Florida.....	7,700	10,400	1.7
Georgia.....	3,300	5,500	0.9
Hawaii.....	4,900	5,600	0.9

Table 10—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>January 1981</i>	<i>9/80/82^c</i>	<i>Percent 9/30/82</i>
Idaho	800	1,300	0.2
Illinois	15,700	21,700	3.5
Indiana	3,300	4,100	0.7
Iowa	6,100	8,100	1.3
Kansas	5,900	9,100	1.5
Kentucky	1,600	2,600	0.4
Louisiana	10,300	15,100	2.4
Maine	600	1,100	0.2
Maryland	5,400	7,600	1.2
Massachusetts	6,600	12,000	1.9
Michigan	7,600	9,500	1.5
Minnesota	16,400	21,200	3.4
Mississippi	1,100	1,400	0.2
Missouri	3,400	5,300	0.9
Montana	900	1,000	0.2
Nebraska	1,600	2,300	0.4
Nevada	1,400	1,800	0.3
New Hampshire	300	400	e
New Jersey	4,000	5,200	0.8
New Mexico	1,200	2,700	0.4
New York	12,200	18,300	3.0
North Carolina	2,900	4,000	0.6
North Dakota	400	700	0.1
Ohio	6,500	8,800	1.4
Oklahoma	6,300	9,100	1.5
Oregon	13,700	17,800	2.9
Pennsylvania	16,100	23,200	3.7
Rhode Island	2,800	6,000	1.0
South Carolina	1,500	2,100	0.3
South Dakota	800	1,000	0.2
Tennessee	2,400	4,200	0.7
Texas	37,500	50,700	8.2
Utah	5,300	7,200	1.2
Vermont	300	400	e
Virginia	13,200	19,600	3.2
Washington	20,700	29,900	4.8
West Virginia	300	400	e
Wisconsin	6,200	7,900	1.3
Wyoming	200	300	e
Guam	200	200	e
Other	d	d	e
Unknown	500	0	0
TOTAL	444,600	619,800	100.0%

^aUnderregistration occurs, as in any census-type operation, because some people fail to register. For the January 1981 estimates, the INS data were adjusted upward based on the known total refugee population at that time. The method assumes the same percentage of underregistration in each State, but different weights were applied to adjust for variations in underregistration by time of entry. For the September 1982 estimate, new arrivals were added, the totals were adjusted for estimated secondary migration through September 30, 1982, and persons in the "unknown" category were distributed proportionally across the States. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

^bRounded to nearest 100.

^cAdjusted for estimated secondary migration.

^dLess than 50.

^eLess than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 11
Soviet and Eastern European Alien Registration, by State
January 1981^a

State	<i>Country of Citizenship</i>						Total
	Bulgaria	Czecho- slovakia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR	
Alabama	0	6	0	3	35	22	66
Alaska	1	4	2	12	2	5	26
Arizona	5	3	16	37	33	42	136
Arkansas	0	0	0	3	4	26	33
California.....	84	214	528	555	1,426	11,576	14,383
Colorado	1	32	46	67	18	505	669
Connecticut.....	9	23	79	861	107	631	1,710
Delaware	0	0	1	11	5	38	55
District of Columbia	1	5	0	6	10	20	42
Florida	4	21	109	200	84	828	1,246
Georgia	0	18	11	19	13	355	416
Hawaii	0	10	3	3	1	9	26
Idaho	0	1	0	1	6	3	11
Illinois	12	106	135	3,354	796	4,325	8,728
Indiana	0	1	26	47	25	163	262
Iowa	0	2	0	2	3	71	78
Kansas	0	3	0	6	13	134	156
Kentucky	0	1	4	7	3	226	241
Louisiana.....	0	6	2	15	5	146	174
Maine	0	0	0	1	0	16	17
Maryland.....	7	16	16	66	32	1,363	1,500
Massachusetts	2	22	17	333	66	2,102	2,542
Michigan	5	23	35	508	322	1,124	2,017
Minnesota	0	12	7	32	32	720	803
Mississippi	0	0	0	1	0	9	10
Missouri.....	0	5	2	32	12	663	714
Montana	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Nebraska	0	7	0	6	1	84	98
Nevada	8	7	8	25	4	32	84
New Hampshire	0	3	0	8	0	9	20
New Jersey.....	10	70	206	1,554	236	2,545	4,621
New Mexico	0	5	5	4	1	1	16
New York	59	166	405	2,087	1,686	24,966	29,369
North Carolina	0	5	7	11	6	38	67
North Dakota	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Ohio	2	51	136	252	240	2,020	2,701
Oklahoma	0	2	3	11	8	26	50
Oregon	4	9	13	12	133	198	369
Pennsylvania	4	35	62	291	98	3,175	3,665
Rhode Island.....	0	1	1	28	5	284	319
South Carolina	1	4	3	9	4	13	34
South Dakota	0	0	2	2	0	1	5
Tennessee.....	0	1	2	5	0	115	123
Texas	1	65	41	208	131	928	1,374
Utah	0	34	0	16	7	63	120
Vermont.....	0	0	4	3	0	6	13
Virginia	6	13	31	20	15	107	192
Washington.....	0	26	21	59	13	197	316
West Virginia	0	2	1	2	3	1	9

Table 11—Continued

State	Country of Citizenship						Total
	Bulgaria	Czecho- slovakia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR	
Wisconsin	2	5	19	85	14	529	654
Wyoming	0	1	0	0	0	6	7
Other	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Unknown	0	1	6	18	14	118	157
TOTAL	228	1,048	2,019	10,900	5,674	60,584	80,453

^aData from INS alien registration, as tabulated by ORR. No adjustments have been made for underregistration. Alien registration forms were tabulated for all persons of these nationalities who reported dates of entry of 1975 or later.

TABLE 12
Afghan and Ethiopian Alien Registration by State
January 1981^a

State	Country of Citizenship		
	Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Total
Alabama.....	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	2	1	3
Arkansas	1	1	2
California.....	83	90	173
Colorado	8	3	11
Connecticut	5	1	6
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	3	18	21
Florida	2	4	6
Georgia.....	7	6	13
Hawaii	4	0	4
Idaho	0	2	2
Illinois	3	27	30
Indiana.....	5	23	28
Iowa	0	4	4
Kansas	1	1	2
Kentucky	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	3	4
Maine.....	0	1	1
Maryland.....	2	15	17
Massachusetts	5	12	17
Michigan	9	13	22
Minnesota	2	8	10
Mississippi	0	1	1
Missouri	4	6	10
Montana	0	1	1
Nebraska	5	0	5
Nevada	11	0	11
New Hampshire	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	11	16	27
New Mexico	7	0	7
New York.....	73	33	106
North Carolina	1	3	4

Table 12—Continued

State	Country of Citizenship		
	Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Total
North Dakota	0	0	0
Ohio	5	18	23
Oklahoma	0	3	3
Oregon	19	12	31
Pennsylvania	29	18	47
Rhode Island	1	1	2
South Carolina	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0
Tennessee	4	7	11
Texas	15	40	55
Utah	0	0	0
Vermont	1	0	1
Virginia	44	21	65
Washington	9	8	17
West Virginia	2	0	2
Wisconsin	0	7	7
Wyoming	3	0	3
Other	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0
TOTAL	387	428	815

^aData from INS alien registration, as tabulated by ORR. No adjustments have been made for underregistration. Alien registration forms were tabulated for all persons of these nationalities who reported dates of entry of 1975 or later.

TABLE 13
List of Twelve States with Largest School
Enrollment of Refugee Children^a
(May 1982)

State	Southeast Asian		Other		Total
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	
California	19,510	23,057	1,918	1,881	46,366
Texas	3,683	3,337	794	567	8,381
New York	1,720	1,817	1,981	1,274	6,792
Washington	2,853	3,681	—	—	6,534
Florida	852	653	2,651	2,341	6,497
Pennsylvania	2,739	1,902	919	671	6,231
Illinois	2,499	1,751	911	773	5,934
Virginia	2,099	2,041	354	222	4,716
Minnesota	1,786	2,635	104	61	4,586
Massachusetts	1,296	1,544	359	459	3,658
Oregon	1,442	2,015	84	44	3,585
Louisiana	1,689	1,079	307	137	3,212
TOTALS	42,168	45,512	10,382	8,430	106,492

Source: U.S. Department of Education.

^aElementary school children are counted if they have been in the U.S. for less than two years; secondary school children if they have been in the U.S. for less than three years.

TABLE 14
Placement and Status of Southeast Asian
Unaccompanied Minor Refugees
By State and Sponsoring Agency^a
September 1982^b

State	Total Placed				Remaining In Program				Left Program	
	USCC	AGENCY			USCC	AGENCY			Re- united	Eman- cipat- ed or Ind. Living
		LIRS	OTHER	TOTAL		LIRS	OTHER	TOTAL		
Arizona.....	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
California.....	0	0	627	627	0	0	555	555	0	72
Colorado.....	43	40	0	83	25	27	0	52	14	17
Connecticut.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
District of Columbia..	29	21	0	50	16	8	0	24	14	12
Florida.....	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Guam.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hawaii.....	0	0	18	18	0	0	18	18	0	0
Illinois.....	246	0	0	246	195	0	0	195	35	16
Indiana.....	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Iowa.....	91	213	9	313	62	128	9	199	23	91
Kansas.....	12	37	0	49	12	24	0	36	10	3
Louisiana.....	39	0	0	39	39	0	0	39	0	0
Maryland.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts.....	18	49	0	67	18	48	0	66	0	1
Michigan.....	26	24	0	50	20	23	0	43	4	3
Minnesota.....	91	300	11	402	52	243	9	304	45	53
Mississippi.....	19	0	0	19	15	0	0	15	3	1
Missouri.....	6	0	4	10	6	0	4	10	0	0
Montana.....	0	36	0	36	0	30	0	30	2	4
New Hampshire.....	19	0	0	19	19	0	0	19	0	0
New Jersey.....	87	31	3	121	76	29	3	108	4	9
New York.....	609	97	5	711	540	90	5	635	53	23
North Carolina.....	2	31	0	33	1	29	0	30	0	3
North Dakota.....	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	0
Ohio.....	0	10	2	12	0	10	2	12	0	0
Oregon.....	208	136	0	344	95	90	0	185	64	95
Pennsylvania.....	17	202	0	219	14	100	0	114	47	58
South Carolina.....	1	14	0	15	1	12	0	13	0	2
Utah.....	45	0	0	45	28	0	0	28	0	17
Vermont.....	19	0	0	19	19	0	0	19	0	0
Virginia.....	13	0	0	13	13	0	0	13	0	0
Washington.....	89	75	0	164	52	59	0	111	23	30
Wisconsin.....		47	4	51		36	4	40	1	10
TOTALS:.....	1733	1382	689	3804	1322	1005	615	2942	342	520

°9% °13.7%

^aUSCC = United States Catholic Conference

LIRS = Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services

^bReports received by ORR from the States as of September, 1982

^cPercent of total placed

APPENDIX B
FEDERAL AGENCY REPORTS

BUREAU FOR REFUGEE PROGRAMS

Department of State

General

The Bureau for Refugee Programs is charged with both support for refugee relief overseas and admissions of refugees into the United States. U.S. policy is to contribute to international relief efforts for refugees in countries of first asylum and to encourage refugees, where possible, to return to their homelands once the situation which caused them to flee improves. When repatriation cannot take place, the Bureau supports resettlement in the country of first asylum or in the region. Where this is not possible, as generally has been the case in Southeast Asia, the United States accepts for admission into the United States refugees who are of particular concern to us. Over the past year, the Bureau has increasingly focused on relief to refugees abroad as admissions have continued to decrease. Total admissions to the United States in FY '82 were 97,297, compared to 159,252 in FY '81.

During the 1982 Fiscal Year (October 1, 1981–September 30, 1982) worldwide refugee problems continued to be serious, persistent, and widespread, and millions of people remained in uncertain and tenuous circumstances. During the year, thousands of new refugees fled foreign intervention, civil war, and persecution and crossed international borders in search of temporary or perma-

nent refuge. Significant new refugee crises developed in Central America and Eastern Europe and, most recently, in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the crises generated by earlier upheavals in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, and the Indo-chinese states stabilized but remained unresolved.

U.S. Program Worldwide

During the course of the year, the United States supported international relief programs in Thailand, Pakistan, Sudan, and Somalia. Emergency relief was provided for Palestinian refugees in the Near East. A relief program was initiated in Central America as well for refugees in Honduras.

Of the \$408 million expended by the Bureau for Refugee Programs in FY 1982, approximately \$255.4 million went to relief programs and other non-admissions related costs. Approximately \$146.0 million was spent for activities related to the admission of refugees to the United States. These activities include processing and documentation (including agreements with the Joint Voluntary Agency Representatives in Southeast and South 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, \$112.7 million was for Southeast Asian refugee admissions, while \$33.3 million funded admissions of refugees from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Africa, the Near East and South Asia, and elsewhere.

FY 1982 Obligations

(Dollars in thousands)

Refugee Admissions

Southeast Asia

Volags Abroad(JVA's)	\$9,365
Transportation and Processing	51,864
Reception and Placement	40,723
English Language Training	10,829

\$112,781

Other Admissions

Volags Abroad	\$10,943
Transportation and Processing	11,598
Reception and Placement	10,775

\$33,316

Relief for Refugees in Southeast Asia	\$35,551
Support of Resettlement in Israel	12,500
Support for African Refugees	67,596
Support for Other Refugees in Near East	91,500
International Organization Support	9,369
Administrative Funds	6,593

Total Obligations \$408,081

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Department of Justice

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) overseas offices have the responsibility for carrying out the INS refugee program. Those offices examine and process refugees, authorize waivers of grounds of excludability, adjudicate certain applications for permission to reapply for admission to the United States after deportation or removal, approve visa petitions of any immediate relative or preference status, except third and sixth preferences, and investigate allegations of fraud in connection with applications and petitions filed in the United States.

The Service offices abroad maintain direct and continuous liaison with the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representatives, foreign government representatives, United States governmental agencies, and all voluntary agencies having offices abroad.

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGES AFFAIRS

Department of Education

The Refugee Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-212) authorizes the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to provide services or make agreements with other agencies to provide services to refugees. Section 412(d)(1) of the Act addresses the educational needs of refugee children:

Assistance to Refugee Children

"The Director is authorized to make grants, and enter into contracts, for payments for projects to provide special educational services (including English language training) to refugee children in elementary and secondary school where a demonstrated need has been shown."

The responsibility for providing an educational program for elementary and secondary refugee students rests with the Department of Education (ED) through an interagency agreement with DHHS. This agreement provides the operating mechanism through which funds are made available for distribution under the Transition Program for Refugee Children.

During Fiscal Year 1980, Congress provided \$516.9 million for all refugee programs under the jurisdiction of the Office of Refugee Resettlement/U.S. Department of

Health and Human Services (ORR/HHS). Of this amount, \$23.2 million was transferred by DHHS to ED to provide educational services to refugee children under the Transition Program during school year 1980-81.

In Fiscal Year 1981, Congress appropriated a total of \$560.4 million for all refugee programs under the jurisdiction of ORR/HHS. Of this amount \$44.3 million was originally earmarked by continuing resolution for the Transition Program. As DHHS found it necessary to request the reprogramming of \$22 million of these funds to meet existing needs in the areas of cash/ medical assistance for refugees, only \$22.3 million of the original amount was transferred to ED. Congress, however, approved the reprogramming of only \$19 million.

Thus, during school year 1981-82 \$22.3 million was disseminated by ED to States to provide educational services to refugee children. The allocations of funds during FY 1982 was \$22.740 million reflecting an appropriation of \$19.740 million and the amount of \$3 million carried over from the FY '81 appropriation. These funds provided States grants for supplemental educational services to 143,207 children in 2,541 school districts nationwide.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1982, New York State reported that the City of New York had miscalculated its number of refugee school children during FY 1981 and agreed to return the amount of \$893,445 that the City had received as the result of the miscalculation. On the very last day of the Fiscal Year (Sept. 30, 1982) the Department of Education was able to retrieve these funds and reallocate them to the other eligible States. The results are shown on the attached chart which also indicates the original grant (regular FY '82 allocation) as well as the amount of supplemental or decreased funding (the reallocated funds) and the total grant award provided each State.

It will be noted that during Fiscal Year 1982 49 States and the District of Columbia received funding under the Transition Program for refugee children. The State of Alaska was not eligible to participate, as that State had not filed a State plan for refugee resettlement with the Federal government, as required.

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Department of Health and Human Services

As 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. populace, its activities related to refugee health included the monitoring of the health screening of U.S.-bound refugees in Southeast Asia, the inspection of these refugees at U.S. ports-of-entry, the notification of the appropriate State

<i>State</i>	<i>Amt. of Grant Award</i>	<i>Result of Supplemental Award</i>	<i>New Amt. of Award</i>
Alabama	\$82,492.00	+ \$469.00	\$82,961.00
Alaska	—	—	—
Arizona	\$119,436.00	+ \$5,996.00	\$125,432.00
Arkansas	\$68,931.00	+ \$2,627.00	\$71,558.00
California	\$7,226,211.00	- \$490,149.00	\$6,736,062.00
Colorado	\$344,193.00	+ \$26,816.00	\$371,009.00
Connecticut	\$303,530.00	+ \$14,430.00	\$317,960.00
Delaware	\$13,006.00	+ \$876.00	\$13,882.00
District of Columbia	\$22,903.00	- \$262.00	\$22,641.00
Florida	\$1,040,440.00	+ \$33,254.00	\$1,073,694.00
Georgia	\$169,719.00	+ \$2,317.00	\$172,036.00
Hawaii	\$190,643.00	+ \$15,767.00	\$206,410.00
Idaho	\$41,736.00	- \$421.00	\$41,315.00
Illinois	\$949,994.00	+ \$30,659.00	\$980,653.00
Indiana	\$101,861.00	+ \$7,706.00	\$109,567.00
Iowa	\$308,932.00	+ \$9,689.00	\$318,621.00
Kansas	\$359,659.00	+ \$23,414.00	\$383,073.00
Kentucky	\$102,268.00	- \$3,938.00	\$98,330.00
Louisiana	\$507,751.00	+ \$23,064.00	\$530,815.00
Maine	\$53,650.00	- \$767.00	\$52,883.00
Maryland	\$348,448.00	+ \$9,340.00	\$357,788.00
Massachusetts	\$610,075.00	- \$5,554.00	\$604,521.00
Michigan	\$414,271.00	+ \$15,736.00	\$430,007.00
Minnesota	\$710,789.00	+ \$47,093.00	\$757,882.00
Mississippi	\$58,257.00	- \$2,559.00	\$55,698.00
Missouri	\$172,938.00	+ \$1,081.00	\$174,019.00
Montana	\$24,994.00	+ \$3,596.00	\$28,590.00
Nebraska	\$99,586.00	- \$595.00	\$98,991.00
Nevada	\$59,293.00	+ \$531.00	\$59,824.00
New Hampshire	\$16,909.00	+ \$278.00	\$17,187.00
New Jersey	\$269,730.00	+ \$12,369.00	\$282,099.00
New Mexico	\$133,681.00	+ \$1,171.00	\$134,852.00
New York	\$1,077,514.00	+ \$44,932.00	\$1,122,446.00
North Carolina	\$137,733.00	+ \$6,374.00	\$144,107.00
North Dakota	\$29,397.00	+ \$350.00	\$29,747.00
Ohio	\$308,802.00	+ \$13,124.00	\$321,926.00
Oklahoma	\$273,930.00	+ \$4,203.00	\$278,133.00
Oregon	\$572,686.00	+ \$19,771.00	\$592,457.00
Pennsylvania	\$1,029,211.00	+ \$524.00	\$1,029,735.00
Rhode Island	\$342,805.00	+ \$9,695.00	\$352,500.00
South Carolina	\$58,793.00	+ \$40.00	\$58,833.00
South Dakota	\$22,071.00	+ \$2,718.00	\$24,789.00
Tennessee	\$196,507.00	+ \$7,424.00	\$203,931.00
Texas	\$1,350,685.00	+ \$34,359.00	\$1,385,044.00
Utah	\$252,414.00	+ \$15,638.00	\$268,052.00
Vermont	\$10,490.00	+ \$748.00	\$11,238.00
Virginia	\$774,077.00	+ \$5,289.00	\$779,366.00
Washington	\$1,036,740.00	+ \$43,069.00	\$1,079,809.00
West Virginia	\$12,506.00	+ \$1,045.00	\$13,551.00
Wisconsin	\$310,689.00	+ \$12,064.00	\$322,753.00
Wyoming	\$5,199.00	+ \$916.00	\$6,115.00
Totals	\$19,728,575.00		\$22,734,892.00

and local health departments of those new arrivals requiring follow-up care and the provision of domestic health assessments.

The Office of Refugee Health (ORH) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health continued to coordinate the activities of those PHS agencies involved with the refugee health program. In matters related to domestic health activities, the ORH worked closely with the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement, where it maintained a liaison office. PHS also worked closely with the Department of State Bureau for Refugee Programs and with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Department of Justice, in activities related to health screening and health conditions at the refugee camps overseas.

The PHS agency with major refugee activities in FY 1982 continued to be the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The activities of the CDC and other agencies are discussed below.

Centers for Disease Control

The CDC continued its legislated responsibility in Fiscal Year 1982 by evaluating and sustaining 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 health data collection and dissemination system. Since January 1980, an immunization program including vaccination against polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, mumps, and rubella has been in operation in Southeast Asia for refugees coming to this country. Over 99 percent of the refugees are currently being provided age-specific immunizations against these diseases; over 281,000 Indochinese refugees have been immunized.

In addition to inspecting all Southeast Asian refugees and their medical documents at U.S. ports-of-entry, CDC Quarantine Officers ensure prompt and accurate notification of State and local health departments of each refugee's arrival. Quarantine officers give particular attention to refugees with active or suspected active (Class A) tuberculosis and notify the appropriate local health departments by telephone within 24 hours of the refugee's arrival in the United States. 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 1982, the CDC continued to station 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 1982, CDC Quarantine officers at the U.S.

ports-of-entry inspected all of the arriving refugees from Southeast Asia (approximately 74,000). As part of the stateside followup, the CDC had collected and disseminated copies of refugee health and immunization documentation to State and local health departments. To assist in this, mini-computers and printers continue to be used at U.S. ports-of-entry where Southeast Asian refugees arrive. This equipment is used in various data capture activities and to print more than 2,500 different State and local health department address labels. These labels are used to mail refugee medical documentation to health departments and to instruct the refugees to report to the appropriate health department.

A computerized data base of demographic and arrival data on Southeast Asian refugees arriving since January 1, 1979, was continued in FY 1982 to improve stateside surveillance information. CDC has compiled information important to disease surveillance and control activities on more than 435,000 refugees. The CDC 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. CDC has computerized the medical screening and immunization records of the 343,000 Southeast Asian refugees entering this country since October 1979.

In January 1981, the CDC was informed of occurrences of sudden and unexplained deaths among Southeast Asian refugees in this country. The 61 deaths currently reported have occurred primarily among Laotian "H'mong" hill tribal people. The CDC is currently conducting an ongoing investigation which includes the interview of family members and the establishment of 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 1982, four issues contained articles concerning Southeast Asian refugees, which brings the total number of articles published since 1975 to 82.

Upon entry into this country, all refugees who have been diagnosed in Southeast Asia as having Hansen's Disease (Leprosy), are referred to the Hansen's Disease Clinic at Mary's Help Hospital in Daly City, California. This facility reviews each individual and serves as the reference point for sponsors and physicians providing case management.

In August 1982, the CDC refugee coordinator in Bangkok, Thailand, and the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) Regional Medical Director visited Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, to review the medical screening examinations given to Vietnamese who were bound for the U.S. under the Orderly Departure Program. Subsequently, changes were made to

upgrade the medical examinations and to initiate an immunization program for these people

Domestic Health Assessments

During FY 1982, health assessment services again were provided for newly arriving Indochinese refugees. As in FY 1981, the followup of Class A and Class B conditions identified through overseas screening was the top priority for State and local health departments. Through a renewed inter-agency agreement with ORR, CDC again administered the Health Program for Refugees. The goals of the program remained: (1) to address unmet public health needs associated with refugees; and, (2) to identify health problems which might impair effective resettlement, employability, and self-sufficiency, and to refer such refugees for appropriate diagnosis and treatment.

For FY 1982, 42 States, the District of Columbia, and the city of Philadelphia were again awarded grants totaling \$4.8 million. One grantee from FY 1981, Nebraska, decided not to apply for continuation funds. The eight States which declined to participate in FY 1982 were Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Kentucky, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Awards were based on the number of newly arriving Indochinese refugees, the relative burden created by secondary migration, program performance, and the justified need for grant support. The ten most impacted States, which resettled 65.3 percent of all arriving Indochinese refugees in FY 1982, received 65.6 percent (\$3.176 million) of grant funds awarded.

FY 1982 was the second year of the program's operation and the first in which most project grant areas were fully functional. The CDC continued to assist the project areas by disseminating samples of forms and translated materials, descriptions of workable systems and improved procedural alternatives which different grantees had developed. The CDC also informed grantees of other possible funding sources, such as private charitable foundations with an interest in health-related activities. Accordingly, it provided guidance to grantees' proposals to these foundations for obtaining the services of interpreters and outreach personnel, training bilingual refugees to interpret in community health care settings, expanding health education activities and providing health assessments to those refugees who had arrived prior to the program's operation.

CDC personnel made site visits to 22 project areas during FY 1982. These visits confirmed reports from the HHS Regional Offices that most programs were operating well.

