

Rhode Island Education Aid



House Fiscal Advisory Staff
February 2021

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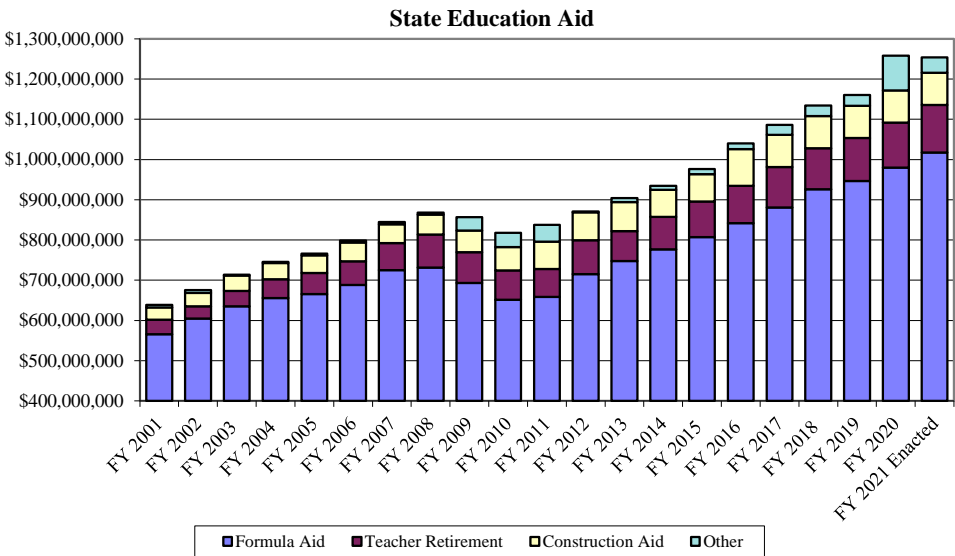
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State Education Aid

Introduction

Rhode Island Education Aid is an annual publication of the House Fiscal Advisory Staff. It provides information on state aid to education. The Assembly enacted \$1,253.8 million for FY 2021 total aid for local school districts. Adjusted for the distribution of one-time Coronavirus Relief funds in FY 2020, the enacted budget is \$37.2 million more than the final appropriation for FY 2020. The Assembly concurred with the Governor’s recommendation to fully fund the tenth year of the funding formula adopted by the 2010 Assembly.

Funding for FY 2021 includes \$1,017.6 million in direct distributions to local school districts, \$36.8 million in categorical funding, \$1.0 million in other aid for distribution by the Department, \$118.4 million for the state’s contribution to teacher retirement, and \$80.0 million for school construction. Of the \$80.0 million for school construction, \$0.9 million is for the School Building Authority Capital Fund, created by the 2015 Assembly.



The 2010 Assembly adopted a funding formula to be effective with the FY 2012 budget to distribute aid to all districts, charter schools and the state schools: Davies Career and Technical School and the Metropolitan Career and Technical School. The formula is based on the principle that the money follows the student and includes a core instruction amount per pupil that every student will receive, a single poverty weight as a proxy for student supports, and a state share ratio that considers the district’s ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration. There is no minimum share in the formula. Because the formula results in a significant redistribution of funding among districts, it allows for a 10-year transition to smooth impacts. Districts that receive more state funding had the additional funding phased in over seven years and districts that are going to receive less state funding

had that loss phased in over ten years. As FY 2021 represents the tenth year of the transition period, all districts are fully phased in.

The funding formula calculation for FY 2021 uses March 15, 2020 student enrollment data adjusted for FY 2021 charter school enrollments, a per pupil core instruction amount of \$10,310 and state share ratio variables updated with June 30, 2019 data. Districts are billed quarterly for students attending charter and state schools.

The funding plan also allows for additional resources from the state to districts for high-cost special education students, career and technical programs, early childhood education programs, transportation costs, English language learners and a limited two-year bonus for regionalized districts. Group home aid is paid on a per bed basis in addition to aid paid through the funding formula, adjusted for the impact of group home beds from education funding data. FY 2021 is the final year of a three-year limited category of aid to support School Resource Officers enacted by the 2018 Assembly.

This report examines the programs through which the state has distributed its support for local school districts in prior decades, funding for which is summarized in the previous table. It offers a “How Rhode Island Compares” section. Historic and recent themes and issues in the debate over education aid in recent decades are highlighted in a special section. This edition includes state and local education spending as a percent of personal income and analysis of the school budget dispute resolution process often referred to as the Caruolo Act. There is also a description of the adjusted EWAV (equalized weighted assessed valuation) calculation in the Glossary of Terms section that begins on page 120 as well as a description of the calculation and distribution of enacted education aid to districts, charter and state schools located in Appendix I.

How Rhode Island Compares

In Rhode Island, for FY 2018, the state provided 40.8 percent of public school revenue from its own sources. Local communities contributed, primarily through property taxes, 52.4 percent, and federal funds were 6.8 percent of total revenue. This is shown in the table below. Data are the most recent available from the United States Census Bureau.

FY 2018 Share of Public School Revenue			
	State	Local	Federal
Rhode Island	40.8%	52.4%	6.8%
New England	46.2%	48.3%	5.5%
US Average	46.7%	45.6%	7.7%

For FY 2018 the local contribution in Rhode Island was 52.4 percent, which is greater than the New England average of 48.3 percent and the national average of 45.6 percent. New England as a region was 2.7 percent more than the national average.

Federal funds were higher in Rhode Island than the New England average of 5.5 percent and lower than the national average of 7.7 percent. As a whole, the share of revenues from federal sources in New England is less than the national average.

For FY 2018, Rhode Island ranked 37th in state support for public education and 13th in local support. This means that Rhode Island ranks among the top in the nation when it comes to local funding of public education and among the bottom when it comes to state support. The following tables, based upon data reported by the Bureau of the Census, show this distribution for FY 2008, FY 2013, and FY 2018. Rhode Island's ranking of state support had slightly worsened from 43rd in FY 2008 to 44th in FY 2013; however, it has since improved to 37th.

State Share of Public School Revenue				
	New			
	RI	England	US	RI Rank
FY 2008	38.7%	48.5%	48.3%	43
FY 2013	37.2%	46.6%	45.6%	44
FY 2018	40.8%	46.2%	46.7%	37

For FY 2018, 40.8 percent of Rhode Island education funding was from state sources. Vermont had the greatest percentage of funding from state sources at 90.5 percent and New Hampshire had the lowest percentage at 31.3 percent.

Local Share of Public School Revenue				
	New			
	RI	England	US	RI Rank
FY 2008	53.7%	45.5%	43.7%	7
FY 2013	54.2%	47.0%	45.3%	9
FY 2018	52.4%	48.3%	45.6%	13

In FY 2018, local sources provided 52.4 percent of Rhode Island education funding, the 13th highest share of any state. New Hampshire had the highest percentage of local resources at 63.4 percent and Hawaii had the lowest percentage at 1.9 percent.

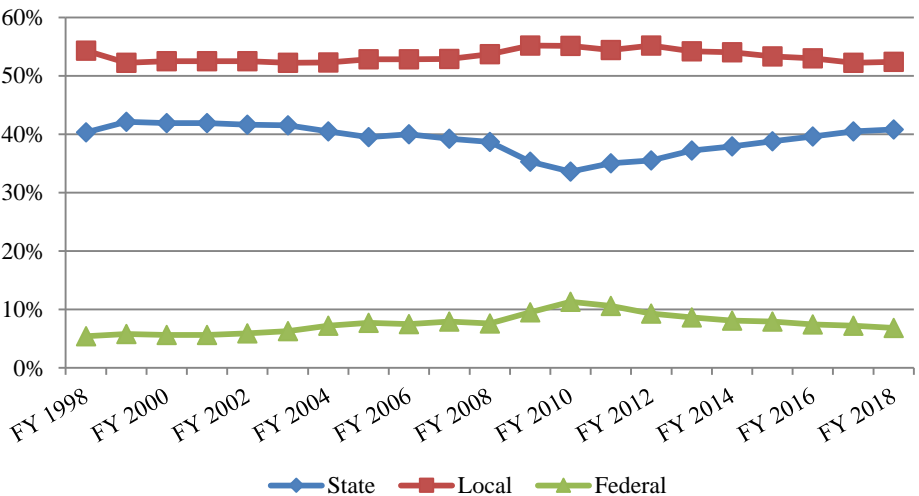
Between FY 2008 and FY 2018, the state’s contribution increased 210 basis points from 38.7 percent to 40.8 percent; the local contribution decreased by two-thirds of that amount, or 130 basis points from 53.7 percent in FY 2008 to 52.4 percent in FY 2018. Nationally, state contributions decreased 160 basis points from 48.3 percent in FY 2008 to 46.7 percent in FY 2018, and local contributions increased by nearly as much or 190 basis points from 43.7 percent in FY 2008 to 45.6 percent in FY 2018.

Nationally, the federal share has fallen 40 basis points in the ten-year period, from 8.1 percent in FY 2008 to 7.7 percent in FY 2018. The increase to 9.1 percent for FY 2013 is in large part because of the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (stimulus funding), most of which expired during FY 2012. For Rhode Island, the federal commitment declined by 80 basis points in that ten-year period from 7.6 percent to 6.8 percent. For New England, federal contributions fell 60 basis points from 6.1 percent in FY 2008 to 5.5 percent in FY 2018.

Federal Share of Public School Revenue
New

	RI	England	US	RI Rank
FY 2008	7.6%	6.1%	8.1%	31
FY 2013	8.6%	6.4%	9.1%	28
FY 2018	6.8%	5.5%	7.7%	32

The chart below shows historical revenue distribution for Rhode Island by source of funds from FY 1998 through FY 2018. The impact of the recession in 2008 is reflected in the decrease in state support in FY 2009 and FY 2010.



Another way to evaluate education funding nationally is to compare per pupil spending. In FY 2018, the average per pupil spending in Rhode Island was \$16,121. This is 8.7 percent less than the New England average of \$17,365 and 27.8 percent greater than the national average of \$12,612. Regionally, only the Mid-Atlantic states, at \$20,152 per pupil, had higher per pupil costs than New England states. It should be noted that New York and New Jersey, both Mid-Atlantic states, had the nation’s highest and third highest per pupil expenditures, at \$24,040 and \$20,021, respectively. Connecticut was second highest at \$20,635.

**Per Pupil Spending
New**

	RI	England	US	RI Rank
FY 2008	\$ 13,539	\$ 13,055	\$ 10,259	7
FY 2013	\$ 14,415	\$ 14,634	\$ 10,700	8
FY 2018	\$ 16,121	\$ 17,365	\$ 12,612	10

For FY 2018, Rhode Island ranked tenth highest in per-pupil spending nationally. Regional data on per pupil spending for FY 2008, FY 2013 and FY 2018 is illustrated in the following table. The ten-year change column displays the percent change from FY 2008 to FY 2018.

Per Pupil Spending

	FY 2008	FY 2013	FY 2018	10 Year Change
Mid Atlantic	\$ 15,233	\$ 17,085	\$ 20,152	32.3%
Mid West	9,676	10,661	12,263	26.7%
New England	13,055	14,634	17,365	33.0%
<i>Rhode Island</i>	<i>13,539</i>	<i>14,415</i>	<i>16,121</i>	<i>19.1%</i>
Pacific	10,990	11,687	14,076	28.1%
Rocky Mountains	8,780	9,110	10,093	15.0%
South	9,353	9,716	10,816	15.6%
US Average	10,259	10,700	12,612	22.9%

Over the ten-year period from FY 2008 to FY 2018, per pupil spending in Rhode Island increased 19.1 percent from \$13,539 for FY 2008 to \$16,121 for FY 2018. In New England, per pupil spending increased 33.0 percent in this period, the largest regional increase. Nationally, the increase was 22.9 percent, growing from \$10,259 in FY 2008 to \$12,612 in FY 2018. Factors such as teachers’ salaries and benefit packages including retirement, student poverty and the cost of living affect the cost of educating children and can explain some of the difference in per pupil cost regionally.

While Rhode Island ranked tenth highest in per pupil spending nationally for FY 2018, when state funds alone are used as the measure, Rhode Island’s ranking decreases to 22nd. While this is consistent with its ranking since FY 2014, it is higher than FY 2012 and FY 2011 when it ranked 24th and 27th, respectively. State spending in Rhode Island was \$7,606 per pupil in FY 2018. This is 18.1 percent less than the New England average of \$9,291

per pupil, although Vermont’s \$19,551 raises New England’s average significantly. With the passage of Act 60 in 1997, Vermont adopted changes to its funding formula, shifting most of the responsibility from local governments to the state. While local governments continue to contribute to education, that funding is significantly less than what had been collected prior to Act 60.

	State Spending Per Pupil	Change from Prior Year
FY 2018		
Mid Atlantic	\$ 9,447	3.0%
Mid West	\$ 7,305	3.0%
New England	\$ 9,291	3.7%
Pacific	\$ 10,813	7.2%
Rocky Mountains	\$ 6,422	-0.1%
South	\$ 5,826	-2.6%
US Average	\$ 6,937	3.0%
<i>Rhode Island</i>	<i>\$ 7,606</i>	<i>2.3%</i>

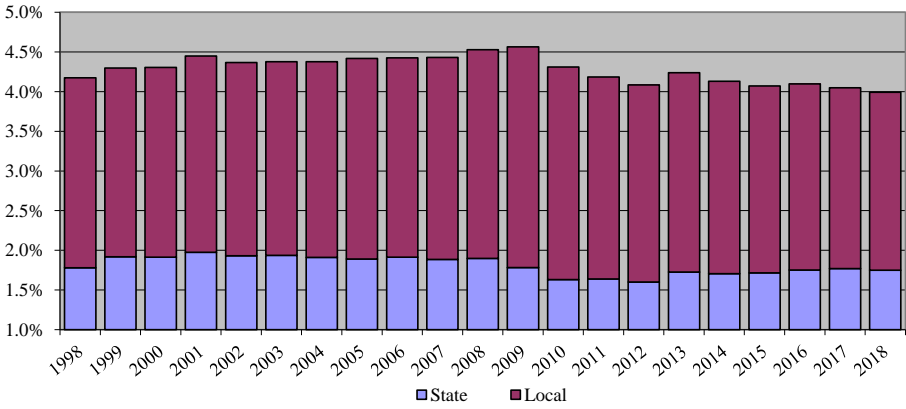
The FY 2021 budget includes \$1,017.6 million for direct aid to local school districts, an increase of 33.5 percent from the first year of the formula. The funding formula costs are driven by enrollment, wealth, and the core instruction amount. Since FY 2012, the per pupil core instruction amount has increased by \$1,977 or 23.7 percent, which is an annual increase of 2.4 percent. Aid per student has increased by \$1,734 or 32.2 percent during that same period, which is an annual increase of 3.2 percent. The table below shows these changes, as well as changes to enrollment, students in poverty, and average state share ratio since the first year of the funding formula. The formula provides a 40.0 percent weight for each student in poverty. The state share is determined using two factors: the full value of local property and the median family income as determined by the last five years of census data. Among all communities, the average state share ratio for FY 2021 is 38.1 percent. When weighted for the number of students, the average state share ratio is 54.8 percent; it was 52.5 percent when the formula began. Table 2 at the end of this report shows the funding formula calculation for FY 2021.

	FY 2012	FY 2017	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2021 Chg. to FY 2012	% FY 2021 Chg. to FY 2012	% Average Annual Change
Per Pupil Core Amount	\$ 8,333	\$ 9,100	\$ 9,871	\$ 10,310	\$ 1,977	23.7%	2.4%
Student Enrollment	140,913	141,278	142,306	142,361	1,448	1.0%	0.1%
Students in Poverty	63,446	69,630	67,972	68,373	4,927	7.8%	0.8%
Highest State Share Ratio	92.6%	94.4%	94.8%	94.6%	2.0%	2.2%	0.2%
Average State Share Ratio	38.7%	39.4%	38.4%	38.1%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-0.2%
Avg. Weighted State Share Ratio	52.5%	55.5%	55.0%	54.8%	2.3%	4.4%	0.5%
Aid Per Student	\$ 5,393	\$ 6,202	\$ 6,877	\$ 7,126	\$ 1,734	32.2%	3.2%

State and Local Education Spending as a Percent of Personal Income. Another way to measure spending is by comparing it to a state’s overall wealth. One useful measure of that wealth is total personal income. The following table shows elementary and secondary education spending in Rhode Island as a percent of personal income for the period 1998

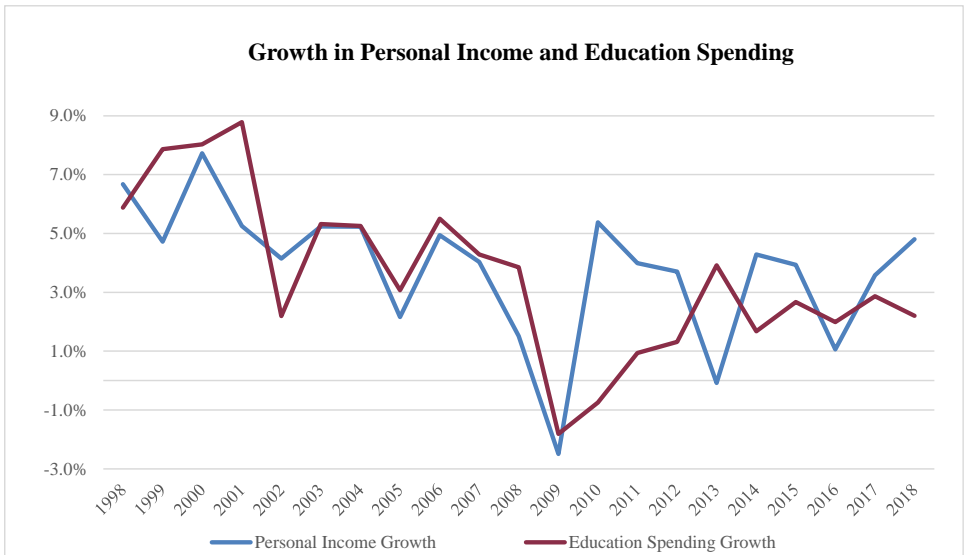
through 2018. Education expenditure data are from the United States Census Bureau while personal income data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

RI Education Spending as Percent of Personal Income



State and local spending on elementary and secondary education was 3.9 percent of personal income from non-federal sources in 1992 and slowly increased annually, reaching a high of 4.5 percent in 2001. It settled at 4.4 percent for several years reaching 4.5 percent again in 2008 and 2009. Since then, it has remained at or above 4.0 percent, the current level for data available through 2018. The state share and local shares of elementary and secondary education spending as a percent of personal income followed similar patterns through the changes in local shares were somewhat less volatile. For additional context, the next graph shows the growth rates for both Rhode Island personal income and education spending during the same period.

Growth in Personal Income and Education Spending



Historical Perspective and National Debate

Rhode Island's education aid history, like that of most states, has been characterized by the debate over the state's role in the financing of education. Since nearly half of all resources for education nationally are raised at the local level, states' attempts to distribute their share of support, in the 1970s and 1980s, were focused on reducing the disparities that exist among school districts' ability to raise local revenues. Those attempts were marked by a tension between the divergent notions of education equity. In the 1990s, the debate broadened to consider "equity" as equal outcomes and the concept of adequacy of resources emerged as the major funding issue.

The extent to which states have addressed local funding disparities has been the subject of legal challenges in 45 states since the 1971 landmark California case, *Serrano v. Priest*, which declared California's public school finance system unconstitutional. The California State Supreme Court found that the system violated the state's equal protection clause because education quality had become a function of the wealth of a child's parents.

California responded by implementing a public education finance system called Foundation Support. The basic idea of a foundation program is that the state sets a minimum per pupil spending level and a common local tax effort. The state then pays the difference between the revenues generated through this local tax effort and the minimum spending level. Such a system does guarantee equal funding at the minimum level, but a second court challenge resulted because wealthier districts could raise and spend much more than the guarantee level and therefore, education quality remained a function of local school district wealth. In the final appeal of *Serrano v. Priest* in 1986, the Appellate Court declared California's system constitutional because it took steps to reduce the final per pupil expenditure disparities across districts to what the courts said should be "insignificant differences."

As with the California case, challenges to other state systems have generally claimed that, to the extent that the states' constitutions require the provision of education, these spending disparities violate the equal protection guarantee. Most litigation has centered on equity, in particular, the equality of per pupil expenditures across school districts. Courts often examine the distribution of state aid in relationship to the ability of local school districts to raise local revenues. Roughly half of the constitutional challenges since the California case have prevailed. Prevailing challenges typically cite the state's limited responsibilities in the provision of education and the compelling interest in local control of education.

Similarly, the Rhode Island Supreme Court eventually rejected the 1994 challenge to Rhode Island's education aid system, brought by the state's poorest districts in *The City of Pawtucket et al v. Sundlun et al*. The court found that the Rhode Island Constitution does not guarantee an "equal, adequate and meaningful education." The court ruled that the General Assembly's role is to support and promote, not establish a system of public education. In 1993, Michigan, whose system was upheld in 1984, eliminated use of locally raised property taxes to fund education, and replaced it with a system financed by an increase in state sales taxes and a statewide property tax.

Vermont struggled with implementation of its controversial new funding plan following the 1997 State Supreme Court decision in *Brigham v. Vermont*. The court ruled that because the state's constitution creates a fundamental right to education, the state's funding system violated its equal protection clause. In response, Vermont adopted Act 60, which provides a state funded flat grant for roughly 80 percent of total expenditures. The remaining 20 percent is raised through a local option property tax that is subject to an equalization formula that guarantees each district with access to the same tax base. Since property rich districts raise more money for the same tax rate than property poor ones, their excess revenues are redistributed to the poor districts. Some wealthy communities responded by withholding tax revenues and reducing or eliminating the optional tax in favor of voluntary contributions that would not be subject to state recapture.

The challenge to the Kentucky education finance system in *Rose v. The Council for Better Education, Inc.* resulted in the 1989 declaration by the State Supreme Court that Kentucky's entire education system was unconstitutional. In addition to the finance system, the court struck down laws creating school districts, school boards, and the state education department, as well as laws and regulations pertaining to teacher certification and school construction. In addition to revamping the funding plan to increase spending and expenditure equity, the state's entire education delivery system has been overhauled. Although the case was initiated as a challenge to school finance equity, the Kentucky decision, which was based in part on the low national and regional rankings of the state's pupils, confronted the issue of education adequacy.

This notion of adequacy attempts to address whether or not the funding provided is sufficient to produce a quality education. A system might be considered equalized without being financially adequate. Nationally, as in the Kentucky decision, equity is beginning to be addressed in terms of educational outcomes, not just dollars. New Hampshire's system was deemed unconstitutional in 1997. A September 2006 ruling by the New Hampshire Supreme Court upheld that decision. The Supreme Court gave the legislature until July 2007 to define a constitutionally adequate system. The legislature enacted legislation in 2008 that included an education aid distribution formula. The per pupil cost of the new formula has two components, an universal cost applicable to all students and "differentiated aid" which provides additional funding for programs that assist at-risk students and other special populations. The formula also allocates aid directly to schools instead of being distributed at the school district level. In October 2008, the Supreme Court ruled that the state had met the mandate to define an adequate education.

According to the National Access Network, only five states, Delaware, Hawaii, Mississippi, Nevada and Utah, have never had a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of elementary and secondary education.

Consideration of education adequacy has led to a growing focus on school-level equity and accountability. This has in turn created the need for detailed and comprehensive school-level data systems. States, including Rhode Island, have begun to seek better data on school performance and implement performance accountability measures with their education aid programs. With the passage of the national No Child Left Behind legislation, there are now measurable outcomes that students and school districts must achieve.

The 2004 Rhode Island Assembly adopted the Education and Property Tax Relief Act, which indicated that it “recognizes the need for an equitable distribution of resources among the states’ school districts, property relief and a predictable method of distributing education aid.” The legislation established a joint legislative committee to establish a permanent education foundation aid formula for Rhode Island. It provided a framework for the deliberations and directed the appointment of technical advisory groups to assist the committee in reaching its finding and issuing recommendations by October 1, 2005. The 2005 Assembly extended the reporting deadline to March 15, 2006 and provided \$150,000 for contracted support for committee efforts. The 2007 Assembly extended the reporting deadline to May 15, 2007.

The committee met regularly, took testimony from a variety of stakeholders and relied on the expertise of R.C. Wood and Associates in its charge to develop a new system for funding public education. In May of 2007, the foundation aid technical advisory group to the joint committee made several recommendations for the establishment of a permanent foundation aid formula. The recommendations included establishing a statewide per pupil expenditure with weighting for special education, English language learners, eligibility for free or reduced school lunch, and vocational education. The group recommended that regardless of the outcomes of a new funding formula, communities be held harmless to current levels of state aid and that all communities receive at least 25.0 percent of school funding from the state. The recommendation also included shifting certain costs such as certain special education costs, out-of-district transportation, non-public school textbooks and group homes to the state. The recommendations of the committee were introduced as proposed legislation in House Bill 6539 and Senate Bill 1112 at the end of the 2007 session. The House and the Senate took no actions.

Similar legislation was introduced during the 2008 session as House Bill 7957. This legislation did not include the minimum state share provision that the previous year’s legislation did. The House Finance Committee heard the bill and took testimony in May 2008. Witnesses spoke both in favor of and in opposition to the legislation. The Committee held the bill for further study. The companion Senate Bill, 2650, was introduced during the 2008 Session and referred to the Senate Finance Committee, but never heard.

The same legislation was introduced during the 2009 session as House Bill 5978. The House Finance Committee heard the bill and took testimony in June 2009. Witnesses spoke both in favor of and in opposition to the legislation. The Committee held the bill for further study.

The Senate passed similar legislation in Senate Bill 921 on June 26, 2009 and referred it to the House Finance Committee. The Senate bill prescribed that the new formula would take effect only after two consecutive fall Revenue Estimating Conferences in which there were increases in revenues over the previous fall conference. This is because reallocating existing resources through a new formula would produce winners and losers and no new resources were available. The House Finance Committee did not hear the bill.

The 2010 Assembly adopted a new funding formula to be effective with the FY 2012 budget. This legislation is contained in 2010-H 8094 Substitute A, as amended. This formula distributes aid to all districts, charter schools and the state schools: Davies Career

and Technical School and the Metropolitan Career and Technical School. It is based on the principle that the money follows the student and includes a core instruction amount per pupil that every student will receive, a single poverty weight as a proxy for student supports, and a new state share ratio that considers the district's ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration. No minimum share is used in the formula.

The formula allows for additional funding from the state to districts for high-cost special education students, career and technical programs, early childhood education programs, transportation costs and a limited two-year bonus for regionalized districts. There is redistribution of aid among communities with some getting less aid than prior years. In an effort to mitigate any losses to communities, the formula was phased in over a ten-year period.

The legislation also included a two-year phased increase in the state's minimum housing aid participation to provide that no district receives less than a 40.0 percent state reimbursement by FY 2013 for projects completed after June 30, 2010, which was rolled back to 35.0 percent by the 2012 Assembly. The previous minimum had been 30.0 percent.

The 2011 Assembly funded the first year of the funding formula for FY 2012; FY 2021 is the tenth year. A number of smaller changes have been enacted since then including a category of aid for English language learners created by the 2016 Assembly and made permanent the following year. Other changes include a temporary aid category for districts with more than 5.0 percent of resident students attending charter schools, which phased out in FY 2020, and a temporary aid category for certain new school resource officer positions at public middle and high schools, which began in FY 2019 and will phase out by FY 2022.

Funding History

The Assembly enacted \$1,253.8 million from general revenues for FY 2021 total aid for local school districts, fully funding the tenth year of the funding formula. Updated enrollment data required the Assembly to add \$7.5 million above the base funding recommended by the Governor.

Funding for FY 2021 includes \$1,017.6 million in direct distributions to local school districts, charter and state schools, \$36.8 million in categorical funding, \$1.0 million for other formula aid for distribution by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for specific programming, \$118.4 million for the state's contribution to teacher retirement and \$80.0 million for school construction costs. This includes \$79.1 million for school construction aid and \$0.9 million for the School Building Authority Capital Fund, created by the 2015 Assembly.

The 2018 Assembly enacted legislation to temporarily expand incentives used to enhance the school housing aid ratio in to encourage new school construction and renovation projects, contingent upon approval of a bond referendum put before the voters on the November 2018 ballot. As the ballot measure was approved, districts are eligible for state share ratio increases of up to 20.0 percent for projects that meet specific criteria, such as project type, cost, and time of project start and completion.

The legislation established a permanent incentive for projects that address school safety and established minimum maintenance spending requirements. It also included additional requirements and oversight throughout projects, which are intended to control project costs, ensure building systems operate correctly, and ensure that projects are executed properly from design through construction. For FY 2019 and FY 2020, the School Building Authority Capital Fund was used for technical assistance to districts. These changes are discussed further in the construction aid and School Building Authority Capital Fund sections of this publication.

Specific allocations in each funding category in five-year increments from FY 1998 through FY 2020 as well as FY 2021 are shown in the table on the following page. Where applicable, prior year information in the table has been updated to reflect actual expenditures. Set-aside funds, teacher retirement and construction aid usually differ from the original enacted appropriations. The sections that follow explain each category and corresponding distribution method. Appendix I of this report shows the FY 2021 distribution of the direct formula aid by community.

