



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Office of Refugee Resettlement | 330 C Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20201
www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr

FY 2022 Refugee Support Services Formula Allocations

Dear Colleague Letter 22-19

June 21, 2022

Dear Colleague:

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has determined the Refugee Support Services (RSS) funding for each state¹ for fiscal year (FY) 2022. The FY 2022 RSS allocations are based on a two-year lookback period of those who arrived to the U.S. and were served between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2021.

Funding Formula

The *FY 2021 and FY 2020 RSS Populations Served and Final FY 2022 RSS Base Allocation* chart below displays the FY 2022 RSS base funding and the “population served” figures used by ORR to determine those allocations. To arrive at the total population served figures, ORR compiled FY 2020 and FY 2021 data from the ORR Refugee Arrivals Data System (RADS) as follows:

- **For initial arrival Refugees, Special Immigrant Visa holders (SIVs), and Victims of Human Trafficking (VOT)**, ORR used arrival data from federal sources.
- **For Cuban/Haitian Entrants and Asylees**, ORR used service data submitted by states and matched against data from federal sources, as well as FY 2020 service data previously submitted and matched.
- **For U.S. Citizen Babies**, ORR used data submitted by states for babies born within the lookback period.

ORR also calculated and added each state’s secondary migration and “split” total, as explained in the notes following the chart below. ORR then divided the total amount of available FY 2022 RSS funds by each state’s total population served figure to calculate each state’s base funding allocation.²

Due to new arrival patterns in the United States, the FY 2022 RSS base funding allocation resulted in

¹ The term ‘states’ throughout this Dear Colleague Letter refers to states and Replacement Designees (RDs) that receive RSS funding from ORR.

² FY 2020 final arrivals/served data is **combined** with the new FY 2021 data submission. If FY 2020 valid arrivals were submitted with the FY 2021 data (and not previously counted in FY 2020), they would be included in the FY 2021 count as an adjustment. For secondary migrants, ORR included data submitted by states for those individuals that arrived in FY 2021. This data was combined with the secondary migration data reported by states in the FY 2020 data submission. The secondary migration total reflects migration within those specific fiscal years and not over a two-year period.

funding decreases to most states, 17 of which were more than 10% below their FY 2021 allocation. To provide allocations that are sufficient to prevent a precipitous decrease in the capacity of the resettlement network in each state, ORR is instituting a hold harmless provision within the RSS base funding allocation as follows:

- A state's RSS base allocation will not decrease by more than 10% below the prior fiscal year RSS base allocation, subject to available funding.
- Funding will be shifted from states receiving the largest proportional share of RSS base funding to those otherwise receiving a decrease to their RSS base allocation of more than 10%.
- A reduction to a state's formula allocation to account for the hold harmless provision shall not exceed a 3% reduction to a state's allocation and shall not result in an RSS base allocation below the prior year level.

For states that have a population served figure of fewer than 28 people who have been in the United States for two years or less, ORR is providing a base amount of \$50,000. The base amount provides states with funding to maintain a structure for the provision of employment and other support services necessary for the successful resettlement of ORR populations in American communities.

Services

States must provide services in accordance with 45 CFR Part 400 Subpart I -- Refugee Social Services, ORR Policy Letter (PL) 18-04, ORR PL 21-06, and, if a state requested waivers modifying RSS requirements, ORR PL 21-08. Although the allocation formula is based on the two most recent fiscal year (24 months) refugee population served, states may provide services to refugees who have been in the country up to 60 months (5 years), with the exception of referral and interpreter services and citizenship and naturalization preparation services, for which there is no time limitation (45 CFR § 400.152(b)).

The regulations at 45 C.F.R. § 400.154 and § 400.155 define services allowable under RSS. If a state wishes to provide additional services not delineated in these sections, pursuant to 45 C.F.R. § 400.155(h), a state must submit a request to the ORR Director and receive approval, prior to providing the service.

In accordance with 45 CFR § 400.147, states must provide social services to refugees³ in the following order of priority, except in certain individual extreme circumstances: (a) all newly arriving refugees during their first year in the United States who apply for services; (b) refugees who are receiving cash assistance; (c) unemployed refugees who are not receiving cash assistance; and (d) employed refugees in need of services to retain employment or to attain economic independence. States should, to the extent possible, ensure that all newly arriving refugees receive refugee-specific services designed to address the employment barriers that refugees typically face.

In accordance with PL 21-06, a state must ensure that each individual member of a household in which at least one adult member is seeking RSS employability services as defined in 45 CFR § 400.154 is assessed for a family self-sufficiency plan (FSSP), is subsequently referred to services, and receives appropriate follow-up assessments minimally at six and twelve months post enrollment.

Reporting

For RSS, states submit the semi-annual ORR-6 Performance Report (OMB Clearance Number 0970-

³ "Refugees" in this paragraph refers to all ORR-eligible populations

0036), schedules A, C, D, and the Annual Service Plan. States also submit the annual RSS Sub-grantee report (OMB Clearance Number 0970-0556). These reports may be found at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/report-forms.

States must also submit the Standard Form (SF) 425 Federal Financial Report through the Payment Management System (PMS) on a quarterly basis. For questions regarding PMS, please contact the PMS Help Desk at 877.614.5533 or pmssupport@psc.gov

States are required to submit data for all RSS enrollments through the ORR-5.