By the fourth quarter of FY 1982, 31 (70.5 percent) of the grantees were sharing usable data which again helped to form a picture of the status of the national program. Of all Indochinese refugees who arrived in the 31 reporting

areas, 78.9 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, 86.7 percent of the refugees were being contacted, and 90.9 percent of these were receiving health assessments. Among those refugees who received health assessments, 74.1 percent had one or more medical or dental health conditions identified that required treatment and/or referral for specialized diagnosis and care. Limited data and site review observations indicate that nearly 100 percent of refugees seen are being provided vaccines which make them current for immunizations against the vaccine-preventive childhood diseases.

Although the identification of secondary migrants remained a challenge, the program made definite progress in FY 1982. Grantee data show that 32.6 percent of all health assessments performed in FY 1982 were for secondary migrants, as opposed to 23.0 percent in FY 1981. While specific data are not available to distinguish, grantees judge that between 25 and 50 percent of the secondary migrants they serve are refugees who arrived in the U.S. during FY 1982. It can be estimated, therefore, that between 85 and 90 percent of all arriving Indochinese refugees in FY 1982 were given health assessments, either in their initial resettlement areas or in the States to which they promptly relocated. In those project areas which have not yet implemented procedures to systematically identify secondary migrants, the CDC has encouraged the development of refugee health registries to permit effective tracking and reporting on the health assessments of all new refugee arrivals. The CDC also has encouraged all grantees to develop networks to identify out-migrating refugees and procedures for communicating with other States on the movement of refugees who are under care for various conditions, especially those of public health concern. Most grantees have made significant progress. It is now commonplace for information to flow routinely as refugees out-migrate, instead of only in response to specific requests from receiving localities. Through its own records on refugee arrivals, CDC continued to provide project areas with information about secondary migrants whose initial resettlement areas were in question. This enabled the areas with these secondary migrants to promptly identify the probable location of prior health records.

Although project areas were asked to plan for the inclusion of non-Indochinese refugees in the health assessment program in FY 1983, many began to provide such services during FY 1982. Several project areas have shared summary data on their health assessment results for these non-Indochinese refugees. The CDC has disseminated this information to alert other grantees about the prevalent types of health problems which they may want to screen. The CDC has selected a notification system using documents that list family, demographic, and locating information, such as the Immigration and

Naturalization Service Form I-94 and the OF-157 Visa Medical Examination form, to advise project areas of the arrival of these refugees.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration

The National Institute of Mental Health, which is located within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, in conjunction with the Office of Refugee Resettlement, is planning to conduct four workshops in FY 1983 that will focus on the special mental health needs of Southeast Asian refugees.

The objectives of these regional technical assistance workshops are to: identify and further develop effective preventive intervention strategies that promote mental health and minimize serious psychological dysfunctions; identify areas of research need; identify exemplary areas for possible replication; enhance mental health services at the State and local levels; review related research funding

and statistical information on Southeast Asian refugees; and finally, produce a monograph, synthesizing the results of these workshops, for distribution to mental health professionals and facilities.

Region IX Regional Health Administrator's Office

During FY 1982, the Office of the HHS Region IX Regional Health Administrator provided two family nurse practitioners and physician backup and supervision to operate a clinic program for newly arrived Southeast Asian refugees during their brief stopover of two to three days at the Hamilton Air Force Base transit center in Novato, California. A total of 4,137 patients were treated, with 1,354 follow-up visits.

The five most common conditions treated, in the order of their frequency were: upper respiratory infections, acute otitis media, scabies infection, gastroenteritis and superficial skin infections.

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.

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE (ACNS)

The American American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS) is a national, non-profit, non-sectarian agency concerned with issues affecting immigrants, refugees, the foreign born and their descendants. The 33 member agencies of ACNS, the majority of which are called International Institutes and Nationalities Service Centers, provide a broad range of social, legal, and inter-group services designed to help those with linguistic and cultural barriers to function more effectively in this society. As a national organization ACNS represents its membership in national issues, provides leadership and technical assistance to its member agencies and carries out a broad program of public information on immigration and refugee issues.

ACNS resettles refugees through its member agency network, 25 of which are involved in the resettlement program. Since 1975, over 58,000 refugees have been resettled by the ACNS structure. During FY 1982, 7,625 refugees were resettled. The table below lists those refugees.

Afghan	242
African	492
Cubans (Costa Rica)	47
European	15
Hmong	344
Khmer	2,270
Lao	786
Polish	10
Vietnamese	3,419
 TOTAL	 7,625

Reception and Placement services, as well as ongoing resettlement services, are provided by trained agency staff. Agencies make major use of existing community services and volunteers as appropriate and available. In some cases, ACNS agencies work with churches or other local groups as co-sponsors with the agency maintaining primary responsibility for the refugee. The staff of the member agencies are multi-lingual, multi-cultural case-workers whose responsibility is to work with each refugee

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES, INC.

The American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc. (AFCR) with its national headquarters located at 1790 Broadway, Room 710, New York, NY 10019, was founded in 1948 and incorporated in the State of New York as a non-sectarian, non-profit, voluntary organization. It was established to help primarily political refugees from Czechoslovakia fleeing from their homeland

from the time of arrival to the achievement of self-sufficiency.

During this year ACNS, with the active participation of member agency professionals, developed the ACNS Guidelines for Resettlement Services which outline the standards of services for resettlement as defined by the ACNS structure. While it is clearly understood that less than adequate resources will restrict a member agency's ability to comply with the Guidelines, they codify that complement of services which ACNS and its Member Agencies feel refugees require and should have available.

The ACNS approach to refugee resettlement is one of "case management" with an emphasis on economic and social self-sufficiency through employment and counseling services. Case management as defined in the ACNS Guidelines as "the Social Service planning, monitoring, and coordinating function which ensures the effective transition from initial placement to longer term adjustment. The function recognizes a joint planning process between the agency and the refugee to achieve the overall goals of self-reliance and self-sufficiency. This takes place within the framework of the available resources within the community and the potential of the individual client."

The ACNS approach to employment is also defined in the Guidelines. "The agency has a responsibility to assist the client in understanding the importance placed on work and self-sufficiency in the American culture. The client should also be assisted in understanding that American culture places great value on individual initiative and upward mobility, and that taking an entry-level job initially while developing new skills will receive universal approbation by the American Public".

An important component of ACNS activity is its public information program. In addition to publications on immigration ACNS publishes the World Refugee Survey, a statistical and narrative summary of refugee situations worldwide; Refugee Reports, a widely distributed newsletter for practitioners in the Refugee Resettlement field; and an Information Series on current refugee issues. The goal of the ACNS Public Information Program is to provide objective and accurate information on immigrants and refugees to decision makers, opinion leaders, professionals and the general public.

after the communist coup d'etat, engineered by the Soviet Union.

The AFCR has operated from its inception on an international scope necessitated by its purpose. Its European headquarters have been in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, since 1948. Other European offices are at present in Vienna, Austria; Paris, France; Rome, Italy;

and other small affiliates throughout Europe, the most important one being in Oslo, Norway.

AFCR's aim from its inception has been to assist Czechoslovak refugees, and later on refugees from other East European, communist-dominated countries (mainly Bulgarians, Rumanians, Poles and Hungarians) in West European countries of first asylum, while trying to integrate them there or resettle them as quickly as possible in the free world countries that would accept them—mostly the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and countries in South America.

Almost since its inception the AFCR cooperated closely with and was assisted financially by the United States Refugee Program in Frankfurt and later in Geneva, Switzerland.

After the emergency following the communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948, another crisis followed in 1968 after the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces, when some 100,000 Czechoslovak refugees crossed the border into Western Europe.

Between 1948 and 1982, the AFCR has registered and processed some 115,000 Czechoslovak refugees for resettlement or integration. The majority of them were resettled in countries of Western Europe, particularly West Germany, France, England, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Austria. Special resettlement projects were arranged for a great number of difficult-to-resettle refugees (the aged, tubercular or otherwise ill, handicapped, and families with many children). However, there still remain scores of the original difficult cases in countries of first asylum—mostly West Germany and Austria—who cannot emigrate. The American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees secures and provides supplemental help for them.

Those who have been admitted to the United States were met upon arrival, housed temporarily, provided with pocket money, were sent to sponsors and friends in many states and localities, who provided initial housing, food, clothing and employment and helped in their orientation process. The same procedure was followed in Canada.

In 1972, the AFCR participated in the resettlement in the United States of Asians expelled from Uganda by Idi Amin's totalitarian regime.

Since 1975, the AFCR has been one of the U.S. national resettlement voluntary agencies participating in resettlement of Indochinese refugees, while continuing its long established program of assistance to Czechoslovak refugees and those from other communist-dominated East European countries. In 1975, the AFCR established temporary resettlement offices at Camp Pendleton, California and Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania to process and resettle the initial first wave of Indochinese refugees.

From the start of the program, the AFCR has resettled in the United States under the contract with the U.S. Department of State a total of 14,170 *Indochinese refu-*

gees (Vietnamese, Cambodian, Lao). This number includes 1,831 Indochinese resettled in fiscal year 1982.

In addition to 1,831 Indochinese, the AFCR has resettled 637 East European refugees as compared to 828 in FY 1981.

At present, the AFCR maintains regional offices in San Francisco, California (for the State of California); Boston, Massachusetts (for the Massachusetts and larger New England area); Salt Lake City, Utah (for Utah, Idaho and Wyoming); while resettling a certain portion of its total caseload of both Indochinese and East European refugees directly from its national headquarters in the New York City area.

All AFCR's regional offices are extensions of the national office. All their activities are discussed with and approved by the national office in daily telephone contacts. The financial operations are supervised through their submission of monthly financial reports to the national office. Resettlement funds are allocated to the regional offices according to the number of arriving refugees. Monthly financial reports contain information regarding cash assistance to each individual refugee. Besides financial reports, regional offices also submit refugee status reports containing information about refugees that have been employed, receiving cash assistance, attending English classes, etc. National office staff members visit regional offices to supervise, monitor, advise and instruct. Directors of regional offices are invited to visit the national office from time to time for reporting and orientation.

All regional offices are being constantly informed about all developments in the resettlement field. They receive copies of the AFCR's cooperative agreement with the Department of State to be aware of all obligations under the contract regarding the delivery of core and other services to refugees. They also receive copies or contents of all important communications and instructions received by the national office from the Office of Refugee Resettlement or from the State Department.

All regional directors are instructed to cooperate closely with the ORR regional offices and with the State Coordinators and other authorities in their respective States and regions. They are also instructed to participate in all activities related to refugee resettlement in their regions, as well as to take advantage of all available services in order to improve the quality of their resettlement effort.

The AFCR's European offices in Munich, Vienna, and Paris are, again, an integral part of the national office in New York, working under its supervision and direction, maintaining almost daily telephone communication. Their duties include registration of refugees from Czechoslovakia and other Iron Curtain countries, who apply for admission to the United States and other countries of the free world. While these refugees are being processed through the admission procedure, they are assisted by the

AFCR financially and otherwise. Activities concerning refugees registering for admission to the United States are supported by the European agreement between the European office of the AFCR and the State Department's Refugee Program Office in Geneva, Switzerland. These refugees are assisted by the AFCR during their processing by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in Europe. Information regarding these refugees is forwarded to the national office in order to secure sponsorship. Finally, European offices arrange for travel of refugees to the United States in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. While the refugees are being processed the AFCR offices are providing as much orientation as possible. They also urge refugees to take advantage of available English classes. Refugees emigrating to other countries are being assisted in their processing with those countries' Consulates. Travel arrangements are secured.

The AFCR European offices processed 428 refugees to Canada, 104 to Australia, and smaller numbers to several other countries, in addition to 637 East European to the United States.

As can be seen from the history of the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, the reason for its founding and its continued existence was to help needy refugees from communist-dominated countries. Our main aim is to help refugees to achieve self-sufficiency and advance-

ment in their varied fields of work, so that they can become assets to the communities in which they settle and, eventually, help others who need help. Fulfillment of this goal has become increasingly difficult, especially as far as resettlement of Indochinese refugees is concerned, one of the most important reasons being unavailability of employment in many localities where families want to live together.

The American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc. resettled the following refugees in the U.S. in FY 1982:

	<i>persons</i>
Vietnam	834
Laos	441
Cambodia	556
Total South East Asia	1,831
Czechoslovakia	537
Poland	97
Hungary	3
Total East Europe	637
TOTAL	2,468

It expects to resettle approximately the same number of refugees in FY 1983.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

Immigration and Refugee Program

The Immigration and Refugee Program of Church World Service has had a busy and fruitful year. Its work resettling 8,432 refugees through its member denominations has been enriched by its relationship to other parts of Church World Service which minister to refugees overseas. Church World Service is a division of the National Council of Churches, an ecumenical gathering of Episcopal, Orthodox, and Protestant communions whose combined membership is around 42 million persons. The Immigration and Refugee Program coordinates the refugee resettlement work of fifteen denominations, most of whom are members of the National Council of Churches.

During Fiscal Year 1982 the Immigration and Refugee Program of Church World Service resettled the following number of refugees from the following countries:

<i>Africa</i>	
Ethiopia/Eritrea	414
Malawi	8
S. Africa	8
	430

<i>Asia</i>	
Kampuchea	1,953
China	2
Laos	796
Vietnam	1,957
	4,708
<i>Eastern Europe</i>	
Albania	9
Bulgaria	29
Czechoslovakia	39
Hungary	71
Poland	292
Rumania	1,002
Russia/Armenia	176
	1,618
<i>Latin America —Cuba</i>	74
<i>Near East</i>	
Afghanistan	715
Iraq	885
Turkey	2
	1,602
TOTAL:	8,432

One of the strengths of Church World Service is the relationship of its refugee resettlement program to other work aiding colleague church agencies in their work with refugees overseas and with other concerns of the National Council of Churches. This allows our constituency of Church World Service to be part of a holistic ministry to refugees overseas as well as here. By addressing refugee-producing situations through relief and development we are working at root causes. At the current time, Church World Service is involved in major relief work in association with local colleague agencies in Afghanistan, Central America, the Horn of Africa, and Poland. Thus, besides helping refugees who arrive here in America, our constituency is generously contributing to meeting refugee needs overseas and thereby better understanding the world around them.

Our relationship with the World Council of Churches which we have built up over the years is also an important part of our work with refugees. Our relationships with other parts of the National Council of Churches dealing with domestic concerns help us to better understand such issues as racism, an important consideration for refugees.

The real strength of Church World Service lies with its constituent denominations. The congregational model of sponsorship which has been the cornerstone of Church World Service's work with refugees over the last three decades is monitored by the denominational offices. As an integral part of our society, the local churches facilitate the integration of refugees into American culture.

Another part of our organization which has been busy over the last year is the Ecumenical Refugee Resettlement and Sponsorship Services (ERRSS). In a partnership in refugee ministry between the church and the community, the ERRSS projects assist the CWS denominations and their local congregational affiliates in resettling refugees. The projects provide support services in such areas as sponsorship coordination, information and advocacy for refugees, and provide a variety of post-arrival services such as English-as-a-Second Language, job development, referral and counseling services, community planning and many other forms of assistance. Program planning and activities are coordinated with other regional and local agencies and service providers.

Consistent with the CWS commitment to a global refugee policy, ERRSS projects serve refugees of any nationality. They are mandated to assist refugee Mutual Assistance Associations and to promote ethnic leadership and participation at all levels of their operation. In addition, they incorporate in their community planning the concerns and welfare of U.S. residents, including minorities and undocumented persons. Ecumenically based and operated, the ERRSS projects are funded and supported by Church World Service and by other public and private sources.

Through its local congregations and the multiple ecumenical

contacts each ERRSS office has, CWS-sponsored refugees have additional opportunities to obtain employment. Often church members have jobs available.

The goal of helping refugees achieve economic self-sufficiency remains central to Church World Service.

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 in 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 qualified, trained professionals who have as their major priority the successful resettlement of refugees.

This program emphasizing professionalized services does not, on the other hand, fail to utilize resources such as the refugee's stateside family and volunteers. However, wherever needed the stateside family is given guidance and direction by a professional in the field of refugee resettlement. In like fashion, the volunteers are organized and trained—again, by a professional.

In a very small percentage of our cases, the stateside 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 caseloads with specific job orientations. Consequently, the types of programs developed in individual communities 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 the 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 1979	.....	28,626
FY 1976	.....	7,322	FY 1980	.....	29,533
FY 1977	.....	6,732	FY 1981	.....	13,115
FY 1978	.....	10,647	FY 1982	.....	3,650

For FY 1982, refugees resettled by HIAS are broken out by area of origin as follows:

USSR	1,576
Eastern Europe	176

Afghanistan	31
Ethiopia	49
Southeast Asia	1,769
Cuba	49

IDAHO STATE VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AGENCY

The Idaho State Voluntary Resettlement Agency was developed at the recommendation of the Governor's Task Force on Refugee Resettlement in 1979. After surveying sponsors and refugees who resettled in Idaho between 1975 and 1979 and after talking with other State Coordinators of Refugee Resettlement, the Governor's Task Force concluded that there was a need for the local presence of a voluntary agency to promote and support quality resettlement in Idaho. The Idaho State Voluntary Resettlement Agency contracted with the U.S. Department of State in January 1980 to respond to this need.

During Fiscal Year 1982 the Idaho State Volag sponsored 70% of the direct placements to Idaho. (See Table I) Other voluntary agencies contracted with Idaho State to provide core service to another 10% of the Idaho placements.

TABLE-I
Fiscal Year 1982

	<i>Laotian</i>	<i>Vietnamese</i>	<i>Cambodian</i>
Number of Refugees Resettled by ISVRA	64	113	17

Favorable sites for resettlement within Idaho are identified by the VOLAG representatives through community meetings and by data provided through the State

Coordinator's Office. Factors considered when identifying favorable sites include: the local unemployment rate; the impact on and availability of public and private resources to provide support services; community attitude (measured by volunteer response, media coverage, elected officials' positions on resettlement, and incidents of racial tension); population ratio of refugee to non-refugee; welfare dependency rate of local refugees; secondary migration; and the existence of an ethnic group as a support base.

Representatives of the Idaho State VOLAG recruit, train and provide support services to the over 100 volunteers who annually assist in providing core services. Volunteers act as sponsors, host families, friend families or as aides in providing one of the core services. Thus volunteers can participate in resettlement efforts to various degrees, depending on their resources and time commitment. Sponsorship may be a group, family, or individual effort. Sponsorship recruitment is aimed at non-traditional groups such as fraternal organizations, civic clubs, educational institutions and youth groups.

Core services and optional services are provided in coordination with social service programs funded through the Office of Refugee Resettlement in the Department of Health and Human Services. The Director of the Idaho State VOLAG also is the Governor's appointee as State Coordinator of Refugee Resettlement. The dual function has promoted coordination of efforts between Idaho State VOLAG and HHS/ORR funded programs to the enrichment of both and the enhancement of the shared goal of refugee self-sufficiency.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC.

The International Rescue Committee is a non-sectarian agency whose only concern is refugees escaping from political, racial, or religious persecution. It was established in 1933 to help victims of Nazi persecution. In the immediate post-war period, the IRC assisted European displaced persons. 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 Indochinese refugees in Thailand, and other refugees in Pakistan, the Sudan, Somalia, and Lebanon. IRC is also responsible for the processing of Indochinese refugees in Thailand seeking resettlement in the United States.

The largest group of refugees resettled by the IRC in recent years has been the Indochinese. In all, IRC has resettled 73,000 refugees from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Afghanistan. In

addition, IRC has had continuing resettlement programs for refugees from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Afghanistan.

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 toward 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. Of the two largest groups of refugees today—Ethiopians in

Somalia and the Sudan, and Afghans in Pakistan, very few are 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 to avoid dependence on public assistance.

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 four employees to ten, with proportional differences in monthly refugee arrival quotas. Over the past year, staff reductions have been made, reflecting reduced numbers being resettled 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 California; Missoula, Montana; Dallas and Houston Texas; Atlanta, GA; Washington, D.C.; and Boston, MA. In addition, IRC offices in Miami, Florida and North Bergen, NJ, assist primarily 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.

IOWA REFUGEE SERVICE CENTER

History

The State of Iowa's participation as a resettlement agency began in September, 1975, when Iowa Governor Robert D. Ray created the Governor's Task Force for Indochinese Resettlement. And although the name was later changed to Iowa Refugee Service Center (IRSC),

IRC also strives to assure that refugees, particularly Indochinese refugees, are given medical screenings shortly after arrival. Attention is given to TB screening and, as necessary, the assurance of follow-up 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-1982, 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.

During FY 1982, IRC resettled the following number of refugees:

Vietnamese	4,480
Cambodians	1,841
Laotians	1,593
Poles	759
Afghans	561
Rumanians	409
Ethiopians	204
ex-Soviet Union	131
Cubans	109
Hungarians	44
Czechs	39
Others	37
Total	10,207

The reduction in numbers as against FY 1981 reflects the substantial decrease in Indochinese admissions. The European caseload has changed in that Poles are now the most numerous group. The USSR policy of not granting exit permits has severely curtailed the number of refugees from the Soviet Union. Virtually all Latin Americans admitted to the United States in FY 1982 were former Cuban political prisoners. Other Cuban refugees have had no access to the application process, neither have Chinese refugees from Hong Kong.

Iowa's program has concentrated on the resettlement of Southeast Asians.

IRSC has resettled about half of the Southeast Asians living in Iowa (approximately 8,700). The other half has been resettled by a combination of other resettlement agencies represented in Iowa.

IRSC's primary resettlement group has been the Tai

Dam, a small minority group from Laos. With minor exceptions, all of the Tai Dam in the free world have been resettled in the country of France and the State of Iowa.

Tai Dam

As a group, the Tai Dam have done well in Iowa. As of September, 1982, only 4.6% of the 2,353 Tai Dam in Iowa were totally dependent upon welfare and only 10.7% were receiving any type of cash or medical assistance.

In addition to Tai Dam, IRSC has resettled Cambodian, Hmong, Lowland Lao and Vietnamese refugees during its seven years of operation.

IRSC has resettled the following numbers of Southeast Asians:

IRSC Fiscal Year 1982 Ethnic Resettlement Totals

Cambodians	6	
Hmong	5	
Lowland Lao	76	
Tai Dam	38	
Vietnamese	30	
Total for FY 1982	155	Southeast Asians

IRSC Resettlement Totals By Fiscal Year

FY 1975-1977	1,211	
FY 1978	166	
FY 1979	535	
FY 1980	1,399	
FY 1981	581	
FY 1982	155	
Total Resettlement	4,047	Southeast Asians

Organization

IRSC is the "single state agency" for Iowa and IRSC Director Colleen Shearer (who is also the Director of the Iowa Department of Job Service) is the State Refugee Coordinator. As a result, IRSC receives all refugee program monies which come to Iowa through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

IRSC then contracts with other State of Iowa agencies to provide specific refugee services: The Iowa Department of Social Services administers the cash and medical assistance programs and title XX services; the Iowa Department of Job Services provides job placement services through its 71 Iowa offices; and the Iowa Department of Public Instruction provides English-as-a-Second-Language instruction through its fifteen community colleges. IRSC also works closely in support of health

services provided by the Iowa State Department of Health.

IRSC operates under two Federal Government contracts. As a resettlement agency, or volag, one contract is with the U.S. Department of State to resettle refugees from Southeast Asia. IRSC provides the full range of required and suggested services in the Reception and Placement Contract. The other contract, with HHS, allows IRSC to be a service provider—to all refugees no matter which agency originally resettled them.

Resettlement Goal

The primary goal of IRSC is to assist refugees in obtaining and maintaining self-sufficiency. Since 1975, IRSC has worked to place refugees in jobs as soon as possible after their arrival in the U.S. IRSC stresses the importance of learning effective English, but stresses English training in addition to employment, not in place of it.

Iowa, like many states, has suffered economically. Beginning in 1981, Iowa's unemployment rate, which had historically been low when compared to other states, began to climb to a somewhat high rate. These higher unemployment rates continued through Fiscal Year 1982. The suffering economy coupled with the April, 1982, federal changes in cash and medical assistance policy affecting refugees (reducing the period of eligibility for refugees receiving refugee cash assistance from 36 months to 18 months) obviously affected Iowa's refugee program.

New Projects

Although IRSC's refugee program had always stressed employment, new and expanded employment projects were launched in the Spring of 1982 to place additional refugees in jobs—especially those refugees who were cut from the Federal Government's assistance program when the eligibility period was shortened.

One employment project, called the Job Development Project, utilized 15 IRSC staff members working with employers in various areas of Iowa to place Southeast Asians in jobs. The second project was called the VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America) Volunteer Project. Through a VISTA grant, nine VISTA volunteers were placed in Job Service offices throughout Iowa. Their job was to assist the Job Developers from IRSC in the placement of Southeast Asians in jobs.

The two employment projects were successful. From April 1 to September 30, 1982, 515 Southeast Asians were placed in jobs at an average wage of \$3.71 per hour. In relationship to the number of refugees who were affected by the cutoff and the poor economy, the 515 figure was sizeable and definitely had an impact.

The large number of refugees entering jobs in Iowa

coupled with the cut in the refugee program meant that: From October 1, 1981, to April 1, 1982, there was a decline of 30% in the amount of monthly cash assistance expenditures in the refugee program. This drop was primarily attributable to the refugee program cutoff. However, from April 1, 1982 to September 30, 1982, there was an additional 7% drop due to the employment

projects. And not only did Iowa save the Federal Government money, but it put extra dollars into local communities through employed refugees.

Iowa's refugee program improved during Fiscal Year 1982 to the point where only 22.3% of all Southeast Asians in Iowa were receiving any type of cash or medical assistance.

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service is the voluntary agency that works on behalf of five Lutheran church bodies whose membership includes 95% of all Lutherans in the United States. A department of the Division of Mission and Ministry of the Lutheran Council in the USA, it represents the interests of more than 16,000 congregations with a total of more than 8 million members.