Formula Aid (in millions)	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2010	FY 2015	FY 2020	FY 2021
Local School Operations	\$ 397.0	\$ 458.6	\$ 443.9	\$ 679.5	\$ 807.6	\$ 835.9
Central Falls Operations	27.3	37.8	43.1	39.0	42.0	45.1
Met School	1.8	7.3	12.5	10.5	9.3	9.3
Davies Career & Tech	-	-	-	12.2	13.7	13.7
Direct Charter School Aid	2.8	16.9	32.1	59.1	101.1	108.8
UCAP	-	-	-	0.6	1.5	1.6
Audit Adjustment	-	-	-	-	1.9	-
Targeted Aid	8.0	20.0	20.0	-	-	-
Core Instruction Equity	22.6	-	-	-	-	-
Student Equity	43.5	63.8	73.8	-	-	-
Professional Development	3.3	3.3	-	-	-	-
Early Childhood	6.5	6.8	6.8	-	-	-
Student Technology	3.4	3.4	3.4	-	-	-
Student Language Assistance	3.3	31.7	31.7	-	-	-
Charter-Indirect Aid	0.2	1.0	1.2	-	-	-
Full Day Kindergarten	-	4.7	4.2	-	-	-
Vocational Technical Equity	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Group Homes Funding	-	8.9	9.6	6.2	3.3	3.0
Coronavirus Relief Funds	-	-	-	-	50.0	-
Total	\$ 519.7	\$ 665.7	\$ 683.7	\$ 807.1	\$1,030.3	\$1,017.6
Categorical Funding						
High Cost Special Education	-	-	-	1.5	4.5	4.5
High Cost Career and Technical	-	-	-	3.5	4.5	4.5
Early Childhood	-	-	-	3.0	13.8	14.9
Non-Public Transportation*	-	-	-	4.4	3.0	3.0
Regional District Transportation*	-	-	-	-	4.6	4.6
English Learners	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.0
School Resource Officer Support	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
Subtotal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.3	\$ 35.8	\$ 36.8
Set-Aside Funds						
Progressive Support & Intervention	-	2.1	2.9	-	-	-
Hasbro Children's Hospital	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
School Visits	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	-	-
Professional Development	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-
Textbook Loans	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
School Breakfast	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Recovery High Schools	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
Subtotal	\$ 1.0	\$ 3.8	\$ 3.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.0
Total	\$ 520.6	\$ 669.5	\$ 687.3	\$ 820.0	\$1,066.9	\$1,055.4
Other Aid						
Teacher Retirement	40.0	52.6	72.3	88.6	112.3	118.4
Construction Aid	25.5	43.9	58.3	68.1	78.6	79.1
School Building Authority	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.9
Statewide Total	\$ 586.1	\$ 765.9	\$ 817.9	\$ 976.7	\$1,258.9	\$1,253.8

*Prior to FY 2018, transportation funding was allocated through a single category of aid. Pre-FY 2018 figures are adjusted to show the share allocated to each category.

Summary of Education Aid Programs

The following section provides a brief description of the state funded education aid programs. It is followed by more comprehensive descriptions of each source that include statutory references, legislative changes and funding histories.

Operations Aid (FY 1987 - FY 1997). The operations aid formula was established to provide local school districts with funds to support general operations. This program reimbursed communities' total expenditures based on the wealth of that community as compared to the rest of the state.

Special Education Excess Aid (FY 1987 - FY 1997). Special Education Excess Aid reimbursed communities for the difference between educating a regular student and a special education student. The district entitlement was up to 110 percent of the state median excess cost.

Area Vocational Education Aid (FY 1987 - FY 1997). The Vocational Education Incentive program was designed to encourage districts to participate in the eight regional vocational programs and to promote expansion in the programs.

Limited English Proficiency Incentive Aid (FY 1987 - FY 1997). This aid was designed to encourage school districts to establish, maintain, and expand programs and services for children with limited proficiency of the English language.

Conventional Public Housing Aid (FY 1987 - FY 1997). This program assisted communities where students attending public schools resided in public housing facilities that did not contribute to the district's tax base.

Distressed District Fund (FY 1994 - FY 1997). The 1993 Assembly appropriated \$1.7 million from general revenues for a Distressed District Fund for FY 1994. The funds were distributed according to those communities that were eligible for the FY 1992 retirement deferral option, and whose total reimbursable education expenditures declined between FY 1991 and FY 1992. Pawtucket, West Warwick, and Woonsocket received the aid.

State Support for Local School Operations (FY 1997 - FY 2011). Prior to FY 2012, this was the base operations aid for general state support that served as the foundation for all aid increases since FY 1997. The composition and distribution of this base is equivalent to the final funding for FY 1997 updated for minimum and maximum increases over each prior year.

The 2010 Assembly adopted a new funding formula to be effective with the FY 2012 budget. This formula distributes aid to all districts, charter schools and the state schools: Davies Career and Technical School and the Metropolitan Career and Technical School. It is based on the principle that the money follows the student and includes a core instruction amount per pupil that every student will receive, a single poverty weight as a proxy for student supports, and a new state share ratio that considers the district's ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration. No minimum share is used in the formula.

Permanent School Fund (FY 2009). The 2008 Assembly enacted legislation that became law on May 6, 2008 that allowed the operation of video lottery games on a twenty-four hour basis on weekends and federally recognized holidays at the Twin River and Newport Grand facilities. That legislation mandated that the additional revenue accruing to the state as the direct result of the additional hours, up to \$14.1 million by June 30, 2009, be deposited into the Permanent School Fund and allocated as education aid. The Assembly enacted legislation that required the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to monthly allocate to each school district all funds received into the Permanent School Fund, up to \$14.1 million, in the same proportion as the general revenue aid distribution.

Title I (FY 2010 - FY 2012). On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. It included additional relief to local schools through Title I programs. Total funding of \$34.0 million was allocated from FY 2010 through FY 2012.

Special Education (FY 2010 - FY 2012). On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. It included additional relief to local schools for special education through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Total funding of \$39.6 million was allocated from FY 2010 through FY 2012.

Central Falls School District (FY 1993 - Present). The Central Falls School district was placed under complete control of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in FY 1993. The City of Central Falls was adjudged to be unable to meet its contractual, legal and regulatory obligations without increased funding, which it could not afford because its tax base had sustained little or no growth over several years prior to 1991. The state has been responsible for 100 percent of the education costs for the district. Beginning with FY 2012, Central Falls is funded pursuant to the education funding formula.

Metropolitan Career and Technical School (FY 1997 - Present). The Metropolitan Career and Technical School is intended to be an innovative education facility with one main school and several small locations in the City of Providence. Its employees are not state employees, and the appropriation is handled much like Central Falls, with a lump sum allocation. The 2006 Assembly provided \$1.0 million to begin an East Bay campus on Aquidneck Island. The first class of 30 freshmen began during the 2006-2007 school year. Beginning with FY 2012, the Met School is funded pursuant to the education funding formula.

Davies Career and Technical School (FY 1992 - Present). The Davies Career and Technical School is a four-year high school that provides both academic and career-focused studies governed by an autonomous, business-led Board of Trustees. With the exception of the powers and duties reserved by the Director, Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education, and Board of Education, the Board of Trustees has the powers and duties of a school committee. Prior to FY 2012, sending districts did not pay tuition, only the costs of student transportation. Beginning in FY 2012, Davies is funded pursuant to the education funding formula.

Targeted Aid (FY 1999 - FY 2011). The Targeted Aid Fund was introduced by the 1998 Assembly to provide funds to locally or regionally operated districts in which tax effort

exceeds tax capacity and at least 40.0 percent of the K-3 students are eligible for free or reduced lunches. Districts used targeted funds to provide new or expanded programs for early childhood education, help improve instruction to meet high standards and reduce class size at the elementary level.

Core Instruction Equity Fund (FY 1998 - FY 2003). The Core Instruction Equity Fund was established to improve the capacity of cities and towns to support core instruction and reduce inequities in resource distribution. Certain communities, because of low tax capacity and high tax effort, are unable to appropriate sufficient funds for the support of core instructional programs. Communities with a gap in instruction costs compared to the statewide median and a tax effort well above the statewide median were eligible for this fund.

Student Equity Investment Fund (FY 1998 - FY 2011). The Student Equity Investment Fund was established to close gaps in student performance in mathematics, reading and writing by targeting students in greatest need of additional educational services. The funds were based on each district's proportion of children eligible for USDA reimbursable school meals relative to the total number of such students statewide.

Professional Development Investment Fund (FY 1998 - FY 2009). The Professional Development Investment Fund provided for continued skill development for Rhode Island's teachers and staff. These resources, based on a district's pupil-teacher ratio, were used to close student performance gaps in accordance with the school and district's strategic plans.

Early Childhood Investment Fund (FY 1998 - FY 2011). The Early Childhood Investment Fund provided support for schools and teaching staff for kindergarten through third grade to begin improving student performance. These resources were used in conjunction with literacy set-aside funds and were distributed based on the student population in these grades for each district.

Student Technology Investment Fund (FY 1998 - FY 2011). The Student Technology Investment Fund provided schools and teaching staff with up-to-date educational technology and training to help students meet the demands of the twenty-first century. Distribution of this aid was based on a district's proportion of total student population; it was not wealth based.

Student Language Assistance Investment Fund (FY 1998 - FY 2011). The Student Language Assistance Investment Fund targeted state resources to assist students that require additional language educational services. Distribution was based on a district's proportion of Limited English Proficiency students.

Charter Schools (FY 2000 - Present). Charter schools are public schools authorized by the state through the Board of Education to operate independently from many state and local district rules and regulations. Prior to FY 2012, the state shared the cost with the sending district using a wealth based share ratio with a minimum share of 30.0 percent. The aid also included an indirect cost payment to the sending district equal to five percent of the per pupil cost. Beginning with FY 2012, charter schools are funded pursuant to the

education funding formula. The 2016 Assembly reduced the local tuition payments made by districts to charter and state schools by the greater of seven percent of the local per pupil funding or the district's "unique" costs. Unique costs are preschool services, services to students ages 18 to 21, career and technical education, out-of-district special education, retiree health benefits, debt service and rental costs. When unique costs are greater, payments to mayoral academies are further reduced by the per pupil value of the unfunded pension liability.

UCAP (FY 2014 - Present). The 2012 Assembly adopted legislation that requires that beginning in FY 2014, the Urban Collaborative Accelerated Program (UCAP) be funded pursuant to the education funding formula. These students were in the district enrollment counts and the state was paying education aid for these students to the sending communities. The state now remits education aid for these students directly to the school and the sending districts send the local share to the school similar to the way the Met School is funded. UCAP operates as an independent public school dedicated to reducing the dropout rates in Providence, Central Falls and Cranston.

Full-Day Kindergarten (FY 2001 - FY 2011). The Full-Day Kindergarten Investment Fund was established by the 2000 Assembly to support full-day kindergarten programs. The appropriation was based on the number of students enrolled in full-day kindergarten programs and the tax equity index of each district.

Vocational Technical Equity Fund (FY 2001 - FY 2011). The Vocational Technical Equity Fund provided aid for districts that sent students to locally operated career and technical centers. The appropriation was intended to support the academic instruction component of vocational education for students enrolled in career and technical education programs.

Group Homes (FY 2002 - Present). This program provides a per bed allotment to districts in which group homes are located to support the cost of educating students in those homes who attend the local schools.

Categorical: High Cost Special Education (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to assume the costs related to high cost special education students when those costs exceed five times the district's combined per pupil core instruction amount and student success factor amount. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year.

Categorical: Career and Technical Education (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to help meet the initial capital investment needs to transform existing or create new comprehensive career and technical education programs and career pathways in critical and emerging industries and to help offset the higher than average costs associated with facilities, equipment, maintenance, repair and supplies necessary for maintaining the quality of highly specialized programs. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has established criteria for the purpose of allocating funds provided by the Assembly each year and shall prorate the funds

available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year.

Categorical: Early Childhood (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to increase access to voluntary, free, high-quality pre-kindergarten programs. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has established the criteria for the purpose of allocating funding provided by the Assembly.

Categorical: Non-Public Transportation (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to mitigate the excess costs associated with transporting students to out-of-district non-public schools and within regional school districts. The state assumes the costs of non-public out-of-district transportation for those districts participating in the statewide transportation system. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year. Prior to FY 2018, funding for transportation costs was allocated through a single category of aid. For comparison, pre-FY 2018 figures have been adjusted to show the share allocated to each category and can be found on pages 13 and 75 of this report.

Categorical: Regional District Transportation (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to mitigate the excess costs associated with transporting students to out-of-district non-public schools and within regional school districts. The state shares in the costs associated with transporting students within regional school districts. The state and regional school district shares equally the student transportation costs net any federal sources of revenue for these expenditures. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year. Prior to FY 2018, funding for transportation costs was allocated through a single category of aid. For comparison, pre-FY 2018 figures have been adjusted to show the share allocated to each category and can be found on pages 13 and 76 of this report.

Categorical: Limited Regionalization Bonus (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to provide a limited two-year bonus for regionalized districts. The bonus in the first year shall be 2.0 percent of the state's share of the foundation education aid for the regionalized districts in that fiscal year. The second year bonus shall be 1.0 percent of the state's share of the foundation education aid for the regionalized districts in that fiscal year. This bonus applies to districts that are currently regionalized as well as any districts that regionalize in the future. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will prorate the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year.

Categorical: English Learners (FY 2017 - Present). Initially a one-year program, the 2017 Assembly established a permanent category of aid to support English language learners that are in the most intensive programs. The funding shall be used on evidence-

based programs proven to increase outcomes and will be monitored by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The Department must collect performance reports from districts and approve the use of funds prior to expenditure. The Department shall ensure the funds are aligned to activities that are innovative and expansive and not utilized for activities the district is currently funding. The calculation is ten percent of the core instruction amount, adjusted for the state share ratio, for students based on criteria determined by the Commissioner.

Categorical: School of Choice Density Aid (FY 2017 - FY 2019). The 2016 Assembly enacted a three year program that would phase out in FY 2020. For FY 2017, districts who had at least 5.0 percent of their students enrolled in a charter or state school received \$175 per pupil for every student sent to a charter or state school. For FY 2018, districts received \$100 per student and for FY 2019, districts received \$50 per student.

Categorical: School Resource Officer Support (FY 2019 - FY 2021). The 2018 Assembly established a voluntary three-year pilot program for a new category of education aid to support school resource officers for a period of three years beginning in FY 2019. Funding will be used to reimburse school districts or municipalities one-half of the total cost of employing a new school resource officer at a middle or high school for districts that choose to do so. Staffing levels that exceed one officer per school with less than 1,200 students and two officers per school with 1,200 or more students are not be eligible for reimbursement.

Progressive Support and Intervention (FY 2001 - FY 2011). Funds for this set-aside were first provided in FY 2001 to assist schools and districts that fell short of performance goals outlined in the district strategic plans.

Hasbro Children's Hospital School (FY 2001 - FY 2009). This grant supports expenditures for educational personnel, supplies, and materials for students in the hospital.

School Visits (FY 1999 – FY 2010). Funds were allocated to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for on-site school reviews and other support for district accountability measures. These funds supported the School Accountability for Learning and Teaching system, known as SALT.

Full-Day Kindergarten Pilot Program (FY 2014 - FY 2015). The 2013 Assembly provided funding for a new full-day kindergarten incentive grant program to provide one-time, startup funding for school districts that move from offering a part-time kindergarten to a full-day kindergarten. Funds were allocated by the Department through a request for proposal process.

Textbook Loans (FY 2001 - Present). Rhode Island General Law mandates that school committees furnish textbooks in the fields of mathematics, science, English, history, social studies, and modern foreign languages to all elementary and secondary school pupils residing in the community. This program reimburses districts for English, history and social studies textbooks provided to non-public school students that are in grades K-8.

School Breakfast (FY 2004 - Present). State law mandates that all public schools provide a breakfast program and that the costs, other than transportation, associated with this program in excess of available federal money, which funds the meals, be borne by the state. Aid is subject to appropriation and based on each district's proportion of the number of breakfasts served relative to the statewide total.

Recovery High Schools (FY 2017 - Present). The 2016 Assembly enacted legislation to provide \$500,000 for a pilot program for FY 2017 to support the state's recovery high school. Recovery high schools are specifically designed for students recovering from a substance abuse disorder. The 2017 Assembly removed the language in the legislation that limited funding to FY 2017 only.

Speech Pathologist Salary Supplement (FY 2007). This fund was established by the 2006 Assembly to provide an annual \$1,750 salary supplement to any licensed speech language pathologist who is employed by a school district who has met the requirements and acquired a certificate of clinical competence from the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. The 2007 Assembly provided \$304,500 to fund the supplement for FY 2007 and eliminated the program for FY 2008 and beyond.

Teacher Retirement (Ongoing). The state shares in the cost of teacher retirement with teachers and local districts. Teachers contribute 8.75 percent of their salaries, which is set in the General Laws. The state and the local district pay the difference between the teachers' share and the amount needed to support the system, as determined annually by the State Employees' Retirement System. The state pays 40 percent of the employer's share and the local district pays 60 percent.

Supplemental Retirement Contribution (FY 2013). Rhode Island General Law, Section 36-10-2(e) requires that for any fiscal year in which the actuarially determined state contribution rate for state employees or teachers is lower than that for the prior fiscal year, an appropriation to that system equal to 20.0 percent of the rate reduction for the state's contribution rate shall be included in the annual appropriation act to be applied to the actuarial accrued liability of the system.

Construction Aid/School Housing Aid (Ongoing). The state provides local districts with partial reimbursement for approved school construction projects after the project is completed. The reimbursement rate is based on a district's wealth compared to the aggregate state wealth, with a minimum share for each district of 35.0 percent, while charter schools receive 30.0 percent. Reimbursement is based on total expended project cost; however, bond interest reimbursement is limited to those financed through the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation.

School Building Authority Fund (FY 2016 - Present). The 2015 Assembly enacted legislation establishing the Fund to complement the existing school construction program and is for smaller projects that do not require the full rehabilitation of a school. It provides for a school building authority within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to administer and oversee both school housing aid programs. The fund is administered in conjunction with the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation and funding would be used for financial assistance and loans for school

construction projects. The fund is supported by the difference between the traditional housing aid appropriation and actual entitlements, as well as any additional appropriation provided by the Assembly such as bond repayment interest savings.

This program differs from the regular school construction aid program in that disbursements from this fund do not require General Assembly approval and loans of up to \$500,000 do not require local voter approval, if that is allowed at the local level. Funds are disbursed on a pay-as-you-go basis for approved projects and the program retains cost sharing at current levels, though it includes a provision for incentive points, similar to the existing program.

The 2018 Assembly enacted legislation requiring that for FY 2019 and FY 2020, the difference between the annual housing aid appropriation and actual housing aid commitments be used for technical assistance to districts. The Assembly also included \$250.0 million of general obligation bonds, which was approved by the voters on the November 2018 ballot to be used for school construction along with potential enhanced state share ratio of up to 20.0 percent temporarily. No more than 5.0 percent of any amount of bonds issued a given year may be transferred to the fund.

Audit Adjustment (FY 2020). Following enactment of the FY 2019 budget, the Division of Municipal Finance adjusted the local property value data that is used to calculate the state's share of education costs, the apparent result of input errors by the Division. Updating the data, in turn, impacted the state's share of education formula aid for nearly all local education agencies. Excluding the state schools, the net impact of this adjustment is an additional \$18,947, but with more impactful redistributions among districts and charter schools. However, there was no established procedure, either in regulation or state law, for altering formula aid in the case of an audit that produces different results than the official certifications.

The 2019 Assembly enacted legislation to ensure proper notice of districts of data errors used in the calculation of education formula aid and a formal reconciliation process. Article 9 of 2019-H 5151, Substitute A, as amended, requires that if the state's share of education formula aid for any local education agency is determined to be incorrect after the budget for that fiscal year is enacted, local education agencies, the Senate President and the Speaker of the House must be notified within 15 days of the determination. Districts whose funding was underpaid would be paid in the following fiscal year; districts that have been overpaid would have an amount withheld in the following fiscal year prorated to the month in which notification occurred. The FY 2020 enacted budget included \$1.9 million for those districts that were underpaid in FY 2019 and held harmless districts that were overpaid.

Education Stabilization Funds in lieu of General Revenues (FY 2020). On March 27, President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The act requires that the state maintain support for both elementary and secondary education and public higher education at no less than the average level of aid from FY 2017 through FY 2019 for both FY 2020 and FY 2021 in order to be eligible for stabilization funds. The FY 2020 final budget included \$41.7 million from federal education stabilization funds in lieu of a like amount from general revenues. Local education

agencies received funding based on their share of federal funds distributed under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) in FY 2019, consistent with federal requirements. Funding in the final FY 2020 budget exceeds the maintenance of effort requirement by \$36.0 million. As the funding was distributed in lieu of general revenue funding formula aid, it is shown in each program of the prior summary table, where appropriate.

Coronavirus Relief Funds (FY 2020). The federal CARES Act adopted in response to COVID-19 emergency provided \$1,250.0 million to Rhode Island for related expenditures incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 30, 2020, including responding directly to the emergency as well as to “second-order” effects, such as providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions. The final FY 2020 budget included \$50.0 million to be distributed to local education agencies in proportion to new federal education stabilization funds, noted above. Local education agencies that received funds from the Paycheck Protection Program would have the value of that support deducted from any additional aid authorized through this section. Distribution of these funds did not begin until FY 2021 because of delays in the process. Accordingly, the FY 2021 budget shows \$46.7 million of funds carried forward from FY 2020. The reduction from \$50.0 million reflects the impact of participation in the Paycheck Protection Program. The prior summary table shows the appropriation in FY 2020 only.

Operations Aid

Statute(s). §16-7-20

Description. The operations aid formula was established to provide local school districts with funds to support their general operations. The formula was designed to encourage communities to spend more on education by financing a share of locally determined expenditures. Since the operations aid formula provided for the state to share in locally determined educational expenditures without placing a ceiling on the level of support, it gave the local school districts the opportunity to spend what they felt was necessary for education. This program reimbursed communities' total expenditures primarily based on the wealth of that community as compared to the rest of the state. A community's "share ratio" is a measure of its per pupil wealth as compared to the per pupil wealth of the rest of the state.

The share ratio is an element used in other aid distributions as well. Formulas using the share ratio, including operations aid, usually provided for minimum share guarantees. The original operations aid formula provided that each community received a minimum share regardless of wealth. The original minimum share was 25.0 percent, but it was eliminated for FY 1995 aid.

The share ratio formula measures state and community wealth using two factors: the full value of local property and the median family income as determined by the most recent census. Property value is certified annually by the Department of Administration, Office of Municipal Affairs, based on local sales data and appraisals. The total assessed local property value of a community is adjusted for differences in local assessment rates to allow the reporting of figures comparable on a statewide basis, resulting in the Equalized Weighted Assessed Valuation (EWAV).

The valuations are then adjusted by the ratio that the community's median family income bears to the statewide median family income, as reported in the most recent federal census data. Use of both the property value and the median family income is an attempt to compensate for districts that have a significant disparity between median family income and the full value of property.

Once community wealth is determined, it is divided by pupil counts to calculate the per pupil wealth for each community compared to the per pupil wealth for the state as a whole. The resulting relative per pupil community wealth is then multiplied by 50.0 percent, the mean state reimbursement, and subtracted from 1.0, yielding the district's share ratio. This share ratio was multiplied by approved reimbursable expenditures to determine the operations aid entitlement. If less than the full entitlement was appropriated, the entitlement was ratably reduced.

For regional school districts, a bonus was added to the operations aid entitlement based on the number of grades regionalized. Calculation of the bonus was modified a number of times and eventually separated from the operations aid appropriation. For comparability, it is reflected in the tables in this report as operations aid.

Significant Legislative Revisions. Revisions to the original operations aid program implemented at the end of the 1960's included the addition of family income to the community wealth formula. Over the next two decades, the Assembly made changes to the operations aid formula in response to recommendations from auditors, special commissions and other timely issues. The 1975 Assembly implemented use of the two-year reference on expenditure reimbursements. This action allowed the Assembly to appropriate the exact aid entitlement rather than an estimate pending the compilation of district expenditure reports by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. In 1979, the Board of Regents adopted regulations governing what qualified as a reimbursable expenditure.

The 1985 General Assembly passed the "Omnibus Property Tax Relief and Replacement Act." Among the provisions of this act was language requiring a two percent annual increase in the state share of local education expenditures until the state share reached 50 percent. In 1988, the language was amended to increase the goal of average state support to 60 percent. The additional funds appropriated to reach the 60 percent state share were not through the operations aid program; rather they were restricted for use in block grants. Although 50 percent state funding was achieved in FY 1990, block grants have not been funded since FY 1990. The goal of reaching 60 percent state funding remains in Chapter 16-69 of the Rhode Island General Laws, but financial constraints faced by the state continue to prevent funding for realization of this goal.

Beginning in FY 1989, a percentage of the operations aid calculation was "set-aside" and restricted for use on literacy programs. This Literacy Set-Aside amount was 3.0 percent of the total of state operations aid in fiscal year 1989, 4.0 percent in FY 1990, 5.0 percent in FY 1991 through FY 1993, and 4.0 percent in FY 1994 and thereafter.

The recession in the early 1990s prompted several changes in the state's education funding system. This included the elimination of minimum aid guarantees. The original operations aid formula provided that each community received a minimum share regardless of need or wealth. The original minimum share was 25.0 percent. It increased to 30.0 percent in 1964 and decreased back to 28.0 percent in FY 1984. Between FY 1992 and FY 1995, the minimum share was incrementally phased out to zero.

The 1992 Assembly further amended the operations aid formula by allowing it to be capped. This meant that if less than the full funding of the formula was enacted, each community's entitlement was ratably reduced to the level of funding appropriated. For FY 1992, the state reduced total school aid from all categories in response to the fiscal crisis, including a \$26.3 million, or 9.4 percent, reduction in operations aid.

During this time, many urban communities also faced a declining property tax base. This weakened their abilities to raise funds for education and resulted in increasing local tax rates in order to maintain levels of service. As the state continued to use the operations aid formula, those communities that reduced or limited education spending to balance budgets received reduced reimbursements as well. This perpetuated the funding gap per pupil between the state's wealthy and poor school districts.

Some of these communities sought relief through the courts, and in February 1994, Justice Needham, of the Rhode Island Superior Court, declared the current distribution method of state education aid to be unconstitutional. He found that the formula did not meet either the equity or adequacy needs of the state's students.

The state appealed the ruling, however, and in July 1995, the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island overturned Judge Needham's lower court decision. This reversal was based on the argument that the state, through the General Assembly, was responsible for promoting, not establishing, a system of public education for Rhode Island. The court also ruled that the Assembly's authority to determine the distribution of aid was virtually absolute.

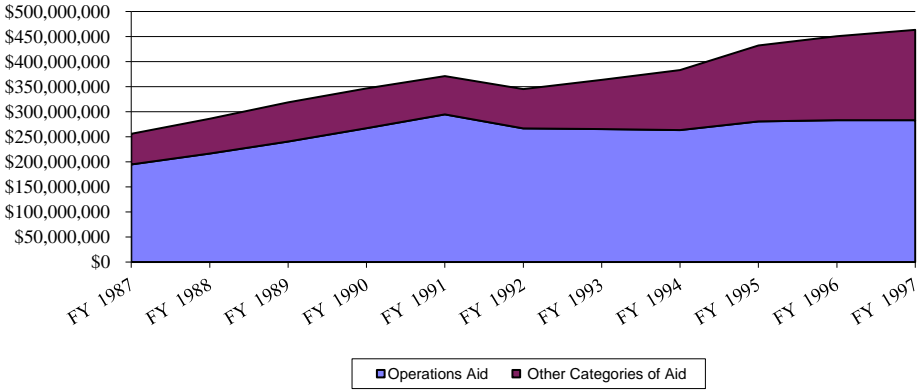
In the interim, the 1994 Assembly considered changes to the education aid formula. Governor Sundlun proposed a Guaranteed Student Entitlement (GSE) transition plan that incorporated several modifications including distributing all categories of aid, including the state contribution to teacher retirement, based on the operations aid formula. The operations aid formula would be modified by eliminating the minimum guarantee, phasing out the regional bonus by 40.0 percent, and instituting a poverty weighting that distributed funds according to the number of students eligible for free or reduced lunch.

The Assembly adopted some elements of this proposal. In an attempt to promote more equity, the changes included the elimination of guaranteed minimum shares, a component of the formula considered to be disequalizing, and the establishment of the Poverty Fund. The operations aid formula that year was funded at about 73 percent of the full entitlement.

The state, however, recognized certain continuing inequities in the distribution of aid and took some steps to rectify them. The Assembly froze operations aid at the FY 1995 levels in FY 1996 and FY 1997. Aid increases were again directed through other categories, discussed later, that emphasized student wealth. By FY 1998, the state adopted an education funding plan that eliminated calculation under the old aid categories, with the exception of Teacher Retirement and Construction Aid. The funding under the now defunct categories did remain for each community as part of a base entitlement to which new appropriations were added. Thus, the base appropriation for distribution of state aid, until the implementation of the education funding formula for FY 2012, reflected operations aid last calculated for FY 1995 and not fully funded since FY 1992.

Funding. Although it was the single largest category of education aid, over the years, greater shares of the state's education resources were directed to other aid programs. This is shown in the following graph.

Operations Aid FY 1987-FY 1997



In FY 1987, operations aid represented 76.1 percent of all education aid allocated to local districts and was as much as 79.4 percent of aid in FY 1991. By FY 1997, operations aid represented only 61.1 percent of all distributed school aid. Over this ten-year period, operations aid increased by 45.3 percent while aid distributed in all other categories increased nearly threefold. The other categories of aid that were enacted over the years addressed specific program needs in addition to operations aid. The sections that follow discuss those categories.