If you have any questions about the RSS allocations, please contact your ORR Regional Representative/Regional Analyst or ORR's Division of Refugee Assistance, at DRAPrograms@acf.hhs.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrea Chapman
Acting Director
Office of Refugee Resettlement

FY 2021 and FY 2020 RSS Populations Served and Final FY 2022 RSS Base Allocation

State	Ref	SIV	VOT	C/H Entrant	Asylees	Secondary Migration and Splits	U.S. Citizen Babies	Total with Adjustments	FY2022 RSS Base Funding
Alabama	6	3	3	12	1	2.5	3	31	\$ 60,973
Alaska	28	0	0	0	10	1.0	4	43	\$ 98,938
Arizona	839	169	168	325	83	35.3	0	1,619	\$ 2,931,219
Arkansas	64	3	6	1	4	0.0	6	84	\$ 151,989
California	2,157	7,493	306	1,374	973	66.2	42	12,411	\$ 22,458,203
Colorado	462	461	57	202	147	30.7	3	1,363	\$ 2,466,205
Connecticut	119	242	21	1	25	10.3	23	441	\$ 799,752
Delaware	13	8	3	0	7	0.5	0	32	\$ 57,901
District of Columbia	0	16	63	1	39	5.0	0	124	\$ 224,365
Florida	548	160	164	32,570	948	438.0	0	34,828	\$ 61,097,664
Georgia	730	319	58	123	63	26.0	0	1,319	\$ 2,505,650
Hawaii	0	0	6	0	5	0.0	0	11	\$ 50,000
Idaho	441	54	4	0	4	20.5	2	526	\$ 951,741
Illinois	687	240	132	39	193	29.0	0	1,320	\$ 2,435,473
Indiana	520	60	14	44	104	23.0	1	766	\$ 1,676,185
Iowa	386	20	3	15	13	20.7	17	475	\$ 1,182,648
Kansas	292	94	8	13	5	3.5	0	416	\$ 773,093
Kentucky	1,105	48	20	1,417	15	139.7	25	2,770	\$ 5,012,022
Louisiana	10	30	14	109	96	14.2	18	291	\$ 528,343
Maine	79	7	1	47	31	4.5	0	170	\$ 318,671
Maryland	525	1,069	55	22	513	18.5	0	2,203	\$ 3,986,096
Massachusetts	509	91	44	645	174	26.0	0	1,489	\$ 2,694,188
Michigan	1,005	249	45	66	44	26.5	0	1,436	\$ 2,598,290
Minnesota	659	110	26	13	185	17.5	1	1,012	\$ 2,016,714
Mississippi	8	0	2	9	9	0.5	0	29	\$ 52,472
Missouri	497	233	14	66	22	13.5	10	856	\$ 1,548,842
Montana	79	4	1	0	3	14.0	0	101	\$ 182,749
Nebraska	300	119	6	217	4	12.3	0	658	\$ 1,192,391
Nevada	173	55	4	772	29	41.5	0	1,075	\$ 1,945,099
New Hampshire	122	3	0	0	1	3.5	0	130	\$ 360,086
New Jersey	193	135	50	641	116	31.5	3	1,170	\$ 2,116,991
New Mexico	63	18	9	77	4	4.0	0	175	\$ 316,644
New York	1,326	614	319	100	334	64.5	0	2,758	\$ 5,096,431
North Carolina	959	193	78	32	54	27.3	0	1,343	\$ 2,431,826
North Dakota	67	8	0	1	1	5.0	0	82	\$ 284,783
Ohio	875	271	21	3	39	9.5	0	1,219	\$ 2,504,498
Oklahoma	145	32	7	20	25	11.5	0	241	\$ 498,138
Oregon	323	165	35	66	12	14.0	0	615	\$ 1,214,861
Pennsylvania	822	265	90	61	108	22.5	6	1,375	\$ 2,487,917
Rhode Island	107	3	7	1	2	0.5	0	121	\$ 218,937
South Carolina	154	11	15	16	2	3.0	3	201	\$ 363,688
South Dakota	102	3	3	3	1	0.0	0	112	\$ 234,689

Tennessee	488	120	17	183	42	23.7	0	879	\$ 1,590,458
Texas	1,784	3342	609	5,486	811	373.2	5	12,550	\$ 22,709,709
Utah	368	97	30	15	104	4.0	145	618	\$ 1,118,206
Vermont	67	0	0	0	2	1.5	0	71	\$ 163,362
Virginia	501	2991	97	5	73	32.0	0	3,699	\$ 6,692,950
Washington	1,594	1406	64	14	235	21.0	0	3,335	\$ 6,034,330
West Virginia	3	0	2	0	0	0.5	1	6	\$ 50,000
Wisconsin	603	53	7	6	46	10.5	0	726	\$ 1,313,620
Wyoming	0	0	17	0	0	0.0	0	17	\$ --
Total	22,907	21,087	2,725	44,833	5,761	1,704	315	99,332	\$ 179,800,000

Notes:

- *FY 2022 RSS Base Allocation total funding does not include funding for RSS set-asides: Refugee Health Promotion, Refugee School Impact, Services for Older Refugees, and Youth Mentoring.*
- *For funding purposes, states received partial credit for secondary migration. If an individual moved between two states, each state received 50% credit. If an individual moved between three states, each state received 33% credit. Secondary migration was noted by states in the Migration Status and Date of Migration fields on the ORR-5 form.*
- *“Splits,” or records for C/H Entrants or Asylees that were submitted by two or more states, were combined with secondary migrations in one overall total for each state. In the same manner as with secondary migrations, for funding purposes, states received partial credit for individuals who were split among two or more states.*