Refugee resettlement is regarded by LIRS and the Lutheran network as a moral commitment, a voluntary effort carried out by concerned congregations and others to help refugees become self-sustaining, contributing community members as quickly as possible. This involves providing for initial needs of the refugees in terms of housing, food, clothing, job placement, enrollment of minors into the school system, and orientation to life in the United States. Services are most heavily concentrated during the first six months of arrival, and plans are developed during this time between the sponsor and the refugee for achievable goals towards the attainment of self-sufficiency.

To undergird the efforts of the local sponsor, the national office of LIRS in New York City provides a local support base through a network of regional offices around the country which provide orientation, referral, job placement, counseling, and other resettlement services. LIRS resettlement services are available to refugees as needed for a full two years after their arrival.

LIRS presumes that refugees do not need special services beyond those reasonably involved in resettlement such as language and job training. As a matter of policy, the agency believes that public assistance should only be used by refugees in emergency or unusual situations, as a temporary means of financial support until the newcomer learns a marketable trade or skill.

The agency's placement policy affirms a strong preference for congregational sponsorships in as many instances as possible, including involvement of congregations in family reunification, unaccompanied minors and other special resettlement cases. When a specific congregational sponsor is not immediately available, a Regional Consultant office may sign an assurance by which that office is designated as an interim sponsor before a specific sponsor is found. When congregational sponsors are not available, LIRS encourages self-sufficient refugee rela-

tives, responsible community groups and associations to become local sponsors. In all sponsorship arrangements, however, LIRS is responsible for ensuring that all the core services are provided in an effective and efficient way.

It is also LIRS policy to place refugees where there are existing refugee support groups in the area. However, open cases or those involving distant relatives are not placed in areas already heavily impacted with refugee populations. (Open cases are those which have no family or other contacts in the United States.)

Accomplishments for fiscal year 1982, in addition to ongoing reception and placement activities and services, included emphasis on special projects to serve refugee needs in specific locations. This funding, for example, has enabled projects to develop Cambodian Mutual Assistance Associations ("MAA"s) in New England as well as a number of job development projects throughout the LIRS system.

The management of the Intensive English as a Second Language/Cultural Orientation (IESL/CO) project in Hong Kong was another major accomplishment. Funded through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the purpose was to assist refugee heads of households—even prior to arrival in the United States—with language training and an understanding of American culture, so as to speed their efforts toward self-sufficiency. More than 25,000 refugees were graduated from the classes as of April 15, 1982 when the program officially ended. A joint project of LIRS and the American Council for Nationalities Service, the IESL/CO program was evaluated through a tracking procedure also implemented during this reporting period.

LIRS' resettlement of unaccompanied minors—refugee children or teenagers who were separated from their families—remained on ongoing commitment. Foster parents were located to accept minors quickly, existing foster programs were maintained and evaluated, and two national office staff persons, the Director of LIRS and the Coordinator for Social Services—visited appropriate refugee camps in Thailand to help clarify and assist with the Cambodian minors situation. In FY 1982 LIRS placed 409 Indochinese refugee unaccompanied minors, mostly in foster homes.

Social ministry workshops convened in Orlando, Flor-

ida in February 1982 resulted in the development of strategies to secure support and involvement of church-wide and judicatory leadership in the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, one of the three largest church body members in the Lutheran Council. Special efforts were made to work with district social ministry committees and circuit counselors.

The major outcome was the designation of a Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod Refugee Concerns Sunday for April 17, 1983, and May 6, 1984, giving high visibility to refugee issues and sponsorship at national and local levels of the church. This marks the first time such a church-wide emphasis has been made in any of the Lutheran church bodies.

LIRS continues to equip sponsors and refugees involved in resettlement. This includes national and regional staff cooperating to orient refugees from Eastern

Europe and their sponsors. An informational supplement, "Polish People: A Profile for Sponsors of Polish Refugees" and a bilingual orientation booklet to welcome the refugees were made available in 1982, in addition to already existing material for Indochinese refugees and other groups.

LIRS continues to spend at considerable deficit levels while laboring to streamline its activities for more effective service. During fiscal year 1982 the agency held a series of planning sessions to implement LIRS' long range goals, mission and policies. These resulted in a reorganization of LIRS' national and regional structure.

The new organization, tentatively effective beginning November 1, 1982, includes a greater emphasis upon case management.

The attached table shows refugees sponsored through LIRS by month and nationality for the fiscal year.

ARRIVALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 BY MONTH AND NATIONALITY
(Arrivals Eligible for Reception and Placement Grants)

MONTH	INDOCHINESE			AFRICAN	EUROPEAN	LATIN AMERICAN	NEAR EAST	TOTAL
	VIET	LAO	CAMB					
OCT	136	58	123	00	00	00	7	324
NOV	220	49	240	10	19	00	00	538
DEC	205	42	105	5	35	00	6	398
JAN	248	79	161	22	10	00	8	528
FEB	283	69	69	10	33	00	25	489
MAR	378	82	349	17	81	00	51	958
APR	282	37	322	15	74	00	1	731
MAY	362	27	298	21	76	00	12	796
JUN	452	87	288	44	33	00	26	930
JUL	203	110	82	14	149	00	12	570
AUG	233	52	87	5	63	00	16	456
SEPT	318	57	118	12	43	52	47	647
TOTAL	3,320	749	2,242	175	616	52	211	7,365

THE POLISH AMERICAN IMMIGRATION AND RELIEF COMMITTEE, INC.

History

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee (PAIRC) was founded after World War II, in the fall of 1946, to care for the large numbers of persons who had been liberated by the fall of Germany and who, finding themselves outside of Poland, refused to return to their homeland ruled by a Communist regime.

Since that time, PAIRC cooperated closely with the U.S. refugee program and, in the years following, it became the only international Polish-American immi-

gration service in the free world. Through its headquarters in New York City and its branch offices in Europe the Committee has aided nearly 36,000 refugees, mainly Poles but also other East-European nationals. PAIRC became a symbol to the people of Poland of U.S. interest in them and their fight.

The PAIRC Philosophy of Resettlement

The paramount aim of 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 new homeland and not a drain on its economy.

The most effective way to reach this objective is to assist refugees is finding employment and living quarters, to direct them to the most convenient English 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.

After settling the refugees, PAIRC continues to provide information and counseling and follows up on each case in order to help the refugees become self-sustaining in the shortest possible time.

Description of Regional and International Operations

Processing of prospective refugees begins in Europe and is handled by PAIRC's European representatives who aid them in presenting their cases and preparing necessary applications and documents for the U.S. authorities. As soon as the refugees are processed for the U.S.A. PAIRC prepares for their arrival by finding a suitable sponsor or by assuming the sponsorship itself. PAIRC acts as liaison between the refugee and the sponsor, advising and guiding them as to what is required. 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, PAIRC arranges through ICM 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, and in this way help keep these files up to date.

Although PAIRC does not promote secondary migration of refugees, it does try to assist in reunification with relatives and friends. Realizing 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, PAIRC stresses the individual approach in the handling of cases, 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 have ready access to someone speaking their language.

PAIRC's Cooperation with Other Agencies

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. Although it has expertise in handling specific needs of Polish refugees and can give more attention and understanding to these new immigrants, PAIRC always has realized the advantages of working with other organizations well experienced in handling social problems.

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

PAIRC's Activities in Fiscal Year 1982 and Problems Which Will Face the Agency in the Coming Year

In FY 1982, PAIRC resettled 631 refugees. In spite of an unfavorable economic situation, all refugees resettled by PAIRC have been placed in jobs; they were, however, unable to benefit from the existing refugee programs. For instance, ESL courses offered during the day conflict with work schedules and therefore invite reliance on cash assistance. A similar problem is encountered by those needing medical help.

The refugee problem in FY 1983 will be as acute as it was in the previous year because of the extremely volatile and repressive situation in Poland even if the martial law is lifted during that period. Although the situation of the Polish refugees became less serious in Austria where, according to semi-official estimates, the number has dropped from 50,000 to some 20,000 (out of which over 8,000 Poles are already registered and awaiting emigration) there are many thousands of refugees in other European countries and, above all, 100,000 of them in West Germany. These people have been stranded there by Poland's martial law and many of them are registering as political refugees. If last year's quota of visas allotted to West Germany will prevail, only a small number of them will be able to reach this country, creating an unbearable situation, especially for families with small children. At this time, in West Germany, there are some 300 persons registered with PAIRC and awaiting a visa. In addition to refugees living already outside of Poland, PAIRC will resettle in FY 1983 its share of Polish expelees and people joining their families (refugees) already admitted to the USA. PAIRC makes plans, and is prepared, to handle these groups of refugees together with new registrants.

THE PRESIDING BISHOP'S FUND FOR WORLD RELIEF

I. Mission of the PBFWR/EC*

The specific mission and task of the PBFWR/EC is to respond to the Christian imperative to minister to the hungry and thirsty, the sick and those in prison, to clothe the naked and welcome the stranger. (The gospel according to St. Matthew; Chapter 25: 31-46). This is seen as integral to the overall mission of the Episcopal Church which addresses the totality of human needs, both spiritual and physical. The work of the PBFWR/EC, known as "The Fund," translates into its fourfold global ministry in relief, rehabilitation, development and refugee/migration affairs. Refugee resettlement incorporates all aspects of the Fund's work and mission, and thousands of church dollars contributed to the Fund are expended to serve refugees, including those resettled in the U.S.

II. Goals of the PBFWR/EC in global refugee response, including U.S. resettlement as specified by the refugee and migration committee and the PBFWR/EC board of directors

The Fund's specific goals in ministry to refugees for FY 1982 were:

- to proclaim the imperative of the ministry
- to encourage the participation of the church at large in reception, placement, resettlement services and follow-up care of refugees
- to continue to make grants according to established policy and criteria for domestic and international refugee ministries
- to monitor functions and responsibilities of assigned staff and the allocation of funds for the ministry (including the expenditures of U.S. Government derived funds and fulfilling of contractual obligations);
- to monitor governmental actions and legislation relative to immigration matters and inform governmental units and our constituency of our concerns;
- to encourage the strengthening of local and national collaborative and ecumenical response to migrants and of existing international, ecumenical response, especially within the Anglican Communion, to resettle and minister to 3,000 refugees, migrants and displaced persons (including "entrants") during calendar year 1982.

* The full legal name of the Fund is: The Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

The stated goals of the PBFWR specific to refugee placement and resettlement are to enable refugees to become self-sufficient, contributing members of the American community as soon as possible after arrival. This means enabling refugees to preserve and develop cultural, family and individual strengths while becoming employed early, even at the entry level.

III. Structure and Policy

Directed from the NYC Episcopal Church Center, the Fund has a lean central staff in the Refugee/Migration section of five officers and one legal consultant in addition to the Executive Director and the Assistant Director for Migration Affairs, three regional Field Officers, Diocesan Refugee Coordinators and Contact Persons (DRCs) who coordinate service for both anchor relatives and parish sponsors as well as refugees at the diocesan (local) level. These DRCs are appointed by the Diocesan Bishop throughout 97 dioceses in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

The Fund always uses the Diocesan structure of the Episcopal Church in refugee programming, enabling the work of the diocese. The Fund allocates to each diocese \$250 of the per capita reception and placement grant it receives via the Bureau for Refugee Programs of the Department of State, regardless of the grant level.

The Fund augments this allocation with \$100 per capita church dollars "impact aid" in designated locations for up to 1,000 refugees, as well as with emergency grants upon the diocesan Bishop's request and regular grants upon submission of a proposal, signed by the Bishop, and approved by the PBFWR Board through its granting process. Grants are mostly from church dollars and those directly relating to U.S. refugee resettlement in FY 1982 totalled more than \$200,000.

IV. Specific Activities - FY 1982

Although several of these are described above, especially under "Goals", special activities in refugee resettlement in FY 1982 centered around developing, enabling and strengthening the local diocesan structure and organization as the Fund had become fully operative in refugee reception and placement in signing its own cooperative agreement. (From 1946-1981 the PBFWR/EC—itself founded in 1939—resettled some 65,000 refugees through Church World Service only.) By September 1982, Diocesan Refugee Coordinators or Contact Persons had been appointed in 78 of 97 dioceses in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

Diocesan programs constructed include: heavy use of volunteers as well as professionals; diocesan appointed—

widely representational committees; emphasis on development of parish sponsorships with diverse resources for free cases and backup for others; monitoring and support for anchor relative sponsors; emphasis on economic and employment development as well as acculturation; incorporation of ethnic communities in planning and service; partnership and collegiality with other refugee agencies, state and local governments and the community at large; and management and accountability of this ministry.

The refugee ministry within the Episcopal Church is vibrant and growing, with newly channelled commitment in areas of high concentration as well as enthusiastic development in "new" areas. Church or parish sponsorships out-numbered anchor relative sponsorships in FY 1982 by a factor of two-to-one.

NUMBERS AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF REFUGEES UNDER THE U.S. REFUGEE PROGRAM RESETTLED THROUGH THE PBFWR/THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH DURING FISCAL YEAR 1982 (OCTOBER 1, 1981-SEPTEMBER 30, 1982)

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Number of Refugees</i>
<i>Africa</i>	
Ethiopia	62
Zaire	<u>1</u>
sub-total	63

Rav Tov, which will celebrate its tenth anniversary in 1983, has spent the last decade helping refugees navigate the difficult resettlement path. Founded as an all volunteer agency, Rav Tov has grown to become an important force in international resettlement efforts. Through its dedication to helping people who have been forced to leave their native lands, Rav Tov has helped thousands of refugees find meaningful lives as productive citizens in countries of their own choosing.

Rav Tov's comprehensive resettlement program provides services ranging from care, maintenance, and support in Europe to housing, language, training, and employment assistance in the United States, Israel, and other countries. Through its offices in Europe and the United States, Rav Tov has developed a network of educational, social service, medical and employment organizations that together meet a wide range of refugee needs.

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Number of Refugees</i>
<i>Europe</i>	
Bulgaria	7
Hungary	3
Poland	234
Romania	105
Soviet Armenia	<u>19</u>
sub-total	368
<i>Indo-China</i>	
Cambodia	435
Laos	75
Vietnam	<u>272</u>
sub-total	782
<i>Latin America</i>	
Cuba (Refugees from Costa Rica)	<u>26</u>
sub-total	26
<i>Near East</i>	
Afghanistan	54
Iraq	<u>62</u>
sub-total	116
TOTAL	<u>1,355</u>

The PBFWR/EC placed these refugees in 54 dioceses within 34 U.S. states, in addition to Washington, D.C. and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

RAV TOV

During the past year, Rav Tov has intensified its efforts to insure that each individual will retain the right to choose his/her own lifestyle, his/her community, ethnic traditions and employment career. Services are provided primarily to refugees from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and more recently, the Middle East.

Rav Tov seeks to:

- aid refugees by facilitating their journey into the free world through assistance in making travel arrangements, completing visa applications and following entry procedures.
- render support services to refugees as they follow the resettlement path including financial aid, housing assistance, employment counseling and job placement, English language, training and acculturation programs.

Rav Tov, acting as both a grantee of the Department of Health and Human Services and a contractor under the U.S. mission to international organizations in Geneva, Switzerland, has provided direct services to thousands of refugees. Rav Tov continues as an active member of the U.S. Refugee Program administered by the State Department.

Through its offices in Australia, Belgium, Canada, England, Israel, Italy, Spain, Turkey and the United States, Rav Tov has been able to provide a broad range of refugee services. These services have been tailored to meet the specific needs of the refugee population currently being served by Rav Tov. Every effort is made to help them adapt to the demands of living in a new country surrounded by an unfamiliar society and culture.

In order to insure that Rav Tov continues to be able to meet the individual requirements of a changing refugee population, Rav Tov is planning to open two new offices in the United States, in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and one in Pakistan that will enable Rav Tov to assist the growing number of refugees fleeing Iran.

Services

Rav Tov's programs offer services to men, women and children, young and old, healthy and infirm, who come to America often without friends or family, unable to communicate, lacking employment, apprehensive and unable to navigate the complexities of their new surroundings. Their needs reach into every aspect of daily living. Rav Tov seeks to provide services that will enable them to make the transition from almost total dependency to self-sufficient and productive members of their new communities. Rav Tov provides the following services:

- *Education* Rav Tov has developed an education

program that is designed to provide English language training for adults and children, day school for children, a baccalaureate degree program for career advancement, extensive skills training, and professional recertification courses.

- *Employment* Rav Tov's employment program integrated with its E.S.L. training stresses career planning, skills assessment, and job placement. Through its life planning and employment readiness classes, Rav Tov is able to give each refugee an opportunity to develop meaningful career choices and the skills required to compete in the job market. Through its self-directed job search club, refugees are able to pursue employment opportunities under the guidance of trained counselors within a supportive environment.
- *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, INC.

The Tolstoy Foundation, a non-secretarian voluntary agency, is known for the help it offers people who flee from oppression, in search of freedom, regardless of race, nationality or creed. Since its founding in 1939 by Alexandra Tolstoy, youngest daughter of the renowned author and humanitarian, Leo Tolstoy, the Tolstoy Foundation has resettled more than 51,000 displaced persons, from World War II, and succeeding groups of refugees. The Foundation, a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, assisted in the resettlement of Hungarian refugees in 1956, Ugandan-Asians in 1972, Southeast Asians since 1975, continuing its work with ex-USSR and East Europeans, including Poles, and recently Afghans. This number does not include those many refugees who were assisted in their resettlement in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South America. The Foundation has a European headquarters in Munich, West Germany. Of-

fices in six European countries arrange for the resettlement of refugees or provide aid and integration services for old and needy exiles.

The basic approach to any Tolstoy Foundation sponsored activity is governed by the awareness that assistance should recognize human dignity, and its 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 work with local individual and group sponsors and private and public agencies involved in helping refugees.

Services provided start prior to the actual arrival of the

refugee in the United States, beginning with a 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, health and other services that help integrate the refugee into his local community are arranged or provided by regional offices that are organized for these purposes and can be directly responsible for programs 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 in the West: Arizona, New Mexico, Northern and Southern California, Oregon and Utah; and four are located in the East: New York (headquarters), Michigan, South Carolina and Rhode Island.

Each office is staffed according to the number of Tolstoy Foundation sponsored refugees in the area, and can provide necessary services to the refugees in their native languages.

TF regional offices operate under similar resettlement procedures and guidelines set by national headquarters. Every office provides monitoring reports on a monthly basis to headquarters. Periodically, either the Executive Director, the Director of Immigration and Resettlement, or the Director of Programs and Operations visits the offices to monitor and advise on their resettlement efforts. Workshop-conferences are also held for staff development.

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. 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. Direct contact by phone is maintained for consultation and/or decision on matters on which the Regional Representative needs advice or approval. Otherwise the Regional Representative has instant authority and flexibility, subject, of course, to guidelines set by the headquarters.

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

Providing this kind of personal and continuing service creates obvious economic problems for the Foundation. During FY 1982 the number of refugees, as anticipated, was reduced for all agencies. For TF the decrease from FY 1981 was 36%, and during the year the Foundation made a 35% reduction in staff costs, so that services could be provided and continued for the proportionately reduced numbers of refugees. However, in some areas, the Foundation may be the major resettlement agency, and while it will be possible to provide services for new arrivals, it will be difficult to provide those continuing counseling, translating, emergency, and other integrating services for which there is no longer supportive income. For instance, during the past fiscal year overall resettlement expenditures exceeded contract income by \$413,000 or 22.6%. For refugees arriving in FY 1981, expenditures and services over a 21-month period exceeded contract income by 19.6% as services continued after the end of a fiscal year. With an experienced, leaner staff the Foundation has established management and monitoring procedures that will further resettlement opportunities for a reduced number of refugees in FY 1983.

During Fiscal Year 1982 the Foundation resettled the following number of refugees:

**FISCAL YEAR 1982 ARRIVALS
(October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982)**

NEAR EASTERN PROGRAM

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Afghan	334	730

EX-USSR AND EASTERN EUROPEAN PROGRAM

Armenian	33	60
Bulgarian	34	39
Circassian	32	41
Czech	1	6
EX-USSR	52	86
Hungarian	38	53
Polish	516	770
Romanian	306	663
TOTAL	1,012	1,718

INDOCHINESE PROGRAM

Khmer	39	171
Laotian	79	238
Vietnamese	168	489
Chinese	1	1
Sino-Khmer	13	50
Sino-Vietnamese	57	163
Sino-Laotian	9	37
Vietnamese-Khmer	5	11
Vietnamese-Laotian	1	7
TOTAL	372	1,167

TOTAL ALL PROGRAMS 1,718 3,615

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 over 50 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 175 dioceses of the United States. Many dioceses currently have more than one active refugee resettlement program. The resettlement activities of more than 190 offices 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 professional diocesan 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 both to sponsors and refugees and financial assistance and "core services" to refugees in an attempt to bring them to rapid self-sufficiency. Services usually include assistance in becoming permanent residents and, often, citizens of the United States. USCC strongly supports the current programs 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 to concentrate them excessively in any area.

Through its system of regional offices USCC uses a trained corps of program specialists to monitor the effectiveness of each refugee resettlement program. These regional representatives make regular site visits to each diocesan office and report their findings to the USCC national office as well as helping the local office coordinate its programs and policies with those of the appro-

appropriate State Refugee Coordinators. During 1982, regional volunteer coordinators were very active assisting local programs to increase the voluntary components of their resettlement efforts.

In FY 1982, USCC continued to provide extensive immigration assistance of all types to refugees, entrants and asylum seekers. As the political situations in Central America, Poland, Afghanistan, Indochina and East Africa remained chaotic, our immigration counseling services worked full-time providing vital services to individuals seeking asylum and refuge.

USCC was happy to participate in the final assessment of the Khmer Cluster Project. This project had begun in 1981 and involved the placement of more than 8,000 Cambodian refugees in 12 communities. All of the agencies that participated in this project were encouraged to see how effectively local resources, both American and ethnic, could be brought together in a successful resettlement program.

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 and group homes are young men between the ages of 15 and 17.

Refugees Resettled by USCC - FY 1982

Southeast Asia	33,346
Africa	1,478
East Europe	4,058
Latin America	378
Near East	2,452
From Vietnam (ODP)	3,924

FY 1982 was again a very active year for USCC. While the overall number of refugee arrivals in the U.S. from all countries decreased, those that did arrive found successful resettlement made increasingly difficult by a stagnant economy, increasing unemployment and a society grown ever more wary of the newcomer. In response to this situation, USCC worked to increase the role of volunteers and members of the local community to guarantee the successful integration of the new refugee. In the year ahead, USCC looks forward to increasing the volunteer and community based components of its refugee resettlement efforts.

WORLD RELIEF

Goals and Mission

The primary goal of the WORLD RELIEF Refugee Services Division is to provide quality resettlement to refugees admitted to the United States. With the assistance of qualified sponsors, WORLD RELIEF helps refugees toward creating productive lives and experiencing a successful resettlement.

Policy

WORLD RELIEF is committed to guiding refugees to self-sufficiency as early as possible in the resettlement process and to mobilizing a maximum amount of private support for each refugee. We stand by the principle that quality resettlement is best accomplished by a partnership between resettlement professionals, private sponsors, and volunteers.

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 of the organization had been directed primarily toward the Indochinese, WORLD RELIEF is now actively involved in the resettlement of the refugees from every corner of the world.

Organization

WORLD RELIEF is the international relief and development arm of the National Association of Evangelicals. The National Association of Evangelicals represents 40 denominations, 36,000 churches in the United States, and 900,000 churches worldwide. The international office of WORLD RELIEF is 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, regional offices were established based upon the regional pattern created by HHS. In fiscal year 1982, these ten regional offices were assisted by an addi-

tional six satellite offices located to broaden services and increase availability.

A network of 41 affiliate offices continue to be a 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:

Migration Services

- The processing and completion of all legal documentation necessary for facilitating family reunification, and
- Assistance to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Office of Refugee Resettlement with information to the refugee community regarding refugee status, priorities, programs, and referrals relating to Permanent Residence, Naturalization and Citizenship.

Sponsorship Recruitment

- The seeking and solicitation of qualified sponsors to aid in the resettlement process.

Sponsor Orientation

- The training process by which qualified organizations and/or individuals are familiarized with the sponsorship role and responsibilities.

Placement Strategy

- The analysis of relevant factors in determining the eventual placement of each refugee. Those factors include:
 - existing policy regarding placement based on refugee relationship categories as outlined by DOS
 - degree of impact to an area
 - employment availability
 - availability of local WORLD RELIEF representation
 - availability of vocational training, language and education programs
 - availability of affordable housing
 - positive community attitudes.

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.

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.

Refugee Orientation

- The process by which refugees are made familiar with the cultural aspects, social norms, and skills needed for daily living in the United States.

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.

Intergovernmental Committee for Migration Travel Loan Repayments

- The billing and collection of repayments for travel fares advanced to the refugees by ICM.

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

The reunification of family members.

Ethnic Groups

Churches, organizations, and Mutual Assistance Associations within the community.

Transition Houses

Facilities created for the express purpose of permitting temporary lodging and care until permanent housing becomes available.

Agency-Based

Regional office responsibility shared with individuals and/or organizations on a cooperative basis.

Churches

Responsible and recognized religious bodies.

Denominations

Large organizational groups representing churches and church-related affiliates.

Community

Public interest and human welfare concern groups who seek an active role in refugee affairs.

Para-Church

Groups, clubs, and organizations that function independently of churches but are strongly linked and connected to church activities.

Educational Facilities

Schools, universities and all related organizations interested in involvement with refugee programs.

Corporations

Business, clubs, groups and organizations that offer support and desire involvement with refugee resettlement.

Individuals

Any and all concerned individuals who demonstrate the willingness and ability to act responsibly as refugee sponsors.