Special Education Excess Aid

Statute(s). §16-24-6

Description. With the passage of the 1975 Education of All Handicapped Children Act, now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the federal government mandated public education for all children with disabilities. In 1976, the Assembly enacted a program designed to provide entitlements for special education students, which replaced a small categorical program for handicapped students. In FY 1980, communities began receiving aid under this program for the excess cost of educating handicapped or special education students. Special Education Excess Aid was based on reimbursing communities for the difference between educating a regular student and a special education student, using a two-year reference. The district entitlement was up to 110 percent of the state median excess cost in each special education category. This cap was instituted to control costs in an area of education that had the potential for significant growth in costs. Any costs incurred by the school district over this limit were not reimbursable under any aid programs. The distribution of special education excess aid was not based on wealth. In the early 1990s, there were rejected proposals that would have wealth-equalized special education aid by using the share ratio.

Each school district's entitlement for special education aid was calculated by multiplying the number of special education students, using full-time equivalents, by the lesser of a district's per pupil cost in each special education category or 110 percent of the state median in that category. If the Assembly did not fully fund the entitlement, the district allocations were ratably reduced.

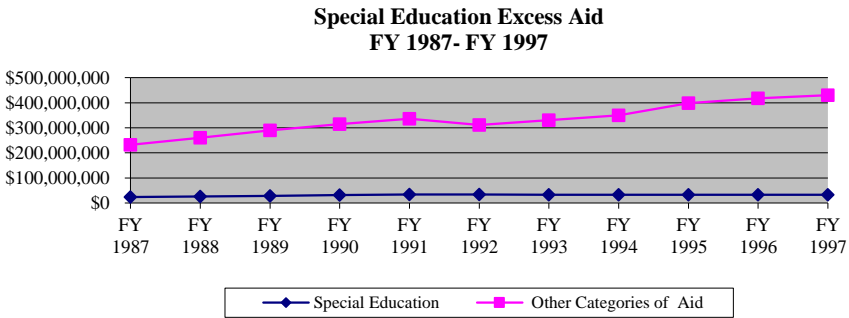
It should be noted that in passing the special education legislation of 1975, Congress authorized grants to the states for up to 40.0 percent of special education costs. That funding level has never materialized. Increased funding in the late 1990's brought the federal share up to around 13 percent. For FY 2013, the federal share was nearly 15 percent.

Significant Legislative Revisions. Since its passage, this aid program was subject to a series of limits on growth and other caps on the entitlement. The limits imposed fluctuated, but generally remained at about eight percent growth over the prior year. For FY 1993, the entitlement became subject to budgetary appropriation. Like the operations aid, each community's entitlement was subject to a ratable reduction to the level of funding appropriated.

FY 1995 was the last year for which this category of aid was calculated and used as a distribution method under the statutory formula, and the total appropriation was \$33.4 million, which represented less than 50 percent of the statewide entitlement. Implementation legislation for the state's share of education aid in FY 1996 and FY 1997 froze special education excess aid at the FY 1995 level. Special education costs continued to rise, and special education funding represented about 40 and 37 percent of the statewide entitlement in FY 1996 and FY 1997, respectively.

Under the education funding plan prior to the implementation of the funding formula, that \$33.4 million was reflected for each community as part of a base entitlement to which new appropriations were added. Thus, the base appropriation for those distributions of state aid reflects Special Education Aid last calculated for FY 1995.

Funding. Between FY 1987 and FY 1993, special education funding was between 9.3 percent and 9.2 percent of all education aid, with little variance. Its share of the total education aid package had dropped to 7.2 percent by FY 1997. Total appropriations between FY 1987 and FY 1997 increased by 40.0 percent as compared to a combined 85.3 percent increase in all other categories. The following chart illustrates this pattern.



Since special education funding was one of the few non-wealth based programs, this relative decrease supports the fact that aid increases in the late 1990s were being directed to communities based on need. Fully funding special education aid in FY 1999 under this defunct formula would have cost the state \$100.3 million. This is equal to 22.1 percent of total aid distributed to local districts that year. The distribution would also be radically different than the one enacted. Because this formula was not wealth-based, in the state’s poorer communities the special education entitlement would have represented as little as 10.8 percent of total FY 1999 education aid allocation. Conversely, in some wealthier communities, appropriation of the full special education aid entitlement would actually have exceeded the district’s total FY 1999 aid.

Area Vocational Education Aid

Statute(s). §16-7-20.6

Description. The Vocational Education Incentive program was designed to encourage districts to fully participate in the eight regional vocational programs and to promote expansion in the programs. The district sending the student to one of these programs paid tuition to the host district. The sending school district's entitlement for aid under this program was calculated as the per pupil cost of vocational instruction multiplied by the full-time equivalents for attending students. The entitlement for this program was fully funded, although the statute did allow for a ratable reduction in the event of insufficient appropriations.

Significant Legislative Revisions. The aid distribution for this program was originally based on the number of pupils attending vocational education facilities and the communities' share ratios, using a two-year reference. In FY 1990, the basis for the distribution of the funds was changed, eliminating the use of the share ratios. This change reflected the policy decision to encourage vocational education by fully funding it, rather than offering a partial reimbursement. This shift in policy dramatically increased funding. This also meant that the program was no longer wealth-based.

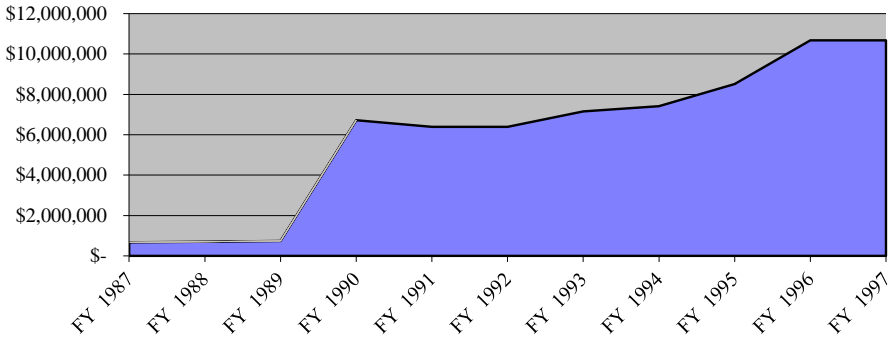
Like other aid categories, FY 1995 was the last year for which this category of aid was calculated and used as a distribution method under the statutory formula and reference year. Unlike most other aid categories, however, vocational education aid did receive an increase for FY 1996. The appropriation was equal to FY 1995 aid, plus \$2,000 for each full-time equivalent student reported for the FY 1994 reference year. This was an increase of 25.9 percent. FY 1997 aid was frozen at the FY 1996 level of \$10.7 million.

Under the state's education funding plan prior to the implementation of the funding formula, that \$10.7 million was reflected for each community as part of a base entitlement to which new appropriations were added.

Funding. Vocational education aid was never more than 2.3 percent of the total aid distribution. However, the elimination of the share ratio calculation from the funding formula for FY 1990 increased aid for this program almost tenfold. Despite changes and reductions in other aid categories, this program remained fully funded through the end of its use as a method for aid distribution.

The chart on the following page shows the growth in funding for this program.

**Area Vocational Education Aid
FY 1987-FY 1997**



Limited English Proficiency Incentive Aid

Statute(s). §16-54-4

Description. Established in 1986, Limited English Proficiency Incentive Aid (LEP) was designed to encourage school districts to establish, maintain, and expand programs and services for children whose proficiency of the English language is limited.

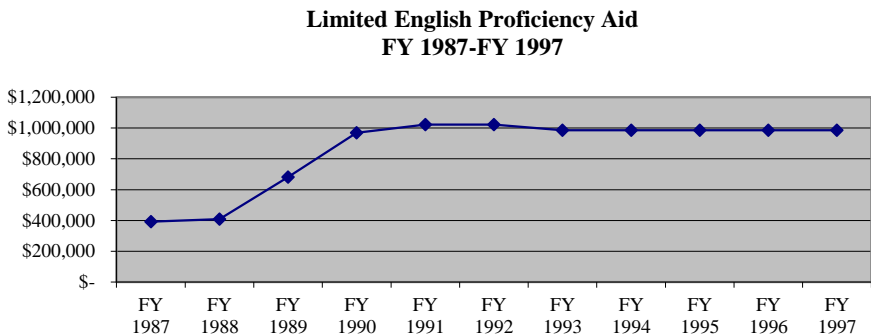
A district's entitlement for Limited English Proficiency Incentive Aid was based on the product of the average statewide cost per LEP pupil, the number of LEP full-time equivalents and the district's share ratio, developed for the operations aid formula. Like other aid categories, each community's entitlement was subject to a ratable reduction to the level of funding appropriated.

Like other aid programs, FY 1995 was the last year for which this category of aid was calculated and used as a distribution method under the statutory formula, and the total appropriation was \$986,387, representing about 23 percent of the statewide entitlement.

Under the state's education funding plan prior to the implementation of the funding formula, that \$986,387 was reflected for each community as part of a base entitlement to which new appropriations were added.

Funding. In its first few years of use, this aid program saw significant funding increases. Funding did not increase for FY 1992 and dropped slightly in FY 1993 through FY 1997; the aid level was frozen at the FY 1993 entitlement of \$986,387.

The following chart illustrates this pattern.



Conventional Public Housing Aid

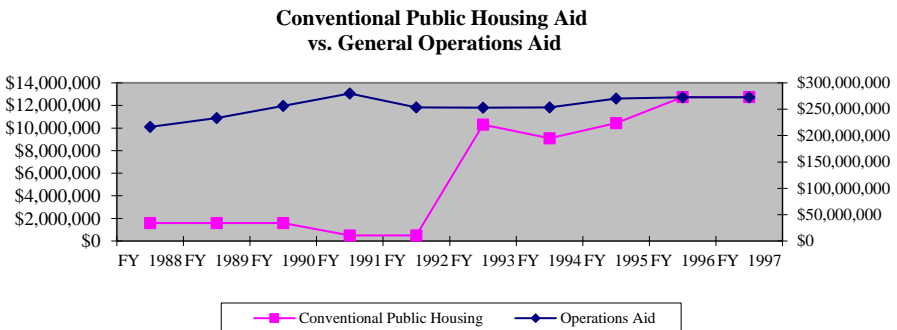
Statute(s). §16-7-34.3; §16-7-20.6

Description. Conventional Public Housing Aid was designed to assist communities where students attending public schools reside in public housing facilities that do not contribute to the district’s tax base. Property owned by the Solid Waste Management Corporation qualified under this program as of FY 1993, as did the North Kingstown Traveler’s Aid housing project as of FY 1996. Approximately 25 percent of local school districts received Conventional Public Housing Aid.

Using a two-year reference, Conventional Public Housing aid was calculated by multiplying the district’s average per pupil cost, its operations aid share ratio, and the number of students residing in public housing. Beginning in FY 1993, if the full entitlement under this program was appropriated, the maximum amount which all cities and towns were entitled to receive under this section was deducted from the sum appropriated for operations aid.

Like other aid categories, FY 1995 was the last year for which this category of aid was calculated and used as a distribution method under the statutory formula and reference year. Unlike most other aid categories, however, Conventional Public Housing Aid did receive an increase for FY 1996. The \$2.3 million increase funded the inclusion of the North Kingstown Traveler’s Aid housing project and reversed a negative adjustment to the FY 1995 allocation. FY 1997 aid was frozen at the FY 1996 level of \$12.7 million. Under the state’s current education funding plan prior to implementation of the funding formula, that \$12.7 million was reflected for each community as part of a base entitlement to which new appropriations were added.

Funding. The FY 1993 mandate for full funding of this program significantly increased expenditures. The state required that full funding of this program be at the expense of operations aid funding, if necessary. The following graph shows that increase and compares it to a relative leveling off of funding for operations aid.



Distressed District Fund

Statute(s). §16-7-20.4

Description. The 1993 Assembly appropriated \$1,672,310 from general revenues for a Distressed District Fund for FY 1994. The funds were distributed according to those communities that were eligible for the FY 1992 retirement deferral option, and whose total reimbursable education expenditures declined between FY 1991 and FY 1992. Three communities, Pawtucket, West Warwick, and Woonsocket, received the aid. The appropriation increased slightly to \$1,686,428 for FY 1995 and remained at that level through FY 1997. Under the state's education funding plan prior to implementation of the funding formula, that level was reflected for those three communities as part of a base entitlement to which new appropriations were added.

Funding. The FY 1994 appropriation was \$1.7 million. In FY 1995, the General Assembly continued the use of the Distressed District Fund, appropriating \$1.7 million in aid to the three districts. FY 1996 and FY 1997 repeated the \$1.7 million from FY 1995.

Special/Limited Appropriations

Along with all of the recurring aid categories, a number of one-time aid programs to accommodate specific areas of concern, or to provide hold harmless funds, were used through FY 1994. For simplicity, these special or limited appropriations are combined for display in the table on page 14. The paragraphs that follow discuss the specific appropriations.

Special Education Equity Fund (FY 1993 and FY 1994). The Special Education Equity Fund was a one-time sum paid to certain school districts in FY 1993 and FY 1994. This sum represented the difference between the final enacted distribution method for special education excess aid and the Governor's original proposal to distribute these funds based on the operations aid formula's share ratios. The proposal reflected an attempt to wealth-equalize the distribution of the special education excess fund. Fourteen communities benefited from the provision for a total of \$4.7 million in FY 1993 and \$5.0 million in FY 1994.

Hold Harmless Provision (FY 1993). The Hold Harmless Provision was a one-time payment of \$158,130 to certain school districts. This represented the difference between total aid based on the Governor's FY 1993 budget proposal and the FY 1993 aid enacted by the General Assembly. Approximately 15 school districts benefited by this hold harmless provision, requiring an additional \$158,130 in general revenues.

School Improvement Equity Delay (FY 1994). The School Improvement Equity Delay was a one-time sum paid to certain school districts in FY 1994. This equity delay represented the difference between the current distribution method for the state's contribution to Teacher Retirement and the Governor's proposal to distribute these funds based on the operations aid formula's share ratios. Four school districts were required to use half of these funds in FY 1994 for school improvement activities, although all districts were encouraged to begin similar efforts. Fourteen communities benefited from this school improvement equity delay in FY 1994 for a total of \$5.25 million.

Technology Set-Aside (FY 1994). The Technology Set-Aside Fund was a one-time sum paid to certain districts to further develop their technology resources. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education used funds representing the difference between the current method of distributing the state's contribution to Teacher Retirement and the Governor's FY 1994 proposed distribution of funding. A total of \$1.1 million was budgeted for this one-time set aside.

Census - Hold Harmless (FY 1994). In the FY 1994 Appropriations Act, the Rhode Island General Assembly budgeted an additional \$6.0 million in FY 1994 for school aid, conditional on additional general revenue receipts due to federal income tax changes. The revenue was determined to be available in FY 1994 and was included in FY 1994 expenditures. The funds were distributed through two categories of hold harmless transition aid: the Census and Federal hold harmless transition aid categories. The General Assembly budgeted \$2.9 million in the census transition aid category to assist those communities that lost state aid due to formula changes using the 1990 median family income for the first time in the education aid calculation. (Previous calculations used 1980

median family income data). The federal transition aid category budgeted \$3.1 million to be distributed to communities that still would have received less education aid in FY 1994 than in FY 1993. The \$6.0 million was distributed between January and June 1994.

Education Improvement Fund (FY 1985 - FY 1988). The Education Improvement Funds were distributed in fiscal years 1985 through 1988. After an initial funding level in FY 1985 of \$264,378, the allocation was increased to approximately \$2.0 million over the next three years. The allocation was based on one-half of one percent of expenditures reported by school districts based on a two-year reference and were distributed based on operations aid. The fund was designed to address deficiencies reported as a result of the Basic Education Program evaluations, such as facilities related problems.

Block Grants (FY 1989 and FY 1990). In FY 1989, the Education Improvement Fund (EIF) was replaced by block grants, a portion of which was targeted to the same purpose as the EIF. Under block granting, the amount of the state allocation was determined by the difference between an average 50 percent state funding in operations aid and additional state funding in the transition to 60 percent state support. Once the allocation was determined, the funds were apportioned based on operations aid. In addition to the EIF purposes, the block grant funds were targeted to purposes such as pre-school programs, parent training and full-day kindergartens. Funding for the block grants totaled \$4.6 million in FY 1989 and \$4.4 million in FY 1990.

Literacy Excellence (FY 1988 and FY 1989). The Rhode Island Literacy and Dropout Prevention Act was passed in 1987 and targeted early childhood reading, writing, speaking, listening and mathematics instruction, and dropout prevention. The Literacy Excellence Fund was allocated \$1.0 million in FY 1988 and FY 1989. The Literacy Excellence funds were distributed based on total education aid. It was replaced by the literacy set-aside, based on operations aid, in subsequent years.

Vocational Education Tuition Reduction (FY 1988 and FY 1989). In FY 1988 and FY 1989, \$500,000 and \$800,000, respectively, was allocated to help offset tuition charged to local school districts for sending students to the regional area vocational-technical centers. The money was distributed based on the number of students sent by each district to each center, and used directly to lower tuition costs.

Textbook Fund (FY 1987 and FY 1988). The Assembly allocated funds specifically for use in purchasing textbooks. This aid was distributed based on student counts and totaled \$1.0 million in FY 1987 and \$2.0 million in FY 1988.

State Support for Local School Operations

Statute(s). §16-7-20; §16-7.1-7; §16-7.1-10; §16-7.2-3 through §16-7.2-10

Description. State Support for Local School Operations is the base operations aid for general state support that served as the foundation for all aid increases between FY 1997 and FY 2011. The composition and distribution of this base is equivalent to the final funding for FY 1997 under the old categorical aid programs the state had used. A detailed history of each of these categories and its share of this base is contained in the first section of this report.

This category was increased for FY 2000 by \$3.9 million to adjust the aid distribution to reflect minimum and maximum increases over FY 1999. Specifically, no community would receive less than a 3.5 percent or greater than a 13.5 percent increase over total aid enacted in FY 1999. Also, each community with a tax equity index of less than one, signifying that its tax effort exceeds its tax capacity, received a minimum increase of 6.75 percent over FY 1999. The minimum increases for FY 2001 were 5.0 and 7.5 percent, and for FY 2002 they were 3.5 and 7.0 percent.

The tax equity index was used in calculation and distribution of the Core Instruction Equity, Targeted Aid, and Full-Day Kindergarten funds. This tool was used to promote equity in education aid funding because it measured a community's effort and capacity to raise local resources to finance education relative to the state's other communities. It was calculated by measuring the actual municipal tax yield, tax effort, against a hypothetical yield on the same property value at the state average tax rate, tax capacity.

If a community were taxing its property at the statewide average, then it would have a tax equity index of one. Those communities that were taxing property at greater than the average would have an index of less than one. Conversely, those taxing at less than the average would have an index of more than one. Of the state's 39 cities and towns, 11 communities had an index of less than one, based on reference year data for FY 2001. A more detailed discussion of the tax equity index and sample calculations appears in the "Recurring Funding Issues" section of this report.

It should be noted that communities were required to continue using the same literacy set-aside allocation required under the old operations aid formula. With the passage of Article 31 in 1997, the FY 1998 literacy set-aside amount was again equal to the FY 1996 calculation. However, the 1998 Assembly amended the new Student Equity and Early Childhood investment funds to require that three percent of the appropriations for these funds be added to the literacy set-aside base for FY 1998 and beyond. Therefore, growth in literacy set-aside funding was achieved by adding funding to the Early Childhood and Student Equity categories.

Beginning with FY 2012, the education funding formula adopted by the 2010 Assembly distributes aid to all districts, charter schools and the state schools: Davies Career and Technical School and the Metropolitan Career and Technical School. It is based on the principle that the money follows the student and includes a core instruction amount per pupil that every student will receive, a single poverty weight as a proxy for student

supports, and a new state share ratio that considers the district's ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration. There is no minimum share in the formula.

The funding plan also allows for additional support from the state to districts for high-cost special education students, career and technical programs, early childhood education programs, transportation costs and a limited two-year bonus for regionalized districts. Group home aid is paid in addition to aid paid through the new funding formula.

There is a redistribution of aid among communities with some getting less aid than prior years. In an effort to mitigate any losses to communities, the formula was phased in over a ten-year period.

The funding formula calculation for FY 2021 uses March 15, 2020 student enrollment data adjusted for charter school lottery selections, a per pupil core instruction amount of \$10,310 and share ratio variables updated with June 30, 2019 data. It assumes that districts that will receive more state funding will have the additional funding phased in over seven years and districts that are going to receive less state funding will have that loss phased in over ten years. As FY 2021 is the tenth year of the transition period, districts receive funding as produced by formula. Districts are billed quarterly for students attending charter and state schools.

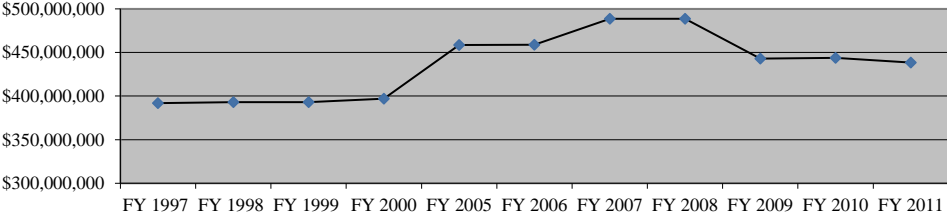
Governor Raimondo proposed legislation as part of her FY 2020 budget that would require cities and towns to pay their per pupil special education costs for each resident student sentenced to the training school and for youth in certain residential facilities. Currently, districts pay only for students living in group homes that do not have a contract with the Department of Children, Youth and Families for a predetermined number of placements, and education costs for students at the training school are paid by the state. The Governor showed the impact of that new requirement estimated to be \$1.3 million as a reduction to education aid. The Assembly did not concur with the proposal.

The 2019 Assembly included legislation in Article 9 of 2019-H 5151, Substitute A, as amended, to ensure proper notice of school districts of data errors impacting the computation of funding formula aid and a formal reconciliation process. The legislation requires that if the state's share of education formula aid for any local education agency is determined to be incorrect after the budget for that fiscal year is enacted, local education agencies, the Senate President and the Speaker of the House must be notified within 15 days of the determination. Districts whose funding was underpaid would be paid in the following fiscal year prorated to the month in which notification occurred.

Funding. The FY 2021 budget includes \$835.9 million for formula aid to locally operated school districts excluding Central Falls. This is \$28.3 million or 3.5 percent more than enacted. This reflects the tenth year of the funding formula.

The following chart shows funding from FY 1997 through FY 2011.

Support for Local School Operations



Permanent School Fund

Statute(s). § 16-4; 2008 PL Chapter 13

Description. This fund is from duties paid to the state by auctioneers and is to be used for the promotion and support of public education. The 2008 Assembly enacted legislation that became law on May 6, 2008 that allowed the operation of video lottery games on a twenty-four hour basis on weekends and federally recognized holidays at the Twin River and Newport Grand facilities. That legislation mandated that the additional revenue accruing to the state as the direct result of the additional hours, up to \$14.1 million by June 30, 2009, be allocated as aid to local education authorities as determined by the General Assembly for FY 2009.

Funding. The 2008 Assembly enacted legislation that required the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to monthly allocate to each school district all funds received into the Permanent School Fund, up to \$14.1 million, in the same proportion as the general revenue aid distribution. The FY 2009 budget assumed that \$13.6 million would be distributed to districts from this fund. This estimate is lower than the \$14.1 million limit, based on Newport Grand's decision not to change its hours of operation. It also included estimated revenues from May 2008 through June 2009. Funding to communities could be higher or lower, up to \$14.1 million, based on the actual revenues generated.

The 2008 Assembly also provided \$562,813 from the Permanent School Fund for Central Falls for FY 2008, which reflected the unreserved balance at the end of FY 2008. The FY 2009 final budget assumed that \$7.3 million would be distributed for December 2008 through June 2009 and reduced operating aid by approximately one-half that amount.

The FY 2010 budget did not include this funding, as the law expired on June 30, 2009. The Department of Administration administratively extended the overnight hours; the 2009 Assembly did not adopt legislation to direct those proceeds to the Permanent School Fund.

Since then, funding has been used to support reform efforts for persistently low achieving districts. In addition, \$59,000 is annually appropriated for the Rhode Island School for Deaf. Beginning in FY 2017, the Permanent School Fund has supported the advanced coursework network, which offers participating public middle and high school students access to credit-bearing courses provided by other school districts, non-profit organizations, and post-secondary institutions. Also, for FY 2019 \$1.1 million was used to support ten of the state's prekindergarten classrooms. For FY 2020 and FY 2021, \$0.3 million in each year was used to support the advanced coursework network.

Title I

Statute(s). American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA; P.L. 111-5)

Description. On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. It included additional relief to local schools through Title I programs. Funding was to help school districts mitigate the effects of reductions in local revenues and state support. Funding was distributed through the existing formula, which flows through the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The formulas were based on census poverty estimates and per pupil expenditures for each state. Distribution formulae for these grants were weighted so that local education agencies with higher percentages of poor children receive more funds.

Funding. The Stimulus Act provided a total of \$45.1 million from FY 2010 through FY 2012 distributed through the Title I funding streams.

Special Education

Statute(s). American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA; P.L. 111-5)

Description. On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. It included additional relief to local schools for special education through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Funds were distributed to local education agencies by formula driven subgrants. A state was eligible to receive this funding if it submitted a state plan with assurances that it had policies to provide a free and appropriate public education to children with disabilities between the ages of 3 and 21. Funding was distributed through the existing formula, which flows through the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Funding. The Stimulus Act provided a total of \$45.7 million for students with disabilities through three formulary-funding streams from FY 2010 through FY 2012.

Education Stabilization Funds

Statute(s). Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act 2020 (CARES; P.L. 116-136)

Description. On March 27, President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The act requires that the state maintain support for both elementary and secondary education and public higher education at no less than the average level of aid from FY 2017 through FY 2019 for both FY 2020 and FY 2021 in order to be eligible for stabilization funds. Local education agencies received funding based on their share of federal funds distributed under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) in FY 2019, consistent with federal requirements.

Funding. The final FY 2020 budget includes \$41.7 million from federal education stabilization funds in lieu of a like amount from general revenues. Total education aid funding in the final appropriation exceeds the maintenance of effort requirement by \$36.0 million.

Coronavirus Relief Funds

Statute(s). Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act 2020 (CARES; P.L. 116-136)

Description The federal CARES Act adopted in response to COVID-19 provided \$1,250.0 million to Rhode Island for related expenditures incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 30, 2020, including responding directly to the emergency as well as to “second-order” effects, such as providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions.

The 2020 Assembly included use of \$50.0 million to be distributed to local education agencies in proportion to new federal education stabilization funds, discussed earlier. Local education agencies that received funds from the Paycheck Protection Program, also authorized under the CARES Act, would have the value of that support deducted from any additional aid authorized through this section. Distribution of these funds did not begin until FY 2021 because of delays in the process. Accordingly, the FY 2021 budget shows \$46.7 million of funds carried forward from FY 2020. The reduction from the \$50.0 million in FY 2020 reflects the impact of some charter schools participating in the Paycheck Protection Program.

Funding. The final FY 2020 budget included \$50.0 million from coronavirus relief funds for distribution to local education agencies. As funds were not distributed prior the end of the fiscal year, the FY 2021 enacted budget includes \$46.7 million of funds carried forward.

Central Falls School District

Statute(s). §16-1-12

Description. The Central Falls School district was reorganized as of July 1, 1991 under the authority of Section 16-1-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws as a state operated school district. The City of Central Falls was adjudged to be unable to meet its contractual, legal and regulatory obligations without increased funding, which it could not afford because its tax base had sustained little or no growth over several years prior to 1991.

The district was placed under complete control of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in FY 1993, and the state became responsible for 100 percent of the education costs for the district. Prior to July 1, 2003, there was a state administrator for the Central Falls School System who was responsible for the management, care and control of the Central Falls School System. The Special Administrator reported to the Commissioner of Education. On July 1, 2003, the state administrator governance structure was replaced with a seven member Board of Trustees. The district represents the state's poorest community and has a disproportionate number of special education students.

Because of this unique situation, operations aid for the district was programmed in the budget of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, while distributions from special aid categories were reflected in the state aid appropriation line. This changed for FY 1999 when language was added in Article 31 to restrict the investment funds to "locally or regionally operated" school districts.

The state had full responsibility for funding Central Falls, thus inclusion in those investment fund distributions was discontinued. The investment fund and operations aid totals shown in the summary tables from FY 1998 have been adjusted accordingly for comparability with FY 1999 and FY 2000.

Beginning with FY 2012, Central Falls is funded pursuant to the funding formula. It includes a transition fund to stabilize the Central Falls School District until the city can begin paying its local share. FY 2015 was the first year of the transition funding and the budget included \$1.8 million; the FY 2021 budget includes \$7.0 million.

The 2012 Assembly adopted legislation that clarifies the method for calculating the amount to put into the transition fund and requires that the fund be supported through a reallocation of current resources to the school district and that the state does not have to provide new funding. The Assembly also added language that states the fund shall be annually reviewed to determine the amount of the state and city shares. It also adopted language to give the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education the authority to exercise control and management over the district whenever he or she deems it necessary.

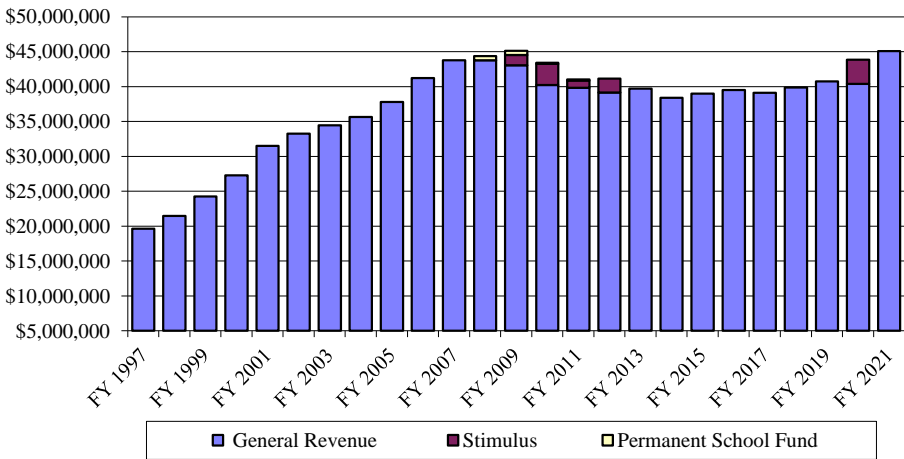
The 2013 Assembly enacted legislation in order to address the impact of a court decision that the schools are not part of the city which affected the district's ability to borrow and/or refund school construction bonds.

Funding. Funding for Central Falls increased dramatically over the last three decades. State support nearly doubled from FY 1991 to FY 1993 upon the takeover. Since FY 1994, aid has more than doubled again, as shown in the graph at the end of this section.

It should be noted that the final FY 2020 budget included \$41.7 million from federal education stabilization funds authorized through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act distributed to local education agencies in lieu of a like amount of general revenues. For Central Falls, \$1.6 million of general revenue funded education aid was shifted to federal funds. The final budget also included \$50.0 million from federal Coronavirus Relief funds to be distributed to local education agencies for expenses incurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Of this amount, \$1.9 million was distributed to Central Falls.

The FY 2021 budget includes \$45.1 million for formula aid for the Central Falls School District. This is \$3.1 million or 7.5 percent more than FY 2020 enacted education aid. The formula includes a stabilization fund to stabilize the Central Falls School District until the city can begin paying its local share. The FY 2021 budget includes \$7.0 million of stabilization funding. It should be noted that the school district is responsible for the local share of payments to charter and state schools; however, this is drawn from the stabilization fund. Nearly 37 percent of Central Falls resident students were anticipated to attend charter and state schools for FY 2021, funding for that support is also shown in charter school aid.

**State Support for Central Falls School District
FY 1997-FY 2021**



Metropolitan Career and Technical Center

Statute(s). §16-45

Description. The Metropolitan Career and Technical Center is intended to be an innovative education facility with one main school and several small locations in the City of Providence. In 1994, the voters approved a \$29.0 million general obligation bond capital project to site a state funded vocational school in Providence. In FY 1997, the first 50 students were housed in the state-owned Shepard building while permanent locations were developed.

The Dexter/Peace Street facility was completed in 1999 and the main campus opened in 2002. The main campus includes four facilities each having eight classes; two for each grade 9 through 12, and 15 students per class. The five facilities include the four buildings on the main campus and the Peace Street facility built in 1999. The Shepard building was previously one of the campuses, but it closed during FY 2008. The other Providence campuses absorbed those students, net the 30 that graduated, and reduced the number of incoming freshman for FY 2009 to offset the Shepard building transfer.

The 2006 Assembly provided \$1.0 million for a new East Bay Met School campus, which opened in FY 2007 with 30 students. Enrollment at the East Bay Campus was frozen at 90 students because of budgetary constraints for FY 2010 and FY 2011. For FY 2015 the East Bay Campus had 160 students and total enrollment of 888 students across all campuses. Enrollment decreased in FY 2016 because of staffing issues; there has been higher turnover and more vacant positions than anticipated thus the school limited the number of classes. Enrollment has remained steady at 824 students since FY 2016.

Enabling legislation for the Met School, which is considered a vocational technical school, is found in Chapter 16-45 of the Rhode Island General Laws. The Met School uses the state purchasing system, through the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, like the School for the Deaf and the Davies Career and Technical School, which are also state schools. However, payroll and budgeting are through a private accounting system, similar to if the school were a separate school district. The school's employees are not state employees, and the appropriation is handled much like Central Falls, with a lump sum allocation. The Board of Education reviews and forwards the Met School's budget request to the Governor for consideration.

Funding. Prior to FY 2012, the Met School was fully state supported. Beginning in FY 2012, the Met School is funded pursuant to the education funding formula. It is funded like other districts with the state share being that of the sending district for each student plus the local contribution being the local per pupil cost of each sending district, which must pay that to the School. The estimated local contribution is \$4.6 million for FY 2021. Tables at the end of this report include estimated enrollment by sending district for FY 2021.

The FY 2021 budget includes \$9.3 million for formula aid for the Metropolitan Career and Technical School, consistent with the annual appropriation since FY 2018 enacted levels. It should be noted that the final FY 2020 budget included \$41.7 million from federal

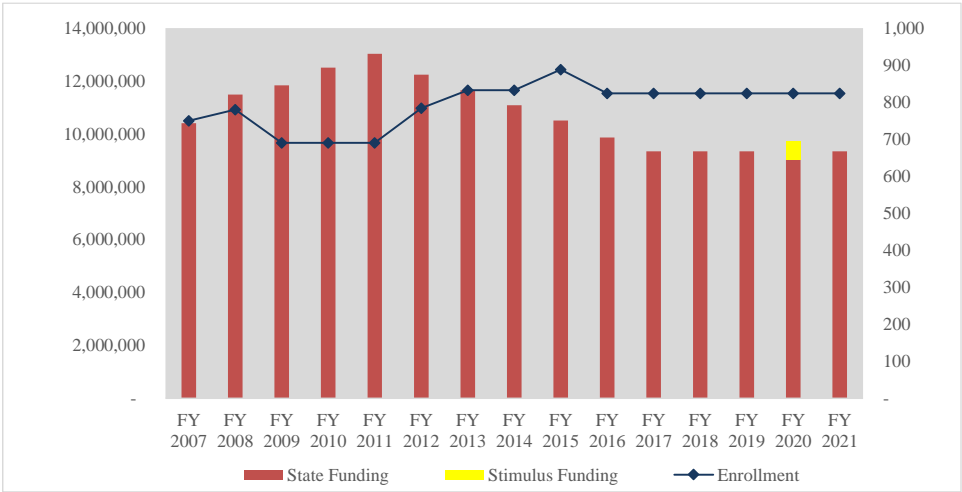
education stabilization funds authorized through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act distributed to local education agencies in lieu of a like amount of general revenues. For the Met, \$0.3 million of general revenue funded education aid was shifted to federal funds. The final budget also included \$50.0 million from federal Coronavirus Relief funds to be distributed to local education agencies for expenses incurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Of this amount, \$0.4 million was distributed to the Met School.

The 2016 Assembly concurred with the Governor’s proposal for a new stabilization fund for the state schools. This would mitigate some of the losses in funding from the implementation of the funding formula and the implication of allowing local districts to hold back a share of its per pupil funding as well as recognize the additional costs associated with running a stand-alone school that offers both academic and career and technical education. The FY 2021 budget includes \$1.6 million in additional funding to the Met School from this fund. This is \$0.2 million less than in FY 2020, offsetting a similar increase reflecting the tenth year of the formula.

In 2016, the Governor proposed two pieces of legislation to reduce the local tuition payments made to charter and state schools. The first would have reduced payments by \$355 per student; the second would have excluded the local share of funding paid to charter and state schools from the calculation of local per pupil expenditures, frozen at the FY 2014 level. The Assembly did not concur with those proposals and instead enacted a single measure that reduces the local tuition payments to charter and state schools by the greater of seven percent of the local per pupil funding or the district’s “unique” costs.

Unique costs are the per pupil value of the district’s costs for preschool services and screening, services to students ages 18 to 21, career and technical education, out-of-district special education placements, retiree health benefits, debt service and rental costs offset by those same costs for charter schools. In the case of districts where the unique cost calculation is greater, local tuition payments to mayoral academies with teachers that do not participate in the state retirement system are further reduced by the value of the unfunded pension liability reflected in the districts’ per pupil cost.

The following graph shows funding and enrollment for FY 2007 through FY 2021.



Davies Career and Technical Center

Statute(s). § 16-45

Description. The General Assembly mandated that there shall be a regional vocational school in the Blackstone Valley Area to serve the inhabitants of the greater Providence area (Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-45-4). William M. Davies, Jr. Career and Technical High School, located in Lincoln, serves students from Central Falls, Lincoln, North Providence, Pawtucket, Providence and Smithfield. Davies is governed by an autonomous, business-led Board of Trustees. With the exception of the powers and duties reserved by the Director, Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education, and Board of Education, the Board of Trustees has the powers and duties of a school committee. Prior to the implementation of the funding formula for FY 2012, sending districts did not pay tuition, only the costs of student transportation.

Davies is a four-year high school that provides both academic and career-focused studies. Students apply for admission to Davies, which is based upon grades, behavior, attendance, interest and an interview. The fully accredited academic program includes 4 years of math, English and science and 3 years of social studies to prepare students for further education and/or employment. After a ninth grade exploratory experience, students choose career and technical training in information technology, auto technology, business, cosmetology, electrical, electronics, graphic arts/printing, health careers, hospitality careers, machine technology and construction/woodworking.

Since FY 2012, Davies has been funded pursuant to the funding formula. It receives an amount from the state based on the share ratio of the sending district and the local community will be responsible for paying its local share. The Department estimated that Davies would lose approximately \$5.0 million after the ten-year transition period. At the time, it indicated that the school would have to institute program redesign, program downsizing, program elimination or enrollment reductions due to the loss of funding under the funding formula. Ultimately, the state established a fund to offset some of the losses from the implementation of the funding formula.

Davies enrollment grew from 757 students in FY 2000 to 875 students by FY 2014; this level has been maintained through FY 2021. The 2004 Assembly added \$815,000 to increase the school's capacity by 60 students. It further provided legislation to allow for 40 of those students to come from the City of Providence, which did not previously send students to Davies.

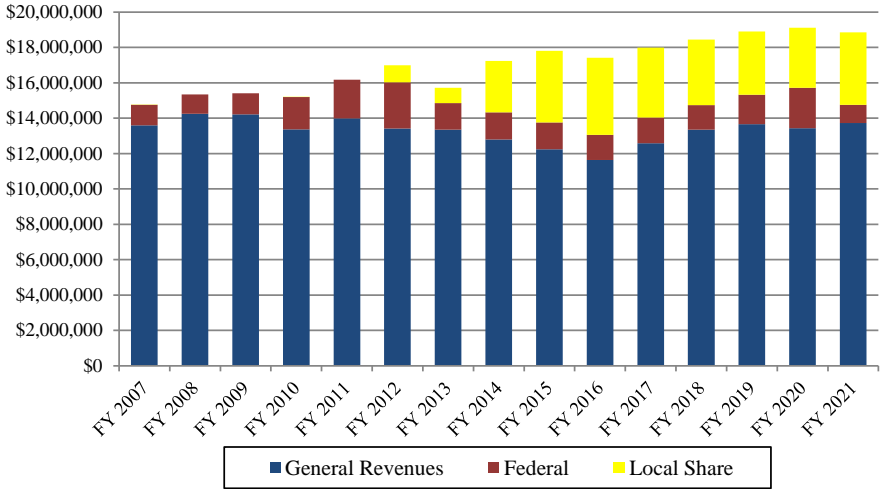
Funding. The FY 2021 budget includes \$13.7 million from general revenues for formula aid to support the Davies Career and Technical School. This is \$32,001 more than the FY 2020 enacted level. The local share for FY 2021 is estimated at \$4.1 million and is shown in the school's budget as restricted receipt expenditures. Davies' operating budget is still submitted as part of the Department's budget and Davies' employees are still state employees. Tables at the end of this report include estimated enrollment by sending district for FY 2021.

The 2016 Assembly concurred with the Governor’s proposal for a new stabilization fund for the state schools. This would mitigate some of the losses in funding from the implementation of the funding formula and the implication of allowing local districts to hold back a share of its per pupil funding as well as recognize the additional costs associated with running a stand-alone school that offers both academic and career and technical education. The FY 2021 budget includes \$5.0 million in additional funding to Davies, \$0.1 million more than enacted for FY 2020. This offsets a similar reduction, reflecting year nine of the formula.

In 2016, the Governor proposed two pieces of legislation to reduce the local tuition payments made to charter and state schools. The first would have reduced payments by \$355 per student; the second would have excluded the local share of funding paid to charter and state schools from the calculation of local per pupil expenditures, frozen at the FY 2014 level. The Assembly did not concur with those proposals and instead enacted a single measure that reduces the local tuition payments to charter and state schools by the greater of seven percent of the local per pupil funding or the district’s “unique” costs.

Unique costs are the per pupil value of the district’s costs for preschool services and screening, services to students ages 18 to 21, career and technical education, out-of-district special education placements, retiree health benefits, debt service and rental costs offset by those same costs for charter schools. In the case of districts where the unique cost calculation is greater, local tuition payments to mayoral academies with teachers that do not participate in the state retirement system are further reduced by the value of the unfunded pension liability reflected in the districts’ per pupil cost.

It should be noted that the final FY 2020 budget included \$41.7 million from federal education stabilization funds authorized through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act distributed to local education agencies in lieu of a like amount of general revenues. For Davies, \$0.3 million of general revenue funded education aid was shifted to federal funds. The final budget also included \$50.0 million from federal Coronavirus Relief funds to be distributed to local education agencies for expenses incurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Of this amount, \$0.3 million was distributed to Davies. Both sources of federal funds are reflected in the following graph that shows operating support for Davies from FY 2007 through the FY 2021 enacted budget.



Targeted Aid

Statute(s). §16-7.1-10

Description. The Targeted Aid fund was introduced by the 1998 Assembly to provide funds to locally or regionally operated districts in which tax effort exceeds tax capacity and at least 40.0 percent of the K-3 students are eligible for free or reduced lunches. Districts could use targeted funds for providing new or expanded programs for early childhood education, helping improve instruction to meet high standards and reducing class size at the elementary level.

These funds also supported after school programming for middle schools, junior and senior high schools; Child Opportunity Zones called COZs; teacher mentoring; curriculum revision to meet new standards; school and district intervention; or other programs which the Commissioner believes will result in increased student performance. The General Laws had allowed the Commissioner to require a district to reserve up to 5.0 percent of its allocation from this fund for intervention remedies. The 2002 Assembly amended that statutory language to provide that such reserved funds shall only be spent with the prior approval of the Commissioner.

Historically, East Providence, Providence, Pawtucket, West Warwick and Woonsocket qualified for distributions under this category of aid. For FY 2002 and FY 2003 the percent of K-3 students eligible for free and reduced price lunches in East Providence dropped below 40.0 percent making this district ineligible to receive funds from this category of aid.

Funding. The Assembly appropriated \$8.0 million for the Targeted Aid investment category each year from FY 1999 through FY 2002. That increased to \$10.0 million for FY 2003 and to \$20.0 million for FY 2004 through FY 2011. Those budgets froze the distribution to each community at the FY 2006 level and did not reflect the update of relevant data. The 2011 Assembly discontinued distributions from the Targeted Aid fund for FY 2012 with the implementation of the education funding formula enacted by the 2010 Assembly.

Core Instruction Equity Fund

Statute(s). §16-7.1-10

Description. The Core Instruction Equity fund was established to improve the capacity of cities and towns to support the core instruction activities that are the basis of daily teaching and learning in all classrooms and reduce inequities in resource distribution. The enabling statute noted that communities primarily rely on local property taxes to finance education programs, and that the state's highest effective property tax rates are concentrated in the state's urban communities. Therefore, certain communities, because of low tax capacity and high tax effort, are unable to appropriate sufficient funds for the support of core instructional programs.

The formula determined the statewide median per pupil instructional cost and the statewide property tax yield. These were compared to the median per pupil instructional costs and tax yields for each community. Communities with a gap in instruction costs and a tax effort well above the statewide median were eligible for this fund. Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket qualified in FY 1998 through FY 2002 for distributions from this category of aid.

The 2002 Assembly amended the formula used to distribute these funds. The amended language allowed for inclusion of previously eligible communities that may have been eliminated upon the update of relevant data. There was also a statutory change that required that 10 percent of funds from the category be used to increase student and school performance in a manner that has the prior approval of the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Funding. The 2003 Assembly discontinued distributions from the Core Instruction Equity Fund for FY 2004. Communities with a gap in instruction costs and a tax effort well above the statewide median were eligible for this fund. Since the inception of this fund, these instructional gaps have successfully been narrowed. FY 2003 funding for the Core Instruction Equity Fund was \$30.2 million, which is \$0.2 million more than the FY 2002 and FY 2001 levels. For FY 2001, funding in this category increased from \$22.6 million to \$30.0 million. From FY 1998 through FY 2003 funding in this category increased threefold.

Student Equity Investment Fund

Statute(s). §16-7.1-8

Description. The Student Equity Investment Fund was established to close gaps in student performance in mathematics, reading and writing by targeting students in greatest need of additional educational services. The funds were based on each district's proportion of children eligible for USDA reimbursable school meals relative to the total number of such students statewide.

No distinction was made between students eligible for free lunches and those eligible for reduced price lunches. This is the same distribution method that had been used for the Poverty/Equity fund under the old categorical formulas. The 1998 Assembly amended the new Student Equity and Early Childhood Investment funds to require that three percent of the appropriations for these funds be added to the literacy set-aside base.

Funding. The 2011 Assembly discontinued distributions from the Student Equity Investment Fund for FY 2012 with the implementation of the education funding formula enacted by the 2010 Assembly. FY 2011 funding for the Student Equity Investment Fund was \$73.8 million. This was \$10.0 million more than FY 2003 through FY 2005 funding of \$63.8 million and the same as FY 2006 through FY 2010 enacted levels. Those budgets froze the distribution to each community at the FY 2006 level and did not reflect the update of relevant data. FY 2003 through FY 2005 funding was \$0.1 million more than the FY 2002 level, which was unchanged from FY 2001. For FY 2001, the Assembly appropriated \$63.7 million for the Student Equity Investment Fund, a \$20.2 million increase over FY 2000. The initial investment in FY 1998 was \$8.6 million.

Professional Development Investment Fund

Statute(s). §16-7.1-10

Description. The Professional Development Investment Fund provided for continued skill development for teachers and staff. The expenditure of these funds was to be determined by committees at each school consisting of the school principal, two teachers selected by the teaching staff of the school and two parents of students attending the school. Collaborative programs among schools were encouraged. Resources were used to close student performance gaps in accordance with the school and district's strategic plans.

Distribution was based on a district's pupil-teacher ratio. Rather than award funds based on staffing levels, the formula used an ideal ratio of 17 students per teacher. For FY 2000, language was added to the enabling statute to require that \$555,000, or 14.3 percent of the distribution from this fund, be retained by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to support teacher professional development in all districts through a number of specified programs. That language was amended to eliminate the specific dollar amount and percentage and allow for some funds to be set aside for those programs.

Funding. Consistent with its action in the FY 2009 final budget, the 2009 Assembly eliminated the distributed portion of the Professional Development Investment Fund for FY 2010. The FY 2009 enacted budget had included \$5.8 million.

The enabling statute included language allowing for an additional appropriation to support teacher professional development in all districts through a number of specified programs. Governor Carcieri proposed allocating \$995,000 for Department programming for FY 2010, \$500,000 more than enacted. The additional funding was for the Department to develop and implement a new statewide performance management system for educators. The summary table at the beginning of this report displays the distributed funds and the set aside funds separately. The 2009 Assembly eliminated this indirect funding as well.

FY 2009 enacted funding by the 2008 Assembly was \$6.3 million, of which \$495,000 was the set-aside. The 2008 Assembly reduced the set-aside amount by \$175,000. This reflects a \$100,000 reduction as well as a shift of \$75,000 to the Department's budget to backfill unavailable federal funds for a position dedicated to English language learners. Consistent with the Governor's recommendation, the 2009 Assembly eliminated the distributed portion of professional development funds for FY 2009 for savings of \$5.8 million.

FY 2008 funding was \$6.5 million, which was equal to the appropriation for FY 2007, of which \$670,000 was the set-aside. Funding was added for FY 2007 for the Physics First program and to provide professional development in mathematics and science.

The FY 2006 appropriation was \$5.9 million, consistent with FY 2003 through FY 2005 funding. The 2005 Assembly amended statutory language to provide that funds shall only be spent with the prior approval of the Commissioner. For FY 2000 through FY 2002, the Assembly appropriated a total of \$3.9 million, of which \$0.6 million was set aside. The FY 2007 through FY 2009 budgets froze the distribution to each community at the FY 2006 level and did not reflect the update of relevant data.

Early Childhood Investment Fund

Statute(s). §16-7.1-11

Description. The Early Childhood Investment Fund provided support for schools and teaching staff for kindergarten through third grade to begin improving student performance. These funds were also used for early childhood pilot programs, including Child Opportunity Zones called COZs, that combine and/or leverage other sources of funds and that focus on beginning to improve student performance through developmentally appropriate early childhood education and integrated social and health service support. Districts were encouraged to give funding emphasis to programs in schools serving concentrations of at-risk students and integrated with programs for special needs students. Full-day kindergarten programs were also funded.

These resources were used in conjunction with literacy set-aside funds and were distributed based on the student population in these grades for each district. The 1998 Assembly amended the Student Equity and Early Childhood Investment funds to require that three percent of the appropriations for these funds be added to the literacy set-aside base.

Funding. The 2011 Assembly discontinued distributions from the Early Childhood Investment Fund for FY 2012 with the implementation of the education funding formula enacted by the 2010 Assembly. FY 2011 funding for the Early Childhood Investment Fund was \$6.8 million. This is the same as FY 2003 through FY 2010, \$0.3 million more than FY 2000 through FY 2002 levels and \$1.3 million more than FY 1999. The FY 1998 appropriation was \$3.5 million. The FY 2007 through FY 2011 budgets froze the distribution to each community at the FY 2006 level and did not reflect the update of relevant data.

Student Technology Investment Fund

Statute(s). §16-7.1-12

Description. The Student Technology Investment Fund provided schools and teaching staff with up-to-date educational technology and training to help students meet the demands of the twenty-first century. The funds were used for curriculum development to improve teaching and learning; in-service professional development to support the effective use of technology in schools; and infrastructure requirements such as equipment, technology related instructional materials, software and networking of systems. These resources were used to close student performance gaps in accordance with district strategic plans.

School districts could use Student Technology Investment funds to replace up to 35.0 percent of funds spent on technology related programs in the prior fiscal year. Distribution of this aid was based on a district's proportion of total student population; it was not wealth based.

Funding. The 2011 Assembly discontinued distributions from the Student Technology Investment Fund for FY 2012 with the implementation of the education funding formula enacted by the 2010 Assembly. For FY 2011, the Assembly appropriated \$3.4 million for the Student Technology Investment Fund, the same level of funding as in FY 1999 through FY 2010. The FY 1998 appropriation was \$1.4 million. The FY 2007 through FY 2011 budgets froze the distribution to each community at the FY 2006 level and did not reflect the update of relevant data.

Student Language Assistance Investment Fund

Statute(s). §16-7.1-9

Description. The Student Language Assistance Investment Fund targeted state resources to assist students that require additional language educational services, and distribution is based on a district's proportion of Limited English Proficiency students. Student counts were expressed as full-time equivalents in accordance with Section 16-54-4 of the Rhode Island General Laws, under which the old Limited English Proficiency aid was distributed.

Funding. The 2011 Assembly discontinued distributions from the Student Language Assistance Investment Fund for FY 2012 with the implementation of the education funding formula enacted by the 2010 Assembly. The Assembly appropriated \$31.7 million for the Student Language Assistance Investment Fund for FY 2011. This is the same as FY 2004 through FY 2010, which was \$24.7 million more than the FY 2003 level of \$7.0 million. The significant increase in funds was available largely from funds formerly programmed for Core Instruction Equity. FY 2001 and FY 2002 funding was \$5.1 million and \$3.7 million more than FY 2000. The FY 2000 appropriation was \$2.0 million over the FY 1999 and FY 1998 levels of \$1.3 million. The FY 2007 through FY 2011 budgets froze the distribution to each community at the FY 2006 level and did not reflect the update of relevant data.

Charter Schools

Statute(s). §16-77.1-2

Description. Charter schools are public schools authorized by the state through the Board of Education to operate independently from many state and local district rules and regulations. Current law limits the statewide total to no more than 35 charters. At least half of the total charters shall be reserved for charter school applications designed to increase the educational opportunities for at-risk pupils. The 2005 Assembly removed the cap on the number of charter schools per community but kept the statewide cap of 20. Previously, no more than two charters could be granted in a single school district, except if a district had more than 20,000 students, then four charters could be granted.

The 2010 Assembly increased the statewide total to no more than 35 charters; it had previously been no more than 20 charters serving no more than 4.0 percent of the state's school age population. At least half of the 35 total charters shall be reserved for charter school applications designed to increase the educational opportunities for at-risk pupils.

For FY 2021, there are 22 charter schools in nine communities. A list of each charter school and the host communities is shown in the following table. It should be noted that for charter schools with multiple campuses, each host community is listed.

Host Community	Charter School
Central Falls	Learning Community Segue Institute
Central Falls & Providence	Nowell Leadership Academy
Cranston	New England Laborers Construction Career Academy
Cumberland & Lincoln	RI Mayoral Academies Blackstone Valley
Providence	Achievement First Providence Mayoral Academy Charette Highlander Hope Academy Nurses Institute Paul Cuffee Southside Elementary Times 2 Trinity Academy Village Green
Pawtucket	Blackstone Academy International
South Kingstown	Compass Kingston Hill
West Greenwich	Greene School
Woonsocket	Beacon Rise Prep Mayoral Academy

The 1999 Assembly adopted legislation that changed funding for charter public schools. Charter public schools had formerly received operating support from the district in which they were located. This was equal to the per-pupil cost for the district multiplied by the school's share of the district's students. The new legislation was based on recommendations from a commission appointed to create a new funding plan.

This funding mechanism provided state funding equal to that per-pupil cost, reduced by the district's share ratio. The 2005 Assembly enacted a change in the calculation of charter school aid that set the minimum share ratio for each district at 30 percent.

The share ratio formula measured state and community wealth using two factors: the full value of local property and the median family income as determined by the most recent census. Property value is certified annually by the Department of Revenue, Division of Municipal Finance, based on local sales data and appraisals. The total assessed local property value of a community is adjusted for differences in local assessment rates to allow the reporting of figures comparable on a statewide basis, resulting in the Equalized Weighted Assessed Valuation (EWAV).

The valuations were then adjusted by the ratio that the community's median family income bore to the statewide median family income, as reported in the most recent federal census data. Use of both the property value and the median family income was an attempt to compensate for districts that have significant disparity between median family income and the full value of property.

There is also a statutory allowance for a mid-year aid adjustment if a school's October enrollment data in the current fiscal year shows a 10 percent or greater change from the prior October. The statute also allows for a ratable reduction in aid if the level of funding appropriated is not sufficient.

The 2005 Assembly extended the moratorium on final approvals of new charter schools, first enacted by the 2004 Assembly, through the 2007-2008 school year so new schools could open beginning in FY 2009. While the 2008 Assembly did not extend the moratorium, there was no funding in the FY 2009 budget for the opening of any new schools. The FY 2010 budget included \$1.5 million for the opening of new charter schools, including mayoral academies.

The share of public school students who attend charter schools has risen from 3.7 percent in FY 2012, the first year of the funding formula, to 7.4 percent estimated for FY 2021. In that same time period there has been a 37.5 percent increase in the number of charter schools, growing from 16 in FY 2012 to 22 for FY 2021.

Mayoral Academies. The 2008 Assembly revised the charter school statutes to allow for the creation of a new type of charter school, called a mayoral academy. These academies would have to go through the same approval process as other charter schools but would be exempt from teacher retirement and prevailing wage laws.

Employment Mandates. The Assembly did not adopt the Governor's proposed legislation to exempt charter schools that are chartered after July 1, 2009 and those subject to renewal

after July 1, 2009 from having to follow the same employee provisions as other public schools. He proposed that these schools be exempt from prevailing wage and benefit provisions and from participation in the state teacher retirement system or from classifying their employees as public employees. Currently only mayoral academies are exempt from these provisions. The state currently grants charters for a period of up to five years.

Funding Formula. Beginning in FY 2012, charter schools are funded pursuant to the education funding formula adopted by the 2010 Assembly. Charter schools are funded like other districts with the state share being that of the sending district for each student plus the local contribution being the local per pupil cost of the sending district.

Special Legislative Commission to Assess the Funding Formula. The 2014 House of Representatives passed a resolution establishing a special legislative commission to study and assess the “fair funding formula.” The resolution states as one of its findings that the education funding formula was a major policy shift aimed at providing stable and predictable funding and addressing the inequities between districts that developed in the absence of a formula, and that it is incumbent upon the Assembly to assess that legislation to ensure that new inequities have not emerged as unintended consequences.

The commission consisted of 12 members, three of which were members of the House, appointed by the Speaker, an appointee of the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education, the executive director of the Rhode Island Mayoral Academies, director of the Metropolitan Career and Technical School or designee, executive director of the Rhode Island League of Charter Schools or designee, executive director of the Rhode Island School Superintendents’ Association or designee, president of the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns or designee, president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Federation of Teachers or designee, president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the National Education Association or designee, and the president of the Rhode Island Association of School Committees or designee.