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 and every individual. 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. Many services can be measured, however, and they are to provide or arrange provision of:

1. Food, clothing, and shelter.
2. Orientation and instruction for purposes of familiarization with American culture and ways of life.
3. Medical and dental health care and counsel.
4. Mental health care and counsel.
5. Assistance in obtaining social security documentation.

6. Assistance with school enrollment for children.
7. English-as-a-Second-Language instruction.
8. Job Skills training and vocational counseling.
9. Assistance with seeking job opportunities.
10. Emergency financial assistance when necessary.
11. Assistance and counseling in the event of a breakdown between refugee and sponsor.
12. Information and assistance with rules and regulations and documentation from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In addition to the on-going 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. The survey covers a broad range of topics and is designed to enhance communication between the refugees and the agency. Telephone interviews or home visits are scheduled on the following basis to insure that the refugees are receiving proper counsel and care:

- Follow-up I 1-7 Days
- Follow-up II 30-45 Days
- Follow-up III 90 Days

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND INVOLVEMENTS

State Case Management Participation

In Illinois and Oregon, WORLD RELIEF became actively involved in innovative State Case Management programs. These programs are an attempt to coordinate the efforts of the voluntary agencies with the states in monitoring and maintaining assistance to refugees as they move toward self-sufficiency.

San Bernadino/Riverside Cluster Resettlement Project

Through a WORLD RELIEF grant made available to a private consulting firm in Los Angeles, a project was established in the San Bernadino/Riverside area. This cluster features the resettlement of Indochinese refugees with a strong emphasis on job training, job development, job placement, and post-employment counseling.

Sub-Contractual Agreements

WORLD RELIEF had formal contractual agreements with over forty groups and organizations who have

accepted responsibility for direct placement of refugees as well as provision of all necessary program and follow-up services. This network broadens our ability to offer sponsorship across the nation.

Khmer Guided Placement Project

WORLD RELIEF continued to participate in the Khmer Guided Placement Project established to cluster Khmer refugees in non-impacted areas of the country. The Boston, Phoenix, Dallas, Richmond, Atlanta, and Chicago offices were all actively involved in the continued follow-up and casework necessary to facilitate the program.

Volunteer Tutoring Program

In Denver and San Francisco, professional instructors were recruited to donate their time as volunteers in tutoring programs designed to assist the refugees with English-as-a-Second-Language.

Statistical Information

The following data represents the numbers of refugees resettled by WORLD RELIEF in FY 1982:

Indochinese	5,803
Afghan	274
African	333
E. European	96
Total	6,506

Conclusion

Since its establishment in 1979, the Refugee Services Division of WORLD RELIEF has resettled approximately 36,000 refugees. As the number of refugees admitted to the United States fluctuates, WORLD RELIEF seeks to adapt with organizational flexibility and creative responses to these changes, while maintaining high standards for refugee resettlement.

We will continue to apply our expertise and enthusiasm to providing quality resettlement to refugees. At the same time, we strive for fruitful cooperation with other social service providers, private and public, to further contribute to the well-being of refugees and their American communities.

THE YMCA OF THE U.S.A.

Philosophy of Resettlement

The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) became a voluntary resettlement agency in October 1979,

when the International Division of the YMCA, through its Refugee Services Office, contracted with the Department of State for the resettlement of 2,400 Southeast

Asian refugees. Previously, the YMCA has been resettling Southeast Asian refugees as an affiliate of Church World Service and through a cooperative arrangement with HIAS.

Currently, the YMCA is assisting in the resettlement not only of Southeast Asians but also Africans, Poles, Cubans, Afghans and Haitians.

The YMCA believes that each refugee entering this country should be provided not only with the basic services of food, clothing and shelter, but the appropriate supports that will help lead to self-sufficiency as quickly as possible.

At the local level, the YMCA stresses close collaboration with existing community services and resources. Each local YMCA or affiliate is encouraged to maintain a close working relationship with local, county and state government officials.

National Network

The YMCA's Refugee Services Office in New York is the coordination and clearinghouse center for the YMCA resettlement operation while the Chicago office is responsible for policy, planning and fiscal control. Local affiliates relate with each office as appropriate.

There are approximately 1,800 local YMCAs located throughout the United States. Approximately three-fourths of them are affiliated with Metropolitan Service Centers, which operate out of larger YMCAs to provide

services to smaller locals in their area. More than forty local YMCAs have been involved in refugee resettlement. Of these, three have been resettling the largest number of refugees: Houston, Texas; Elgin, Illinois; and Washington, D.C. Many YMCAs provide support services to refugees although they do not operate actual resettlement programs. In addition, occasionally, a local YMCA will sponsor a family.

The Refugee Services Office provides both sponsors and refugees with orientation materials. Instructions on the contractual requirements of refugee sponsorship are also provided to local YMCAs and affiliates, as well as information about the global refugee situation and developments in domestic resettlement.

Additionally, the YMCA of the U.S.A. is a member of the World Alliance of YMCAs, which has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. This international network of YCMAs has the capacity to provide support and assistance to refugees in 90 countries around the world.

Statistical Information

The following data represent the numbers of refugees resettled in FY 1982 from the following areas:

African	185
Near East	88
Southeast Asia	<u>1,232</u>
TOTAL	1,505

APPENDIX D
STATE REFUGEE COORDINATORS

STATE REFUGEE COORDINATORS

Region I

Connecticut:

Edward Savino
State Coordinator
Dept. of Human Resources
1179 Main Street
Hartford, Conn. 06115
(203) 566-4329

Maine:

David Stauffer
State Coordinator
Office of Refugee Resettlement
Bureau of Resource Development
Maine Dept. of Human Services
Augusta, Maine 04330
(207) 289-2971

Massachusetts:

Thomas G. DeVouton
Program Manager
Office of Refugee Resettlement
Department of Public Welfare
600 Washington Street—5th Floor
Boston, MA 02111
(617) 727-8190

New Hampshire:

Susan Calegari
State Coordinator
Office of Refugee Resettlement
Division of Human Resources
10 Depot Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
(603) 271-2611

Rhode Island:

Cleo LaChapelle
State Coordinator
Office of Refugee Resettlement
Dept. of Social & Rehabilitative Serv.
600 New London Ave.
Cranston, R.I. 02920
(401) 464-2127

Vermont:

Judith May
State Coordinator
Office of Refugee Resettlement
Charleston Road
Springfield, Vermont 05156
(802) 885-9602

Region II

New Jersey:

Judith Jordan
State Coordinator
Dept. of Human Services
CN 700
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
(609) 292-9379

Jane Burger

Refugee Service Coordinator
Division of Youth & Family Services
1 South Montgomery Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
(609) 292-8395

New York:

Cesar Perales
Commissioner
Dept. of Social Services
40 North Pearl Street
Albany, New York 12243

Contact: Joseph Ryu
Division of Operations
(518) 474-9629

Puerto Rico:

Vacant
Office of Federal Programs Coordinator
Dept. of Social Services
P.O. Box 11398
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00910
(809) 725-4624

Region III

Delaware:

Janet Loper
Refugee Coordinator
Division of Social Services
Dept. of Health & Social Services
P.O. Box 309
Wilmington, Delaware 19720
(303) 421-6153

District of Columbia:

Wally Lumpkin, Acting
Coordinator, Refugee Resettlement
Program
Dept. of Human Services
801 N. Capital St. N.E. Room 600
Washington, D.C. 20021
(202) 727-5588

Maryland:

Frank J. Bien
Coordinator
Office of Refugee Affairs
Social Services Administration
11 South Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
(301) 576-5261

Pennsylvania:

Mr. Walter Cohen
Secretary
Dept. of Public Welfare
P.O. Box 2675
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Contact: Gloria Guard
Director, Refugee
Assistance Unit
Department of Public Welfare
1514 N. Second St.
Harrisburg, PA 17102
(717) 783-0267

Virginia:

Thelma Ware
Blair Building
Dept. of Social Services
8007 Discovery Drive
P.O. Box K-176
Richmond, VA 23288
(804) 281-9241

West Virginia:

Robert Kent
Refugee Coordinator
Dept. of Public Welfare
1900 Washington Street E.
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
(304) 421-8290

Region IV

Alabama:

Joel Sanders
State Refugee Coordinator, Bureau of Social Services
Dept. of Pensions & Security (2nd floor)
64 N Union St.
Montgomery, AL 36130
(205) 832-6505

Florida:

Peter S. O'Donnell, Program Administrator
Dept. of Health & Rehabilitative Services
1317 Winewood Blvd.
Bldg. 1—Room 420
Tallahassee, Fla. 32301
(904) 488-3791

Georgia:

Georgia Golden, State Refugee Coordinator
Division of Family & Children's Services
Office of Planning & Development/DHR
618 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30308
(404) 894-4487

Kentucky:

Roy Butler, State Refugee Coordinator
Dept. of Human Resources, Bureau for Social Insurance
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, KY 40621
(502) 564-3556

Mississippi:

Jane Lee, State Refugee Coordinator
Mississippi Dept. of Public Welfare
P.O. Box 352
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
(601) 354-0341 Ext. 221

North Carolina:

Robert B. Edmundson, Jr.
State Refugee Coordinator
Family Services Section/Dept. of Human Resources
325 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-4650

South Carolina:

Tri Huu Tran, State Refugee Coordinator
Agency for Refugee Resettlement
Division of Social Services
P.O. Box 1520
1520 Confederate Ave.
Columbia, SC 29202
(803) 758-8300

Tennessee:

Allison W. Balthrop
~~Tennessee Dept. of Human Services~~
111-19 Seventh Ave. North
Nashville, TN 37203
(615) 741-5930

Region V

Illinois:

Philip Hatmaker
Director, Bureau of Social Services
Department of Public Aid
316 South 2nd Street
Springfield, Ill. 62763
(217) 785-0490

Contact: Edwin Silverman
Refugee Resettlement Program
Department of Public Aid
Bureau of Social Services
624 South Michigan Avenue, 9th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60605
(312) 793-7120

Indiana:

Donald L. Blinzinger
Indiana Dept. of Public Welfare
100 North Senate
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-4631

Contact: Harry Sykes, Coordinator
of Refugee Programs
Policy & Program Development
Indiana Dept. of Welfare
141 S. Meridian St.
4th Floor
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-4904

Michigan:

Paula Stark
Director, Office of Employment
Development Services
Dept. of Social Services
300 S. Capitol Avenue
Suite Lansing, Michigan 48926
(517) 373-7382

Contact: Joyce Savale
Michigan Resettlement
Assistance Office

Michigan Dept. of Soc. Serv.
Michigan Plaza Bldg.,
Suite 462
1200 Sixth Street
Detroit, Michigan 48226
(313) 256-9776

Minnesota:

Jane Kretzmann
Coordinator of Refugee Programs
Minnesota Dept. of Public Welfare
Space Center Building, 2nd Floor
444 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, Minn. 55101
(612) 296-8140

Ohio:

Donald Duhigg
Chief, Bureau of Adult Services
Ohio Department of Public Welfare
30th Floor
30 E Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-7884

Wisconsin:

Sue Levy
Wisconsin Resettlement Assistance Office
Wisconsin Dept. of Health & Social Serv.
Room 515
P.O. Box 7851
Madison, Wisconsin 53707
(608) 266-8354

Region VI

Arkansas:

Ray Scott
Executive Director
Dept. of Human Services
Donaghey Building, Suite 1300
Little Rock, AR 72203

Contact: Glendine Fincher
Manager of the Refugee Resettlement Unit
(501) 371-2434

Louisiana:

Arthur J. Dixon
Assistant Secretary
Office of Human Development
1755 Florida Street
P.O. Box 44367
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Contact: Ann Lewis
(504) 342-6645

New Mexico:

Jasin Edwards
State Coordinator of Refugee Programs
New Mexico Human Services Dept.
Peru Bldg. Rm. 104
Santa Fe, NM 87503
(505) 827-4036

Oklahoma:

Robert Fulton
Coordinator for Refugee Resettlement
Dept. of Institutions
Social & Rehabilitative Services
P.O. Box 25352
Oklahoma City, OK 73125

Contact: Jim Hancock
(405) 521-3431

Texas:

John Townsend
Assistant Commissioner for Coordination
Coordinator for Refugee Resettlement
Dept. of Human Resources
706 Bannister Lane
P.O. Box 2960
Austin, Texas 78769
(572) 441-3355 ext. 2055

Region VII

Iowa:

Colleen Shearer
Refugee Program Coordinator
Iowa Refugee Service Center
4626 S.W. 9th St.
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 281-5361

Contact: Marvin Weidner
(515) 281-3119

Kansas:

Phil Gutierrez
Coordinator of Refugee Affairs
Dept. of Social & Reh. Services
State Office Building
Topeka, KS 66612
(913) 296-3374

Missouri:

Patricia Harris
Refugee Program Coordinator
Division of Family Services
Broadway State Office Bldg.
Jefferson City, MO 65103
(314) 751-2981

Nebraska:

Maria Diaz
Coordinator of Refugee Affairs
Dept. of Public Welfare
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, NE 68509
(402) 471-3121

Region VIII

Colorado:

Lorie Bagan, Acting
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Dept. of Social Services
950 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 863-8211

Montana:

Norma Vestre
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Dept. of Social & Rehabilitation Services
111 Sanders
Helena, MT 59601
(406) 499-3865

North Dakota:

Shirley R. Dykshoorn
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Dept. of Human Services
State Capitol, 3rd Floor
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
(701) 224-4809

South Dakota:

Jamie Post
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Office of Program Management
Dept. of Social Services
Kneip Building
Illinois Street
Pierre, South Dakota 57501
(605) 773-3165

Utah:

Terry Moore
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Division of Children, Youth and Family
Dept. of Social Services
150 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103
(801) 533-7129

Wyoming:

Gerald Bryant, Acting
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Dept. of Health & Social Services
390 Hathaway Bldg.
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
(307) 777-6070

Region IX

Arizona:

Regina Murphy Darling
Office of Refugee Resettlement
40 N. Swan Rd.
Suite 214
Phoenix, AZ 85711
(602) 628-5897 (Tucson)
(602) 255-3826 (Phoenix)

California:

Linda McMahan
Director, Dept. of Soc. Services
744 P Street
San Francisco, CA 95814
(916) 445-2077

Byron A. Smith
Office of Refugee Services
Dept. of Social Services
744 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 322-0894

Guam:

Dennis Rodriguez, Director
Dept. of Health & Social Services
Government of Guam
Agana, Guam 96910
011-671-734-2974

Hawaii:

Franklin Y. K. Sunn
Director
Dept. of Social Services & Housing
State of Hawaii
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, HI 96809
(808) 548-6260

Contact: Judy Nakano
(808) 548-5902

Nevada:

Lillian Darensburg
State Welfare Division
430 Jeanell Drive
Capital Complex
Carson City, NV 89710
(702) 885-4296

Region X

Idaho:

Helen Huff
Refugee Service Center
2224 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, ID 83702
(208) 385-1574

Oregon:

Jerry Burns
Dept. of Human Resources
100 Public Service Building
Salem, Oregon 97310
(503) 373-7177

Washington:

Liz Dunbar
Bureau of Refugee Assistance
Dept. of Social and Health Services
Mail Stop 31-B
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-3086

APPENDIX E
PURCHASE OF SERVICE CONTRACTS

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

STATE SOCIAL SERVICE CONTRACTS

Region I

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
CONNECTICUT				
International Institute of Conn. 480 E. Washington Avenue Bridgeport, Conn. 06608 Contact: Ms. Myra Oliver (203) 336-0141	\$ 223,486	10/1/81—9/30/82	1,075	ESL Employment Services Vocational Training Support Social Services
Catholic Charities Refugee Resettlement Office of Hartford 2074 Park street Hartford, Conn. 06106 Contact: Sr. Nguyen Thi Vinh (203) 523-5213	\$ 349,674.00	10/1/81—9/30/82	3,436	ESL Employment Services Vocational Training Support Social Services
Association of Religious Communities, Inc. 248 Main street Danbury, Conn. 06810 Contact: Mr. Deibler (203) 792-9450	\$ 10,150,000	10/1/81—9/30/82	N/A	Employment Services
Hmong Mutual Assistance Association of Connecticut 90 Ridge Road Manchester, Conn. 06040 (203) 649-2187	\$ 18,177.00	10/1/81—9/30/82	283	Interpretation/Translation Outreach Cultural Orientation Social Adjustment Counseling
Laotian Association of Conn. 1401 E. Main Street Bridgeport, Conn. 06610 Contact: Piene Srinouanchanthe (203) 367-7365	\$ 33,100	10/1/81—9/30/82	1,360	Interpretation/Translation Outreach Cultural Orientation Social Adjustment Counseling
Sangkum Khmer of Connecticut 119 Third street New London, Conn. 06320 Contact: Sam Ang Sam (203) 442-3494	\$ 15,070	10/1/81—9/30/82	673	Interpretation/Translation Outreach Cultural Orientation Social Adjustment Counseling

Region I continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Vietnamese Mutual Assistance Association of Connecticut 122 New Park Avenue Hartford, Conn. 06115 Contact: Ms. Lien Smith (203) 232-7100	\$ 28,478	10/1/81—9/30/82	1,550	Interpretation/Translation Outreach Cultural Orientation Social Adjustment Counseling
Literacy Volunteers of Conn. 576 Farmington Avenue Hartford, Conn. 06105	\$ 11,937	10/1/81—9/30/82	450	ESL Tutoring Services

MAINE

Diocesan Human Relations Services of Portland (DHRS) 171 Lancaster street Portland, Maine 04101 Contact: Betty Wuesthoff (207) 773-1544	\$ 89,847	4/1/82—9/30/82	438	ESL Vocational Training Employment Services Support Social Services
Refugee Community, Inc.* P.O. Box 3236 Portland, Maine 04104 Contact: My Sang Van Tran (207) 755-1542	\$ 7,000	4/1/82—9/30/82	438	Informational Referral Cultural Orientation

*RCI was funded by the State through subcontractual arrangements with DHRS of Portland, Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS

Catholic Social Services of Fall River 783 Slade street Fall River, Mass. 02724	\$ 54,992	1/1/82—12/31/82	512	Outreach & Orientation Employment Services Interpretation/Translation Support Social Services
Urbanistics Human Services Foundation 64 Thaxter street Hingham, Mass. 02043	\$ 55,002	1/1/82—12/31/82	148	ESL
Catholic Charities Diocese of Worcester 15 Ripley street Worcester, Mass. 01610 Contact: Constance Lynch (617) 798-0191	\$ 54,389	1/1/82—12/31/82		Case Management Services
Marlboro CETA Consortium 255 Main Street Marlboro, MA 01752	\$ 17,388.84	1/1/82—12-31/82	34	English as Second Language
Chelsea CETA Sub-Grantee 980 Broadway Street Chelsea, MA 02150	\$ 41,987.52	1/1/82—12/31/82	30	English as Second Language

Region I continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Indochinese Refugees Foundation 79 High Street Lowell, MA 01852	\$ 82,994.40	1/1/82—12/31/82	150 80 150	English as Second Language Employment Services: a) Job Orientation b) Employment Assessment c) Job Development d) Job Placement Social Services: a) Outreach and Orientation b) Translator & Interpreter Services c) Babysitting Services d) Counseling Service
Nellum Associates 186 Forbes Rd. Braintree, MA 02164 Contact: Alfred E. White (617) 868-2588	\$ 26,000	4/1/82—11/30/82		Employment Training
Pittsfield Public School 269 First Street Pittsfield, MA 01201	\$ 12,710.88	1/1/82—12/31/82	17	English as Second Language
Vietnamese Refugee Assn. of Mass. 161 Harvard Ave. Room 4B Allston, MA 02134	\$ 31,414.03	1/1/82—12/31/82	275	
International Institute of Boston 287 Commonwealth Ave. Boston, MA 02115	\$ 99,072.90	1/1/82—12/31/82	350 300 250 250 100	English as a Second Language Employment Services Vocational Training Job Development Job placement
Vietnamese Community of Western Mass. 69 Princeton Street Springfield, MA 01109 Mr. Tinh Duc Pham	\$ 16,074.24	1/1/82—12/31/82	46	Outreach and Orientation Services Case Management Translator & Interpreter Services Babysitting Services Counseling Service Immigration Counseling
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Worcester 15 Ripley Street Worcester, MA 01610	\$ 35,690.00	1/12/82—12/31/82	150	English as Second Language
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Worcester 15 Ripley Street Worcester, MA 01610	\$ 7,505.55	1/1/82—12/31/82	150	Employment Services Job Orientation Employment Assessment Vocational Training Job Development Service Job Placement Service

Region I continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Worcester 15 Ripley Street Worcester MA 01610	\$ 28,558.44	1/1/82—12/31/82	440	Employment Services Job Development Service
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Worcester 15 Ripley Street Worcester, MA 01610	\$ 53,040.00	1/1/82—12/31/82	440	English as a Second Language
American Fund For Czechoslovak Refugees 93 Massachusetts Avenue Boston, MA 02115	\$ 38,008	2/1/82—12/31/82	148 500	Employment Services Job Orientation, Assessment, Development & Placement Case Management
Dana Jerabek (617) 536-6011				
International Institute of Boston 287 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, MA 02115	\$ 229,144	2/1/82—12/31/82	934 420	English as a Second Language Employment Services Job Orientation Employment Assessment Job Development Job Placement Vocational Training
Leo Dorsey, Exec. Dir. (617) 536-1081			54	Social Services Outreach and Orientation
			1103	Case Management
			300	Immigration Counseling
International Institute of Greater Lawrence 454 Canal Street Lawrence, MA 01840	\$ 96,995.82	1/1/82—12/31/82	211 150	English as a Second Language Employment Services Job Orientation Employment Assessment Job Development/Placement
Katherine Rodger (617) 687-0981			300	Social Services Outreach & Orientation Translator/Interpreter, baby-sitting, counseling
Chinatown Consortium Quincy School Community Council 885 Washington Street Boston, Mass. 02111	\$ 45,835	2/1/82—12/31/82	80	English as a Second Language
Robert Bickerton, Exec. Dir. (617) 426-6660				
Action for Boston Community Development 178 Tremont Street Boston, Mass. 02111	\$ 123,750	2/1/82—12/31/82	100	Employment Services Employment Assessment Vocational Training Job Development
Joan Buchman (617) 357-6000				

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Research for Social Change* 3 Haven Street Boston, MA 02118	\$ 59,583	2/1/82—12/31/82	1652	Social Services: Translator/Interpreter

James Lavelle
(617) 254-2121

*An additional grant was awarded with Massachusetts monies for Crisis Counseling to 438 refuge at \$18,336

RHODE ISLAND

Project Persona 375 Broad Street Providence, R.I. 02903	\$ 161,165	4/1/82—3/31/83	280	Refugee ESL Services
Contact: Lillian Shuey (401) 331-1460				
Project Persona 375 Broad Street Providence, R.I. 02903	\$ 24,406	4/1/82—3/31/83	100	ESL Technical Assistance
Contact: Lillian Shuey				
Project Persona 375 Broad Street Providence, R.I. 02903	\$ 69,315	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,000	ESL Orientation
Contact: Lillian Shuey (401) 331-1460				
OIC 1 Hilton Street Providence, R.I. 02905	\$ 119,983	4/1/82—3/31/83	230	Employment Services
Contact: Michael S. VonLeesen (401) 272-4400				
OIC 1 Hilton Street Providence, R.I. 02905	\$ 119,983	4/1/82—3/31/83	230	ESL Services
Contact: Michael VonLeesen (401) 272-4400				
International Institute 421 Elmwood Avenue Providence, R.I. 02907	\$ 128,978	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,968	Case Management
Contact: Milly Ayzasian (401) 461-5940				

Region I continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Tolstoy Foundation 172 Front Street Woonsocket, R.I. 02895	\$ 7,008	4/1/82—3/31/83		Case Management
Contact: Phongsavanah Thongsavan (401) 769-6136				
Catholic Social Services 433 Elmwood Avenue Providence, R.I. 02903	\$ 14,466	4/1/82—3/31/83	470	Case Management
Contact: Fr. George Frappier (401) 467-7200				
Providence Mental Health Ctr. 100 Fountain Street Providence, R.I. 02907	\$ 29,057	4/1/82—3/31/83	130	Mental Health Liaison
Contact: Charles Maynard (401) 274-5140				
LL&S Trainor 1240 Pawtucket Avenue Rumford, R.I. 02916	\$ 35,000	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,000	Job Development
Contact: Gerald Ducharme (401) 438-7400				
Assumption Advocacy 791 Potters Street Providence, R.I.	\$ 5,548	9/1/82—3/31/83	101	Day Care
Contact: Mr. Dan Trainor (401) 941-1248				
Hmong Association c/o Elmwood Community Cntr. 155 Niagara St. Providence, R.I. 02907	\$ 5,548	9/1/83—3/31/83	101	Day Care
Contact: Teng Yang (401) 941-7048				
John Finck 200 Blackstone Blvd. Providence, R.I.	\$ 19,760	4/1/82—3/31/83	2,500	Consultant Services
Contact: John Finck				
Lynn August P.O. Box 352 Kingston, R.I. 02881 (401) 464-2127	\$ 5,552	9/5/82—12/15/82	7,000	Consultant Services
Contact: Lynn August				