The stated purpose of the commission was to study and assess the funding formula, including, but not limited to:

- The types of expenses funded from local property taxes and by state sources and the extent to which those expenses are fixed or variable;
- The extent to which the total per pupil charter funding obligation is in line with the funding formula;
- The extent to which funding for expenses borne exclusively by districts is shifted to charters;
- The extent to which charter tuition obligations differ between communities; and
- The extent to which the local share of funding to charter schools impacts district out-year sustainability.

The impetus for this study commission was concern regarding the required local share of funding for charter schools. Under the formula, charter schools are funded like other districts with the state share being that of the sending district for each student and the local contribution being the local per pupil cost of the sending district. Some have argued that there are district expenses such as teacher retirement costs, retiree health, and debt service

that are part of a district's per pupil cost but not expenses borne by charter schools. This issue has become more acute as more charter schools are created and more students elect to go to charter schools. The share of public school students who attend charter schools has risen from 3.7 percent in FY 2012, the first year of the funding formula, to 5.4 percent estimated for FY 2016. In that same time period there has been a 38 percent increase in the number of charter schools, growing from 16 in FY 2012 to 22 for FY 2016.

The commission began meeting in January 2015 and reported its findings on May 18, 2015. The report identified numerous areas for further study and areas in which the funding formula appears not to be fair to both municipalities and charter schools, but it did not make any direct recommendations to adjust the funding formula to rectify the issues identified.

Working Group to Review the Permanent Education Foundation Aid Formula. On October 22, 2015, the Governor created a Working Group to Review the Permanent Education Foundation Aid Formula through an executive order. The group was tasked with reviewing the degree to which the funding formula is meeting the needs of all students and schools, ensuring formula fairness between school types, and the degree to which the formula incorporates best practices in funding, efficiency and innovation. The group recommended that the state consider providing additional support to traditional districts with high percentages of students enrolled in public schools of choice, including charter and state schools.

The Governor recommended legislation to the 2016 Assembly to reduce the local tuition payments made to charter and state schools by \$355 per student in an effort to capture the cost differential between traditional districts and charter schools in areas such as: preschool services and screening, services to students ages 18 to 21, career and technical education, out-of-district placements, retiree health expenses, debt service and rental costs. The proposed legislation would have required the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education to review and recalculate the reduction to local funding every three years in order to ensure accuracy, though it is not clear what elements would be recalculated and by what standard.

The Governor also proposed legislation to codify the Department's practice in how it calculates the local per pupil cost used to determine local tuition payments to charter and state schools. Her proposal would have excluded the local share of funding paid to charter and state schools in the calculation of local per pupil expenditures and would have frozen the amount of this exclusion at the FY 2014 level. The impact of the two changes is estimated to have reduced local tuition payments to charter and state schools by \$7.0 million for FY 2017; the impact to charter schools would have been \$5.9 million.

The 2016 Assembly did not concur with those proposals related to local tuition payments and instead enacted a single measure that reduces the local tuition payments to charter and state schools by the greater of seven percent of the local per pupil funding or the district's "unique" costs. Unique costs are the per pupil value of the district's costs for preschool services and screening, services to students ages 18 to 21, career and technical education, out-of-district special education placements, retiree health benefits, debt service and rental costs offset by those same costs for charter schools. In the case of districts where the

unique cost calculation is greater, local tuition payments to mayoral academies with teachers that do not participate in the state retirement system are further reduced by the value of the unfunded pension liability reflected in the districts' per pupil cost.

Recent Legislation. During the 2019 session both the House and the Senate passed legislation regarding charter schools. House bill 2017 - H 6325 and Senate bill 2017 - S 0884, identical bills, were passed by the House and Senate. The bill would have expanded the definition of a network charter school to encompass a charter public school that operates or will operate elementary school grades and middle school grades, or operates or will operate middle school and high school grades. The Governor vetoed the bill on July 19.

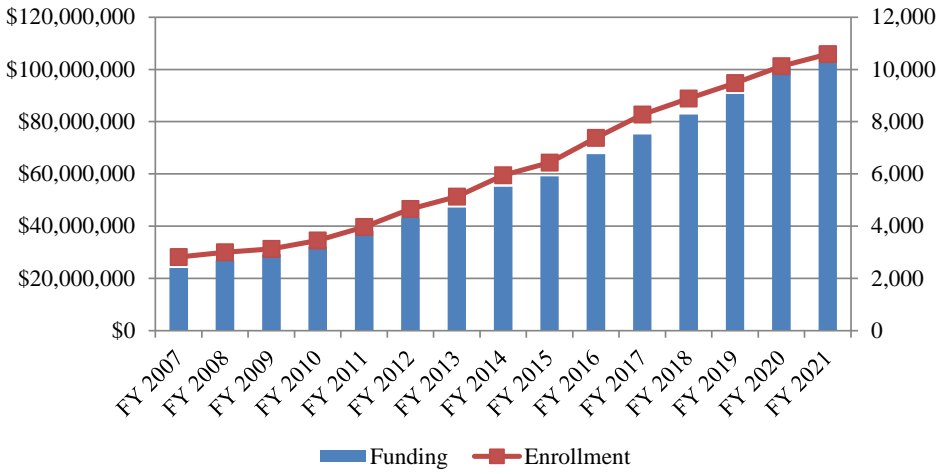
The 2019 Assembly included legislation in Article 9 of 2019-H 5151, Substitute A, as amended, to ensure proper notice of school districts of data errors impacting the computation of funding formula aid and a formal reconciliation process. The legislation requires that if the state's share of education formula aid for any local education agency is determined to be incorrect after the budget for that fiscal year is enacted, local education agencies, the Senate President and the Speaker of the House must be notified within 15 days of the determination. Districts whose funding was underpaid would be paid in the following fiscal year prorated to the month in which notification occurred.

Funding. The FY 2021 budget includes \$108.8 million for formula aid to charter schools. This is \$7.7 million or 7.7 percent more than the FY 2020 enacted level and \$0.4 million less than the Governor's recommendation based on updated enrollment data.

The final FY 2020 budget included \$41.7 million from federal education stabilization funds authorized through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act distributed to local education agencies in lieu of a like amount of general revenues. For charter schools, \$3.5 million of general revenue funded education aid was shifted to federal funds. The final budget also included \$50.0 million from federal Coronavirus Relief funds to be distributed to local education agencies for expenses incurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Of this amount, charter schools were projected to receive \$4.1 million. However, 2020-H 7170, Substitute A, as amended, requires that any local education agency receiving funds from the Paycheck Protection Program, also authorized under the CARES Act, would have their allocation of Coronavirus Relief funds reduced by the amount of Paycheck Protection funds it received. Twelve charter schools participated in the program and will not receive Coronavirus Relief funds. A total of \$1.0 million, or \$3.1 million less than originally projected, will be distributed to charter schools.

For FY 2002 through FY 2011, community distribution tables do not reflect those funds paid directly to the charter schools. They do continue to reflect the indirect cost payment to the sending district through FY 2011, which is equal to 5.0 percent of the per pupil cost. For comparison, prior years' tables are adjusted accordingly.

The following graph shows funding and enrollment for FY 2007 through the FY 2021 enacted budget.



Urban Collaborative Accelerated Program

Statute(s). §16-3.1-11

Description. The 2012 Assembly adopted legislation that requires that beginning in FY 2014, the Urban Collaborative Accelerated Program (UCAP) be funded pursuant to the education funding formula. Prior to FY 2014, these students were in the district enrollment counts and the state paid education aid for these students to the sending communities. The state now remits education aid for these students directly to the school and the sending districts send the local share to the school similar to the way the Met School is funded. UCAP operates as an independent public school dedicated to reducing the dropout rates in Providence, Central Falls and Cranston.

Funding. The FY 2014 budget included \$0.3 million for the first year of new funding for the Urban Collaborative Accelerated. The FY 2021 budget includes \$1.6 million for the eighth year of funding. This is \$15,552 more than enacted for FY 2020.

The final FY 2020 budget included \$41.7 million from federal education stabilization funds authorized through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act distributed to local education agencies in lieu of a like amount of general revenues. For UCAP, \$0.1 million of general revenue funded education aid was shifted to federal funds. The final budget also included \$50.0 million from federal Coronavirus Relief funds to be distributed to local education agencies for expenses incurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Of this amount, UCAP was projected to receive \$102,048. However, 2020-H 7170, Substitute A, as amended, requires that any local education agency receiving funds from the Paycheck Protection Program, also authorized under the CARES Act, would have their allocation of Coronavirus Relief funds reduced by the amount of Paycheck Protection funds it received. As UCAP participated in the program, it will not receive the funding.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2014	\$ 296,703	FY 2018	\$ 1,494,741
FY 2015	\$ 574,513	FY 2019	\$ 1,423,688
FY 2016	\$ 856,203	FY 2020	\$ 1,539,913
FY 2017	\$ 1,115,290	FY 2021	\$ 1,555,465

Full-Day Kindergarten

Statute(s). §16-7.1-11.1

Description. The Full-Day Kindergarten Investment Fund was established by the 2000 Assembly to require that there be an appropriation to support full-day kindergarten programs. The appropriation was based on the number of students enrolled in full-day kindergarten programs and the tax equity index of each district. Districts received a minimum of \$500 for each student. Districts with a tax equity index below 1.0 received \$1,000 per student, and those with a tax equity index below 0.6 received \$1,500 per student.

In FY 2001, these funds were included in the determination of minimum aid increases. The 2001 Assembly's enactment excluded distributions from this fund in determining minimum aid increases. The Governor's FY 2003 budget recommendation used this fund toward a proposed 1.0 percent minimum increase in aid. The 2002 Assembly instead provided a 1.0 percent minimum increase, excluding full-day kindergarten funds, but did include this aid in calculating its overall provision of a 2.5 percent minimum increase.

Funding. The 2011 Assembly discontinued distributions from the Full-Day Kindergarten Investment Fund for FY 2012 with the implementation of the education funding formula enacted by the 2010 Assembly. For FY 2011, funding totaled \$4.2 million, the same as the FY 2010 level. The FY 2007 through FY 2011 budgets froze the distribution to each community at the FY 2006 level and did not reflect the update of relevant data. In FY 2001, \$2.4 million was distributed through this category and incorporated into the aid used to meet minimum increase guarantees. For FY 2002, funding totaled \$3.1 million and was excluded from the determination of minimum increases. For FY 2003 total funding was \$4.0 million. Funding was \$4.4 million for FY 2004, \$4.7 million for FY 2005 and \$4.2 million since FY 2006.

There are different programs related to full-day kindergarten that are noted later in the report.

Vocational Technical Equity Fund

Statute(s). §16-7.1-19

Description. The Vocational Technical Equity Fund was established by the 2000 Assembly to require that there be an appropriation to provide aid for districts that send students to locally operated career and technical centers. The appropriation was intended to support the academic instruction component of vocational education for students enrolled in career and technical education programs.

Prior to 2000, the state had been allocating \$10.7 million to support the vocational program component for these students. Those funds remained in the base operations aid allocation for each district. This fund provided districts with \$500 for each student, based on the prior year enrollment, who attended a locally operated career and technical center.

Funding. The 2011 Assembly discontinued distributions from the Vocational Technical Equity Fund for FY 2012 with the implementation of the education funding formula enacted by the 2010 Assembly. The Assembly provided \$1.5 million for the Vocational Technical Equity Fund in FY 2011. It fluctuated between \$1.7 million and \$1.4 million since FY 2001, based on changes in enrollment. The FY 2007 through FY 2011 budgets froze the distribution to each community at the FY 2006 level and did not reflect the update of relevant data.

Group Home Aid

Statute(s). §16-64-1.1-3; §16-64-2; §16-64-8

Description. The 2001 Assembly adopted legislation in Article 22 of the FY 2002 Appropriations Act to eliminate billing among communities for the education costs of children placed in group homes by the Department of Children, Youth and Families and create a mechanism for the state to pay those costs.

Prior to FY 2002, an official community of residence was determined for each child living in a group home, which is generally based on the parents' residence. The district of official residence is responsible to pay the district in which the child is placed for the cost of the child's education. This system produced numerous disputes among communities concerning financial responsibility. These disputes often resulted in costly legal fees for all parties involved and districts hosting group home were largely unsuccessful in seeking reimbursements.

The changes contained in Article 22 provide for a per bed allotment to districts in which group homes are located. This allotment would be set annually and attempt to reflect the mix of regular and special education students residing in these homes. The legislation also relieves the sending districts of financial responsibility for students placed in out-of-district group homes, and prevents the hosting district from billing for those students.

The 2007 Assembly enacted legislation to ensure that the payment of communities' group home aid more closely reflects the actual number of group home beds open at the time of the budget. The legislation mandates that increases in beds prior to December 31 of each year shall be paid as part of the supplemental budget for that year and included in the budget year recommendation. Decreases in beds will not result in a decrease in aid for the current year but will be adjusted in the subsequent year. Previously, there was no requirement for the funding of new beds in a fiscal year until the next fiscal year.

The 2008 Assembly increased the per bed amount from \$15,000 to \$22,000 for the group home beds associated with the Bradley Hospital's residential CRAFT program.

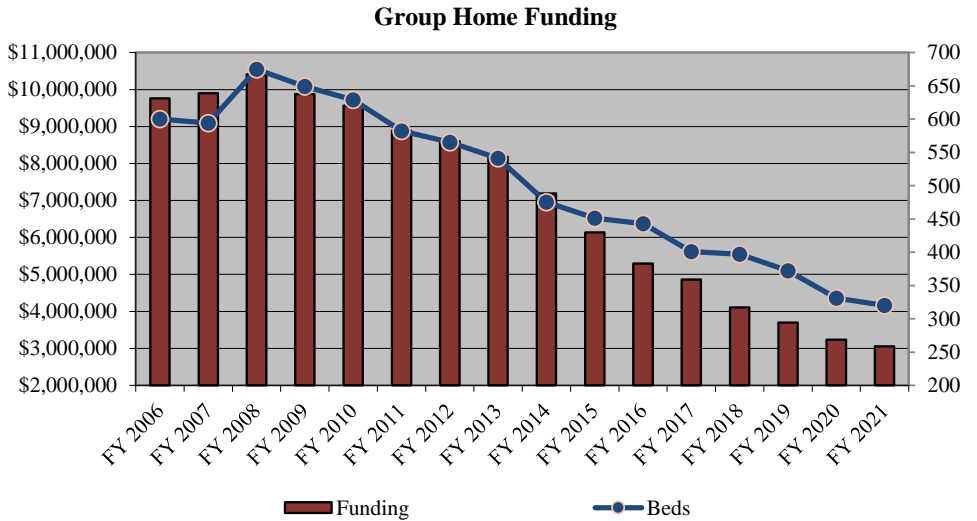
While most existing aid categories were replaced by the new education funding formula, communities hosting group homes continue to receive funding consistent with current law for group home beds. Group home aid is provided in addition to aid through the funding formula.

The 2014 Assembly changed the way group home beds affect total funding allowed under Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-22 (1)(ii), which requires that the number of group home beds be deducted from enrollment data for the purpose of determining average daily membership. Instead of showing the impact of group home beds on funding formula aid, the budget shows the impact on group home aid. The decrease in funding is phased-in over the remaining years of the transition period.

The 2016 Assembly provided an additional \$2,000 per group home bed for a total of \$17,000 per bed. Payments for beds associated with Bradley Hospital’s CRAFT program increased by \$4,000 for a total of \$26,000 per bed.

Funding. The FY 2021 budget includes \$3.0 million for group home aid. The chart below shows group home funding as well as group home beds for FY 2006 through FY 2021. In FY 2021, the 18 communities hosting group homes will have a total of 320 beds.

As previously noted, in the calculation of funding formula aid districts’ total enrollment is reduced by the number of group home beds. The total amount of funding is reduced by the value of that districts’ state share of core instruction and student success factor amounts times the number of group home beds. The impact is shown as a reduction to group home aid which accounts for the decline in funding attributed to this aid category relative to the bed count.



Categorical - High Cost Special Education

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (a)

Description. The education formula allows for additional state resources to districts for high-cost special education students when those costs exceed five times the district's combined per pupil core instruction amount and student success factor amount.

The Governor recommended legislation to reduce the threshold for eligibility to four times the per pupil core instruction amount and student success factor amount effective FY 2018. Absent additional resources provided for the change in eligibility, this could reduce the share of funding for some districts as the total is split among more students. However, no data was collected or evaluated to determine the impact of the proposal.

The 2016 Assembly did not concur and instead enacted legislation requiring the Department to collect data on those special educational costs that exceed four times the per pupil amount in order to evaluate the impact of a change in thresholds. The data indicated that a change in thresholds would have increased the amount of qualifying expenditures by more than 70.0 percent when compared to the existing threshold. For FY 2021, \$12.7 million of expenditures qualify for categorical aid under current law. Under the lower threshold, \$23.8 million would have qualified for aid.

The 2017 Assembly enacted legislation further requiring the Department to collect data on those special education costs that exceed two and three times the per pupil amount. The Department's most recent data, reported in January 2020, showed that \$66.8 million and \$41.0 million of expenses exceeded the two and three times the per pupil amount thresholds, respectively.

Funding. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year.

Funding began in FY 2012 for the categorical funding categories with the implementation of the funding formula, though no funding was provided for high cost special education students until FY 2013. The FY 2021 budget includes \$4.5 million, which is consistent with the FY 2017 through FY 2020 enacted budgets. The Department has indicated that the total cost of full implementation for FY 2021 would be approximately \$12.7 million.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ -	FY 2017	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2013	\$ 500,000	FY 2018	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2014	\$ 1,000,000	FY 2019	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2015	\$ 1,500,000	FY 2020	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2016	\$ 2,500,000	FY 2021	\$ 4,500,000

Categorical - Career and Technical Education

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (b)

Description. The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to help meet the initial capital investment needs to transform existing or create new comprehensive career and technical education programs and career pathways in critical and emerging industries and to help offset the higher than average costs associated with facilities, equipment, maintenance, repair and supplies necessary for maintaining the quality of highly specialized programs.

Recent Legislation. The House passed 2016-H 8268, Substitute A which would allow that, beginning in FY 2017, in the event the Board of Trustees on Career and Technical Education has assumed the care, management and responsibility of a career and technical school, said school shall be eligible for up to \$1.0 million from the career and technical categorical funds to be paid no sooner than FY 2018. The maximum amount of funding is capped at \$2.0 million in any fiscal year. The bill also gives the Board the authority to provide advice and consent on the allocation of any and all career and technical categorical funds. This bill was placed on the Senate calendar; the Senate took no action.

Funding. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has established criteria for the purpose of allocating funds provided by the Assembly each year and prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ -	FY 2017	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2013	\$ 3,000,000	FY 2018	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2014	\$ 3,000,000	FY 2019	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2015	\$ 3,500,000	FY 2020	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2016	\$ 3,500,000	FY 2021	\$ 4,500,000

Funds are distributed in two priority areas: offset funding to diminish the financial costs incurred by districts that offer career and technical education; and support to schools starting up new career and technical education programming. Applicants requesting funding support for program start-ups have to provide a 20 percent cash match in order to secure categorical funding

The career and technical education fund will support the initial investment requirements to transform existing or create new career and technical programs and offset the higher than average costs of maintaining the highly specialized programs. Ongoing support is granted for more than one year by meeting specific performance targets, for example, 90.0 percent of students successfully transitioned into postsecondary career and technical education programs or employment. The following table itemizes the FY 2020 distribution of the appropriation.

Local Education Agency	FY 2020 Amount
<i>Allocation - High Cost Programs</i>	
Barrington	\$ 43,977
Bristol-Warren	8,377
Burrillville	149,473
Central Falls	9,434
Chariho	175,865
Coventry	195,335
Cranston	288,840
Cumberland	30,482
Davies	329,146
East Providence	166,266
Exeter-West Greenwich	6,110
Foster-Glocester	201,178
Johnston	1,857
Lincoln	44,381
Met School	576,800
Middletown	98,321
Narragansett	45,884
New England Laborers	71,917
Newport	113,162
North Kingstown	72,003
North Providence	40,297
North Smithfield	40,394
Pawtucket	81,540
Portsmouth	64,834
Providence	348,570
RI Nurses Institute	68,769
Scituate	92,784
Smithfield	37,646
South Kingstown	28,387
Tiverton	47,697
Warwick	119,589
Westerly	185,060
West Warwick	103,490
Woonsocket	222,135
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$ 4,110,000</i>
<i>Advanced Coursework Network</i>	<i>390,000</i>
Total	\$ 4,500,000

Categorical - Early Childhood

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (c)

Description. The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to increase access to voluntary, free, high quality pre-kindergarten programs.

Governor Raimondo proposed legislation in Article 10 of 2019-H 5151 establishing a voluntary universal prekindergarten program supported by state general revenues. The program would expand until every parent who wants a high-quality seat for their four-year-old has one. The Governor's expansion proposal estimated that 7,000 high quality seats would be available by FY 2023; in FY 2019, 1,080 seats were available through the state's prekindergarten program. While the expansion plan also included investments in prekindergarten offered through child care providers and Head Start classrooms, the Governor's out-year projections did not assume an increase in this category of aid. However, supporting documents suggest that the program could cost upwards of \$70 million once fully implemented. The Assembly did not concur with the proposal, but did provide additional funding to open new classrooms, expand existing classroom capacity from 18 to 20 students, and extend the school year for some Head Start students. The additional funding added over 200 high-quality pre-kindergarten seats.

With Article 10 of 2020-H 7171, Governor Raimondo again proposed legislation establishing a voluntary universal prekindergarten program and would have also shifted funding for district-run classrooms from the early childhood education categorical fund to the funding formula. This proposal would have impacted districts differently, with some receiving less funding than under current law. The Assembly did not concur with the proposals.

Funding. The early childhood program funds are distributed to pre-kindergarten sites selected through a request for proposals process. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has established the criteria for the purpose of allocating funding provided by the Assembly.

The Budget includes \$14.9 million for FY 2021, which is consistent with the enacted budget and \$1.0 million more than actual FY 2020 expenditures. These funds are currently distributed through a request for proposal process and have been going directly to childcare programs. From FY 2015 through FY 2019, early childhood categorical funds were used as a match for a federal prekindergarten expansion grant. With expiration of grant funds in FY 2019, the program was fully supported from state sources in FY 2020. The Budget includes general revenues to maintain existing pre-kindergarten classrooms as well as \$3.0 million from a new three-year preschool development grant to expand the program. A total of 96 classrooms serving 1,768 students opened in September 2020.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ -	FY 2017	\$ 5,160,000
FY 2013	\$ 1,450,000	FY 2018	\$ 6,240,000
FY 2014	\$ 1,950,000	FY 2019	\$ 7,360,000
FY 2015	\$ 2,950,000	FY 2020	\$ 13,804,779
FY 2016	\$ 3,950,000	FY 2021	\$ 14,850,000

Categorical – Non-Public Transportation

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (e)

Description. The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to mitigate the excess costs associated with transporting students to out-of-district non-public schools and within regional school districts. The state assumes the costs of non-public out-of-district transportation for those districts participating in the statewide transportation system.

Recent Legislation. For FY 2016, Governor Raimondo proposed legislation repealing the requirement that local education agencies provide transportation for students attending private schools. Her recommendation reduced FY 2015 enacted expenditures by \$2.0 million and it included funding for the regionalized districts only. The Assembly did not concur and restored \$2.0 million.

Prior to FY 2018, funding for transportation costs was allocated through a single category of aid. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education then divided and separately distributed funding for non-public schools and regionalized school transportation. The funds were divided based on each category's share of total transportation costs. The 2017 Assembly enacted legislation creating two distinct categories of transportation aid, one for non-public transportation and one for regional school districts.

Funding. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year. The pre-FY 2018 figures are adjusted to show the share allocated to each category.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ 577,028	FY 2017	\$ 3,249,743
FY 2013	\$ 1,154,055	FY 2018	\$ 3,038,684
FY 2014	\$ 1,560,283	FY 2019	\$ 3,038,684
FY 2015	\$ 2,131,066	FY 2020	\$ 3,038,684
FY 2016	\$ 2,000,000	FY 2021	\$ 3,038,684

Categorical – Regional District Transportation

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (f)

Description. The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to mitigate the excess costs associated with transporting students to out-of-district non-public schools and within regional school districts. The state shares in the costs associated with transporting students within regional school districts. The state and regional school districts share equally the student transportation costs net any federal sources of revenue for these expenditures.

Recent Legislation. Prior to FY 2018, funding for transportation costs was allocated through a single category of aid. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education then divided and separately distributed funding for non-public schools and regionalized school transportation. The funds were divided based on each category’s share of total transportation costs. The 2017 Assembly enacted legislation creating two distinct categories of transportation aid, one for non-public transportation and one for regional school districts.

Funding. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year. The pre-FY 2018 figures are adjusted to show the share allocated to each category.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ 510,812	FY 2017	\$ 3,101,617
FY 2013	\$ 1,021,625	FY 2018	\$ 3,772,676
FY 2014	\$ 1,703,237	FY 2019	\$ 4,372,676
FY 2015	\$ 2,220,294	FY 2020	\$ 4,622,676
FY 2015	\$ 2,351,360	FY 2021	\$ 4,622,676

Categorical – Limited Regionalization Bonus

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (g)

Description. The funding formula allows the state to provide a limited two-year bonus for regionalized districts. The bonus in the first year shall be 2.0 percent of the state’s share of the foundation education aid for the regionalized districts in that fiscal year. The second year bonus shall be 1.0 percent of the state’s share of the foundation education aid for the regionalized districts in that fiscal year. This bonus applies to districts that are currently regionalized as well as any districts that regionalize in the future.

Funding. The following table shows the funding provided for the districts that were already regionalized when the funding formula was implemented. No additional districts have regionalized since.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
FY 2012	\$ 851,241
FY 2013	\$ 412,951
FY 2014 -2021	\$ -

Categorical - English Language Learners

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (h)

Description. On October 22, 2015, the Governor created a Working Group to Review the Permanent Education Foundation Aid Formula through an executive order. The group was tasked with reviewing the degree to which the funding formula is meeting the needs of all students and schools, ensuring formula fairness between school types, and the degree to which the formula incorporates best practices in funding, efficiency and innovation. The group recommended that the state consider providing additional support for English language learners in order to improve education outcomes.

The Assembly concurred with the Governor’s recommendation to establish a new category of funding to support English language learners that are in the most intensive programs. The funding shall be used on evidence-based programs proven to increase outcomes and will be monitored by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The Department must collect performance reports from districts and approve the use of funds prior to expenditure. The Department shall ensure the funds are aligned to activities that are innovative and expansive and not utilized for activities the district is currently funding. The calculation is ten percent of the core instruction amount, adjusted for the state share ratio, for students based on criteria determined by the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education. Funding was provided for FY 2017 only.

The 2017 Assembly removed the provision limiting funding to FY 2017 only, establishing a permanent category of aid for English language learners.

Funding. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has established criteria for the purpose of allocating funds provided by the Assembly each year and prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year. The distribution of funds for FY 2021 is shown in Table 8 at the end of this publication.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2017	\$ 2,372,225
FY 2018	\$ 2,494,939
FY 2019	\$ 2,744,939
FY 2020	\$ 5,000,000
FY 2021	\$ 5,000,000

Categorical – Charter School Density Aid

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-5 (e)

Description. On October 22, 2015, the Governor created a Working Group to Review the Permanent Education Foundation Aid Formula through an executive order. The group was tasked with reviewing the degree to which the funding formula is meeting the needs of all students and schools, ensuring formula fairness between school types, and the degree to which the formula incorporates best practices in funding, efficiency and innovation. The group recommended that the state consider providing additional support to traditional districts with high percentages of students enrolled in public schools of choice, including charter and state schools.

The 2016 Assembly concurred with the Governor’s recommendation to create a new category of aid which would provide additional state support for those districts who have at least 5.0 percent of their students enrolled at a school of choice, which includes charter schools or state schools.

Funding. The 2016 Assembly enacted a three year program that would phase out in FY 2020. Consistent with legislation, the Budget excludes funding for this category of aid. Districts received \$175 per student for FY 2017, \$100 per student for FY 2018, and \$50 per student for FY 2019.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2017	\$ 1,492,225
FY 2018	\$ 910,500
FY 2019	\$ 478,350

Categorical – School Resource Officer Support

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (i)

Description. The 2018 Assembly established a voluntary three-year pilot program for a new category of education aid to support new school resource officers for a period of three years beginning in FY 2019. Funding will be used to reimburse school districts or municipalities one-half of the total cost of employing a new school resource officer at a middle or high school for districts that choose to do so. Staffing levels that exceed one officer per school with less than 1,200 students and two officers per school with 1,200 or more students are not eligible for reimbursement.

School resource officers are sworn law enforcement officers responsible for safety and crime prevention in schools. They are typically employed by a local police department and work closely with school administrators to create a safe environment for both students and staff. Officers typically can make arrests, respond to calls for service, and document incidents, and may have other roles, such as mentoring or making safety presentations to students. It should be noted that school resource officers are not school disciplinarians; violations of school rules are the responsibility of school administration.

School districts or municipalities would have the option to employ school resource officers, and state reimbursement is only available for new positions. Funding may not be used to supplant current funding mechanisms. Reimbursement would be limited based on enrollment noted above. For example, if a district hired three new officers for a school with more than 1,200 students, they could also receive reimbursement for two officers, provided no other officers are assigned to that school.

Based on information collected in 2018, the total number of new officers that could be hired and qualify for reimbursement is estimated to be 69. Using an average cost of \$87,985 per position, the total cost of reimbursing one-half of each new officer would be \$3.1 million in FY 2019 if all districts participated. The average position cost was provided by the Budget Office and was calculated using a 21-community average of reported average compensation for uniformed police department employees of those municipalities currently reporting such data to the Department of Revenue.

Funding. The 2018 Assembly enacted a three-year program that will phase out in FY 2022. The Budget includes \$325,000 for FY 2021 reflecting anticipated participation.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2019	\$ 229,936
FY 2020	\$ 325,000
FY 2021	\$ 325,000

Progressive Support and Intervention

Statute(s). §16-7.1-5

Description. Section 16-7.1-5 of the Rhode Island General Laws authorized the Board of Education to adopt a series of progressive support and intervention strategies for those schools and districts that continue to fall short of performance goals outlined in the district strategic plans. The 1998 Assembly amended this section to specify the scope of those strategies. It also gave the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education the authority to exercise progressive levels of control over a school and/or district budget, program or personnel when, following a three year period of support, there has not been improvement in the education of students.

This section further delegated responsibility to the Board of Education for the reconstitution of those same elements of a school's operation, if necessary. The section did not specify a funding plan for this work.

Funding. The 2011 Assembly eliminated the general revenue support for these activities based on availability of federal Race to the Top funds. This type of work was part of the Department's Race to the Top planned activities.

For FY 2001 and FY 2002 the Assembly provided \$4.7 million for progressive support of reform efforts in selected school districts. Actual spending was slightly lower. The funds were to primarily be used to assist the Providence school district in its education reform efforts, in conjunction with its Excellence in Education Compact with the state. FY 2003 funding was enacted at \$0.5 million. It was increased to \$1.1 million for FY 2004 to reflect a \$0.6 million appropriation specifically targeted at achieving school improvement at Hope High School in Providence. For FY 2005, the budget included the Governor's recommendation for adding \$1.0 million to achieve school improvement at the state's urban high schools. This increased total funding to \$2.1 million.

The 2005 Assembly increased funding by \$0.8 million to \$2.9 million, as recommended by the Governor for FY 2006. Funding continued providing the \$0.6 million first allocated for Hope High School in FY 2004 and \$1.0 million to achieve school improvement at the state's urban high schools. The 2006 Assembly enacted \$2.9 million for FY 2007.

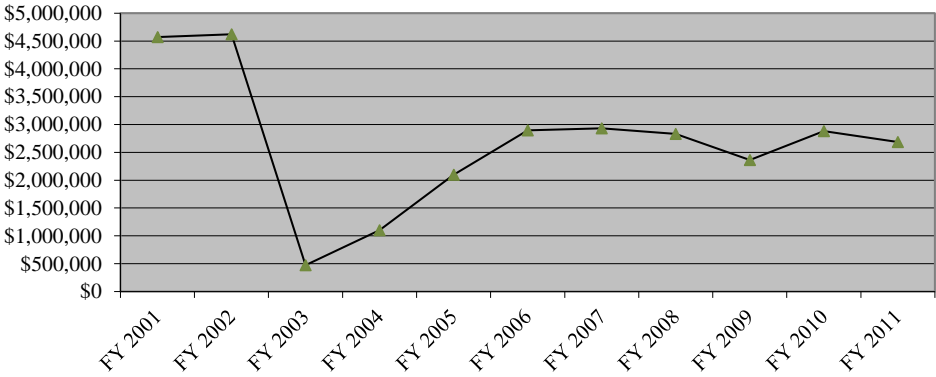
The 2007 Assembly included \$2.8 million for FY 2008 or \$93,212 less than the FY 2007 enacted level for support of reform efforts in selected school districts. The FY 2007 enacted budget contained legislation that dedicated \$100,000 from progressive support and intervention funds to support the Rhode Island Consortium for Instructional Leadership and Training. The 2007 Assembly included this funding as a community service grant and reduced progressive support and intervention funds by \$100,000 and increased community service grants by that same amount.

The 2008 Assembly provided \$2.7 million for FY 2009. This is \$0.1 million less than enacted for FY 2008. The reduction reflected the elimination of funding for a Principal Fellow position responsible for developing district leadership in both schools and central offices.

The 2009 Assembly enacted \$3.2 million or \$0.8 million more than the FY 2009 allocation for support of reform efforts in selected school districts. The additional funding was to fund two initiatives recommended by the Governor’s Urban Education Task Force. This includes \$0.7 million for a preschoolers’ pilot program to increase school readiness and \$0.1 million for extended learning time in the urban districts.

The 2010 Assembly enacted \$2.7 million or \$0.2 million less than the FY 2010 allocation for support of reform efforts in selected school districts. This reflected moving funding for an early education program from progressive support and intervention to program administration. It also reflected increased funding to hire experts to begin the design and development work for the transformation process contained in the Regents’ strategic plan. No funding was included after FY 2011 because of the availability of federal Race to the Top funds, which could be used for this program.

Progressive Support & Intervention



Hasbro Children's Hospital School

Statute(s). §16-7-20 (e)

Description. The Hasbro Children's Hospital School program supported expenditures for educational personnel, supplies, and materials for students in the hospital. The Assembly also incorporated support for the Hasbro Children's Hospital School into the state aid program, which had formerly only been reflected in the operating budget of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Funding. The Assembly provided \$100,000 annually from FY 2001 through FY 2009 for the Hasbro Children's Hospital School program. This level of funding was \$4,804 greater than FY 2000 and \$20,000 greater than the several years prior to FY 2000.

The 2009 Assembly opted to treat the grant to the Hasbro Children's Hospital as a community service grant; the funding is now budgeted elsewhere in the Department's budget and no longer treated as education aid.

School Visits

Statute(s). §16-7.1-10

Description. Legislation establishing the Targeted Aid fund for FY 1999 also required an appropriation for comprehensive on-site school reviews as part of the School Accountability for Learning and Teaching system, known as SALT, and other accountability measures to carry out the purposes of the accountability legislation. These measures have included training sessions and the contracting of Master Teachers, called Regents Fellows, to work directly in the districts.

Funding. The Assembly appropriated \$461,273 for this purpose in FY 1999 and \$408,635 in FY 2000. For each FY 2001 and FY 2002, the Assembly enacted appropriations of \$658,635. The increase was intended to fund 20 additional school visits to fully implement SALT at 60 visits per year. This implementation schedule was to allow all of the state's schools to be visited every five years.

For FY 2003 funding dropped to \$0.4 million. This change continued support for the concept but required the Department to review the visit schedule and reallocate resources to the most essential expenditures. It remained at this level through FY 2008.

The 2008 Assembly included \$145,864 to support school visits, which is \$262,071 less than enacted. Combined with other reductions in the Department's budget, the total FY 2009 reduction for SALT was \$0.6 million. The 2009 Assembly provided \$145,864 for FY 2010, the same as for FY 2009.

The FY 2011 budget eliminated the enacted level of \$145,864 to support school visits as the Department stopped conducting the accountability visits. Funds were allocated to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for on-site school reviews and other support for district accountability measures. This funding supported the School Accountability for Learning and Teaching system, known as SALT. The accountability work was transitioned into a comprehensive district visit and incorporated into the Office of Transformation.

Full-Day Kindergarten Pilot Program

Statute(s). §16-99-2, §16-99-4, §16-99-5, §16-7-22

Description. The 2013 Assembly enacted funding for a new full-day kindergarten incentive grant program. This funding will provide one-time, startup funding for school districts that move from offering a part-time kindergarten to a full-day kindergarten. The Commissioner shall approve up to four eligible districts per year to voluntarily implement a full-day kindergarten program. Funds would be appropriated based upon criteria established by the Commissioner.

The legislation also allows the Department, beginning in the 2014-2015 school year, to include an estimate to ensure that districts converting from a half-day to full-day kindergarten program are credited on a full-time basis beginning in the first year of enrollment.

The 2014 Assembly enacted legislation to provide that districts that convert from half-day to full-day kindergarten in the 2014-2015 school year and thereafter will receive education funding formula aid for that conversion more quickly than the current transition, beginning in FY 2017.

The 2015 Assembly concurred with the Governor's proposal to provide startup funding to municipalities in FY 2016 that had not implemented universal full-day kindergarten by the 2014-2015 school year. This funding is provided with the regular formula aid. This funding is intended to assist in removing any barriers that may exist to implementing universal full-day kindergarten by August 2016, since the 2015 Assembly passed legislation mandating that all municipalities offer universal full-day kindergarten to all students by that date.

This program, as it was created, is no longer required since the remaining districts are funded with the kindergarten transition funds included with the formula aid, thus no funding is included for FY 2016 for this program.

Funding. The FY 2014 budget included \$250,000 for the first year of funding. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education requested proposals from all districts that had half-day kindergarten. It received applications from six districts; the statute limited funding to four districts. The Department's review committee selected Cranston, Exeter-West Greenwich, Gloucester, and Woonsocket. Cranston and Woonsocket eventually declined the funding and the Department then funded the eligible requests of the other two applicants, Barrington and Smithfield. With these awards, \$160,000 of the \$250,000 was obligated, leaving \$90,000. The Department offered planning grants of \$10,000 to the nine remaining districts with half-day kindergarten. These funds were to be used to develop a feasibility plan for the implementation of full-day kindergarten in these districts. Coventry, East Greenwich, Johnston, North Kingstown, Scituate, and Woonsocket all accepted the \$10,000 grant. Cranston, Tiverton, and Warwick declined the funding.

The FY 2015 budget also included \$250,000, which the Department indicated has been fully allocated to six districts; including two towns (North Kingstown and East Greenwich) that returned unspent funds from FY 2014, which were reallocated to the same communities in FY 2015. It also included funding to Cranston, Johnston, Tiverton, and Warwick.

Beginning in FY 2016, this program is no longer required since the remaining districts are pursuing the transition to full-day kindergarten or are funded with the kindergarten transition funds included with the formula aid. The FY 2016 budget included \$1.2 million as startup funding for the districts that did not offer universal full-day kindergarten in the 2015-2016 school year. The 2015 Assembly passed legislation requiring that all districts offer full-day kindergarten to all eligible children by August 2016 in order to receive any education aid. The FY 2016 funding was provided to address any issues that districts may have implementing full-day kindergarten by the deadline.

The FY 2017 enacted budget included \$2.6 million through the funding formula to fund the 13 districts that converted to full-day kindergarten in FY 2015 or after. Beginning in FY 2018, all districts have full-day kindergarten.

Textbook Loans

Statute(s). §16-23-2; §16-23-3; §16-23-3.1

Description. The 2000 Assembly enacted legislation expanding the class subjects covered by the Textbook Loan program. Prior to that, the law mandated that school committees of every community furnish, at the expense of the community, textbooks in the field of mathematics, science, and modern foreign languages appearing on the list published by the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education to all pupils of elementary and secondary school grades resident in the community. The expansion required that English, history and social studies textbooks be available for loan to students that are in grades K-8. Since communities already provide books for all subjects to public school students, the additional costs relate to loaning books to non-public school pupils.

Although this expenditure is incurred at the local level, expanding the program without supporting appropriations would have presented an unfunded mandate to local communities. Therefore, the change included a provision that the state would reimburse districts for the expenditures incurred in providing English, history and social studies textbooks to non-public school students that are in grades K-8. The 2003 Assembly further expanded the availability of these textbooks to non-public school students in all grades.

Funding. The Assembly initially provided \$320,000 for the textbook loan program in FY 2001. Actual expenditures were \$80,253, likely related to late implementation of the program. Between FY 2003 and FY 2013, the average annual expenditure was \$0.3 million. Governor Chafee proposed eliminating the requirement that the state reimburse certain costs allowed under the program as part of his FY 2012 and FY 2013 budgets but the Assembly rejected the proposal each time. He also recommended eliminating funding for reimbursements allowed under the program for FY 2015; the Assembly rejected that proposal.

Governor Raimondo proposed legislation eliminating the requirement that municipalities provide textbooks for non-public school students and eliminated funding for the reimbursements allowed under the program for FY 2016. The Assembly did not concur and maintained the enacted level of funding.

The following table shows textbook loan program expenses from FY 2006 through FY 2021.

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	Fiscal Year	Expenditures
2006	\$ 240,000	2014	\$ 195,052
2007	\$ 313,500	2015	\$ 115,745
2008	\$ 329,000	2016	\$ 150,709
2009	\$ 316,677	2017	\$ 159,541
2010	\$ 233,861	2018	\$ 88,960
2011	\$ 241,490	2019	\$ 88,576
2012	\$ 265,698	2020	\$ 56,251
2013	\$ 237,032	2021	\$ 240,000

School Breakfast

Statute(s). §16-8-10.1

Description. The School Breakfast Program provides daily balanced, low-cost or free breakfasts. Program participants include public school districts, private schools, residential child care centers, and state schools. As in the lunch program, children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of poverty level are eligible for free meals. Children between 130 percent and 185 percent of poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals. Children from families over 185 percent of poverty pay a regular price for their subsidized meal. About 95 percent of the breakfasts served in Rhode Island are served free or at a reduced price.

State law currently mandates that all public schools provide a breakfast program. The 2000 Assembly adopted this as a universal requirement. Previously the requirement was limited to districts based on specific poverty guidelines. That same statute provided that any costs (other than transportation costs) associated with this program in excess of available federal money shall be borne exclusively by the state and not by municipalities.

The 2005 Assembly concurred with Governor Carcieri's proposal, effective July 1, 2005, provide a per breakfast subsidy, subject to appropriation, to school districts based on each district's proportion of the number of breakfasts served in the prior school year. As part of his FY 2009 and FY 2010 budgets, Governor Carcieri proposed eliminating the administrative reimbursement, which would shift the cost to communities. The 2008 and 2009 Assemblies did not concur with this proposal.

Governor Chafee proposed eliminating the administrative reimbursement again as part of his FY 2013 budget; the Assembly did not concur with this proposal. Governor Chafee proposed eliminating the administrative cost reimbursement again for FY 2015; the Assembly rejected that proposal.

Funding. Reimbursement began as a pilot program in FY 1996 with funds from the Legislature's budget. Expenditures were \$168,068 in that year and reflected reimbursements for costs during the 1994-1995 school year. The 2003 Assembly transferred the responsibility to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

The following table shows the funding for FY 2006 through FY 2021.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
2006	\$ 600,000	2014	\$ 270,000
2007	\$ 600,000	2015	\$ 270,000
2008	\$ 600,000	2016	\$ 270,000
2009	\$ 300,000	2017	\$ 270,000
2010	\$ 300,000	2018	\$ 270,000
2011	\$ 300,000	2019	\$ 270,000
2012	\$ 270,000	2020	\$ 270,000
2013	\$ 270,000	2021	\$ 270,000

Recovery High Schools

Statute(s). §16-95-4 (c)

Description. Recovery high schools are specifically designed for students recovering from a substance abuse disorder. The 2016 Assembly enacted legislation to provide state support to the state’s recovery high school. Anchor Learning Academy is currently the state’s only recovery high school. The legislation also removes districts from the enrollment process and changes the local tuition payments from the local per pupil expenditures to the core instruction amount.

The 2017 Assembly removed the provision that limited funding to FY 2017 only.

Funding. The Assembly provided \$500,000 for FY 2021, consistent with the enacted budget.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2017	\$ 500,000
FY 2018	\$ 500,000
FY 2019	\$ 500,000
FY 2020	\$ 500,000
FY 2021	\$ 500,000

Speech Pathologist Salary Supplement

Statute(s). §16-25.3-2

Description. The 2006 Assembly created an annual \$1,750 salary supplement for any licensed speech language pathologist who is employed by a school district and who has met the requirements and acquired a certificate of clinical competence from the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. Payments were made to the employee by the school department upon proof of certification and the state reimbursed the local school district for these costs.

Funding. The 2006 Assembly provided \$265,000 for FY 2007. The 2007 Assembly increased funding to \$304,500 for FY 2007 to pay the supplement to all full-time speech language pathologists as reported by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The 2007 Assembly also repealed this law for FY 2008 and beyond.

Teacher Retirement

Statute(s). §16-16-22

Description. The state funds a percentage of the employer's share of the necessary contribution to the Teacher Retirement System, and municipalities contribute the balance. The employer's share is determined annually, based on actuarial reports by the State Employees' Retirement System and is applied to the covered payroll.

The state's share has varied over the years, but since FY 1993 it has been fixed at 40.0 percent, with the municipalities contributing 60.0 percent. The share does not vary by wealth of each district. Neither does the state limit what communities pay its teachers. Teacher contribution rates are set in the General Laws. Prior to changes enacted in a special legislative session during the fall of 2011, teachers had contributed 9.5 percent of their salaries; beginning July 1, 2012, teachers contribute 8.75 percent. In the early 1990s, there were proposals that were never adopted, that would have wealth equalized the state's contribution through use of the share ratio.

Significant Legislative Revisions. The state deferred its contributions to Teacher Retirement in both FY 1991 and FY 1992. These deferrals, valued at \$22.4 million in FY 1991 and \$22.2 million in FY 1992, is being paid back over time. The calculation now used to determine the state's contribution to Teacher Retirement includes an adjustment to accommodate the deferral liability.

Five municipalities including Burrillville, East Greenwich, Little Compton, New Shoreham and North Smithfield did not participate in these deferrals. Because they do not have to make up a deferral liability, they contribute a smaller percentage of teachers' salaries.

The 2005 Assembly made changes in teacher retirement benefits for new and non-vested teachers including changes to accrual of benefits, retirement age, maximum benefits and cost-of-living adjustments. The changes include: increasing the minimum retirement age eligibility from age 60 with ten years of service, or 28 years to age 65 with ten years, or age 59 with 29 years or age 55 with 20 years of service with a decreased benefit; decreasing the maximum benefit from 80 percent of the highest three years salary at 35 years of service to 75 percent at 38 years; revising the benefit accrual; and lowering the retirement pay cost-of-living adjustment from three percent to the lower of Consumer Price Index, or three percent.

The 2009 Assembly adopted pension changes that apply to those eligible to retire on or after October 1, 2009. The changes include a minimum retirement age of 62 with a proportional application of that minimum age to current members based on their current service as of October 1, 2009. This means that those closest to retirement eligibility would have the smallest change in their current minimum retirement age.

Changes also include freezing service credits for those in Plan A, shifting all future accrual to Plan B. Members in both plans would retain the respective 80.0 and 75.0 percent caps on their accruals. The cost-of-living adjustment would be based on the Plan B model of

the lesser of inflation or 3.0 percent on the third anniversary. Finally, the salary basis for benefits would be changed to the five consecutive highest years, from the current three.

The 2010 Assembly adopted pension changes that limit the cost-of-living adjustment to the first \$35,000 of a pension, indexed to inflation but capped at 3.0 percent, beginning on the third anniversary of retirement or age 65, whichever is later. This applies to all retirees that were not eligible to retire before the date of passage, June 12, 2010.

The 2011 Assembly adopted changes to that affect both the employer and employee rates, including participation in a new defined contribution plan for all employees, except judges, state police and correctional officers. Under the new plan, current employees not yet eligible to retire had an individualized retirement age based on their years of service but they must be at least 59 years old to retire. New employees would now work until their social security normal retirement age. The salary basis is the five highest consecutive years. Cost-of-living adjustments would only be granted when the pension systems' aggregate funded ratio exceeds 80.0 percent. The adjustments would be equal to the difference between the five-year smoothed investment return and 5.5 percent, but no more than 4.0 percent or less than zero. It is only applied to the member's first \$25,000 of pension income, indexed to grow at the same rate as the cost-of-living adjustment.

Participation in the new defined contribution plan includes a mandatory 5.0 percent employee contribution and a 1.0 percent employer contribution. For teachers not participating in Social Security, there is an additional 4.0 percent contribution to the defined contribution plan, of which 2.0 percent comes from the teacher and 2.0 percent is paid by the local employer. This is in addition to a 3.75 percent employee contribution to the defined benefit plan for all teachers.

For teachers participating in Social Security, the adopted changes resulted in a reduction of 75 basis points in the employee rate. For teachers that do not participate in Social Security, there was an increase of 1.25 percent in the employee rate.

Teacher Group	Previous	Current			
		Defined Benefit	Defined Contribution	Additional Contribution	Total
with Social Security	9.50%	3.75%	5.00%	n/a	8.75%
without Social Security	9.50%	3.75%	5.00%	2.00%	10.75%

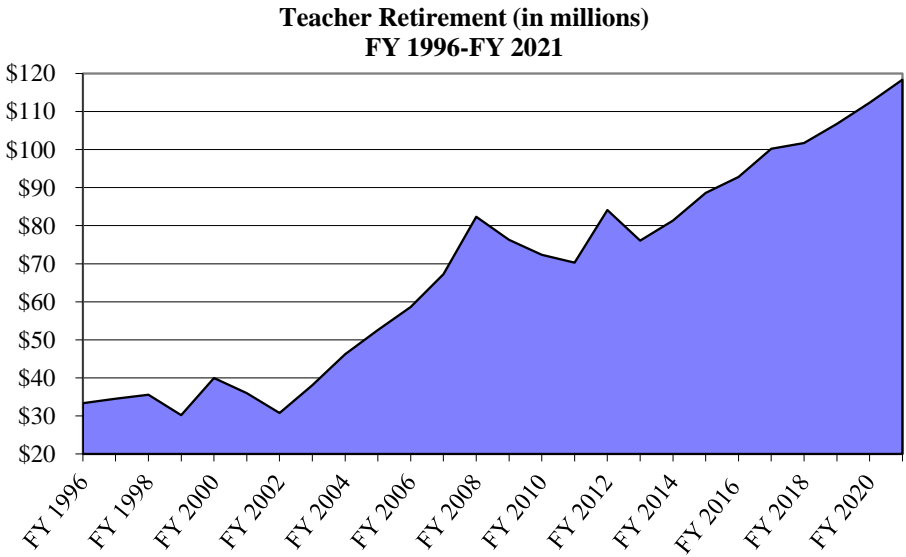
Public labor unions challenged the constitutionality of the law subsequent to its enactment. State and labor unions were ordered into federal mediation. In February 2014, a proposed settlement was announced; however, the settlement needed the approval of retirees, state employees, as well as the General Assembly. If more than half of any one group were to vote against the settlement, the litigation would continue. Though most employees and retirees voted in support of the settlement, a majority of police officers voted against it; thereby rejecting the settlement in whole. The trial was originally scheduled for September 2014, and later rescheduled for April 2015.

In March 2015, another proposed settlement was announced and the 2015 Assembly adopted changes to codify this agreement. There are several changes to the cost-of-living

adjustment, accrual rates, and retirement age; it also allows municipalities to re-amortize the unfunded liability four additional years. The changes include providing a cost-of-living increase every four years instead of every five as well as two, one-time \$500 payments to all current retirees. It changes the formula for calculating the cost-of-living increase to use both investment returns and the consumer price index with a maximum of 3.5 percent. It also increases the base used for cost-of-living calculations from \$25,000 to \$30,000 for current retirees.

It returns state employees, teachers and Municipal Employees Retirement System (MERS) general employees with at least 20 years of service as of June 30, 2012 to a defined benefit plan with a 2.0 percent annual accrual and higher employee contribution rate. It also allows local municipalities to re-amortize the unfunded liability four additional years to 25 years for MERS plans and the local employer portion of teacher contributions. There was no impact to the FY 2016 budget; assuming all municipalities re-amortize, the local impact is a savings of \$3.3 million in FY 2017, while the state impact would be a cost of \$7.2 million.

Funding. The following graph depicts the state’s contributions to Teacher Retirement since 1995. Because of occasional problems with System accounting, year-end expenditure data does not always reflect the obligations in the proper fiscal year.



The FY 2021 budget includes \$118.4 million to fund the state’s 40.0 percent share of the employer contribution for teacher retirement, an increase of \$6.0 million or 5.4 percent to the FY 2020 final budget.

Despite major pension changes in the 1992, 2004, 2009 and 2010 legislative sessions, the contribution rates continued to increase and funding ratios declined. Employee rates are fixed in statute, with the last increase imposed in the 1995 legislative session for FY 1996. Therefore, increased costs to the system appear in the employer rates, absent legislative action.

The table on the following page shows the employer and employee rate for FY 1983 through FY 2021 and assumes rates for a teacher that does participate in Social Security. Under Rhode Island General Law, the Employees' Retirement Board adopts the employer contribution rates for state employees, judges, state police and teachers annually. These rates are determined using actuarial valuations, which consider the current benefit provisions along with demographic assumptions such as mortality rates and age at retirement and economic assumptions such as salary increases and investment earnings. Changes in these variables result in rate changes. In May of 2017, the Employees' Retirement Board voted to lower the state's assumed investment rate of return from 7.5 percent to 7.0 percent. An actuarial experience study is also performed every three to five years to test the appropriateness of these economic and demographic assumptions. The actuaries also report the plans' funded ratios.

Fiscal Year	Employer Rate	Employee Rate	Total Rate	Annual Change
1983	14.60%	7.00%	21.60%	9.64%
1984	16.20%	7.00%	23.20%	7.41%
1985	18.70%	8.00%	26.70%	15.09%
1986	19.80%	8.00%	27.80%	4.12%
1987	18.90%	8.50%	27.40%	-1.44%
1988	18.60%	8.50%	27.10%	-1.09%
1989	20.30%	8.50%	28.80%	6.27%
1990	21.60%	8.50%	30.10%	4.51%
1991	15.40%	8.50%	23.90%	-20.60%
1992	15.10%	8.50%	23.60%	-1.26%
1993	14.74%	8.50%	23.24%	-1.53%
1994	16.02%	8.50%	24.52%	5.51%
1995	16.02%	8.50%	24.52%	0.00%
1996	14.71%	9.50%	24.21%	-1.26%
1997	14.57%	9.50%	24.07%	-0.58%
1998	14.25%	9.50%	23.75%	-1.33%
1999	11.52%	9.50%	21.02%	-11.49%
2000	14.64%	9.50%	24.14%	14.84%
2001	12.01%	9.50%	21.51%	-10.90%
2002	9.95%	9.50%	19.45%	-9.58%
2003	11.97%	9.50%	21.47%	10.39%
2004	13.72%	9.50%	23.22%	8.15%
2005	14.84%	9.50%	24.34%	4.82%
2006	20.01%	9.50%	29.51%	21.24%
2007	19.64%	9.50%	29.14%	-1.25%
2008	22.01%	9.50%	31.51%	8.13%
2009	20.07%	9.50%	29.57%	-6.16%
2010	19.01%	9.50%	28.51%	-3.58%
2011	19.01%	9.50%	28.51%	0.00%
2012	22.32%	9.50%	31.82%	11.61%
2013*	20.29%	8.75%	29.04%	-8.74%
2014*	21.68%	8.75%	30.43%	4.79%
2015*	22.60%	8.75%	31.35%	3.02%
2016*	23.14%	8.75%	31.89%	1.72%
2017*	23.13%	8.75%	31.88%	-0.03%
2018*	23.13%	8.75%	31.88%	0.00%
2019*	23.51%	8.75%	32.26%	1.19%
2020*	24.61%	8.75%	33.36%	4.64%
2021*	25.25%	8.75%	34.00%	1.98%

**Includes 0.4 percent employer contribution to defined contribution*

Supplemental Retirement Contribution

Statute(s). §36-10-2(e)

Description. Rhode Island General Law requires that for any fiscal year in which the actuarially determined state contribution rate for state employees or teachers is lower than that for the prior fiscal year, the Governor shall include an appropriation to that system equal to 20.0 percent of the rate reduction for the state's contribution rate to be applied to the actuarial accrued liability of the system. The law requires that the amounts to be appropriated shall be included in the annual appropriation act.

The 2010 Assembly enacted legislation to provide that no supplemental contributions be made to the Retirement System for FY 2009, FY 2010 and FY 2011. Based on the pension changes adopted by the 2009 and 2010 Assemblies, the rates in those years would have been lower than the prior year's.

The Governor had proposed eliminating the requirement as part of his FY 2013 budget. The Assembly did not concur with the proposal.

Funding. The 2012 Assembly provided \$1.5 million for FY 2013.

Construction Aid (School Housing Aid)

Statute(s). §16-7-35 through §16-7-47

Description. The state provides local districts with partial reimbursement for school construction projects through the School Housing Aid Fund, also known as Construction Aid. The Commissioner and the Board of Education review and certify the need for the local community's request, which qualifies the project for reimbursement under the program. The program reimburses a community for expenditures after the project is completed.

The reimbursement rate is based on the cost of the project over the life of the bonds issued for the project. The housing aid share ratio calculation is similar to the operations aid share ratio calculation, i.e., based on a district's wealth compared to the aggregate state wealth. For this program; however, the minimum share for each district is 35.0 percent. It should be noted that although the reimbursement reference for completed projects is one year, there is a two-year reference for formula factors. For example, the FY 2020 allocations are based on 2018 enrollment levels.

Prior to legislation enacted by the 2018 Assembly, bonuses of four percentage points were given for projects that demonstrate that at least 75 percent of their costs are for energy conservation, asbestos removal, and/or handicapped access. The 2018 Assembly eliminated these bonuses but instituted a new four percentage point bonus for projects address school safety, so long as those projects demonstrate that at least 75 percent of their costs are for that purpose. The Assembly maintained a two percent bonus for regional districts receive for each regionalized grade for new construction projects and an additional four-percent bonus for renovation projects. The calculation also includes a debt service adjustment for heavily burdened districts.

Reimbursement is based on total expended project costs, not on the amount of the original bond issuance. For example, if a community issued \$6.5 million for 10 years for a capital improvement to a school, but only spent \$6.0 million, the Department would only reimburse the community for the \$6.0 million spent on the completed project, as well as the bond interest payments over a ten-year period. If the community has a share ratio of 35.0 percent, which is the minimum share ratio, the state would reimburse the community approximately \$210,000 for ten years (\$6.0 million divided by 10 years, multiplied by the share ratio).