Region I continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Council for Community Services 229 Waterman Street Providence, R.I. 02906 Contact: Gardner Munro (401) 861-5550	\$ 9,869	4/1/82—3/31/83	7,000	Case Management Needs Assessment
International Institute 421 Elmwood Avenue Providence, R.I. 02907 (401) 461-5904	\$ 875	4/1/82—3/31/83	60	Interpreter Services
Council for Community Services Same address as before	\$ 27,709	4/1/82—3/31/83	4,100	MAA Start-up Staffing and Operating Costs
Hmong Association c/o Elmwood Community Ctr. 155 Niagara St. Providence, R.I. 02907	\$ 35,854	4/1/82—3/31/83	2,500	MAA Staffing and Operating Costs
Hmong Association Contact: Teng Yang (401) 941-7048 Address same as above	\$ 6,000	4/1/82—3/31/83	400	Family Vegetable Gardening Project
Woonsocket Regional Program 383 Arnold Street Woonsocket, R.I. 02895 Contact: Rhode S. Perry	\$ 7,088	4/1/82—3/31/83	250	Health Services Incorporated
Woonsocket Regional Program address same as above Contact: Robin Perez (401) 831-1460	\$ 31,593		240	ESL Employment
Providence Corporation	\$ 16,115	4/1/82—9/14/82	500	Housing Services
International Institute See above for Address and Contact Person: Nelly Avazian	\$ 9,075	4/1/82—3/31/83	122	Case Management
Catholic Social Services Address same as above Contact Person: Fr. George Frappier	\$ 10,592	9/1/82—3/31/83	38	Case Management
Catholic Social Services Address same as above Contact Person: Fr. George Frappier	\$ 150,856	4/1/82—3/31/83	25	Unaccompanied Minors

Region I continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
VERMONT				
State Department of SRS 103 S. Main Street Waterbury, VT 05676	\$ 45,000	6/1/82—5/31/83	100	ESL
Contact: Judith May (802) 885-9602				

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Department of Education \$ Division of Adult Basic Education 64 N. Main Street Concord, N.H. 03301	50,907	7/1/82—6/30/83	152	ESL
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Contact: Dr. Thomas Sousa
(603) 271-2249

Region II

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
NEW YORK				
Institute for Child Mental Health 22 East 28th Street New York, N.Y. 10016 (212) 725-8955	(FY'81 \$ 157,194) (FY'82 81,902) (Total \$ 239,096)	10/1/81—12/31/82	60	Manpower/Employment Services Vocational Training Outreach Assessment Transportation
Contact: Paula Trushin				
Inter-Church Refugee Services Catholic Family Center 50 Chestnut Street Rochester, N.Y. 14604 (716) 546-7220	(FY'81 \$ 94,997) (FY'82 25,500) (Total \$ 120,497)	10/1/81—12/31/82	780	Assessment Manpower/Employment Services Outreach Social Adjustment Translator/Interpreter Transportation
Contact: James Maloney				
International Rescue Committee 386 Park Avenue South New York, N.Y. 10016 (212) 679-0010	(FY'81 \$ 136,983) (FY'82 124,075) (Total \$ 261,058)	10/1/81—12/31/82	2,600	Manpower/Employment Services Outreach Assessment Social Adjustment Transportation
Contact: Charles Sternberg				

Region II continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
YMCA of Greater New York, Inc. 215 West 23rd Street New York, N.Y. 10011 (212) 255-4200 Contact: Donna Kelsh	(FY'81 \$ 293,231) (FY'82 50,200) (Total \$ 343,431)	10/1/81—12/31/82	2,587	ESL Vocational Training Manpower/Employment Ser. Social Adjustment Transportation
City School District of Rochester 131 West Broad Street Rochester, N.Y. 14608 (716) 325-4560 X-2217 Contact: Edgar Hollwedel	(FY'81 \$ 155,764) (FY'82 46,859) (Total \$ 202,623)	10/1/81—12/31/82	2,425	ESL Manpower/Employment Ser. Vocational Training Outreach Assessment Day Care Transportation Translator/Interpreter Social Adjustment
Vietnamese American Cultural Organization 118 East 59th Street New York, N.Y. 10022 (212) 753-4212 Contact: Fr. Joseph Hien	(FY'81 \$ 152,157) (FY'82 43,344) (Total \$ 195,501)	10/1/81—12/31/82	5,000	Outreach Social Adjustment Translator/Interpreter Mental Health Assessment Manpower/Employment Ser.
Riverside Adult Learning Center 490 Riverside Drive New York, N.Y. 10027 (212) 222-5900 Ex. 350 Contact: Phyllis Sher	(FY'81 \$ 96,476) (FY'82 27,513) (Total \$ 123,989)	10/1/81—12/31/82	810	ESL Assessment
New York City Board of Education 347 Baltic Street, Room 41 Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201 (212) 522-7060 Contact: Lawrence Levin	\$ 213,076	11/1/81—12/31/82	850	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Outreach Assessment Transportation Social Adjustment
Syracuse City School District 409 West Genessee Street Syracuse, N.Y. 13202 (315) 425-4510 Contact: Anthony Meggesto	\$ 240,536	1/1/82—12/31/82	1000	Outreach Assessment ESL Manpower/Employment Vocational Training Skills Recertification Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment Translator/Interpreter

Region II continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
International Center of the Capital Capital Region, Inc. Wellington Hotel, Rm. 202 136 State Street Albany, N.Y. 12207 (518) 436-9741 Contact: Helene T. Smith	\$ 213,010	2/1/82—12/31/82	675	Manpower/Employment ESL Outreach Assessment Vocational Training Transportation Translator/Interpreter
Catholic Charities of Buffalo 525 Washington Street Buffalo, N.Y. 14203 (716) 842-6533 Contact: Michael Talluto	\$ 179,500	2/1/82—12/31/82	719	ESL Manpower/Employment Ser. Translator/Interpreter Transportation Outreach Assessment Day Care Social Adjustment
Board of Education Fulton Consolidated Schools Fulton, N.Y. 13069 (315) 593-8265 Contact: Richard Kemmis	\$ 5,000	2/1/82—1/31/83	60	ESL Outreach Assessment Manpower/Employment Ser. Social Adjustment
Mohawk Valley Refugee Resource Center P.O. Box 318 Utica, N.Y. 13503 (315) 738-1083 Contact: Roberta Douglas	\$ 74,153	3/1/82—2/28/83	400	Outreach Assessment Manpower/Employment Ser. ESL Social Adjustment Transportation Translator/Interpreter
Marist College Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601 (914) 471-3240 Ex. 179 Contact: Br. Richard Rancourt	\$ 60,004	3/1/82—2/28/83	70	ESL Outreach Assessment Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment
Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga Boards of Cooperative Educational Services 555 Warren Road Ithaca, N.Y. 14850 (607) 257-1551 Contact: John Van Esterick	\$ 59,585	3/16/82—1/31/83	85	ESL Manpower/Employment Ser. Outreach Assessment Vocational Training Social Adjustment Transportation Skills Recertification

Region II continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Adelphi University Refugee Assistance Program 91 N. Franklin Street Hempstead, N.Y. 11550 (516) 483-1210 Contact: Karen Kerpen	\$ 141,768	3/22/82—1/31/83	400	ESL Manpower/Employment Ser. Outreach Assessment Transportation Social Adjustment Translator/Interpreter
Hamilton-Madison House/ Chinatown Planning Council 50 Madison Street New York, N.Y. 10038 (212) 349-3724 Contact: Frank Modica	\$ 82,000	4/1/82—1/31/83		Manpower Employment Ser. Vocational Training Outreach Assessment Translation Day Care Social Adjustment
Port Washington Union Free School District Port Washington, N.Y. 11050 (516) 883-4400 Contact: Hugh E. McGuigan	\$ 8,006	5/15/82—3/31/83	40	ESL Transportation
Broome-Delaware-Tioga Boards of Cooperative Educational Services 740 Main Street P.O. Box 109 Johnson City, N.Y. 13790 (607) 798-8831 Contact: Lynn Lamey	\$ 59,702	9/1/82—8/31/83	75	Assessment ESL
City School District of Rochester	\$ 8,000	1/15/82—1/14/83	53	Khmer Special Project The same services are offered to Khmer refugees as were listed under the agency's regular program.
International Rescue Committee	\$ 16,000	1/15/82—1/14/83	234	Khmer Special Project The same services are offered to Khmer refugees as were listed under the agency's regular program.
Interchurch Refugee Services	\$ 14,000	1/15/82—1/14/83	300	Khmer Special Project The same services are offered to Khmer refugees as were listed under the agency's regular program.

Region II continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Riverside Adult Learning Center	\$ 34,825	2/1/82—1/31/83	185	Khmer Special Project The same services are offered to Khmer refugees as were listed under the agency's regular program.
NEW JERSEY				
New Jersey Department of Education (Inter-Agency Agreement) Office of Adult Basic Education 3535 Quakerbridge Road Trenton, N.J. 08619 (609) 292-6472 Contact: Bruno Ciccariello	(FY'81 \$ 284,968) (includes 7 subcontracts) (FY'82 \$ 142,485) (Total \$ 427,453)	10/1/81—9/30/82	1,153	Includes all allowable Social Services. Services provided by subcontractors are itemized below.
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, N.J. 08880 (201) 469-5734 Contact: James Baer	\$ 37,779	10/1/81—9/30/82	100	ESL Manpower/Employment Services Assessment Vocational Training Social Adjustment Outreach
Brookdale Community College Learning Center 95 Liberty Street Longbranch, N.J. 07740 (201) 229-8440 Contact: John Westbrook	\$ 54,429	10/1/81—9/30/82	185	Assessment Outreach ESL Manpower/Employment Services Vocational Training Social Adjustment Transportation
Glassboro State College Glassboro, N.J. 08028 (609) 445-5210 Contact: Mark Chamberlain, Ph.D	\$ 57,064	10/1/81—9/30/82	140	Outreach Assessment Skills Recertification Transportation
Jersey City Board of Education Jersey City Adult Learning Center 26 Journal Square Jersey City, N.J. 07306 (201) 547-5795 Contact: William Beebe, Ph.D.	\$ 112,229	10/1/81—9/30/82	400	Outreach Assessment ESL Social Adjustment Information & Referral

Region II continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Parsippany Board of Education Parsippany, Adult School Beechwood Road Parsippany, N.J. (201) 263-4342 Contact: Joseph Immitt	\$ 33,441	10/1/81—9/30/82	140	Assessment Skills Recertification ESL Manpower/Employment Ser.
Plainfield Board of Education Adult & Continuing Education 950 Park Avenue Plainfield, N.J. 07060 (201) 753-3252 Contact: Charles Carter	\$ 37,345	10/1/81—9/30/82	88	ESL Manpower/Employment Serv. Outreach Assessment Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment
Lutheran Social Services of N.J. 189 S. Broad Street P.O. Box 30 Trenton, N.J. 08601 Contact: Doris Jankowicz	\$ 34,919	10/1/81—9/30/82	100	Assessment ESL Manpower/Employment Ser. Social Adjustment
Catholic Community Services One Summer Avenue Newark, N.J. 07104 (201) 482-0100 Contact: George Piegaro	(FY'81 \$ 340,771) (FY'81 85,520) (Total \$ 426,291)	9/30/81—9/29/82	200	Vocational Training ESL Manpower/Employment Ser. Transportation
New Jersey Department of Education (Inter-Agency Agreement) Office of Adult Basic Education 3535 Quakerbridge Road Trenton, N.J. 08619 (609) 292-6472 Contact: Bruno Ciccariello	\$ 365,397 (includes 5 subcontracts listed below)	10/1/82—9/30/83	793	Includes all allowable Social Services. Services provided by subcontractors are itemized below.
Office of Adult Basic Education	\$ 39,569	10/1/82—9/30/83		Administration
Brookdale Community College Learning Center 95 Liberty Street Longbranch, N.J. 07740 (201) 229-8440 Contact: John Westbrook	\$ 48,137	10/1/82—9/30/83	125	Assessment Outreach ESL Manpower/Employment Ser. Vocational Training Social Adjustment Transportation

Region II continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Glassboro State College Glassboro, N.J. 80828 (609) 445-5210 Contact: Mark Chamberlain Ph.D.	\$ 77,241	10/1/82—9/30/82	175	Outreach Assessment Skills Recertification Transportation
Jersey City Board of Education Jersey City Adult Learning Center 26 Journal Square Jersey City, N.J. 07306 (201) 547-5795 Contact: William Beebe, Ph.D.	\$ 126,610	10/1/82—9/30/83	250	Outreach Assessment ESL Social Adjustment Information & Referral
Plainfield Board of Education Adult & Continuing Education 950 Park Avenue Plainfield, N.J. 07060 (201) 753-3252 Contact: Charles Carter	\$ 40,399	10/1/82—9/30/83	75	ESL Manpower/Employment Ser. Outreach Assessment Day Care Transportation Social Adjustment
Lutheran Social Services of N.J. 189 S. Broad Street P.O. Box 30 Trenton, N.J. 08601 (609) 393-3440 Contact: Doris Jankowicz	\$ 33,441	10/1/82—9/30/83	168	Assessment ESL Manpower/Employment Ser. Social Adjustment

Region III

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Associated Catholic Charities The D.C. Refugee Center 1501 Columbia Road, N.W. Washington, DC 20009 Ms. Nguyen T. Viet Hang Resettlement Coordinator (202) 526-2100	\$ 222,288	9/1/82—8/31/83	360-480 180-240 300-330 900-1,100 300	Intake and Needs Assessment Employability Plans Unsubsidized Job Placements Counseling and Referrals ESL
Andromeda Hispano Mental Health Center 1823 18th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20009	\$ 24,960	9/30/82—9/29/83	50	Mental Health training provided to para-professionals (Ethiopian and Indochinese) and to staff of the ORR purchase of service providers

Region III continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Indochinese Community Center 1628 16th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20009	\$ 29,997	10/11/82—7/15/83	45	ESL Social Orientation classes for refugee homebound women. Job counseling, placement & referral
MARYLAND				
Community College of Baltimore 2901 Liberty Heights Avenue Baltimore, MD 21215	\$ 49,999	7/19/82—7/18/83	200	English as a Second Language
Mr. H. William Hammond Acting President (301) 396-1904				
Baltimore City Department of Social Services Refugee Employment Program 312 E. Oliver Street Baltimore, MD 21202	\$ 50,000	5/81—10/82	35	Job Placements
Mr. David Stevens				
Prince George's County Department of Social Services 6525 Belcrest Road Hyattsville, MD 20782	\$ 165,007	10/1/81—9/30/82	50 150 600	Job Placements ESL Information and Referral
Ms. Emma Ramirez				
Montgomery County Department of Social Services 5630 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20850	\$ 404,415	10/1/81—9/30/82	180 350 50 7	Job Placement ESL Vocational Training On the Job Training
Mrs. Marcia Zvara				
Associated Placement and Guidance Bureau Refugee Employment Program 5750 Park Heights Avenue Baltimore, MD 21215	\$ 50,386	7/26/82—3/4/83	49 82	Job Orientation/job Placement ESL
Ms. Susan Kolodner (301) 466-9200 Ext 190				
Board of Education of Worcester County P.O. Box 130 Snow Hill, MD 21863	\$ 29,200	7/1/82—6/30/83	75	English as a Second Language and other support services
Mr. William M. Brown (301) 632-2582				

Region III continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
PENNSYLVANIA				
Tressler Lutheran Services Associates, Inc. 2331 Market Street Camp Hill, PA 17001	\$ 103,200	7/1/82—6/30/83	1,600 1,200 300	Case Management/Service Planning Translation and Interpretation Employment
Ms. Marie Flanagan Program Director (717) 761-6920				
Catholic Social Services 1500 Herr Street Harrisburg, PA 17103	\$ 71,581	7/1/82—6/30/83	300	English as a Second Language
Mr. Joseph Capita, Director (717) 232-0568				
Nationalities Services Center 1300 Spruce Street Philadelphia, PA 19107	\$ 440,000	7/1/82—6/30/83	7,300	Case Management/Service Planning Translation/ Interpretation
Mr. Michael Blum, Exec. Dir. (215) 893-8400				
Lutheran Children & Family Svs 2900 Queen Lane Philadelphia, PA 19129	\$ 326,795	7/1/82—6/30/83	800	English as a Second Language
Mr. John Spittal Associate Director (215) 951-6850				
Allegheny Intermediate Unit Suite 1300, 2 Allegheny Center Pittsburgh, PA 15212	\$ 119,891	7/1/82—6/30/83	350	English as a Second Language
Dr. Edgar H. Holtz Associate Executive Director (412) 323-5837				
Catholic Social Agency 928 Union Blvd. Allentown, PA 18103	\$ 190,120	7/1/82—6/30/83	800 750 400 400	Case Management Translation and Interpretation Employment ESL
Father Joseph E. Kurtz (215) 435-1541				
Social and Community Services of the Diocese of Pittsburgh Refugee Resettlement Office 4026 Jenkins Arcade Building Pittsburgh, PA 15222	\$ 143,500	7/1/82—6/30/83	800 1,000 530	Case Management/Service Planning Translation/ Interpretation Employment
Mr. Frank N. Chinh, Director (412) 391-3172				

Region III continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Jewish Employment & Vocational Service 1624 Locust Street, 6th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19103 Ms. Elinor Hewitt Director of Training (215) 728-4450	\$ 75,000	7/1/82—6/30/83	50	Vocational Training
Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc. 34th & Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19104 Gabriel Ross, Ph.D (215) 387-5300	\$ 32,114	9/30/82—9/30/83	40	Comprehensive Case Management including job related activities (Services were being provided in the state of Delaware)
Jewish Employment & Vocational Service 1624 Locust Street 6th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19103 Ms. Elinor Hewitt Director of Training (215) 728-4450	\$ 110,900	7/1/82—6/30/83	1,500	Employment Services
VIRGINIA				
Metropolitan DC Coalition for Refugee Resettlement 1424 16th Street, N.W. Suite 203 Washington, DC 20036 Mr. Don Piper (202) 829-7640	\$ 19,986	10/1/81—3/31/82	N/A	Coordination of Voluntary Agencies, Public & Private Providers, and refugee self-Help groups
Arlington County Department of Human Resources 1400 N. Courthouse Road Arlington, VA 22201 Ms. Eleanor White (903) 558-2876	\$ 95,801	10/1/81—9/30/82	5,506 (Approx)	Assessment and Case Management Personal Adjustment Services Interpreter Services

Region III continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Arlington County Department of Health 1400 N. Courthouse Road Arlington, VA 22201 Ms. Eleanor White (703) 558-2876	\$ 70,002	10/1/81—9/30/82	6,650 (Approx)	Locate new refugees and assist them in meeting medical needs
Alexandria City Social Svs. 110 North Royal Street Alexandria, VA Ms. Margaret Davidson (703) 838-4228	\$ 63,410	10/31/81—9/30/82	973 (Approx)	Social Adjustment Counseling Interpreter Services Coordination of Service Delivery Assessment/Case Management Locate new refugees and assist them in meeting medical needs
Catholic Diocese of Richmond Office of Refugee Resettlement 811 Cathedral Place Suite E Richmond, VA 23220 Ms. Marilyn Breslow (804) 355-4597	\$ 291,983	10/1/81—9/30/82	8,649 (Approx)	Outreach Orientation Social Adjustment ESL Employment & Training Job Development & Placement Interpreter Service
Northern Va. Family Services 100 N. Washington Street Falls Church, VA 22046 Ms. Susanne Eisner (703) 536-2066	\$ 47,033	10/1/81—9/30/82	2,391 (Approx)	Social Adjustment Translation/Interpretation Transportation Mental Health Services Orientation
Fairfax County Dept. of Human Resources 4100 Chain Bridge Road Fairfax, VA 22030 Ms. Beth Hershner (703) 765-8838	\$ 431,814	10/1/81—9/30/82	2,305 (Approx)	Medical Assessment ESL Employment Social Casework and Adjustment Case Management Interpreter/Translation Mental Health
Caring, Inc. 8800 Sudley Road Manassas, VA 22110 Ms. Sylvia A Haydash (703) 361-9779	\$ 37,197	10/1/81—9/30/82	2,377 (Approx)	Outreach Social Adjustment Interpreter/Translation Information and Referral Job Development ESL
Indochinese Refugee Social Svs 2300 Mt. Vernon Ave. #223 Alexandria, VA 22301 Mrs. Jackie Bong Wright, Dir. (703) 549-5220	\$ 21,000	12/1/81—10/15/82	428 (Approx)	Employment Services and Training

Region III continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Church World Services Refugee Resettlement Office Virginia Council of Churches 2321 Westwood Avenue Richmond, VA 23230	\$ 9,760	5/15/81—10/15/82	41 (Approx)	ESL Job development/ Employment Services
Mrs. Dorothy D. France (804) 353-5587				

Refugee Education & Employment Program Wilson School 1601 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209	\$ 169,019	3/1/82—9/30/82	675 (Approx)	ESL Vocational Assessment Vocational Counseling Job Placement and Follow-up Vocational Training Tutoring
Mrs. Joyce Schuman (703) 276-8145				

WEST VIRGINIA

Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston Office of Migration & Refugee Services 901 Quarrier Street Room 201 Charleston, W. VA 25301	\$ 50,266	10/1/81—9/30/82	488	ESL Medical Service Support Job Development and Placement Translation Case Management
Mrs. Debbie Scott Resettlement Director (304) 343-1036				

Region IV

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ALABAMA				
Dallas-Selma Community Action 713 Jeff Davis Avenue Selma, AL 36701	\$ 23,000	12/1/81—6/30/82	60	Child Day Care Transportation
Catholic Social Services of Mobile P.O. Box 759 Mobile, AL 36601	\$ 35,035	4/1/82—9/30/82**	400	Outreach, Counseling Translation & Interpreter
Alabama Council on Human Relations P.O. Box 1632 Auburn, AL 36830	\$ 15,000	12/1/81—9/30/82	50	Counseling, ESL

Region IV continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Montgomery Baptist Association 1200 South Hull Street Montgomery, AL 36104	\$ 61,840	12/1/81—6/30/82***	90	ESL, Child Day Care
Y. W. C. A. of Birmingham 309 North 23rd Street Birmingham, AL 35203	\$ 22,000	4/1/82—6/30/82**	100	Child Day Care Transportation
Birmingham Board of Education P.O. Box 10007 Birmingham, AL 35202	\$ 16,060*	4/1/82—6/30/82***	75	ESL
Mobile School System 504 Government Street Mobile, AL 36602	\$ 27,911*	4/1/82—6/30/82***	100	ESL
Dallas County Commission P.O. Box 997 Selma, AL 36701	\$ 20,000	12/1/81—9/30/82	135	Counseling, Homemaker Translation & Interpreter
Dothan City Schools 500 Dusy Street Dothan, AL 36301	\$ 9,646	12/1/82—9/30/82	90	ESL
Wallace State Community College P.O. Box 1049 Selma, AL 36701	\$ 16,500	12/1/81—6/30/82***	40	ESL

* Balance of extension amount is FY-81.

** Closed after 6/30/82.

*** Will be renewed using FY-83 funds. Service break until then.

FLORIDA

Catholic Social Services 15 West Strong Street Pensacola, Florida 32501	\$ 493,477	10/01/82—06/39/83	1,894	Assessment, Transportation, Outreach, ESL, Pre-school Program, ESL - Day Care, Translation/Interpreter, Home Management, Information and Referral, Health Related Escort, Legal, Vocational Training, Pre- School Day Care Program, Job Development, Job Placement
Lakeview Center, Incorporated 1221 West Lakeview Avenue Pensacola, Florida 32501	\$ 232,709	10/01/82—06/30/83	1,200	Manpower Employment, Transportation Assessment, Counseling, Mental Health Emergency Services, Child Development, Social Adjustment, Vocational/Employability Training, Job Placement and Maintenance

Region IV continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Cherry Hill Church of God of Prophesy 117 North Highway 22-A Panama City, Florida 32401	\$ 76,520.25	10/01/82—06/30/83	45	Refugee Day Care Services
Cherry Hill Church of God of Prophesy Same as above	\$ 10,232.28	10/01/82—06/30/83	31	Translation/Interpreter, Transportation, Social Adjustment, Outreach, Information and Referral
Cherry Hill Church of God of Prophesy 117 North Highway 22-A Panama City, Florida 32401	\$ 21,468.78	10/01/82—06/30/83	45	Transportation to Child Day Care Services, Community Resources.
Northwest Florida Community Mental Health Center Post Office Box 2278 Panama City, Florida 32401	\$ 50,400	10/01/82—06/30/83	460	Translation, Outreach, Social Adjustment Services, Counseling, Transportation Mental Health Services
Alachua County Board of County Commissioners Post Office Drawer cc Gainesville, Fl. 32602	\$ 90,526.37	11/15/82—06/30/83	150	ESL, Manpower/Employment Transportation, Child Day Care, Outreach, Assessment, Vocational Training, Skills Recertification, Social Adjustment
Department of Labor and Employment Security 315 Southeast 2nd Avenue Gainesville, Florida	\$ 15,200	10/01/82—06/30/83	78 100	Job Placement, Personal Survival Skills.
Lutheran Social Services of Northeast Florida 1236 South McDuff Avenue Jacksonville, Florida 32203	\$ 306,239	10/01/82—06/30/83	1,830	Outreach, Assessment, ESL, Manpower/Employment, Translation/Interpreter, Transportation, Day Care, Social Adjustment
Catholic Social Services of the St. Petersburg Diocese, Inc. 6412 Central Avenue St. Petersburg, Florida 33707	\$ 271,500	10/01/82—06/30/83	1,755	Home Management, Outreach, Assessment, Orientation, Health Related Services, Information and Referral, Transportation, Manpower Development and Employment, Interpreters, Mental Health Related Services, Emergency Services
Latchkey Services for Children Pinellas County, Inc. 1301 Seminole Boulevard Building E, Suite 140 Largo, Florida 33540	\$ 198,500	10/01/82—06/30/83	100	Child Day Care Services
Refugee Incorporated Post Office Box 10609 Bradenton, Florida 33507	\$ 43,387	10/01/82—06/30/83	350	Outreach, Assessment, Manpower/Employment, Transportation, Social Adjustment, Translation/ Interpreter

Region IV continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Lutheran Council on Social Ministry 1936 West Buffalo Avenue Tampa, Florida 33607	\$ 376,374	10/01/823—06/30/83	1,325	Outreach, Assessment, Manpower/Employment, ESL, Transportation, Social Adjustment, Translation/Interpreter, Day Care
Community Coordinated Child Care of Central Florida 816 Broadway Orlando, Florida 32803	\$ 98,000	10/01/82—06/30/83	70	Child Day Care Services
St. Martha's Church (Catholic Social Services Diocese of St. Petersburg) 6363 9th Avenue North St. Petersburg, Florida 33743	\$ 80,726	10/01/82—06/30/83	300	Manpower, ESL, Social Adjustment
District 9 Mental Health Board 169 Tequesta Drive Tequesta, Florida 33458	\$ 12,500	09/30/82—06/30/83	35	Counseling/Therapy, Crisis Intervention, Residential Treatment, Day/Night Treatment, Psychiatric Evaluation
Hispanic Human Resources 605 Belvedere Road West Palm Bch., Florida 33405	\$ 36,900	09/30/82—06/30/83	40	Child Day Care Services
Lutheran Ministries of Florida 3838 West Cypress Street Tampa, Florida 33607	\$ 38,100	09/30/82—06/30/83	96	Outreach, Assessment, Information and Referral, Interpreter Services, Survival ESL, Home Management, Parenting Skills, Abuse Prevention, Health Related Services, Emergency Services, Vocational Evaluation, Work Adjustment, Vocational Training, Vocational ESL, Job Development, On-the-Job-Training, Job Placement, Follow-Up, Transcultural Training, Day Care (Ft. Pierce, Delray Beach, Belle Glade and West Palm Beach)
Broward County District Mental Health Board 221 West Oakland Park Blvd. Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33311	\$ 139,802	10/01/82—06/30/83	3,801	Psychiatric Evaluation, Assessment Evaluation, Individual, Family Group and Multi-Client Therapy, Chemotherapy Day Treatment, Community Oriented Services
Spanish-American League Against Discrimination 2260 Southwest 8th St. Suite 203 Miami, FL 33135	\$ 395,113	7/1/82—6/30/83		Referral to ESL (Miami and Dade), Manpower/Social Adjustment, Vocational Training

Region IV continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Metro-Dade County Board of Commissioners Office of Child Development 395 Northwest 1st St. Miami, FL 33128	\$ 208,000	7/1/82—6/30/83		Child Day Care
Subcontracts: South Beach Little Havana				
CMHS, Dade Monroe Mental Health Board 2000 South Dixie Highway Suite 114 Miami, FL 33133	\$ 330,938	3/1/82—2/28/83		Community Mental Health, Alcoholism
Coalition for Progress 35 Northeast 17th St. Miami, FL 33132	\$ 100,000	5/1/82—4/30/83		ESL, Outreach, Referrals to Other Programs, Social Adjustment
City of Sweetwater 500 Southwest 109 Avenue Sweetwater, FL 33174	\$ 80,000	5/1/82—4/30/83		Outreach, ESL, Social Adjustment
Catholic Community Service 1075 East 4th Ave. Hialeah, FL 33010	\$ 90,000	5/1/82—4/30/83		Outreach, ESL, Assessment, Information and Referral, Crisis Intervention, Social Adjustment
South West Social Services 7329 West Flagler St. Miami, FL 33126	\$ 70,000	5/1/82—4/30/83		Transportation to ESL Classes, Homemaker Services, Social Adjustment
Little Havana Activity Center 819 Southwest 12th Avenue Miami, FL 33130	\$ 100,000	5/1/82—4/30/83		ESL Classes, Assessment, Information, and Referral, Crisis Intervention, Social Adjustment
Metro Dade Elderly Services 140 West Flagler St. Miami, FL 33130	\$ 200,000	5/1/82—4/30/83		Homemaker Services
Senior Centers of Dade 1407 Northwest 7th St. Miami, FL 33130	\$ 305,775	7/1/82—6/30/83		Social Group Services, ESL
Metro Dade Elderly Services 140 West Flagler St. Miami, FL 33130	\$ 100,000	5/1/82—4/30/83		Outreach, Social Adjustment
Spanish-American League Against Discrimination 2260 Southwest 8th St. Suite 203 Miami, FL 33135	\$ 102,800	7/1/82—6/30/83		Crisis Counseling (via phone), Information and Referral, Walk-in Counseling, Assessments
Metro Dade Elderly Services 140 West Flagler St. Miami, FL 33130	\$ 100,000	5/1/82—4/30/83		Adult Day Care

Region IV continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
GEORGIA				
Atlanta Public Schools Instructional Service Center 2930 Forrest Hills Drive, SW Atlanta, GA 30315	\$ 127,959	12/31/81—9/30/82	600	ESL Transportation
Waycross-Ware County Area Vocational Technical School 1701 Carswell Avenue Waycross, GA 31501	\$ 12,500	9/30/82—6/30/83	50	ESL
Atlanta Public Schools Instructional Service Center 2930 Forest Hills Drive, SW Atlanta, GA 30315	\$ 217,023	9/30/82—6/30/83	563	ESL, Transportation
Pioneer Cooperative Educational Service Agency Route #4, Box 145 Cleveland, GA 30528	\$ 7,000	9/30/82—9/30/83	50	ESL
Lanier Area Technical School P.O. Box 58 Oakwood, GA 30566	\$ 13,920	9/30/82—9/30/83	50	ESL
Gwinnett County Public Schools 990 McElvaney Lane Lawrenceville, GA 30245	\$ 10,569	9/30/82—3/31/83	63	ESL
Lutheran Ministries of Georgia-Atlanta 756 West Peachtree Street, NW Atlanta, GA 30308	\$ 99,409	9/30/82—6/30/83	469	Manpower Employment Transportation
City of Savannah (1) Department of Labor Resource Development P.O. Box 1027 Savannah, GA 31402	\$ 18,902	11/1/82—3/31/83	36	ESL, Transportation

(1) This contract is being processed using FY-1982 carry-over funds.

KENTUCKY

Refugee Services, Inc.	\$ 3,599	3/24/82—6/30/82	100	Outreach & Assessment
Diocese of Owensboro	\$ 3,500			ESL, Job Development, Social
538 Ewing Court Owensboro, KY 42301	\$ 20,000	7/1/82—6/30/83	250	Adjustment, Transportation, Translation & Interpreter
Jefferson County BOE	\$ 17,994	5/1/82—6/30/82	135	ESL, Career Counseling,
3442 Preston Highway Louisville, KY 40213	\$ 79,723	7/1/82—6/30/83	240	Vocational Training, Job Placement

Region IV continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Catholic Charities Diocese of Louisville 2911 South 4th Street Louisville, KY 40208	\$ 5,398 \$ 26,000	5/1/82—6/30/82 7/1/82—6/30/83	300 1000	Outreach & Assessment ESL, Employment Services, Social Adjustment, Transportation, Translation & Interpreter
Catholic Social Services Bureau Diocese of Covington 3629 Church Street Covington, KY 41015	\$ 8,997 \$ 24,898	3/9/82—6/30/82 7/1/82—6/30/83	200 300	Outreach & Assessment, ESL, Job Development, Social Adjustment, Transportation, Translation & Interpreter Outreach & Assessment, Counseling & Referral, ESL
Western Kentucky Refugee Mutual Assistance Society Route 16 - Box 141 Bowling Green, KY 42101	\$ 19,133 \$ 45,000	3/15/82—6/30/82 7/1/82—6/30/83	200 140	Counseling, ESL, Referral to Vocational Training & Employment, Social Adjustment, Transportation, Baby Sitting
MISSISSIPPI				
Catholic Charities Diocese of Jackson 237 East Amite Street Jackson, MS 39201	\$ 26,468 \$ 27,161	10/1/81—3/31/82 4/1/82—9/30/82	190	Outreach, ESL, Job Development
Catholic Social & Community Services Diocese of Biloxi 198 Reynoir Street Biloxi, MS 39530	\$ 60,905 \$ 55,552	10/1/81—3/31/82 4/1/82-9/30/82	500	ESL, Vocational Training, Social Adjustment, Health Related, Translation & Interpreter
NORTH CAROLINA				
Vietnamese American Association in Raleigh 5419 Springfield Drive Raleigh, NC 27609	\$ 60,611	10/1/81—9/30/82	100	ESL
Catholic Social Services Diocese of Charlotte 1524 East Morehead Street Charlotte, NC 28204	\$ 391,295	10/1/81—9/30/82	900	Outreach, Orientation, ESL, Driver's Education, Manpower, Employment, Social Adjustment
N.C. Division of Health Services P.O. Box 2091 Raleigh, NC 27602	\$ 3,536	10/1/81—9/30/82		Health Related
Lutheran Family Services 301 South Elm Street, Room 507 Greensboro, NC 27401	\$ 181,658	10/1/81—9/30/82	30	Foster Care for Unaccompanied Minors
H'Mong Natural Association 242 Garden Creek Road Marion, NC 28752	\$ 48,488	12/1/81—9/30/82	550	Outreach, Information & Referral, Manpower Employment, Social Adjustment, Translation & Interpreter, Transportation

Region IV continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Office of Adult Education State Department of Education 1429 Senate Street Columbia, SC 29201	\$ 136,856 \$ 21,685	11/1/81—12/31/82	80	ESL
Migration & Refugee Service Diocese of Charleston 1404 Maple Street Columbia, SC 29250	\$ 9,985	9/1/82—9/30/82		Outreach & Assessment Information, Manpower Social Adjustment, Emergency Translation & Interpreter
TENNESSEE				
State Department of Education Cordell Hull Building Nashville, TN 37212	\$ 91,884	12/1/81—9/30/83		ESL
Catholic Charities Diocese of Memphis 69 North Cleveland Memphis, TN 33104	\$ 81,060	10/1/82—9/30/83	2,000	Outreach, Social Adjustment, Translation & Interpreter, Transportation
Metropolitan Social Services 25 Middleton Street Nashville, TN 37210	\$ 56,490	10/1/82—9/30/83	1,075	Outreach, Social Adjustment, Translation & Interpreter, Transportation
Family & Children's Services of Greater Chattanooga 323 High Street Chattanooga, TN 37403	\$ 24,951	10/1/82—9/30/83	230 Minimum	Outreach, Social Adjustment, Translation & Interpreter
Mid-Cumberland Community Action Smyrna Industrial Park 323 G Street Smyrna, TN 37167	\$ 42,546	10/1/82—9/30/83	500 Minimum	Outreach, Social Adjustment, Translation & Interpreter

Region V

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ILLINOIS				
Alton YWCA 304 East Third Alton, Ill. 62002 618-465 7774 Lucille Layne	\$33,621.46	7/81—6/82	45	Survival ESL Driver's Ed. ESL English Literacy Pre-vocational ESL Occupational ESL Informational/Referral Child Care Intercultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Development/Placement

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Black Hawk College 6600—34th Avenue Miline, Ill. 61265 309-796-1311 X 379 Simon Roberts	\$162,299.57	7/81—6/82	338	Survival ESL Vocational Training Information Referral Cultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Champaign OIC 202 West Columbia Champaign, Ill. 61820 217-352-2522 Clarence Davidson	\$82,300.00	7/81—6/82	253	Survival ESL Vocational Training Information Referral Transportation Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Danville School Dist 516 North Jackson Danville, Ill. 61832 217-443-2900 X 318 Jack Fields	\$66,909.82	7/81—6/82	85	Survival ESL Vocational Training Information Referral Transportation Cultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Elgin YWCA 220 E. Chicago St. Elgin, Ill. 60120 312-742-7930 Joan Berna	\$197,852.37	7/81—6/82	553	Survival ESL Vocational Training Information Referral Child Care Transportation Cultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Elgin YWCA/Hanover Park	\$ 60,287.19	7/81—6/82	195	"
Joliet Township 202 E. Jefferson Joliet, Ill. 60432 815-727-6879 Dr. Robert Beach	\$ 128,040.00	7/81—6/82	389	Survival ESL Vocational Training Information Referral Child Care Transportation Cultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Dr. King Education Ctr. P.O. Box 89 Kankakee, Ill. 60901 815-932-5426 Judy Thomas	\$ 88,629.39	7/81—6/82	161	Survival ESL Vocational Training Information Referral Child Care Transportation Cultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Kishwaukee College Malta, Ill. 60150 815-825-2086 Jeanette Crum	\$ 74,394.27	7/81—6/82	112	Survival ESL Information Referral Child Care Transportation Cultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Peoria Public Schools 1205 West First Peoria, Ill. 61605 309-672-6702 Byron McCormick	\$ 94,500.00	7/81—6/82	105	Survival ESL Homemakers ESL
Peoria CSSPRO 2900 W. Heading Peoria, Ill. 61652 309-671-5735 Betty Gilmore	\$ 148,000.00	7/81—6/82	560	Survival ESL Vocational Training Informational Referral Transportation Intercultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Rock Valley College 3301 N. Mulford Rockford, Ill. 61101 815-654-4474 Daniel Timko	\$ 131,600.00	7/81—6/82	454	Survival ESL Vocational Training Information Referral Intercultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Sauk Valley College R.R. #5 Dixon, Ill. 61021 815-288-5511 John Sagmoe	\$ 99,442.56	7/81—6/82	197	Survival ESL Vocational Training Information Referral Intercultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Springfield Public Schools 101 East Laurel Springfield, Ill. 62703 217-525-3147 Jack Pfeiffer	\$ 86,000.00	7/81—6/82	151	Survival ESL Occupational ESL Vocational Training Information Referral Child Care Intercultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Truman College 1145 West Wilson Chicago, Ill. 60640 312-878-1700 X 2173 Duong Van Tran	\$ 164,354.13	7/81—6/82	1277	Survival ESL English Literacy Vocational ESL Vocational Training Electronics VESL Blueprint Reading Information Referral Intercultural Activities Translation Orientation Counseling Job Services
Cambodian Project 1105 West Lawrence Chicago, Ill. 60640 312-878-7090 Kompha Seth	\$ 40,198.63	10/81—7/82	800	Orientation Counseling Information Referral Translation ESL and VESL
Catholic Charities 645 W. Randolph Chicago, Ill. 60606 312-236-5172 Judy Masterman	\$ 150,704.00 \$ 129,017.00	7/81—6/82 --/--	1500 Cubans 1500 Indo.	Employment Services Counseling
Chinese American Service League 219 W. Cermak Chicago, Ill. 60616 312-791-0418 Bernarda Wong	\$ 57,000.00	7/81—6/82	922	Orientation Counseling Information Referral Translation Employment Services Immigration Services Vocational Training ESL and VESL Services
Chicago Commission On Human Relations 640 N. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill. 60610 312-744-8967 Rachel Ridley (Randy Pauley)	\$ 11,551.62	12/81—6/82		Technical Assistance to MAAs Locating Funding Resources Linkage to Agency Providers Community Org. and Devel. Cultural Events

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Family Service of South Cook 1240 Ashland Ave. Chicago Heights, Ill. 60411 312-755-2250 Carolyn Thompson	\$ 19,000.00	7/81—6/82	150	Health Related Services Translation Employment Services Immigration + Public Aid Services Orientation Community Liaison
Jewish Vocational Service One South Franklin Chicago, Ill. 60606 312-346-6700 Celia Jacobs	\$ 213,251.09	7/81—6/82	900 Indo. 75 Non- Indo.	Employment Services Counseling Vocational Training ESL + VESL Trainings
Korean American Community Service 4415 North Clark Chicago, Ill. 60640 312-275-1060 Harold Shin	\$ 85,438.56	7/81—6/82	800	Employment Service Counseling Vocational Training Referral
Polish Welfare Association 1303 N. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60622 312-486-7100 Theresa Chamberlin	\$ 34,888.87	7/81—6/82	600	Employment Services Counseling Orientation Immigration Services Information Referral
Travelers And Immigrants Aid 1046 West Wilson Chicago, Ill. 60640 312-435-4527 Virginia Koch	\$ 453,078.21	7/81—6/82	2800	Adjustment Services Provision of Workshops Advanced Counselings T/A to MAAs Grantsmanship Assistancess
Vietnamese Community Service Center 4554 North Broadway Chicago, Ill. 60640 312-728-3700 Ngoan Le	\$ 53,772.88	10/81—6/82	534	Orientation Counseling Translation Drivers Educ. Employment Referrals Immigration + Legal Services Home ESL Publication of Newsletter + Resource guide
Jewish Family & Community Services One South Franklin Chicago, Ill. 60606 312-346-6700 Betty Dayron	\$ 96,300.00	7/81—6/82	1100	Case Management

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Catholic Charities 645 W. Randolph Chicago, Ill. 60606 312-236-5172 Judy Masterman	\$ 279,721.00	7/81—6/82	3000	Case Management Services
Lutheran Child & Family Services 7620 Madison River Forest, Ill. 60305 312-287-4848 John Fredriksson	\$ 233,351.29	7/81—6/82	1185	Case Management Services
Travelers & Immigrants Aid 1046 West Wilson Chicago, Ill. 60640 312-435-4527 Virginia Koch	\$ 453,078.21	7/81—6/82	2800	Case Management Services
INDIANA				
Catholic Charities of Ft. Wayne-South Bend Projects Indoploy and M.H.O.P. 919 Fairfield Avenue Fort Wayne, IN 46802	\$ 250,900	12/1/81—9/30/82	2,400	English as a Second Language Adjustment Counseling Vocational Counseling Mental Health Job Development Job Placement Vocational Training Information and Referral
MICHIGAN				
Catholic Family Services Diocese of Saginaw Refugee Resettlement Services 710 N. Michigan Avenue Saginaw, MI 48602	\$ 107,376.75	10/1/81—12/31/82	155	Resettlement Services Employment Services Information and Referral
Freedom Flight Task Force Vietnamese Center 907 Cherry S.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49506	\$ 147,361.29	10/1/81—12/31/82	916	Resettlement Services Employment Services Information and Referral
Catholic Social Services of Lansing Indochinese Refugee Services 1815 East Michigan Lansing, MI 48912	\$ 129,652	10/1/81—12/31/82	365	Resettlement Services Employment Services Information and Referral

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
C.S. Mott Community College English as a Second Language Room 311, CDLC 708 Root Street Flint, MI 48503	\$ 498,804	10/1/80—12/31/82	254	English as a Second Language Career Counseling and Employment Services
Grand Rapids Public Schools Adult Education International Language Program 801 Cherry S.E. Grand Rapids, MI 45903	\$ 292,880	10/1/80—12/31/82	449	English as a Second Language
Catholic Human Development Office 117 Maple S.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49503	\$ 22,500	9/15/82—9/30/83	65	Employment Skill Training Job Development/Placement
Lutheran Social Services Services to Unaccompanied Minors 484 E. Grand Boulevard Detroit, MI 48207	\$ 447,254.41	10/1/82—9/30/83	47	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
Community, Family, & Children Services Diocese of Gaylord 202 W. Mitchell Gaylord, MI 49735	\$ 509,253.82	10/1/82—9/30/83	36	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
Bethany Christian Services of Grand Rapids 901 Eastern Avenue Grand Rapids, MI 49503	\$ 618,616.26	10/1/82—9/30/83	59	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
Catholic Social Services of Marquette 600 Altamount Marquett, MI 49855	\$ 7,320.59	10/1/82—9/30/83	1	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
Michigan Department of Social Services 300 South Capitol Avenue P.O. Box 30037 Lansing, MI 48909	\$ 3,965.55	10/1/82—9/30/83	1	Services to Unaccompanied Minors
OHIO				
Catholic Social Services of Cuyahoga County 3409 Woodland Avenue Cleveland, OH 44115	\$ 14,662	10/1/81—11/30/82	270	Counseling Employment Services Home Management Health Related Services
Cleveland Public Schools Division of Continuing Education 10600 Quincy Avenue Cleveland, OH 44106	\$ 33,945	10/1/81—11/30/82	158	English as a Second Language

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Jewish Family Services Association 2060 South Taylor Road Cleveland, OH 44118	\$ 33,973	10/1/82—11/30/82	400	Counseling Outreach Services
Nationalities Services Center 1001 Huron Road Cleveland, OH 44115	\$ 19,464	7/1/82—11/30/82	300	Employment Services Emergency Services
Columbus Area Chapter American National Red Cross, Inc. 995 East Broad Street Columbus, OH 43205	\$ 45,596	10/1/81—9/30/82	300	Counseling Emergency Services Health Related Services Translation Employment Services
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services 145 South Front Street Columbus, OH 43216	\$ 58,580	10/1/81—3/1/82	400	Employment Services
Migration and Refugee Resettlement Services Diocese of Columbus 197 East Gay Street Columbus, OH 43215	\$ 103,700	10/1/81—11/30/82	850	Outreach Services Employment Services Home Management English as a Second Language Interpreters Unaccompanied Minors Cambodian Cluster Project
Traveler's Aid/International Institute 19 Garfield Place Cincinnati, OH 45202	\$ 55,037	12/30/81—11/30/82	300	English as Second Language Outreach Services Interpretation Employment Services Home Management Counseling-Mental Health Immigration Assistance
Catholic Social Services of Southwest Ohio 100 East 8th Street Cincinnati, OH 45202	\$ 15,248	12/30/81—11/30/82	240	Counseling Translation/Interpretation Health Related Services Cultural Adjustment
Dayton Area Red Cross 370 West 1st Street Dayton, OH 45402	\$ 41,657	1/19/82—12/31/82	150	Outreach Services Translation/Interpretation Employment Services
Wayne County Welfare Department 203 South Walnut Wooster, OH 44691	\$ 2,040	12/1/81—9/30/82	30	Translation/Interpretation
Green County Refugee Assistance Project 150 East Herman Street Yellow Springs, OH 45387	\$ 10,888	5/1/82—10/31/82	45	Day Care Outreach Services Employment Services English as a Second Language

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
International Institute, Inc. 207 East Tallmadge Avenue Akron, OH 44310	\$ 56,490	10/1/81—9/30/82	300	Cultural Adjustment Translation Counseling Mental Health Employment Services Home Management English as a Second Language Immigration Help
Toledo Public Schools East Manhattan & Elm Streets Toledo, OH	\$ 64,579	10/1/81—2/28/82	500	English as a Second Language Outreach Services Interpretation Employment Services
MINNESOTA				
Anoka AVTI Box 191 Anoka, Minn. 55303 Contact: Herb Murphy (612) 427-1880	\$ 39,000	10/1/81—9/30/82	200	ESL
Austin AVTI 1900 8th Avenue N.W. Austin, Minn. 55912 Contact: Sue Grove (507) 437-6681	\$ 30,055	10/1/81—9/30/82	70	ESL
Burnsville Community Education 100 River Ridge Court Burnsville, Minn. 55337 Contact: Dorothy Stockwell (612) 887-7397	\$ 12,505	10/1/81—9/30/82	110	ESL
Dakota County AVTI P.O. Drawer K Rosemount, Minn. 55068 Contact: Sharon Dreyer (612) 423-2281	\$ 25,000	10/1/81—9/30/82	100	ESL
Duluth AVTI 2101 Trinity Rd. Duluth, Minn. 55811 Contact: Glen Rockwood (218) 722-2801	\$ 28,598	10/1/82—9/30/82	100	ESL

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
East Metro Adult Basic Coalition 360 Colborne Ave. St. Paul, Minn. 55102 Contact: Ben Bryant (612) 293-7755	\$ 166,034	10/1/82—9/30/82	600	ESL
Church World Service (formerly Faribault AVTI) 400-B South Main Street Austin, Minn. 55912 Contact: Ross Graves (507) 433-3821	\$ 9,367	10/1/81—9/30/82	72	ESL
Hastings Community Education 10th and Tyler Streets Hastings, Minn. 55033 Contact: Don Kremlinger (612) 437-6111	\$ 6,650	10/1/81—9/30/82	70	ESL
Hennepin Technical Centers 1820 N. Xenium Ln. Minneapolis, Minn. 55441 Contact: Dick Teachout (612) 935-8168	\$ 54,166	10/1/81—9/30/82	160	ESL
International Institute 1694 Como Ave. St. Paul, Minn. 55108 Contact: Bob Hoyle (612) 647-0191	\$ 238,075	10/1/81—9/30/82	600	ESL
Jackson AVTI 401 West Street Jackson, Minn. 56143 Contact: Garey Lunn (507) 847-3320	\$ 25,375	10/1/81—9/30/82	124	ESL
Lao Family Community, Inc. 475 Cedar Street St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Contact: Dang Her (612) 221-9014	\$ 99,000	10/1/81—9/30/82	280	ESL
Lutheran Social Service 2414 Park Avenue South Minneapolis, Minn. 55404 Contact: Ellen Erickson (612) 871-0221	\$ 22,933	10/1/81—9/30/82	400	ESL

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Mankato AVTI 1920 Lee Boulevard Mankato, Minn. 56001	\$ 9,700	10/1/81—9/30/82	36	ESL
Contact: Lowell Raschke (507) 625-3441				
Marshall Community Education 344 Main Street West Marshall, Minn. 56258	\$ 2,333	10/1/81—9/30/82	18	ESL
Contact: LeeAnn Jorgenson (507) 537-6767				
Minneapolis Community Education 5821 Wentworth Avenue South Minneapolis, Minn. 55419	\$ 233,936	10/1/81—9/30/82	600	ESL
Contact: Ron Handley (612) 861-4118				
Minnesota Literacy Council 1524 West County Road C-2 St. Paul, Minn. 55113	\$ 72,976	10/1/81—9/30/82	2,400	ESL
Contact: Marylee Fithian (612) 636-3499				
Moorhead AVTI Box 100 Moorhead, Minn. 56560	\$ 14,800	10/1/81—9/30/82	94	ESL
Contact: Rose Anderson (218) 236-6277				
916 AVTI 3300 Century Avenue North White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110	\$ 111,333	10/1/81—9/30/82	200	ESL
Contact: Nadia Eide Reda (612) 770-2020				
Robbinsdale Community Education 3915 Adair Avenue North Crystal, Minn. 55422	\$ 26,725	10/1/81—9/30/82	90	ESL
Contact: Mary Negri (612) 533-2781				