The share ratio formula measures state and community wealth using two factors: the full value of local property and the median family income as determined by the most recent census. Property value is certified annually by the Department of Revenue, Office of Property Valuation, based on local sales data and appraisals. The total assessed local property value of a community is adjusted for differences in local assessment rates to allow the reporting of figures comparable on a statewide basis, resulting in the Equalized Weighted Assessed Valuation (EWAV).

The valuations are then adjusted by the ratio that the community's median family income bears to the statewide median family income, as reported in the most recent federal census

data. Use of both the property value and the median family income is an attempt to compensate for districts that have significant disparity between median family income and the full value of property. Each community's share ratio for FY 2020 is in a table in Appendix V at the back of this book.

Significant Legislative Revisions. Prior to FY 1998, only projects supported by general obligation bonds were reimbursable under the school housing aid program. In 1997, the General Assembly passed legislation to qualify projects supported by three additional financing mechanisms: lease revenue bonds, capital leases and capital reserve funds. The expansion of qualified projects contributed to the growth of this program.

The 2003 Assembly enacted changes to the program in an effort to control growth. The legislation limits bond interest reimbursements for new projects to only those financed through the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation. It also eliminated debt impact aid and made other changes to this program, largely to codify existing practice into the General Laws. Governor Carcieri had proposed eliminating the reimbursement of all interest costs on new projects. The FY 2004 budget assumed no savings from these changes, as they would apply only to new projects, for which the state would not likely begin reimbursing for at least a year. None of the projects for which reimbursement is included in the FY 2005 budget were financed through the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation.

Prior to FY 2006, a community's reimbursement was based on the total principal owed divided by the number of years of the bond and interest was reimbursed based on the actual amount owed. The community received an equal principal reimbursement throughout the life of the bond, even if the debt was structured so that the principal payments were lower in the early years and increased over time. The 2005 Assembly passed legislation to ensure that the reimbursement was based on the debt service payments made by a community in any given year. The Assembly also passed legislation that allowed housing aid to be paid to the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation or its designee. These actions were intended to strengthen the bond rating by showing a more stable link to aid programs and thereby reduce borrowing costs.

The 2007 Assembly increased its diligence over the program by requiring every school construction project to receive Assembly approval because of concern over the escalating cost of the school construction aid program. It also passed legislation providing incentive for communities to refund bond projects at a lower interest rate by allocating the net interest savings between the community and the state, by applying the applicable school housing aid ratio at the time of the refunding bonds.

The 2008 Assembly enacted legislation that mandated school housing aid bonds be refunded when net present value savings, including any direct costs normally associated with such a refunding, of at least \$100,000 and 3.0 percent are possible for the state and the communities or public building authorities. The legislation allowed for the refunding through the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation without additional legislative authority for projects that have already received enabling authorization from the Assembly.

The 2009 Assembly amended the education aid statutes to establish a repayment schedule for communities that have been overpaid school housing aid. The repayment schedule is based on the total amount of overpayment in relation to the amount of local revenues reported by the school district.

The 2010 Assembly enacted legislation that allows the state to spread reimbursement of debt service costs accumulated prior to project completion over three years if necessitated by appropriation level rather than paying it all in the first year of reimbursement, which is the current practice. The budget included \$4.5 million less than the estimated cost for full funding based on this proposal.

The education funding formula legislation adopted by the 2010 Assembly included a two-year phased increase in the state's minimum housing aid participation to provide for a 40.0 percent minimum state reimbursement by FY 2013 for projects completed after June 30, 2010. The previous minimum had been 30.0 percent.

The 2011 Assembly imposed a three-year moratorium on the approval of new school housing aid projects with exception for projects necessitated by health and safety reasons, effective July 1, 2011. It also required the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop recommendations for cost containment strategies in the school housing aid program.

The 2012 Assembly adopted the Governor's proposed legislation to roll back the state's minimum housing aid participation to 35.0 percent and added language to ensure that projects that received approval from the Board of Regents prior to June 30, 2012 and were expecting the 40.0 percent minimum would be allowed to receive it.

The 2013 Assembly adopted legislation to distribute 80.0 percent of the total savings from the local refunding of school housing bonds to the community and the state would receive 20.0 percent of the total savings. This provision would apply to any refunding between July 1, 2013 and December 31, 2015. Current law requires refunding when there are savings of at least \$100,000 and 3.0 percent and any savings resulting from the refunding of bonds is allocated between the community and the state by applying the applicable school housing aid ratio at the time of issuance of the refunding bonds.

The 2013 Assembly also enacted legislation to allow the Central Falls school district to borrow and/or refund school construction bonds. The court decision that the schools are not part of the city impacts the city's ability to borrow or refund school housing bonds.

The 2014 Assembly extended the moratorium on the approval of new school housing aid projects from June 30, 2014 to May 1, 2015. This was to allow time for the recommendations on cost saving measures proposed by the Department and the Senate to be fully vetted as well as time for the review of other ideas.

As the following table shows, the Board of Education approved \$162.0 million of health and safety projects during the three years of the moratorium and \$208.7 million through the end of FY 2015.

	District		Project
FY 2012			
	Bristol-Warren	\$	1,628,080
	Charlho		2,441,500
	Cuffee School		801,590
	Little Compton		11,306,519
	Middletown		1,766,162
	North Kingstown		6,460,627
	Portsmouth		2,485,500
	<i>FY 2012 Subtotal</i>		<i>\$ 26,889,978</i>
FY 2013			
	Barrington	\$	2,464,305
	Coventry		11,479,672
	Lincoln		380,000
	Pawtucket		8,000,000
	<i>FY 2013 Subtotal</i>		<i>\$ 22,323,977</i>
FY 2014			
	Burrillville	\$	5,941,591
	Cranston		23,123,252
	Lincoln		1,542,432
	South Kingstown		6,533,000
	<i>FY 2014 Subtotal</i>		<i>\$ 37,140,275</i>
FY 2015 - Before May 1			
	Bristol-Warren	\$	11,297,669
	East Providence		10,000,000
	Narragansett		2,880,450
	Pawtucket		46,040,801
	Smithfield		5,438,328
	<i>FY 2015 Subtotal</i>		<i>\$ 75,657,248</i>
	Total		\$ 162,011,478
FY 2015 - After May 1, 2015			
	Cumberland	\$	4,997,888
	Providence		41,714,235
	<i>FY 2015- After May 1 Subtotal</i>		<i>\$ 46,712,123</i>
	Grand Total		\$ 208,723,601

The 2015 Assembly created the School Building Authority Fund, discussed separately, which works with the existing school construction aid program and made several changes to the existing program. This includes requiring that districts submit and adequately fund asset protection plans for all properties, not just ones in which school construction aid is being sought, in order to be eligible for school construction aid funds. It also requires the Department to establish an annual application deadline, instead of the current rolling submission process and requires that a priority system be developed in order to rank all of the applications statewide.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education contracted for a statewide assessment to identify the statewide need. The total cost of the study was \$4.4 million.

The Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation provided \$1.0 million and the Department used \$3.4 million from the School Building Authority Fund. Current law allows the Department to use funding from the Fund for “one-time or limited expenses”.

The assessment began in February 2015 and the final report was released in September 2017. Each public school building in the state was assessed and evaluated by teams of architects and engineers against current building codes, the school construction regulations and the Northeast Collaborative for High Performance Schools Criteria (NECHPS). Schools were also evaluated to ensure that all spaces adequately support the districts’ educational programs. The assessment, conducted by Jacobs Engineering, identified \$627.6 million of immediate safety needs across the state’s public schools and total deficiency costs of \$2,222.7 million. The assessment also projected a five-year forecasted need of \$793.0 million, for a total combined five-year need of \$3,015.7 million.

Subsequent to the report’s release, the Governor established the Rhode Island School Building Task Force through Executive Order 17-09. It was chaired by the General Treasurer and the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education, and included 17 other individuals representing various stakeholders, including nonprofits, public schools, districts, and private industry. It should be noted that charter schools were not directly represented as neither a school representative nor the Rhode Island League of Charter Schools were included in the task force.

The Task Force made several recommendations for the school housing program, including temporary incentives to increase the state’s share of projects and additional responsibilities and oversight throughout the projects. It also recommended a total of \$500.0 million of general obligation bonds be used toward public school construction and repairs over a ten-year period. This includes referendums to be put before the voters on the November 2018 and November 2022 ballots for \$250.0 million each. No more than \$100.0 million would be issued in any one year.

The 2018 Assembly enacted legislation to temporarily expand incentives used to enhance the school housing aid ratio in order to encourage new school construction and renovation projects, which were authorized approval of a \$250.0 million bond referendum by the voters on the November 2018 ballot. Districts would be eligible for share ratio increases of up to 20.0 percent for projects that address health and safety deficiencies, specific subject areas, replacing facilities, and consolidating facilities. Projects approved between May 1, 2015 and January 1, 2018 are eligible for state share increases of up to 20.0 percent so long as commissioning agents and Owners Program Managers are utilized; those projects that do not are eligible for a 5.0 percent increase. A district’s local share cannot decrease by more than half of its regular share regardless of the incentives earned, nor can a district’s state share increase by more than half of its regular share. Each incentive requires spending of 25.0 percent of project costs or \$500,000 on related items. The incentives require that projects begin by either December 30, 2022 or 2023 and be completed within five years.

Temporary Incentive	Share Ratio Increase
1 Health & safety	5%
2 Educational enhancements (includes early education & CTE)	5%
3 Replace facility with a facilities condition index of 65%+	5%
4 Increase functional utilization of a facility from <60% to 80%	5%
5 Decrease facility functional utilization from >120% to between 85% & 105%	5%
6 Consolidate 2+ buildings	5%

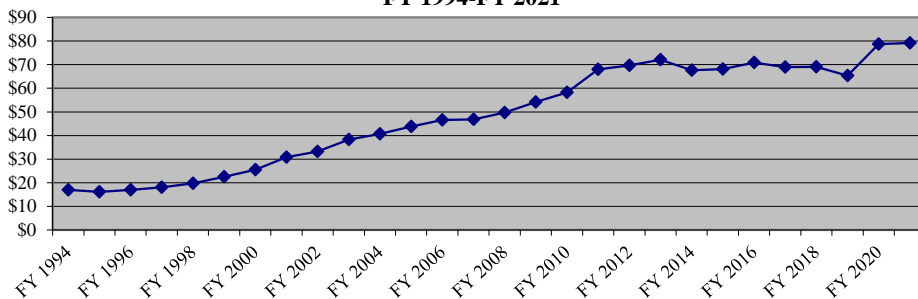
While the maximum state share increase is 20.0 percent, a district’s local share cannot decrease by more than half of its regular share regardless of the incentives earned, nor can a district’s state share increase by more than half of its regular share. The third incentive cannot be combined with the fourth or fifth incentive.

The legislation established a permanent incentive for projects that address school safety and establishes minimum maintenance spending requirements. Districts are required to meet one of three options to meet the requirement. Maintenance spending may either equal \$3 per square foot of school building space, 3.0 percent of a building’s replacement value, or 3.0 percent of the school’s operating budget; the latter two options are phased-in over four years.

The legislation included additional project requirements and oversight, which are intended to control project costs, ensure building systems operate correctly, and ensure that projects are executed properly from design through construction. Owners Program Managers and commissioning agents are required for projects exceeding \$1.5 million, and state prequalification of prime contractors are required for all projects exceeding \$10.0 million. Architects and engineers are also required to go through a prequalification process.

Funding. The following chart depicts statewide expenditures for the program from FY 1994 through FY 2021, excluding the new School Building Authority Fund. From FY 1992 through FY 2018, funding for the program increased from \$13.4 million to \$69.1 million. From FY 1998 to FY 2004, the cost of the program doubled from \$19.7 million to \$40.7 million. The figure for FY 2021 is an estimate. It is based on the ongoing costs, net of retired obligations and a projection of the additional costs to the program from newly completed projects.

**Construction Aid (millions)
FY 1994-FY 2021**



FY 2003 through FY 2005 funding also includes a payment to the Town of Burrillville to lessen the impact of a change in the way the General Laws treat income that communities receive from certain tax treaties. This change affected the calculation of the reimbursement rate for school construction, causing a significant reduction in construction aid for Burrillville, which was the only community affected in this manner. The 2002 Assembly provided \$0.2 million for FY 2003 as part of a three year plan to phase in the impact of this change, with the understanding that \$0.1 million would be provided in FY 2004 and nothing additional in FY 2005. The impact of the law change continued to be greater than originally anticipated, and the Assembly provided \$225,000 in impact aid for FY 2004 and FY 2005. The 2005 Assembly repealed the tax treaty legislation.

As part of his FY 2009 revised budget, Governor Carcieri reduced Providence’s education aid by \$9.5 million, which is the amount of overpaid school construction aid it received on expenditures not eligible for reimbursement. In previous years, when it had been determined that a community owed the state for overpayments it received through the school construction aid program, the community had been able to repay the state over a number of years. Applying the same treatment to Providence would have resulted in a seven-year payback at \$1.4 million per year. The Assembly allowed for the seven-year payback.

The voters approved \$250.0 million of new general obligation bonds on the November 2018 ballot for public school construction and repairs over the next five years, with an authorization limit of \$100.0 million in any one year. The legislation requires that bond proceeds first be used in the traditional housing aid program, with no more than 5.0 percent of available proceeds in any given year to be used by the capital fund. Annual debt service on the bonds would be \$20.7 million assuming a 5.0 percent interest rate and 20-year term; total debt service would be \$401.4 million.

Enabling legislation requires proportional distribution of the \$250.0 million of general obligation bonds approved by the voters. The School Building Authority released guidance in spring 2019 indicating that districts will receive 15.0 percent of the expected state share for their projects, including interest. This will be provided upfront on a reimbursement basis; for those projects that are eligible for incentive points, the difference between the amount of upfront funding received and what would have been eligible under the incentives will be reimbursed through the traditional housing aid distribution, which occurs over the

same period as the local debt service payments. Guidance on the award funding published by the School Building Authority stated that local education agencies have two years to spend the upfront funding. Districts must submit invoices to the Authority; upon verification of completed work, funds will be released to districts.

On December 15, 2020, the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education approved \$33.8 million for projects across three districts. Additionally, it approved \$629.5 million across six districts in FY 2020. The School Building Authority reported that it will continue to have two approval periods in FY 2021 and FY 2022 to be more responsive to district needs. As of January 1, 2021, the Authority anticipates approximately \$479.9 million of projects may be ready for Council approval in May 2021. This reflects projects previously anticipated to be put before the Council in FY 2020, but delayed at the request of those districts.

Approvals	Total Project Costs	Base State Share w/o Incentives	Upfront Bond Reimbursement
FY 2015 to FY 2018	\$ 538,462,880	\$ 357,460,960	\$ 39,901,249
May 2019			
Cranston	\$ 13,497,432	\$ 9,954,546	\$ -
Foster	1,000,000	350,000	52,500
Foster-Glocester	4,485,000	2,263,898	339,585
Providence	278,430,300	326,127,721	48,919,158
Trinity Academy	11,298,705	4,813,247	721,987
Westerly*	74,284,759	38,360,540	5,454,081
FY 2019 Total	\$ 382,996,196	\$ 381,869,952	\$ 55,487,311
December 2019			
Pawtucket	\$ 234,053,860	\$ 271,670,332	\$ 40,750,550
May 2020			
Burrillville	7,214,000	5,158,610	733,793
Cranston	146,822,931	113,149,453	16,972,418
Cumberland	79,093,500	49,200,518	7,380,078
Newport	106,334,967	52,848,479	7,927,272
Warwick	56,000,000	27,832,000	4,174,800
FY 2020 Total	\$ 629,519,258	\$ 519,859,392	\$ 77,938,911
December 2020	33,776,969	25,742,203	3,861,330
May 2021 Projected	479,868,375	332,266,757	49,840,014
Total FY 2019-2021	\$ 1,526,160,798	\$ 1,259,738,304	\$ 187,127,566

\$ in millions; excludes value of potential incentive points

**Project will not be moving forward as local referenda did not pass*

The table above lists projects approved from May 2019 through December 2020, as well as projected approvals in May 2021. This reflects the state share of the total project costs as presented to the Council at the time each was approved. It should be noted that these amounts exclude the impact of the new incentives, pending calculation and confirmation of those final values, and the actual state share of projects will likely be higher. Enabling legislation requires proportional distribution of the \$250.0 million of general obligation bonds approved by the voters. The School Building Authority released guidance in spring

2019 indicating that districts will receive 15.0 percent of the expected state share for their projects, including interest. This will be provided upfront on a reimbursement basis; for those projects that are eligible for incentive points, the difference between the amount of upfront funding received and what would have been eligible under the incentives will be reimbursed through the traditional housing aid distribution, which occurs over the same period as the local debt service payments.

As previously noted, no more than \$100 million from general obligation bonds may be authorized in any given year. Guidance on the award funding published by the School Building Authority stated that local education agencies have two years to spend the upfront funding. Districts must submit invoices to the Authority; upon verification of completed work, funds will be released to districts. The Governor’s FY 2021 to FY 2025 capital budget includes \$250 million from new general obligation bonds for a second school construction bond to go before the voters in November 2022 with funding programmed to begin in FY 2024. The original \$250 million bond is programmed through FY 2022. Legislation is required for future referenda which occur every other year, coinciding with elections.

Cash Flow of General Obligation Bonds						
Approval Date	Award	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2022
<i>Carry-Forward</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,226	\$ 2,354,796	\$ 18,711,020	\$ 32,890,892
FY 2015-FY 2018	39,901,549	19,950,775	19,950,775	-	-	-
FY 2019	55,487,311	-	27,743,656	27,743,656	-	-
FY 2020	77,938,911	-	-	38,969,455	38,969,455	-
December 2020	3,861,330	-	-	1,930,665	1,930,665	-
May 2021*	49,840,014	-	-	-	24,920,007	24,920,007
Potential Distribution	\$ 227,029,115	\$ 19,950,775	\$ 47,694,430	\$ 68,643,776	\$ 65,820,127	\$ 24,920,007
GO Disbursement*		\$ 20,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 85,000,000	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 15,000,000
Difference		\$ 49,226	\$ 2,354,796	\$ 18,711,020	\$ 32,890,892	\$ 22,970,885

*Projected

Based on the School Building Authority’s current assumptions that districts will have two years to expend their awards and the methodology for disbursement. The previous table shows an example of general obligation bond cash flow using School Building Authority approvals for FY 2020 and projected approvals for FY 2021. Based on this example, current bond funds will be available through FY 2023.

The out-year estimates included with the Governor’s recommended budget assume costs for the traditional program will grow beyond the \$80.0 million state appropriation to \$81.9 million in FY 2022, \$96.8 million in FY 2023 and \$116.6 million in FY 2024. Consistent with the Governor’s capital budget, the out-year estimates also include an impact from a second \$250.0 million school construction bond. Assuming passage of the bond, \$130.8 million of expenses for the traditional program are included for FY 2025. These estimates may change significantly based on actual project activity. Additionally, these estimates do not include debt service for the state bonds, which is shown in the Department of Administration’s budget

Districts began to submit proposals based on the enhanced program in the fall of 2018. As of January 1, 2021, the School Building Authority estimates \$508.2 million of projects will be approved in FY 2021. This means that \$1,492.3 million of projects could be approved in the three years since the 2019 Assembly enacted temporary housing aid incentives,

which is 32.9 percent more projects than had been approved in FY 2008 through FY 2018 combined. Based on projects approved through December 2020, the Governor’s out-year forecast understates the cost of the program beginning in FY 2022 as shown in the table below.

	Approvals*	Upfront Bond Share	Remaining State Share	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Current Entitlements	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$79.0	\$60.8	\$58.2	\$ 56.1	\$ 51.5	\$ 46.9
Remaining Prior Approvals	\$ 318.1	\$ 39.9	\$ 143.4	-	18.5	7.4	6.7	5.9	5.9
FY 2019	383.0	55.5	253.2	-	0.2	9.0	17.5	17.4	17.4
FY 2020	629.5	109.7	403.4	-	0.2	10.6	20.9	31.0	31.0
FY 2021	508.2	44.9	284.8	-	-	8.3	16.6	24.9	24.9
FY 2022	300.0	-	198.0	-	-	-	3.5	7.1	10.6
FY 2023	200.0	-	112.0	-	-	-	-	3.0	6.0
FY 2024	200.0	-	112.0	-	-	-	-	-	3.0
Total	\$ 2,538.9	\$ 250.0	\$ 1,506.8	\$79.0	\$79.7	\$93.5	\$121.3	\$140.6	\$145.6
Gov. Out-Years	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$80.0	\$81.9	\$96.8	\$116.6	\$130.8	N/A
Difference	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.0	\$ 2.2	\$ 3.3	\$ (4.7)	\$ (9.9)	N/A

*\$ in millions; *FY 2021-FY 2026 are estimates*

This projection begins with known current entitlements and adds the value of prior approvals for which reimbursement has not begun because the projects are not yet complete. It then adds projected annual payments under FY 2019 and FY 2020 approvals based on details from those approvals. For projects approved in FY 2021 and thereafter, the estimate assumes completion in three years. For simplicity, all projects approved in FY 2022 and beyond are assumed to be bonded for 20 years with a 5.0 percent interest rate. Projects approved from FY 2020 through FY 2022 are assumed to receive bonuses that increase their state share by 10.0 percent or the maximum allowable increase, whichever is less.

As the table shows, this projection suggests that funding consistent with Governor’s out-year estimates are sufficient for program expenses through FY 2023. However, program reimbursements would grow to a total general revenue support of \$145.6 million by FY 2026 when the full impact of the new approvals begin showing up in the reimbursements. This is nearly double the current state commitment; however, compared to prior year estimates, projected annual expenses have declined as the coronavirus emergency has delayed both projects and new approval requests from some communities. Additionally, the estimates shown here are subject to significant revision based on actual bonuses, project timing, and a variety of other factors, it is clear that the program had the intended effect of encouraging a surge in new projects. Paying for those projects will require significant additional state resources in a few years.

These projections do not include debt service for the state bonds, which is shown in the Department of Administration’s budget. That is \$6.5 million for FY 2021 based on \$100.0 million issued between April 2019 and December 2020. Debt service on the entire \$250.0 million would be \$20.7 million annually. If a second bond is issued, the added cost would be similar.

Tables in Appendix III offer reimbursement detail by community for FY 1990 through FY 2021.

School Building Authority Capital Fund (School Housing Aid)

Statute(s). §16-7-44, §16-105-1 through §16-105-9, and §45-38.2-1 through §45-38.2-4

Description. The FY 2015 Assembly established the School Building Authority Capital Fund and created a School Building Authority office within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to oversee the Fund. This program complements the existing one and is for smaller projects that do not require the full rehabilitation of a school. The intent is to provide another vehicle to get additional funding to communities more quickly than when bonds are issued and municipalities are reimbursed after project completion.

The program is administered by the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation and funding is used for financial assistance and loans for school construction projects. The Authority determines the necessity of school construction and develop a priority system, among numerous other related duties. Also, districts are required to submit and execute asset protection plans for all buildings under their control. The legislation established a seven member advisory board to advise the Authority, and requires the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education to approve all projects prior to the award of assistance through the Fund. The 2018 Assembly amended the board's composition, replacing a Governor's staff appointee with the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation chair and requiring one of four public members be an educator.

This program differs from the regular school construction aid program in that disbursements from this fund do not require General Assembly approval and loans of up to \$500,000 do not require local voter approval, if that is allowed at the local level. Funds are disbursed on a pay-as-you-go basis for approved projects and the program retains cost sharing at current levels, though it includes a provision for incentive points, similar to the existing program. The 2018 Assembly enacted legislation to temporarily expand incentives used to enhance the school housing aid ratio to encourage new school construction and renovation projects, which were authorized upon approval of \$250.0 million of new general obligation bonds by the voters on the November 2018 ballot.

Funding. The FY 2021 enacted budget includes \$0.7 million. The final FY 2020 allocation to the fund was \$1.0 million, or \$4.1 million less than enacted, consistent with current law that requires that the difference between the annual housing aid appropriation and actual aid goes to the fund. Startup funding in the FY 2016 budget included \$20.0 million from general revenues available from debt restructuring to begin the program.

The 2018 Assembly enacted legislation that requires that for FY 2019 and FY 2020, the difference between the annual housing aid appropriation and actual housing aid commitments be used for technical assistance to districts. For FY 2019, \$4.1 million was available for distribution and \$2.9 million was awarded to 30 districts including charter schools. For FY 2020, funding was used for technical assistance to the school construction program rather than direct distributions to districts.

The following table shows expenditures for the School Building Authority Fund from FY 2016 through FY 2021. The decline in funding for FY 2020 and FY 2021 from prior years reflects rising expenses in the traditional school construction program.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2016	\$ 20,000,000	FY 2019	\$ 14,659,718
FY 2017	\$ 10,989,901	FY 2020	\$ 1,015,029
FY 2018	\$ 10,920,444	FY 2021	\$ 869,807

The following table lists the capital fund projects approved by the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education and technical assistance awards by district since FY 2016. As previously noted, funding in FY 2020 supported direct program expenditures and no funds were distributed to districts.

School Building Authority Capital Fund Awards

District	Capital Projects				Technical Assistance	Total
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2019	
Barrington	\$ 22,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 172,750
Burrillville	562,366	-	-	53,290	100,000	715,656
Central Falls	469,468	3,012,746	2,703,452	1,455,000	129,000	7,769,666
Coventry	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
Cranston	263,160	-	-	158,860	150,000	572,020
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
East Providence	268,770	450,423	462,860	-	-	1,182,053
Foster	104,786	-	-	-	50,000	154,786
Jamestown	-	-	-	9,065	-	9,065
Johnston	-	-	-	7,434	150,000	157,434
Lincoln	-	-	-	52,500	100,000	152,500
Little Compton	-	-	-	175,000	50,000	225,000
Middletown	73,500	-	-	25,430	-	98,930
Newport	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
New Shoreham	20,300	-	-	-	-	20,300
North Kingstown	-	-	-	61,093	150,000	211,093
North Providence	500,000	144,596	-	-	100,000	744,596
Pawtucket	4,212,440	2,557,230	3,160,823	3,277,357	100,000	13,307,850
Portsmouth	373,434	-	-	-	100,000	473,434
Providence	9,894,789	4,667,534	3,112,395	3,537,929	50,000	21,262,647
Scituate	-	-	36,887	-	100,000	136,887
South Kingstown	-	-	-	174,999	150,000	324,999
Tiverton	161,000	-	-	-	-	161,000
Westerly	-	-	-	174,666	50,000	224,666
West Warwick	-	-	-	1,043,200	-	1,043,200
Woonsocket	621,192	2,030,336	1,277,450	-	150,000	4,078,978
Bristol-Warren	1,335,559	-	-	314,999	150,000	1,800,558
Charlho	-	-	274,500	370,270	-	644,770
Exeter-W. Greenwich	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Foster-Glocester	371,690	-	15,510	80,850	50,000	518,050
Subtotal Districts	\$ 19,255,204	\$ 12,862,865	\$ 11,043,877	\$ 10,971,942	\$ 2,629,000	\$ 56,762,888
Charters	91,875	-	-	69,923	300,000	461,798
Total	\$ 19,347,079	\$ 12,862,865	\$ 11,043,877	\$ 11,041,865	\$ 2,929,000	\$ 57,224,686

Historical Funding Issues

Lottery Revenues. Since the establishment of the Rhode Island Lottery in 1974, the notion of a link between lottery revenue and education aid surfaces from time to time. State education aid for FY 2020 is over \$1,210 million. Conversely, projected deposits to the General Fund from lottery revenues are \$412.8 million.

The 2008 Assembly enacted legislation that became law on May 6, 2008 to allow Twin River and Newport Grand to operate video lottery games on a twenty-four hour basis on weekends and federally recognized holidays. The state share of any additional revenue from the additional hours, up to \$14.1 million through June 30, 2009 only, was allocated to the Permanent School Fund. Those funds were distributed as aid to local education authorities in the same proportion as the general revenue aid distribution. The FY 2010 budget does not include this funding, as the law sunset on June 30, 2009. The Department of Administration administratively extended the overnight hours; the 2009 Assembly did not adopt legislation to direct those proceeds to the Permanent School Fund.

Wealth Equalization. In order to promote a goal of equity in the distribution of aid, the state employs methods that allocate funds to districts that are not as able, relative to the rest of the state, to raise sufficient funds through the property tax. Use of the share ratio, tax equity indices and student wealth factors in distributing aid does promote equity. Construction aid still uses these methods. The funding formula share ratio considers the district's ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration.

Distributions based on student or teacher population, hold-harmless guarantees and minimum increases are "disequalizing." This means that community and student wealth are not considered in the allocation of aid. These categories of aid include the Early Childhood funds, Professional Development funds, and Teacher Retirement support. Without additional funds, only a radical redistribution of existing resources, resulting in funding cuts to many communities, would achieve an equity ideal under a system that relies heavily on the local property tax.

60-40 Funding. Efforts were made in the late 1980's to achieve 60 percent state funding of statewide education costs. Funding constraints in the early 1990's resulted in the elimination of programs designed to promote this ideal. The 1985 General Assembly passed the "Omnibus Property Tax Relief and Replacement Act." Among the provisions of this act was language requiring a two percent annual increase in the state share of local education expenditures, until the state share reached 50 percent.