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Rochester Community Education 815 N.W. Second Avenue Rochester, Minn. 55901 Contact: Don Peterson/ Jonathan Dalby (507) 285-8646	\$ 71,706	10/1/81—9/30/82	350	ESL
St. Cloud Community Education 809 12th Street North St. Cloud, Minn. 56301 Contact: Diana Casper/ Dorothy Bilheimer (612) 251-1733	\$ 40,212	10/1/81—9/30/82	100	ESL
St. Paul TVI-Adult Homemaking 235 Marshall Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota 55102 Contact: Pat Hatterberg (612) 221-1354	\$ 38,866	10/1/81—9/30/82	160	ESL
St. Paul TVI-Bilingual Vocational 235 Marshall Avenue St. Paul, Minn. 55102 Contact: Francisco Trejo (612) 221-1330	\$ 39,688	10/1/81—9/30/82	330	ESL
Westonka Community Services 5600 Lynwood Blvd. Mound, Minn. 55364 Contact: Don Ulrick (612) 472-1600	\$ 17,316	10/1/81—9/30/82	70	ESL
Catholic Charities/St. Cloud 1725 7th Avenue St. Cloud, Minn. 56301 Contact: Father Leisen (612) 252-0412	\$ 43,175	10/1/81—9/30/82	204	Employment Services
Catholic Charities/St. Paul 215 Old Sixth St. St. Paul, Minn. 55102 Contact: Marguerite Loftus (612) 222-3001	\$ 472,791	10/1/81—9/30/82	460	Employment Services

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Catholic Social Service/Winona P.O. Box 588 55 W. Sanborn St. Winona, Minn. 55987 Contact: Francis Landwehr (507) 454-4643	\$ 48,855	10/1/81—9/30/82	444	Employment Services
Church World Service 400-B South Main St. Austin, Minn. 55912 Contact: Ross Graves (507) 433-3821	\$ 145,735	10/1/81—9/30/82	828	Employment Services
Fellowship of Vietnam Servicemen (FVS) Room S-340/Griggs- Midway Bldg. 1821 University Ave. St. Paul, Minn. 55104 Contact: Vu Quang (612) 870-6530	\$ 39,366	10/1/81—9/30/82	120	Employment Services
Hasting Area Refugee Committee 932 West 14th St. Hastings, Minn. 55033 Contact: Linda Severson (612) 437-4705 (w) or 437-8988 (h)	\$ 11,666	10/1/81—9/30/82	80	Employment Services
Hennepin County CETA/ H.I.R.E.D. Government Center/ 1st Level South 300 South Sixth Street Minneapolis, Minn. 55487 Contact: John McLaughlin (612) 348-8912	\$ 146,544	10/1/81—9/30/82	500	Employment Services
Jewish Vocational Service Room S-369/Griggs- Midway Bldg. 1821 University Avenue St. Paul, Minn. 55104 Contact: Ben Lasoff (612) 654-9377	\$ 27,038	10/1/81—9/30/82		Employment Services

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Lao Family Community, Inc. 475 Cedar St. St. Paul, Minn. 55101 Contact: Dang Her (612) 221-9014	\$ 56,353	10/1/81—9/30/82	500	Employment Services
Lutheran Social Services 2414 Park Avenue South Minneapolis, Minn. 55404 Contact: Ellen Erickson (612) 871-0221	\$ 122,911	10/1/81—9/30/82	436	Employment Services
Lutheran Social Services 2414 Park Avenue South Minneapolis, Minn. 55404 Contact: Ellen Erickson (612) 871-0221	\$ 112,047	10/1/81—9/30/82	570	Health Services
Church World Service 400-B South Main St. Austin, Minn. 55912 Contact: Ross Graves (507) 433-3821	\$ 11,846	10/1/81—9/30/82	1,196	Health Services
WISCONSIN				
Department of Industry, Labor & Human Relations 201 E. Washington Ave. Room #200 Madison, WI 53703	\$ 894,041.00	10/1/81—9/30/82	3,656	Employment Services, education and English training
Board of Vocational Technical & Adult Education (ESL) 4802 Sheboygan Ave. 7th Floor Madison, WI 53702	\$ 397,679.50	10/1/81—12/30/82		Language training & pre-vocational training
Catholic Charities of Green Bay P.O. Box #38 Green Bay, WI 54305	\$ 86,315.26	10/1/81—9/30/82	5,649	Social services include: emergency services, health- related services; home- management services; information, referral and outreach; translator and interpreter services. Services provided only to eligible clients: employment services, advocacy, counseling, diagnosis/ evaluation & housing.

Region V continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Lutheran Social Serv. 3200 W. Highland Blvd. Milwaukee, WI 53208	\$ 173,636.00	10/1/81—9/30/82	4,815 +	Social services are identical to those provided by Catholic Charities of Green Bay list above.
Division of Health 1 W. Wilson St. P.O. Box 309 Madison, WI 53707	\$ 105,801.00	10/1/81—9/30/82	2,024 Health screening 1,904 Specimens 1,773 + Health aides	a. Health related services, referral, outreach and follow-up. Services provided by 7 subcontracts. b. Health screening, follow-up and laboratory analysis of specimens
County Department of Social Services	\$ 100,264.00	1/1/82—12/12/82	2,938 + 3 families	Day care, Transportation and other Title XX services
Lutheran Social Services (Unaccompanied Minors)	\$ 502,422.00	10/1/81—9/30/82	42	Foster care services such as: medical and dental examinations; assessment of adjustments; reporting for the court, legal counsel or federal agencies.
Hmong Mutual Assistance Association of Wisconsin 2401 Kohler Dr. Sheboygan, WI 53081	\$ 43,535.00	10/1/81—9/30/82	1,975 +	Social Services those provided by Catholic Charities of Green Bay list above.

Region VI

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ARKANSAS				
Quapaw Vo-Tech	\$ 7,149.64	09/30/82—09/30/83	8 24 6 10	Employment Services, ESL, Interpreter Services, Counseling Services
North Central Arkansas Development Council, Inc.	\$ 13,635	09/30/82—09/30/83	35 100	Employment Services English as-a-Second Lang.
Benton County Learning Center	\$ 13,275.25	09/30/82—09/30/83	20 35 25 25	Employment Services ESL Interpreter Services Counseling Services
Ft. Smith Public Schools	\$ 143,000	09/30/82—09/30/83	600 500 1000 1500 250	ESL Employment Interpreter Counseling Vocational Training

Region VI continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
LOUISIANA*				
Society of the Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of Lafayette Refugee Resettlement Program	\$ 237,580	10/01/81—11/30/82	350 500 750 70 40 600	Employment ESL Health Related Counseling Housing Home Mgmt
Catholic Social Services-Baton Rouge	\$ 259,783 \$ 240,332	10/01/81—12/31/82 01/01/83-09/30/83	410 370 200 700 150 300	ESL Employment Home Mgmt. Health Housing Counseling
Associated Catholic Charities of New Orleans Substitute Care for Refugees	\$ 100,744	10/01/82—09/30/83		
Associated Catholic Charities of New Orleans St. Anthony Day Care Center for Refugees	\$ 179,331	10/01/82—12/31/82	90	
Associated Catholic Charities of New Orleans Refugee Resettlement Program	\$ 1,039,031 \$ 625,155	10/01/81—12/31/82 01/01/83—09/30/83	1000 2300 180 680 800	ESL Employment Family Counseling Health Related Housing & Comm. Svcs.
*Client numbers reflect annual client loads				
NEW MEXICO				
JEM and Associates Albuquerque, N.M.	\$ 180,400	2/1/82—12/31/82	82 200 80 40 80	Employment Development Job Development Placement Successful Placement Follow-up
University of New Mexico Albuquerque, N.M.	\$ 121,600	2/1/82—9/30/82	100 100 100	ESL—three levels
Clovis Refugee Program Clovis, N.M.	\$ 54,311	1/1/82—10/31/82	20 20 8 8	Job Development ESL Successful Placements Follow-up

Region VI continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
OKLAHOMA				
Archdiocese of Oklahoma City	\$ 110,000	10/01/82—09/30/83		ESL, Employment, Social Adjustment
Blessed Sacrament Church				
Serving Refugees in Lawton	\$ 64,883.10		125	ESL
	\$ 45,116.90		156	Manpower
			240	Career Counseling
			240	Employability Plan
			240	Job Orientation
			240	Job Development
Roman Catholic Diocese of Tulsa, Oklahoma	\$ 79,863.37	10/01/82—09/30/83	1080	ESL
Vietnamese-American Association of Oklahoma City	\$ 266,415	10/01/82—09/30/83		ESL, Manpower, Social Adjustment
Serving Refugees in Lawton	\$ 138,233			
	\$ 42,808		550	ESL
	\$ 54,436		275	Manpower
	\$ 16,060		110	Social Adjustment
	\$ 14,878		20	Job Orientation Drop-in Nursery
TEXAS				
Catholic Family Services, Inc. Amarillo	\$ 222,414	09/30/82—09/29/83	not indicated	Employment Services
Catholic Family and Children's Services San Antonio	\$ 134,531.35	09/01/82—08/31/83	30	Outreach, employment and other
Lamar University Beaumont	\$ 495,670	09/30/82—09/29/83	445	ESL, Vocational Training
YMCA Houston	\$ 683,225	09/30/82—09/29/83	291	Employment Services
Resettlement Office, Inc. Beaumont	\$ 355,050	09/30/82—09/29/83	40	Employment Services Day Care
Caritas of Austin Austin	\$ 98,260	10/01/82—09/30/83	50	Employment/Vocational
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Corpus Christi	\$ 34,184	09/30/82—09/29/83	50	ESL
Houston Community College	\$ 979,007	11/01/82—10/31/83	1450	ESL, Vocational Training
Catholic Charities Ft. Worth	\$ 73,259	09/30/82—09/29/83	60	Employment Services
Dallas County Community College District	\$ 300,916	09/30/82—09/29/83	220	ESL
Catholic Charities Dallas	\$ 244,674	09/30/82—09/29/83	212	Employment Service/ Job Placement

Region VI continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Galveston-Dallas	\$ 170,566.94	11/01/82—10/31/83	116	Employment Service
Ft. Worth Independent School District	\$ 274,075	09/30/82—09/29/83	58	Job Placement/Vocational Training
Ft. Worth Independent School District	\$ 230,698	09/01/82—08/31/83	180	ESL
St. Edward's University Austin	\$ 70,257	10/01/82—09/30/83	30	ESL
Council of Churches of Metropolitan San Antonio	\$ 91,114.65	09/30/82—09/29/83	100	ESL

Region VII

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
IOWA				
Iowa Refugee Service Center 4626 SW. 9th Des Moines, Iowa 50315 Manager: Marvin Weidner (515) 281-3119	\$ 604,910	3/14/82—1/5/83	8,700	Case Management, Employment Services, Volunteer Tutoring, Social Adjustment, Outreach, Information and Referral, Counseling, Translation and Interpreter, Health Related, Home Management, Assessment, and Consumer Education
Iowa Department of Public Instruction Grimes State Office Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 Coordinator: Shirley Kolner (515) 281-3640	\$ 50,096	3/14/82—6/30/82	3,162*	ESL Assessment, Information and Referral, Outreach, Vocational Training
Job Service of Iowa 1000 E. Grand Avenue Des Moines, Iowa 50319 Supervisor: Jack Spear (515) 281-5768	\$ 642	9/15/82—9/30/82	3,279*	Counseling, Testing, Job Placement, Information and Referral, Vocational Training
Department of Social Services Hoover State Office Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 Assistant Bureau Chief: Gloria Conrad (515) 281-5334	\$ 148,945	10/1/81—9/30/82	204	Title XX Program Services

*Annual Totals in number of clients served.

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, Kansas 67201 Executive Director: Louis J. Antonelli (316) 264-8344	\$ 282,754	12/1/81—12/31/82	2,000	ESL, Social Adjustment, Employment Services, Information and Referral, Assessment, Day Care, Health Related, Translation and Interpreter, Outreach
Lutheran Social Services 1855 N. Hillside Wichita, Kansas 67214 Program Director: Quang T. Le (316) 686-6645	\$ 37,268	12/1/81—12/31/82	200	ESL, Social Adjustment, Emergency, Counseling
Refugee Service 220 S. 9th Street Kansas City, Kansas 66101 Program Director: George Ricketts (913) 621-5774	\$ 185,305	12/1/81—12/31/82	850	ESL, Job Placement, Counseling, Social Adjustment, Transportation, Assessment, Information and Referral, Translation and Interpreter, Health Related Outreach
U.S. American Hmong Association 220 South 9th Street P.O. Box 2165 Kansas City, Kansas 66101 Executive Director: Chong Xiong (913) 621-1842	\$ 138,906	12/1/81—12/31/82	700	Counseling, Information and Referral, Health Related, Translation and Interpreter, Outreach, Career Assessment, Employment, ESL, Social Adjustment
American G. I. Forum 2075 Ohio South Salina, Kansas 67401 Executive Director: J. Q. Rodriguez (913) 827-1326	\$ 46,841	12/1/81—12/31/82	500	ESL Social Adjustment, Employment Services, Information and Referral, Assessment, Day Care, Health Related, Translation and Interpreter, Outreach
MISSOURI:				
Don Bosco Community Center 533 Campbell Kansas City, Missouri 64106 Director: Lou Rose (816) 421-0625	\$ 176,443	11/16/81—9/30/82	925	Job Placement, Job Development, ESL, Assessment, Health Related, Orientation, Social Adjustment, Information and Referral, Translation and Interpreter, Outreach, and Emergency

Region VII continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Lutheran Family and Children's Services St. Louis, Missouri 63101 Coordinator: Rev. Norman Schnegelberger (314) 361-2121	\$ 63,373	11/16/81—9/30/82	280	Career Assessment, Information and Referral, Orientation, Emergency, Health Related, Translation and Interpreter, and Social Adjustment
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis 3800 Park Avenue St. Louis, Missouri 63110 Executive Director: Anna Peterson (314) 773-9090	\$ 166,868	11/16/81—9/30/82	900	ESL, Job Placement, Assessment, Job Development, Information and Referral, Social Adjustment, Outreach, Emergency, Translation and Interpreter, Health Related, and Orientation
Springfield Area Council of P.O. Box 3686 Glenstone Station Springfield, Missouri 65804 Coordinador: Jean Elbert (417) 862-3586	\$ 49,240	11/16/81—9/30/82	315	ESL, Social Adjustment, Orientation, Information and Referral, Job Placement, and Job Development
NEBRASKA				
Nebraska Job Services Division of Employment 550 South 16th Street Lincoln, Nebraska 68510 Project Coordinator: Mr. Imants Ilisko (402) 471-2275	\$ 21,650	11/1/81—9/30/82	196	Job Placement, Job Development, Assessment, Vocational Counseling
Department of Public Welfare 301 Centennial Mall South Lincoln, Nebraska 68509 Refugee Coordinator: Ms. Maria Diaz (402) 471-3121	\$ 4,328	6/1/81—6/1/83	200	Survival and Emergency ESL for Balance of State in Nebraska, Small Purchase Contracts
Southeast Community College 8800 O Street Lincoln, Nebraska 68520 Director: Curtis D. Sederburg (402) 471-3333 (Ext. 263)	\$ 18,144	12/1/81—12/1/82	150	ESL, Vocational Training, Assessment, Orientation, Social Adjustment

Region VII continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Lao Association of Grand Island, Inc. 323 W. Koenig Alda, Nebraska 68801 Program Director: Vieng Keo Saycocie (308) 382-3311	\$ 51,403	9/30/82—9/30/83	200	ESL, Assessment, Job Placement, Job Development, Information and Referral, Social Adjustment, Outreach, Emergency, Translation and Interpreter, Health Related
Lao-Hmong Association of Nebraska 1422 Military Avenue Omaha, Nebraska 68131 Program Director: Lormong Lao Hmong (402) 551-0454	\$ 37,166	1/1/82—11/31/82	340	ESL, Assessment, Job Placement, Job Development, Information and Referral, Social Adjustment, Outreach, Emergency, Translation and Interpreter, Health Related
City of Omaha CETA 5002 South 33rd Street Omaha, Nebraska 68107 Director: Olma M. Anderson (402) 444-4700	\$ 32,963	12/1/81—3/1/83	120	ESL, Job Placement, Vocational Training, Assessment, Career Counseling, Job Development
Indochinese American Association 3838 Dewey Avenue Omaha, Nebraska 68105 Director: Linda Lee Krogh Spencer (402) 449-1857	\$ 22,620	12/1/81—12/1/82	150	ESL, Social Adjustment, Outreach, Information and Referral, Assessment, Employment Placement

Region VIII

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
MONTANA				
Lao Family Community, Inc. 3205 South Russell Street Missoula, Montana 59801 Executive Director: Vang Chu (406) 585-3011	\$ 72,984	10/1/82—9/30/83	200	Employment Services Orientation
Montana Association of Refugee Services 1211 Grand Avenue Billings, Montana 59102 Program Director: Cha Ky (406) 252-5601	\$ 40,000	10/1/82—9/30/83	180	Relocation Job Placement Community Orientation Follow-up

Region VIII continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Missoula Vocational Technical 915 South Avenue, West Missoula, Montana 59801	\$ 35,000	10/1/82—9/30/82	115	English-as-a-Second Language
Project Director: Dennis Lerun (406) 721-1330				
Ravalli County Refugee Center, Inc. c/o Hamilton Service Hamilton, Montana 59840	\$ 17,300	10/1/82—9/30/83	46	English-as-a-Second Language Employment Services Relocation Community Orientation Driver Aid
Project Coordinator: O.D. Hill (406) 961-4393				
NORTH DAKOTA				
State Board for Vocational Education State Capitol Building Bismark, North Dakota 58505	\$ 22,490	3/1/82—9/30/82	78	Vocational Training Assessment Job Development
Project Director: Larry Barnhart (701) 224-3178				
North Dakota Dept. of Public Instruction State Capitol Building Bismarck, North Dakota 58505	\$ 16,400	7/1/81—9/30/82	330	English-as-a-Second Language
Project Director: David Massey (701) 224-4567				
Lake Region Community College Devils Lake, North Dakota 58301	\$ 5,686	7/1/82—12/31/82	30	English-as-a-Second Language
Project Director: Arlo Stevick (701) 662-8683 Ext. 335				
Fargo Public Schools 1104 Second Avenue, South Fargo, North Dakota 58103	\$ 17,320	7/1/82—12/31/82	200	English-as-a-Second Language
Project Director: Bob Glock (701) 241-4841				
Bismarck Public Schools 400 Avenue E East Bismarck, North Dakota 58501	\$ 8,260	7/1/82—12/31/82	30	English-as-a-Second Language
Project Director: Barb Wright (701) 223-5312				

Region VIII continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Grand Forks Public Schools P.O. Box 6000 Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201	\$ 2,131	7/1/82—12/31/82	20	English-as-a-Second Language
Project Director: Bill O'Toole (701) 746-4491				
Grafton Public Schools Grafton, North Dakota 58237	\$ 1,635	10/1/82—12/31/82	25	English-as-a-Second Language
Project Director: Paul Ensrude (701) 352-1930				
Lutheran Social Services of N.D. 1325 Eleventh Street Fargo, North Dakota 58107	\$ 4,436	7/1/82—12/31/82	360	Case Management Services
Project Director: Tony Engell (701) 235-7341				
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Lutheran Social Services 600 West 12th Street Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57104	\$ 80,327	7/1/82—6/30/83	200 710	English-as-a-Second Language Follow-on Services
Project Director: Arba-Della Wahlstrom (605) 336-3387				
COLORADO				
Colorado Department of Education Colorado Refugee English-as-a- Second Language 2323 West Baker Englewood, Colorado 80110	\$ 545,189	1/1/82—12/31/82	1,875	English-as-a-Second Language
Program Director: Vern Porter (303) 922-6251				
Colorado Refugee Service Program 945 Broadway Denver, Colorado 80203	\$ 383,440	1/1/82-12/31/82	2,000	Employment Services Case Management
Project Manager: Jade Oliver (303) 863-3211				

Region VIII continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
UTAH				
Utah State Office of Education 250 East 500 South Street Salt Lake City, Utah 84111	\$ 346,000	10/1/82—9/30/83	1,430	English-as-a-Second Language Other Related Educational Services
Project Director: Brent Gubler (801) 533-5061				
Utah State University Extension Services UMC 49 Logan, Utah 84322	\$ 20,179	10/1/82—9/30/83	700	Home Management Skills Food/Nutrition Oriental Gardening Skills Intercultural Relationships Communication/Public Relations
Project Director: Tuyet Seethaler (801) 750-1539				
Indochinese MAAs of Utah 10 Oak Street, Rooms 6 & 7 Midvale, Utah 80047	\$ 98,000	10/1/82—9/30/83	700	Orientation Mental Health Support Services Social & Cultural Adjustment Training Translation Services
Program Coordinator: TouYia Moua (801) 566-0811				
Utah Department of Employment Security 174 Social Hall Avenue Salt Lake City, Utah 84111	\$ 173,000	10/1/82—9/30/83	700	Employment Services
Project Director: Tony Reiter (801) 533-2597				
WYOMING				
Department of Education Hathaway Building Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002	\$ 43,892	7/1/82—6/30/83	120	English-as-a-Second Language Newsletters, Toll-Free Information, Life Skills Training, Job Search Training
Project Director: Lloyd Kjorness (307) 777-6228				

Region IX

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
ARIZONA				
Catholic Social Services 1825 W. Northern Ave. Phoenix, Arizona 85021	\$ 84,633	3/16/82—3/15/83	300	Social Adjustment
Contact: Ms. Helen Shea				

Region IX continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Project Link/Phoenix Union High School 415 E. Grant Street Phoenix, Arizona 85004 Contact: Ms. Jill Borden	\$ 110,506	4/1/82—12/31/82	250	ESL
Cambodian Association of Arizona 3317 W. Juniper Ave. Phoenix, Arizona 85023 Contact: Dany Phanrasy	\$ 19,350	12/30/81—1/31/83	250	Information and Referral Interpretation (for Khmer cluster refugees only)
Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona 3200 N. Los Altos Ave. Tucson, Arizona 85705 Contact: Mr. Robert Cowles	\$ 130,024	2/15/82—12/31/82	320	Social Adjustment ESL
CALIFORNIA				
REGION A- LOS ANGELES				
Los Angeles County Health Services 313 N. Figueroa Street Los Angeles, California 90002 Contact: Martin D. Finn, M.D.	\$ 213,000	4/1/82—3/31/83	15,300	Health Related
Long Beach Department of Public Health 2655 Pine Ave. Long Beach, California 90806 Contact: Thomas W. Bearup	\$ 206,498	4/1/82—3/31/83	12,000	Health Related
Catholic Welfare Bureau of the ArchDiocese of Los Angeles 1400 W. 9th Street Los Angeles, California 90015 Contact: Betty Kirsnis	\$ 319,976	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,300	Health Related Employment
Southern California Ecumenical Council 813 South Hope Street, #31 Los Angeles, California 90017 Contact: Rev. Gene Boutellier	\$ 761,811	4/1/82—3/31/83	560	ESL Employment

Region IX continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
<p>Montebello Unified School District 123 South Montebello Blvd. Montebello, California 90640</p> <p>Contact: Walter Popkin</p>	\$ 30,935	4/1/82—3/31/83	80	ESL
<p>Alhambra City High School 101 South Second Street Alhambra, California 91801</p> <p>Contact: Bruce H. Peppin</p>	\$ 103,113	4/1/82—3/31/83	185	ESL
<p>Los Angeles Unified School District 1646 South Olive, Room 213 Los Angeles, California 90015</p> <p>Contact: Carol M. Porter</p>	\$ 845,700	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,400	ESL VESL Vocational Training Employment
<p>Long Beach Community College District 4910 East Carson Street Long Beach, California 90808</p> <p>Contact: James Kossler</p>	\$ 688,557	4/1/82—3/31/83	2,750	ESL VESL Vocational Training Employment
<p>Pomona Adult School 180 East Mission Blvd. Pomona, California 91766</p> <p>Contact: Joyce Eishton</p>	\$ 103,887	4/1/82—3/31/83	140	ESL VESL Vocational Training Employment
<p>Haciende La Puente Unified School District 15359 East Proctor Ave. City of Industry, California 91744</p> <p>Contact: Lynda Appleton</p>	\$ 599,427	4/1/82—3/31/83	500	VESL Vocational Training Employment
<p>Lutheran Social Services 2468 West Pico Blvd. Los Angeles, California 90006</p> <p>Contact Rev. John H. Wagner</p>	\$ 98,686	4/1/82—3/31/83	440	Employment
<p>Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment 1851 South Westmoreland Ave. Los Angeles, California 90006</p> <p>Contact: Kerry N. Doi</p>	\$ 610,446	4/1/82—3/31/83	725	Employment

Region IX continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
International Institute of Los Angeles 435 South Boyle Ave. Los Angeles, California 90033 Contact: Agnes Matica	\$ 171,893	4/1/82—3/31/83	600	Employment
Chinatown Services Center 1231 North Broadway Los Angeles, California 90012 Contact: Mai Tho	\$ 285,944	4/1/82—3/31/83	600	Employment
United Cambodian Community 11859 Rosecrans Ave. Norwalk, California 90650 Contact: Vora Huy-Kanthoul	\$ 67,369	4/1/82—3/31/83	600	Employment
REGION B- ORANGE COUNTY:				
Orange County Human Services Agency 515 North Sycamore Santa Ana, California 92702 Contact: Lam Vu/Len Foster	\$ 220,954	4/1/82—3/31/83	6,000	Health Related
Catholic Community Agencies 2110 East First Street, Suite 115 Santa Ana, California 92705 Contact: Sharon D. Cloud	\$ 364,741	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,800	Employment
Rancho Santiago Community College District 17th and Bristol Santa Ana, California 92706 Contact: Fredith Laub	\$ 798,066	4/1/82—3/31/83	600	ESL VESL Vocational Training
Lao Family Community, Inc. 1140 South Bristol Santa Ana, California 92704 Contact: Arvid Larson	\$ 173,309	4/1/82—3/31/83	225	ESL VESL Vocational Training
Saint Anselm's Immigrant and Refugee Community, Inc. 13019 Galway Street Garden Grove, California 92644 Contact: Kathleen Cullinane	\$ 584,530	4/1/82—3/31/83	575	ESL

Region IX continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
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Hunington Beach Union High School District 10251 Yorktown Ave. Huntington Beach, California 92646	\$ 137,283	4/1/82—3/31/83	400	ESL
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Contact: Janis Jones

REGION C- SAN DIEGO

Union of Pan Asian Communities 1031 25th Street, Suite B San Diego, California 92102	\$ 236,566	4/1/82—3/31/83	2,200	Health Related
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Contact: Beverly Yip

ACCESS 6970 Linda Vista Road San Diego, California 92111	\$ 357,647	4/1/82—3/31/83	325	VESL Vocational Training Employment
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Contact: Harold D. Rowe

Indochinese Orientation and Employment Program 733 8th Street San Diego, California 92101	\$ 1,160,431	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,150	ESL VESL Vocational Training Employment
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Contact: William Montepagano

U C Medical Center San Diego 225 Dickinson Street San Diego, California 92103	\$ 235,567	4/1/82—3/31/83	925	Health Related
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Contact: Antonio Catanzaro, M.D.

REGION D- RIVERSIDE/SAN BERNARDINO:

Catholic Charities Diocese of San Bernardino 568 North Mountain View Ave. Suite 210 San Bernardino, California 92401	\$ 35,777	4/1/82—3/31/83	420	Health Related
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Contact: Samuel F. Christley

Chaffey Community College District Project JOIN 5885 Haven Ave. Alta Loma, California 91701	\$ 316,807	4/1/82—3/31/83	170	ESL VESL Vocational Training Employment
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Contact: Art Olguin

California Employment Development Department Sacramento, California 95814	\$ 78,715	4/1/82—9/30/82		Employment
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Contact: Linda Gehringer

Region IX continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Lao Family Community 235 North 2nd Street Banning, California 92220	\$ 29,382	10/1/82—3/31/83	65	ESL Employment

Contact: Teresa Schroder

REGION E- SAN FRANCISCO/MARIN:

Catholic Social Service/San Francisco Catholic Charities 212 Leavenworth, 2nd Floor San Francisco, California 94102	\$ 861,512	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,600	Health Related Employment
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Contact: Cathleen Gretenhart

Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement 121 Leavenworth, 2nd Floor San Francisco, California 94102	\$ 461,057	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,150	Employment
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Contact: Michael Huynh

YMCA of San Francisco 220 Golden Gate Ave. San Francisco, California 94102	\$ 778,608	4/1/82—3/31/83	490	ESL VESL Vocational Training
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Contact: Pamela Von Weigand

San Francisco Community College District 33 Gough Street San Francisco, California 94102	\$ 149,468	4/1/82—3/31/83	540	ESL
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Contact: Teresa Pon

Chinatown Resources Development Center 615 Grant Ave., 4th Floor San Francisco, California 94108	\$ 119,744	4/1/82—3/31/83	180	VESL Vocational Training
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Contact: Myriam Chen

REGION F- SAN MATEO

Center for Southeast Refugee Resettlement 234 Marshall Street, Suite 16 Redwood City, California 94063	\$ 47,700	4/1/82—3/31/83	335	Health Related Employment
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Contact: Canh Duc Dang

Region IX continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Sequoia Union High School District Broadway and Brewster Redwood City, California 94063 Contact: Cuba Miller	\$ 24,216	4/1/82—3/31/83	130	ESL
Opportunities Industrialization Center West 1100 O'Brian Drive Menlo Park, California 94025 Contact: Sharon A. Wemples	\$ 28,252	4/1/82—3/31/83	28	Vocational Training
REGION G- SANTA CLARA				
Santa Clara County Health Department 2220 Moorpark Ave. San Jose, California 95128 Contact: Jim Powell	\$ 90,608	4/1/82—3/31/83	3,000	Health Related
Indochinese Resettlement and Cultural Center 999 Newhall Street San Jose, California 95126 Contact: Y-Klong Adrong	\$ 137,093	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,000	Employment
San Jose Unified School District 480 East Hamilton Campbell, California 95008 Contact: Paul Arnold	\$ 1,065,892	4/1/82—3/31/83	2,200	ESL VESL Vocational Training Employment
Milpitas Unified School District 500 Valley Way Milpitas, California 95035 Contact: Donna Thompson	\$ 128,648	4/1/82—3/31/83	160	ESL VESL Vocational Training
Association for Social and Cultural Advancement for Vietnamese 127 North 4th Street San Jose, California 95112 Contact: Dr. Nguyen Van Canh	\$ 428,318	4/1/82—3/31/83	185	ESL Vocational Training

Region IX continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
REGION H- ALAMDEA/CONTRA COSTA				
California Employment Development Dept. 1925 Brush Street Oakland California 94612 Contact: Bob Eggerss	\$ 429,353	4/1/82—3/31/83		Employment
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Oakland/International Institute of the East Bay 433 Jefferson Street Oakland, California 94607 Contact: Zoe Borkowski	\$ 97,847	4/1/82 3/31/83	450	Health Related
Alameda County Social Services Agency 401 Broadway, Room 500 Oakland, California 94607 Contact: Kathy Vida	\$ 224,828	10/1/82—3/31/83	80	Employment
Oakland Chinese Community Council 310 8th Street, Suite 215 Oakland, California 94607 Contact: Susan Owyang	\$ 124,828	10/1/82—3/31/83	125	VESL Vocational Training Employment
Peralta Community College District Laney College Refugee and Immigrant Program 900 Fallon Street Oakland, California 94607 Contact: Janet Tiffany	\$ 149,760	10/1/82—3/31/83	320	ESL VESL
REGION I- SACRAMENTO				
Health for All 2210 16th Street Sacramento, California 95818 Contact: June E. Otow	\$ 28,905	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,900	Health Related
Catholic Social Services 5890 Newman Court Sacramento, California 95819 Contact: Frank Griswold	\$ 246,662	4/1/82—3/31/83	830	Employment

Region IX continued

Agency	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Sacramento City Unified School Dist. 1619 N Street Sacramento, California 95814	\$ 478,386	4/1/82—3/31/83	265	ESL VESL Vocational Training Employment
Contact: Virgil H. Price				

REGION J- SAN JOAQUIN/STANISLAUS

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Stockton 2451 Country Club Blvd. Stockton, California 95204	\$ 506,737	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,700	Health Related ESL Vocational Training Employment
Contact: Faith Boucher				

Stockton Unified School District 701 North Madison Street Stockton, California 95202	\$ 150,764	4/1/82—3/31/83	400	ESL
Contact: Beverly Ford				

San Joaquin Delta Community
College District
5151 Pacific Ave.
Stockton, California 95207

Contact: Mary Ann Kellar

Yosemite Community College District P.O. Box 4065 Modesto, California 95352	\$ 78,144	4/1/82—3/31/83	360	ESL
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Contact: Robert M. Mognis

REGION K- FRESNO

Fresno Community Council 325 Crocker Building Fresno, California 93721	\$ 35,290	4/1/82—3/31/83	225	Health Related
Contact: Nathan D. Edwards				

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Fresno 3510 East Ventura Fresno, California 93702	\$ 180,861	4/1/82—3/31/83	1,000	ESL Vocational Training Employment
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Contact: Joseph C. Laharty

Proteus Adult Training, Inc. P.O. Box 727 321 South Bridge Visalia, California 93279	\$ 136,749	4/1/82—3/31/83	44	Vocational Training Employment
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Contact: Michael S. Jones

Region IX continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
REGION L- SANTA BARBARA/ VENTURA				
Catholic Welfare Bureau, Archdiocese of Los Angeles 1400 West 9th Street Los Angeles, California 90015	\$ 106,388	4/1/82—3/31/83	2,000	Health Related Employment
Contact: Jose J. Rossier				
Santa Barbara City College Adult Education Division 914 Santa Barbara, California 93101	\$ 104,787	4/1/82—3/31/83	290	ESL VESL
Contact: Joyce Christian				
REGIONS M & O- NAPA, SONOMA, MENDOCINO				
The Buddhist Council for Refugee Rescue and Resettlement P.O. Box 217 Talmadge, California 95481	\$ 38,141	4/1/82—3/31/83	130	Health Related ESL
Contact: Douglas Powers				
Indochinese American Council, Inc. P.O. Box 4566 Santa Rosa, California 95402	\$ 107,154	4/1/82—3/31/83	130	ESL Employment
Contact: Don Eiten				
REGION N- MONTEREY/ SANTA CRUZ				
Monterey County Department of Social Services/ Refugee Program P.O. Box 299 Salinas, California 93902	\$ 50,781	4/1/82—3/31/83	225	Health Related Employment
Contact: Ron Kurtz				
Salinas Union High School District 431 East Alisal Street Salinas, California 93910	\$ 145,991	4/1/82—3/31/83	35	ESL VESL Vocational Training
Contact: Sharon Miller				

Region IX continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
GUAM				
Migration and Refugee Services Catholic Social Services P.O. Box E.J. Agana, Guam 96910	\$ 19,300	10/1/82—9/30/82	75	ESL Case Management
Contact: Rev. David Quitugua				
HAWAII				
RCH Educators, Inc. 735 Bishop Street, Suite 233 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	\$ 7,384	1/1/82—3/31/82	80	ESL
Contact: Margo Brower				
Hawaii Refugee Resettlement Organization 100 North Beretania Street, Suite 201A Honolulu, Hawaii 96817	\$ 84,109	6/1/82—12/31/82	1,000	Information and Referral Health Related Emergency Social Adjustment
Contact: Ms. Jean Whiles				
Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations 838 South Beretania Street, Suite 308 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	\$ 294,723	4/1/82—12/31/82	835	ESL VESL Vocational Training Employment
Contact: Ms. Mabel Lau				
Catholic Social Services 250 South Vineyard Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	\$ 62,664	6/1/82—12/31/82	150	Emergency, Translation Home Management Social Adjustment Information and Referral
Contact: Ms. Noreen Moon Ng				
Hawaii Council of Churches 299 North Vineyard Blvd., Building A, Suite 403 Honolulu, Hawaii, 96817	\$ 100,392	6/1/82—12/31/82	700	ESL
Contact: Stanley E. Kain				
NEVADA				
Truckee Meadows Community College 700 Dandini Blvd. Reno, Nevada 89512	\$ 10,000	10/1/82—9/30/83	140*	ESL
Contact: Ms. Aurora C. Eustaquio				

Region IX continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Clark County Community College 3200 East Cheyenne North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	\$ 10,000	10/1/82—9/30/83	240*	ESL
Contact: Val Z. Garner				
Nevada Catholic Welfare Bureau 808 South Main Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	\$ 8,000	11/23/81—9/30/82		Unaccompanied Minor Services

Contact: G. Thomas Miller

*Total number of clients to be served under contract, which will include both FY 82 and FY 83 funds. \$10,000 represents FY 82 funds only.

Region X

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
IDAHO				
Boise State University (statewide) 1910 University Drive Boise, ID 83725	\$ 448,642	10/1/81—9/30/82	821	Interpreters/Translators Information Referrals Financial Management Consumer Education, Outreach Assessment Health Related Services Home Management Social Adjustment ESL and Vocational Training Driver Education Job Counseling Job Development and Placement
OREGON				
Portland Area Refugee Service Consortium c/o Portland Community College 12000 S.W. 49th Portland, OR 97219	\$ 1,900,000	10/1/81—9/30/82	3800 cases	Comprehensive Case Management and Planning Services including: Orientation Assessment ESL/Vocational Training Job Placement Services Acculturation Skills Other Support Services
Oregon Department of Education 700 Pringle Parkway S.E. Salem, OR 97310	\$ 639,127	10/1/82—9/30/82	950 persons	English Language Training Work Experience Vocational English
City of Portland City Hall Portland, OR 97204	\$ 56,270	5/1/82—9/30/82	N/A	Coordination of City Services to Refugees

Region X continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Chemeketa Community College 4000 Lancaster P.O. Box 14007 Salem, OR 97309	\$ 24,490	4/1/82—9/30/82	68 placements	Job Placements and Assessment Services
Linn/Benton Community College 6500 S.W. Pacific Boulevard Albany, OR 97321	\$ 6,338	6/1/82—9/30/82	25 persons	Job Placement and Assessment Services
Lane Community College 400 E. 30th Avenue Eugene, OR 97405	\$ 13,349	4/1/82—9/30/82	51 placements	Job Placement and Assessment Services
Oregon St. Employment Division Department of Human Resources 875 Union St. N.E. Salem, OR 97311	\$ 41,000	10/1/81—9/29/82	46 placements	Job Placement, Assessment, and OJT
Salem YWCA 768 State Street Salem, OR 97301	\$ 59,800	10/1/81—9/30/82	100 clients	Cultural Skills Training
Portland Consortium c/o Portland Community College 12000 S.W. 49th Portland, OR 97219	\$ 150,000	6/1/82—9/30/82	500 cases	Emergency Assistance
Hmong Family Association 7508 N. Hereford Portland, OR 97203	\$ 7,976	6/1/82—9/30/82	25 clients	Job Placement Counseling
Chemeketa Community College 4000 Lancaster P.O. Box 14007 Salem, OR 97309	\$ 5,000	7/1/82—9/30/82	75 cases	Case Management
Lane Community College 4000 E. 30th Avenue Eugene, OR 97405	\$ 15,000	7/1/82—9/30/82	300 cases	Case Management
Salem YWCA 768 State Street Salem, OR 97301	\$ 15,000	7/1/82—9/30/82	38 clients	Vocational Training in Marketing of Native Crafts
WASHINGTON				
Superintendent of Public Instruction 7510 Armstrong St. S.W. Mail Stop FG-11 Tumwater, WA 98504	\$ 1,450,698	1/1/82—12/31/82	4,500	ESL and Vocational Training
State Board for Community College Education 319 East 7th Avenue Olympia, WA 98504	\$ 250,000	1/1/82—9/29/82	800	Language Training

Region X continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Employment Opportunities Center 4726 Ranier Avenue South Seattle, WA 98118	\$ 682,770	2/1/82—12/31/82	6,000	Employment
Tacoma Community House P.O. Box 5107 Tacoma, WA 98405	\$ 20,330	1/1/82—12/31/82	600	Mental Health Services
Commission on Asian American Affairs 671 S. Jackson, Suite 206 Seattle, WA 98104	\$ 100,277	1/1/82—12/31/82	Consortia of MAA's and Refugee Service Center	Training Services to Organizations
Asian Counseling and Referral Services (ACRS) 409 Maynard South Seattle, WA 98104	\$ 122,660	12/1/81—12/31/82	1,600	Mental Health Service
Employment Security (ES) 150 Nickerson Street Canal Place—Suite 200 Seattle, WA 98109	\$ 530,750	2/9/82—12/31/82	4,000	Employment
Church Council of Greater Seattle (CCGS) 4759 15th Ave. N.E. Seattle, WA 98105	\$ 930,000	8/1/82—4/30/83	6,000	Impact Aid for refugees cut off aid includes services for: Emergency Services Employment Skills Training Economic Development
Kitsap Community Action Program 1200 Elizabeth Avenue Bremerton, WA 98310	\$ 34,000	8/1/82—4/30/83	200	"
Clark Community College 9714 N.W. 31st Avenue Vancouver, WA 98665	\$ 45,000	8/1/82—4/30/83	360	"
Employment Security—Spokane Job Service Center Taf-C-7 Spokane, WA 99220	\$ 90,000	8/1/82—4/30/83	630	"
Refugee Forum of Thurston County 114 E. 20th Olympia, WA 98501	\$ 90,000	8/1/82—4/30/83	600	"
Associated Ministries of Pierce County 2520 Sixth Avenue Tacoma, WA 98406	\$ 165,000	8/1/82—4/30/83	1,280	"

Region X continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Clients</i>	<i>Services</i>
Everett Community College/ Refugee Forum of Snohomish County 801 Wetmore Avenue Everett, WA 98201	\$ 90,000	8/1/82—4/30/83	700	Impact Aid for refugees cut off aid includes services for: Emergency Services Employment Skills Training Economic Development
Tri-Cities Salvation Army 303 W. Clark Pasco, WA 99301	\$ 45,000	8/1/82—4/30/83	310	"
Cowlitz County Refugee Forum 711 Vine Kelso, Wa 98629	\$ 20,000	8/1/82—4/30/83	150	"
Southeast Asian Refugee Foundation (SEARF) 410 7th Avenue South Seattle, WA 98104	\$ 43,500	9/30/82—9/29/83	1,500	Support Services including job development, interpretation, orientation, acculturation and economic development.
Indochinese Refugee Federation 1610 South King Street Seattle, WA 98144	\$ 21,770	9/30/82—9/29/83	500	"
Cambodian Association of Washington NW Chapter/Lao Lane Xang Association of Everett 5124 164th S.W. #5 Edmonds, WA 98020	\$ 11,050	9/30/82—9/29/83	400	"
Indochinese Cultural and Service Center of Pierce County c/o Associated Ministries 2520 Sixth Avenue Tacoma, WA 98405	\$ 14,400	9/30/82—9/29/83	300	"
Indochinese Association of Clark County P.O. Box 2055 Vancouver, WA 98669	\$ 10,550	9/30/82—9/29/83	300	"
Olympia Area Chinese Fellowship/Vietnamese Mutual Assistance Association/Kampuchean Association of Olympia c/o Thurston County Refugee Center 114 E. 20th Olympia, WA 98501	\$ 13,900	9/30/82—9/29/82	600	"
Vietnamese Association of Longview-Kelso, and Vicinity 2787 Taylor Avenue Longview, WA 98632	\$ 7,080	9/30/82—9/29/82	150	"

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
(\$45,295)
Douglas Lloyd, M.D.
Connecticut Department of
Human Services
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06115

Maine
(\$9,000)
Maine Department of Human
Services
189 State Street
Augusta, Me 04330

Massachusetts
(\$99,217)
Alfred L. Frechette, M.D.
Commissioner, Massachusetts
Department of Public Health
600 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02111

*New Hampshire*¹
(\$597)
Mr. Edgar Helms
Commissioner, Department
of Health and Welfare
Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301

Rhode Island
(\$64,150)
Joseph E. Cannon, M.D.
Rhode Island Department of
Health
75 Davis Street
Providence, RI 02908

Vermont
(\$5,235)
Lloyd Novick, M.D.
Commissioner of Health
Vermont Department of Health
60 Main Street
Burlington, VT 05401

Region II

New Jersey
(\$87,067)
William E. Parkin, D.V.M.
State Epidemiologist
New Jersey State Department of
Health
P.O. Box 1540
John Fitch Plaza
Trenton, NJ 08625

New York
(\$180,917)
Dale L. Morse, M.D.
New York State Department of
Health
Tower Building, Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237

Region III²

*District of
Columbia*
(\$61,614)
Mr. Richard H. Hollenkamp
1875 Connecticut Avenue,
Room 815
Washington, D.C. 20009

Maryland
(\$85,381)
Edith L. Wilson, Ph.D.
Department of Health and
Mental Hygiene
201 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

Pennsylvania
(\$91,095)
Ms. Patricia Tyson
Pennsylvania Department of
Health
P.O. Box 90
Harrisburg, PA 17120

*City of Phila-
delphia*
(\$95,000)
Mr. Barry Savitz
Philadelphia Health Department
500 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19146

Virginia
(\$89,812)
James B. Kenley, M.D.
Office of Mgmt. for Community
Health
109 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Region IV³

Alabama
(\$18,310)
Mr. H.E. Harrison
Director, Bureau of Area
Health Services
Alabama Department of Public
Health
State Office Building, Room 305
Montgomery, AL 36130

Florida
(\$97,728)
Stephen H. King
Department of Health and
Rehabilitative Services
1323 Winewood Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Georgia
(\$84,932)
Keith Sikes, D.V.M.
Georgia Department of Human
Resources
47 Trinity Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30334

¹New Hampshire carries over prior year funds of \$7,071 which applies to a total request of \$7,668.

²Delaware and W. Virginia did not apply for Fy 82 funds.

³Kentucky did not apply for FY 82 funds.

<i>Mississippi</i> (\$16,885)	Mr. Terry Beck Mississippi State Board of Health P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39205	<i>Ohio</i> (\$106,207)	Thomas J. Halpin, M.D. Chief, Bureau of Preventive Medicine Ohio Department of Health 246 North High Street Columbus, OH 43216
<i>North Carolina</i> (\$30,078)	Ms. Dara L. Murphy Refugee and Migrant Health Office North Carolina Division of Health Services P.O. Box 2091 Raleigh, NC 27602	<i>Wisconsin</i> (\$95,833)	Mr. Ivan E. Imm Director, Bureau of Prevention Wisconsin Department of Health One West Wilson Street Madison, WI 53701
<i>South Carolina</i> (\$37,323)	Mr. Logan Merritt Bureau of Disease Control South Carolina Dept. of Health and Environmental Control 2600 Bull Street Columbia, S.C. 29201	Region VI	
<i>Tennessee</i> (\$60,000)	James Hatmaker Tennessee Department of Public Health R.S. Gass State Office Building Ben Allen Road Nashville, TN 37216	<i>Arkansas</i> (\$60,595)	Mr. Charles W. McGraw Bureau of Public Health Programs Arkansas Department of Health 4815 West Markham Street Little Rock, AR 72201
Region V		<i>Louisiana</i> (\$55,813)	Charles T. Caraway, D.V.M. Director of Disease Control Louisiana Department of Health P.O. Box 60630 New Orleans, LA 70160
<i>Illinois</i> (\$237,068)	Mr. William Kempiners Illinois Department of Public Health 535 Jefferson Street Springfield, IL 62761	<i>New Mexico</i> (\$55,270)	Wilhelm F. Rosenblatt, M.D. Chief, Chronic Disease Control Bureau New Mexico Health and Environmental Department P.O. Box 968 Santa Fe, NM 87503
<i>Indiana</i> (\$17,514)	Charles L. Barrett, M.D. Director, Communicable Disease Control Indiana State Board of Health 1330 West Michigan Indianapolis, IN 46206	<i>Oklahoma</i> (\$70,103)	Charles M. Cameron, Jr. M.D. Deputy Commissioner of Health Oklahoma State Department of Health P.O. Box 53551 Oklahoma City, OK 73152
<i>Michigan</i> (\$79,561)	Mr. Norman Keon Michigan Department of Public Health 3500 North Logan Street P.O. Box 30035 Lansing, MI 48909	<i>Texas</i> (\$343,737)	Ms. Eleanor R. Eisenberg Texas Department of Health 1100 West 49th Street Austin, TX 78756
<i>Minnesota</i> (\$216,921)	Andrew Dean, M.D. Director, Division of Disease Prevention Minnesota Department of Health 717 Delaware Street, S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55440	Region VII⁴	
		<i>Iowa</i> (\$100,106)	Mr. Norman L. Pawlewski Commissioner Iowa State Department of Health Lucas State Office Building Des Moines, IA 50319

⁴Nebraska did not apply for FY 82 funds.

Kansas
(\$55,000)
Mr. Joseph F. Harkins
Secretary of Health
Kansas Department of Health and
Environment
Forbes AFB, Bldg. 740
Topeka, KS 66620

Nevada
(\$60,000)
John H. Carr, M.D.
Nevada State Department of
Human Resources
Division of Health
505 E. King Street, Room 200
Carson City, NV 89710

Missouri
(\$64,858)
H. Denny Donnell, Jr., M.D.
Missouri Department of Social
Services
Division of Health
P.O. Box 570
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Region X⁶

Idaho
(\$20,000)
Terri Grossklaus, R.N.
North Central Health District
1221 F. Street
Lewiston, ID 83501

Region VII⁵

Colorado
(\$89,995)
Richard S. Hopkins, M.D.
Chief, Communicable Disease
Control
Colorado Department of Health
4120 East 11th Avenue
Denver, CO 80220

Oregon
(\$117,000)
Mr. David M. Gurule
Office of Community Health
Services
Oregon State Health Division
P.O. Box 231
Portland, OR 97207

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

Washington
(\$235,793)
Mr. Gary Johnson
Health Services Division
M/S LJ-12
Olympia, WA 98504

⁶Arizona and Alaska did not apply for FY 82 funds.

South Dakota
(\$16,140)
Mr. Craig Studer
South Dakota State Department of
Health
Joe Foss Building
Pierre, SD 57501

Utah
(\$75,005)
LaDene Larson
Utah State Department of Health
150 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Region IX

California
(\$1,482,967)
Peter Abbott, M.D.
State of California Department
of Health
714 P. Street, Room 1300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Hawaii
(\$57,908)
Charles G. Clark
State of Hawaii Department of
Health
Director's Office
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801

⁵Montana and Wyoming did not apply for FY 82 funds.

HHS Regions