In 1988, the language was amended to increase the goal of average state support to 60 percent. The additional funds appropriated to reach the 60 percent state share were not distributed through the operations aid program; rather, they were restricted for use in block grants. Although 50 percent state funding was achieved in FY 1990, block grants have not been funded since FY 1990. The goal of reaching 60 percent state funding remains as §16-69 of the Rhode Island General Laws.

Upon implementation of the Rhode Island Student Investment Initiative in FY 1998, the statewide share of education aid increased from 42.9 percent to 43.7 percent of total

education expenses. That increased to 45.6 percent in FY 1999 and 46.6 percent in FY 2000. By FY 2003 the share grew to an estimated 50.1 percent. It has since declined almost annually beginning with 48.9 percent in FY 2004 until reaching 38.7 percent for FY 2010. The share for FY 2021 is estimated to grow to 49.5 percent. Because state and local education expenses are now over \$2.1 billion, increasing support by one percent requires over \$21 million, plus funds to cover expenditure increases.

The table on the following page shows the state share since FY 1994. These calculations are based on a comparison of the statewide expenditures reported for the reference year and the aid allocation to local districts, excluding teacher retirement and construction aid. Funds set aside for department use such as professional development and school visits as well as the Hasbro allocation are excluded from the aid total.

FY 2004 uses FY 2002 actual expenditure data, the first year for which data collected through the In\$ite program is being used. In\$ite is the finance reporting system for school district expenditures managed by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. It replaced the old expenditure data collection system, which was designed to report reimbursable expenditures under the old aid formula.

In\$ite is designed to allow for the disaggregating of expenditure data in a number of different ways. Beginning with FY 2010, the Department implemented a Uniform Chart of Accounts, which replaced the In\$ite system. Expenditures included in FY 2004 through FY 2021 data have been adjusted to be as comparable to the old system as possible.

	Reference Year	State Aid	
	Reimbursable	Excluding	State
	Expenditures	Retirement and	Share
		Construction	
FY 1994	\$ 805,934,876	\$ 333,175,422	41.3%
FY 1995	\$ 842,799,851	\$ 381,761,726	45.3%
FY 1996	\$ 900,116,358	\$ 400,749,768	44.5%
FY 1997	\$ 960,254,518	\$ 412,197,645	42.9%
FY 1998	\$ 1,001,549,032	\$ 437,757,473	43.7%
FY 1999	\$ 1,051,570,024	\$ 479,507,364	45.6%
FY 2000	\$ 1,106,305,803	\$ 515,088,325	46.6%
FY 2001	\$ 1,170,980,829	\$ 567,546,261	48.5%
FY 2002	\$ 1,260,763,697	\$ 608,824,420	48.3%
FY 2003	\$ 1,269,360,060	\$ 636,095,389	50.1%
FY 2004	\$ 1,342,823,753	\$ 656,758,572	48.9%
FY 2005	\$ 1,421,887,254	\$ 664,930,195	46.8%
FY 2006	\$ 1,579,311,672	\$ 688,358,909	43.6%
FY 2007	\$ 1,676,241,941	\$ 724,520,724	43.2%
FY 2008	\$ 1,726,447,528	\$ 730,407,664	42.3%
FY 2009	\$ 1,685,407,791	\$ 723,176,843	42.9%
FY 2010	\$ 1,767,161,609	\$ 684,274,628	38.7%
FY 2011	\$ 1,743,656,943	\$ 683,881,297	39.2%
FY 2012	\$ 1,714,331,540	\$ 717,497,267	41.9%
FY 2013	\$ 1,766,556,463	\$ 755,813,855	42.8%
FY 2014	\$ 1,745,601,350	\$ 786,769,252	45.1%
FY 2015	\$ 1,775,279,492	\$ 820,172,822	46.2%
FY 2016	\$ 1,834,362,044	\$ 856,664,656	46.7%
FY 2017	\$ 1,894,338,445	\$ 906,231,407	47.8%
FY 2018	\$ 1,940,378,463	\$ 952,435,369	49.1%
FY 2019	\$ 2,011,887,943	\$ 974,664,565	48.4%
FY 2020	\$ 2,079,530,715	\$ 1,018,005,982	49.0%
FY 2021	\$ 2,133,162,648	\$ 1,055,399,692	49.5%

The state share had been steadily increasing since FY 2010. In fact, the FY 2021 share of 49.5 percent is comparable to the rates in the early FY 2000's.

If the expressions of the state share were adjusted to accommodate both expenditures and aid for teacher retirement and construction, the data would show a greater level of state support. The adjustments add the value of the state contribution for retirement to both the expenditure and aid side of the equation. This is done because state support for teacher retirement is paid directly to the retirement system and is not otherwise reflected as a reimbursable expenditure.

The expenditures side is then adjusted for the full value of the projects covered by the construction aid allocation. The corresponding construction aid allocation is then added to the aid total.

Making these adjustments to incorporate all direct education aid to communities increases the state share for FY 2021 by 60 basis points to 52.5 percent. This had been steadily increasing since FY 2010; however, declined slightly in FY 2019.

	Reference Year	State Aid Excluding Retirement and Construction	Expenditures Adjusted for Retirement and Construction	Total State Aid	Total State Share
FY 1994	\$ 805,934,876	\$ 333,175,422	\$ 872,375,383	\$ 383,116,082	43.9%
FY 1995	\$ 842,799,851	\$ 381,761,726	\$ 909,316,463	\$ 432,227,881	47.5%
FY 1996	\$ 900,116,358	\$ 400,749,768	\$ 968,812,299	\$ 451,100,866	46.6%
FY 1997	\$ 960,254,518	\$ 412,197,645	\$ 1,034,051,145	\$ 464,824,027	45.0%
FY 1998	\$ 1,001,549,032	\$ 437,757,473	\$ 1,079,723,737	\$ 493,048,860	45.7%
FY 1999	\$ 1,051,570,024	\$ 479,507,364	\$ 1,130,323,318	\$ 532,279,253	47.1%
FY 2000	\$ 1,106,305,803	\$ 515,088,325	\$ 1,200,303,742	\$ 580,591,125	48.4%
FY 2001	\$ 1,170,980,829	\$ 567,546,261	\$ 1,269,277,607	\$ 634,309,502	50.0%
FY 2002	\$ 1,260,763,697	\$ 608,824,420	\$ 1,358,506,654	\$ 672,809,950	49.5%
FY 2003	\$ 1,269,360,060	\$ 636,095,389	\$ 1,390,873,545	\$ 712,400,097	51.2%
FY 2004	\$ 1,342,823,753	\$ 656,758,572	\$ 1,467,272,941	\$ 743,711,785	50.7%
FY 2005	\$ 1,421,887,254	\$ 664,930,195	\$ 1,555,304,465	\$ 761,369,067	49.0%
FY 2006	\$ 1,579,311,672	\$ 688,358,909	\$ 1,726,904,518	\$ 794,163,592	46.0%
FY 2007	\$ 1,676,241,941	\$ 724,520,724	\$ 1,859,242,742	\$ 838,595,616	45.1%
FY 2008	\$ 1,726,447,528	\$ 730,407,664	\$ 1,887,395,365	\$ 862,409,469	45.7%
FY 2009	\$ 1,685,407,791	\$ 723,176,843	\$ 1,867,232,244	\$ 853,602,913	45.7%
FY 2010	\$ 1,767,161,609	\$ 684,274,628	\$ 1,952,621,922	\$ 814,920,632	41.7%
FY 2011	\$ 1,743,656,943	\$ 683,881,297	\$ 1,929,252,808	\$ 822,144,072	42.6%
FY 2012	\$ 1,714,331,540	\$ 717,497,267	\$ 1,914,615,409	\$ 871,258,796	45.5%
FY 2013	\$ 1,766,556,463	\$ 755,813,855	\$ 1,963,864,151	\$ 902,374,776	45.9%
FY 2014	\$ 1,745,601,350	\$ 786,769,252	\$ 1,943,645,203	\$ 934,978,874	48.1%
FY 2015	\$ 1,775,279,492	\$ 820,172,822	\$ 1,982,797,439	\$ 976,893,576	49.3%
FY 2016	\$ 1,834,362,044	\$ 856,664,656	\$ 2,043,712,841	\$ 1,040,377,602	50.9%
FY 2017	\$ 1,894,338,445	\$ 906,231,407	\$ 2,113,776,047	\$ 1,086,453,648	51.4%
FY 2018	\$ 1,940,378,463	\$ 952,435,369	\$ 2,162,506,418	\$ 1,134,209,297	52.4%
FY 2019	\$ 2,011,887,943	\$ 974,664,565	\$ 2,245,278,596	\$ 1,161,418,072	51.7%
FY 2020	\$ 2,079,530,715	\$ 1,018,005,982	\$ 2,328,860,386	\$ 1,208,992,670	51.9%
FY 2021	\$ 2,133,162,648	\$ 1,055,399,692	\$ 2,387,256,255	\$ 1,253,775,094	52.5%

School Budget Dispute Resolution. Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-2-21.4 establishes the procedure when a school committee of a city, town or regional school district determines that its budget is insufficient to comply with the provisions of state law. State law requires each community to contribute local funds to its school committee in an amount not less than its local contribution for schools in the previous year. This is expressed in Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-23.

The appropriation appeal process was created as part of the 1995 Public Laws and is often referred to as the Caruolo Act. Prior to enactment of this legislation, there was no statute that addressed the recourse available to school committees in the event of a budget dispute. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education indicated that prior to the 1995 law, school committees appealed to the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education when budget disputes between school communities and municipalities arose.

The procedure established in Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-2-21.4 is a multi-step process. First, the chairperson of the city, town or regional school committee must petition the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education, in writing, to seek alternatives for the district to comply with state regulations and/or waivers to state regulations that would allow the school committee to operate within the authorized budget.

If the Commissioner does not provide waivers or approve the alternatives sought by the school committee, the school committee may submit a written request to the city or town council within ten days of receiving the Commissioner's response for increased appropriations for schools to meet expenditure requirements. In the event of a negative vote by the appropriating authority, the school committee has the right to seek additional appropriations by bringing actions in the Superior Court for Providence County and shall be required to demonstrate that the school committee lacks the ability to adequately run the schools for that school year.

The Governor proposed legislation to the 2008 Assembly as part of his original FY 2009 budget to modify the Caruolo process beginning with a negative vote by the appropriating authority. The article would have removed the school committee's right to bring action in the Superior Court. The 2008 Assembly did not enact this legislation.

The Governor proposed legislation to the 2009 Assembly as part of his FY 2009 revised budget requiring that when a category of state aid to education or general revenue sharing is reduced or suspended to any local school district or municipal government, the appropriation appeal process shall be suspended for the fiscal year in which the reduction or suspension of any aid is implemented. The article created a three-member budget resolution panel comprised of the Commissioner of Education or his/her designee, the Director of Revenue or his/her designee, and the Auditor General or his/her designee to determine a remedy, as binding arbitrators. The panel would develop a corrective action plan within 60 days of convening. The plan could include the suspension of any contracts or non-contractual provisions to the extent that state aid has been reduced and to the extent legally permissible. The 2009 Assembly did not enact this legislation.

Again, as part of his FY 2010 revised budget, the Governor proposed legislation to suspend the local appropriation appeal process in any fiscal year when education aid or general revenue sharing is reduced or suspended for that year. The article created a three-member budget resolution panel to resolve those school budget disputes. The Assembly did not enact this legislation.

Recent Funding Issues

Special Education. Many communities have cited the cost of special education services as a major factor in the rising cost of providing a public education. Consequently, they have called for the reinstatement of the special education funding formula. The now-suspended formula for Special Education Aid was based on the difference, or excess cost, between educating a regular student and a special education student, and it is not based on wealth. Using a two-year reference, districts were entitled to 110 percent of the state median excess cost. If the statewide appropriation were less than the entitlement, each district's entitlement was ratably reduced. In FY 1998, special education funding of \$33.4 million represented 36 percent of the statewide entitlement. In FY 1996 and FY 1997, special education funding represented 40 percent and 37 percent, respectively, of the statewide entitlement.

Calculating full funding of special education aid in FY 1999 under the suspended formula shows a statewide entitlement of \$100.3 million. This is 22.1 percent of total aid distributed to local districts. However, because this formula was not wealth based, the special education entitlement represents as little as 10.8 percent of total FY 1999 education aid appropriation in the state's poorer communities. Conversely, in some wealthier communities, appropriation of the full special education aid entitlement would actually exceed the district's total FY 1999 aid.

The 1999 General Assembly commissioned the Children with Disabilities Study Group to review special education within the context of Rhode Island school reform. The findings of that study were released in 2002 and generated recommendations and areas that needed further study. The 2002 Assembly, as part of Article 18 of the FY 2003 Appropriations Act, recommended addressing the needs of all children and preventing disability through scientific, research-based reading instruction and the development of Personal Literacy Programs for students in the early grades performing below grade level in reading, and a system of student accountability that will enable the state to track individual students over time. The article language indicated that additional study was needed to determine factors that influence programming for students with low incidence disabilities and alternatives for funding special education required examination.

The education funding formula allows for additional funding from the state to districts for high-cost special education students. The legislation defines high-cost as costs that exceed five times the core foundation amount. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will prorate the available funds for distribution among eligible school districts each fiscal year.

The Governor recommended legislation to reduce the threshold for eligibility to four times the per pupil core instruction amount and student success factor amount effective FY 2018. Absent additional resources provided for the change in eligibility, this could reduce the share of funding for some districts as the total is split among more students. However, no data was collected or evaluated to determine the impact of the proposal.

The 2016 Assembly did not concur and instead enacted legislation requiring the Department to collect data on those special education costs that exceed four times the per

pupil amount in order to evaluate the impact of a change in thresholds. The 2017 Assembly enacted legislation further requiring the Department to collect data on those special education costs that exceed two and three times the per pupil amount. The Department reported the data in January 2019, which showed that \$62.2 million and \$44.9 million of expenses exceeded the two and three times the per pupil amount thresholds, respectively.

The Budget includes \$4.5 million for high cost special education for FY 2021.

Tax Credit for K-12 Scholarship Contributions. The 2005 Assembly enacted a tax credit against corporate income tax liability for business entities that make contributions to Section 501(c)(3) scholarship organizations that provide tuition assistance grants to eligible students to attend non-public K-12 schools in Rhode Island. The 2007 Assembly amended the statutes to expand the private tuition tax credit to add Subchapter S Corporations, Limited Liability Corporations, and Limited Liability Partnerships to the definitions of business entities able to take the credit.

Students who are members of households with annual household income of 250 percent of the federal poverty level or less are eligible. The credit is 75 percent of the contribution for a one year contribution and 90 percent for a two year contribution provided the second year contribution is at least 80 percent of the first year's contribution. The maximum credit per tax year is \$100,000 and must be used in the year it is awarded. There is an annual total program cap of \$1.0 million awarded on a first-come-first-serve basis.

Governor Carcieri proposed legislation as part of his FY 2011 budget that would double the cap on the tax credit allowed for business entities making contributions to scholarship organizations from \$1.0 million to \$2.0 million. Currently, the funds are awarded on a first-come-first-serve basis. The maximum credit per tax year is \$100,000 and must be used in the year it is awarded. The recommended budget assumed a revenue loss of \$730,000. The Assembly did not enact this legislation. For 2012, 382 scholarships were awarded, totaling \$1.0 million.

The 2013 Assembly adopted legislation that increased the cap on the tax credit allowed for business entities making contributions to scholarship organizations from \$1.0 million to \$1.5 million. Currently, the funds are awarded on a first-come-first-serve basis. The maximum credit per tax year is \$100,000 and must be used in the year it is awarded. For 2019, there are four qualified scholarship organizations.

Career and Technical Education. The 2014 Assembly passed legislation that establishes a 15-member Rhode Island Board of Trustees on Career and Technical Education effective January 30, 2015. The legislation amends the statutes pertaining to the Rhode Island Advisory Council on Vocational Education and transfers all of the powers, rights, obligations and duties of the advisory council to the new board of trustees. The board shall advise the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Board of Education on the development of a biannual state plan for career and technical education.

The goal of the board of trustees is to establish a coordinated and comprehensive system of career and technical education to improve education and foster workplace success. Among its responsibilities will be to assume management and jurisdiction of state-owned

and operated career and technical schools, subject to the approval of the Board of Education, at the request of the governing body of the school, and assume management of other career and technical schools as agreed to by local districts with recommendation from the superintendent. In the event the Board of Trustees assumes responsibility, the Board shall act with the same authority as a local school committee.

The members of the Board of Trustees are limited to nine consecutive years of service and shall include nine representatives of the private sector, a representative of the Rhode Island Association of School Superintendents, one representative of the director of career and technical education programs or facilities, Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education or designee, Commissioner of Higher Education or designee, a representative of adult education and skills training, and the Secretary of Commerce or designees shall serve ex officio.

The legislation also creates a not-for-profit organization known as the CTE Trust on Career and Technical Education, effective January 15, 2015. The power of the trust shall be vested in nine members appointed by the Governor. The Trust shall create partnerships with employers to provide internships, apprenticeships, and other relationships which provide for student learning, provide advice to the Board of Trustees in developing programs and curriculum, and raise funds. Debt and obligations of the trust shall not be or constitute a debt of the state, municipality or subdivision thereof.

Membership of the board and trust were appointed by Governor Raimondo on February 19, 2015. During FY 2015, the CTE Trust became incorporated as a 501(c)3, the group adopted the following mission statement: *to create a system of career and technical education that prepares students to meet the evolving needs of employers*, and the groups are jointly working on the development of the biannual plan as required by statute.

The House passed 2016-H 8268, Substitute A which would allow that, beginning in FY 2017, in the event the Board of Trustees has assumed the care, management and responsibility of a career and technical school, said school shall be eligible for up to \$1.0 million from the career and technical categorical funds to be paid no sooner than FY 2018. The maximum amount of funding is capped at \$2.0 million in any fiscal year. The bill also gives the Board the authority to provide advice and consent on the allocation of any and all career and technical categorical funds. This bill was placed on the Senate calendar; the Senate took no action.

Special Legislative Commission to Assess the Funding Formula. The 2014 House of Representatives passed a resolution establishing a special legislative commission to study and assess the “fair funding formula.” The resolution states as one of its findings that the education funding formula was a major policy shift aimed at providing stable and predictable funding and addressing the inequities between districts that developed in the absence of a formula, and that it is incumbent upon the Assembly to assess that legislation to ensure that new inequities have not emerged as unintended consequences.

The commission consisted of 12 members, three of which were members of the House, appointed by the Speaker, an appointee of the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education, the executive director of the Rhode Island Mayoral Academies, director of the

Metropolitan Career and Technical School or designee, executive director of the Rhode Island League of Charter Schools or designee, executive director of the Rhode Island School Superintendents' Association or designee, president of the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns or designee, president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Federation of Teachers or designee, president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the National Education Association or designee, and the president of the Rhode Island Association of School Committees or designee.

The stated purpose of the commission was to study and assess the funding formula, including, but not limited to:

- The types of expenses funded from local property taxes and by state sources and the extent to which those expenses are fixed or variable;
- The extent to which the total per pupil charter funding obligation is in line with the funding formula;
- The extent to which funding for expenses borne exclusively by districts is shifted to charters;
- The extent to which charter tuition obligations differ between communities; and
- The extent to which the local share of funding to charter schools impacts district out-year sustainability.

The impetus for this study commission was concern regarding the required local share of funding for charter schools. Under the formula, charter schools are funded like other districts with the state share being that of the sending district for each student and the local contribution being the local per pupil cost of the sending district. Some have argued that there are district expenses such as teacher retirement costs, retiree health, and debt service that are part of a district's per pupil cost but not expenses borne by charter schools. This issue has become more acute as more charter schools are created and more students elect to go to charter schools. The share of public school students who attend charter schools has risen from 3.7 percent in FY 2012, the first year of the funding formula, to 7.8 percent estimated for FY 2018. In that same time period, there has been a 38 percent increase in the number of charter schools, growing from 16 in FY 2012 to 22 for FY 2018.

The Commission began meeting in January 2015 and reported its findings on May 18, 2015. The report identified numerous areas for further study and areas in which the funding formula appears not to be fair to both municipalities and charter schools, but it did not make any direct recommendations to adjust the funding formula to rectify the issues identified.

Charter School Legislation. During the 2016 session, both the House and the Senate passed legislation regarding charter schools. House bill 2016-H 7051, Substitute A and Senate bill 2016-S 3075, Substitute A, as amended, identical bills, were passed by the House and Senate. The Governor signed 2016-S 3075, Substitute A, as amended into law on July 13. The bill requires local written support in the form of an ordinance from a town or city council for any new charter schools that encompass elementary and secondary schools or multiple elementary or multiple secondary schools, referred to as a "network charter school"; and would require the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education

to place substantial weight on the impact of the sending districts when considering a proposed charter or expansion of one.

The House also passed 2016-H 7066 which would require the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education to make an affirmative finding that a proposed new mayoral academy or charter school or expansion of such school would not have a detrimental impact on the finances and/or academic performance of the sending districts, prior to granting approval. This bill was forwarded to the Senate Education Committee, but not heard.

During the 2017 session, both the House and the Senate passed 2016-S 0884 which would have expanded the definition of a network charter school. A charter public school that operates or will operate elementary school grades and middle school grades, or operates or will operate middle school and high school grades would have been considered a network charter school. The Governor vetoed the bill on July 19.

The House also passed 2017-H 6203, Substitute A, as amended, which would allow the Cumberland Town Council to establish limits on the number of students from the Cumberland school district who may enroll in any charter public school, subject to a collective limit of not less than eight percent of average daily membership. This bill was forwarded to the Senate Finance Committee, but not heard.

In 2018-H 7200, Governor Raimondo proposed a number of changes to the school housing aid program in order to encourage local education agencies to pursue school construction projects. Among her proposals was to increase the minimum state share ratio for charter schools from 30.0 percent to 35.0 percent. The Assembly did not concur and maintained the minimum state share ratio of 30.0 percent; however, charter schools are eligible to receive state share incentives of up to 15.0 percent provided that new projects meet certain criteria. These incentives are outlined in the construction aid section of this publication.

During the 2018 legislative session, the House passed 2018-H 7884 which would have required any proposal for a new or expanding mayoral academy that is part of a network of charter school, provide evidence that attrition rates, special education enrollment, and suspension rates are each within plus or minus five percent of the state average. The bill was forwarded to the Senate Education Committee, but not heard. The following year, a similar bill, 2019-H 5520, was passed by the House but was not heard by the Senate.

The House also passed 2018-H 7885 which would have required the state's Auditor General to analyze the fiscal and programmatic impact of any proposed charter or expansion of a charter on the sending school districts. The Auditor General would report its findings to the Assembly and Council on Elementary and Secondary Education. No further action was taken on this bill.

Funding Formula Data Adjustments. Following enactment of the FY 2019 budget, the Division of Municipal Finance adjusted the local property value data that is used to calculate the state's share of education costs, the apparent result of input errors by the Division. Updating the data, in turn, impacted the state's share of education formula aid for nearly all local education agencies. Excluding the state schools, the net impact of this

adjustment was an additional \$18,947, but with more impactful redistributions among districts and charter schools.

While there was no established procedure, either in regulation or state law, for altering formula aid in the case of an audit that produces different results than the official certifications, the Governor included an adjustment to reflect the impact of this correction to the data, but in FY 2020.

The Assembly concurred with providing the correct aid to those districts that were underpaid because of the error but did not concur with reducing aid to any communities that were overpaid. The FY 2020 budget included a total of \$1.9 million for those districts that were underpaid in FY 2019 and holds harmless districts that were overpaid. The Assembly also enacted legislation to ensure proper notice of districts of such errors and a formal reconciliation process. Article 9 of 2019-H 5151, Substitute A, as amended, requires that if the state's share of education formula aid for any local education agency is determined to be incorrect after the budget for that fiscal year is enacted, local education agencies, the Senate President and the Speaker of the House must be notified within 15 days of the determination. Districts whose funding was underpaid would be paid in the following fiscal year; districts that have been overpaid would have an amount withheld in the following fiscal year prorated to the month in which notification occurred.

Glossary of Terms

Ratably Reduced. Ratably reduced refers to a group of numbers decreased by the same percentage. Certain aid programs allow for a ratable reduction of the aid in the event that a full entitlement is not appropriated.

Reference Year. The year, established by law, that provides the variable or data used in determining aid allocations is the reference year. Calculation of a formula with a two-year reference in FY 2020 would require using FY 2018 data.

Share Ratio. The share ratio is a measure of a community's per pupil wealth as compared to the per pupil wealth of the rest of the state. The formula measures state and community wealth using two factors: the full value of local property and the median family income as determined by the most recent census. Once community wealth is determined, it is divided by pupil counts to calculate the wealth per pupil for each community compared to the per pupil wealth for the state as a whole. The relative per pupil community wealth is then multiplied by 50 percent for the calculation of charter school aid, and 62 percent for the calculation of school housing aid, the mean state reimbursement, and subtracted from one, yielding the district's share ratio.

Adjusted EWAV. The adjusted Equalized Weighted Assessed Valuation (EWAV) is a calculation of a community's relative property wealth currently used in the distribution of school housing and charter school aid and is used in the new education funding formula. The computation is intended to weight property values more heavily in communities that also have higher family incomes.

Equalized weighted assessed valuations are from the most recently completed and certified study. This expression of community wealth measures the total assessed local property values of the communities and adjusts them for differences in local assessment rates to allow the reporting of figures comparable on a statewide basis. The values are then adjusted by the ratio that the community's median family income bears to the statewide median family income, as reported in the most recent federal census data to produce the "adjusted EWAV." The calculation is outlined in Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-21; the specific language is provided at the end of this report along with the most recent statewide calculations.

The following example shows the steps for calculating the adjusted EWAV for two sample communities.

Step 1. Start with the assessed value of real and tangible personal property for each city and town as of December 31 of the third preceding calendar year in accordance with Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-21. The assessed value as of December 31, 2016, is used for FY 2021 calculations and is that certified and used in the 2015 municipal tax rolls. The certification from the city or town includes the gross amount due to negate the impact of the various homestead exemptions and other tax treaties available at the local level.

<i>Community A</i>
Assessed value = \$5,323.4 million

<i>Community B</i>
Assessed value = \$5,482.6 million

Step 2. Bring all *assessed values* up to *full value* based upon market value. The Division of Municipal Finance does this by examining the past two years of sales in a community, including both residential and commercial. For each sale, the Division calculates the ratio of the assessed value of the property, which is obtained from the tax assessor, to the actual sale price. A separate ratio is developed for residential and commercial properties. The assessed values as reported by the community are then divided by the ratio of assessed value to sale price to arrive at the full value.

The Division of Municipal Finance determined that the ratio to full value for Community A is 93.66 percent and is 93.74 percent for Community B.

<i>Community A</i>
\$5,323.4 million / 93.66% = \$5,683.5 million

<i>Community B</i>
\$5,482.6 million / 93.74% = \$5,848.9 million

Step 3. Calculate the *statewide ratio* of assessed value to full value. This is derived by dividing the total statewide assessed values by the total statewide full values. For FY 2021, the statewide ratio of assessed value to full value is 95.09 percent.

<i>Statewide Ratio</i>
Assed Value: \$117,082.8 million/Full Value: \$123,134.4 million= 95.09%

Step 4. Calculate the *equalized weighted assessed valuation* by multiplying the full value by the statewide ratio of full value to assessed value.

<i>Community A</i>
\$5,683.5 million * 95.09% = \$5,404.4 million

<i>Community B</i>
\$5,848.9 million * 95.09% = \$5,561.7 million

Step 5. Calculate the *adjusted equalized weighted assessed valuation* by adjusting for median family income. The median family income adjustment factor is based on the most recent United States Census Bureau census and is the ratio of the median family income of a city or town to the statewide median family income as reported in the latest available federal census data. In these scenarios, Community A’s median family income is 28.67

percent higher than the statewide median family income. Community B’s median family income is 73.96 percent of the statewide average.

The *equalized weighted assessed valuation* is multiplied by the median family income adjustment factor to get the *adjusted equalized weighted assessed valuation*.

<i>Community A</i>	<i>Community B</i>
$\$5,404.4 \text{ million} * 128.67\% =$	$\$5,561.7 \text{ million} * 73.96\% =$
$\$6,953.8 \text{ million}$	$\$4,133.4 \text{ million}$

Step 6. The law requires that the total state *adjusted* equalized weighted assessed valuation be the same as the total state *unadjusted* equalized weighted assessed valuation. For FY 2021, each community is adjusted by 94.75 percent to make the totals match.

<i>Community A</i>	<i>Community B</i>
$\$6,953.8 \text{ million} * 94.75\% =$	$\$4,133.4 \text{ million} * 94.75\% =$
$\$6,588.7 \text{ million}$	$\$3,897.4 \text{ million}$

While Communities A and B begin with assessed values of \$5.3 billion and \$5.5 billion respectively, once brought to full value and adjusted for the median family income, Community A’s property value increases to \$6.6 billion while Community B’s decreases to \$3.9 billion.

This information is then used to calculate property value per pupil for the purpose of developing share ratios used to distribute state aid. The adjusted equalized weighted assessed valuation is divided by the number of pupils in a community to determine property value per pupil. Communities with higher wealth per pupil receive less aid.

In the case of Community A with average daily membership of 8,895 pupils, the property value per pupil would be \$0.7 million. For Community B with average daily membership of 3,727 pupils, the property value per pupil would be \$1.0 million. Even if all calculations above were the same for two communities, a significant variation in the number of pupils yields a very different property value per pupil.

Appendix I

Calculation and Distribution Tables Funding Formula FY 2021

The eight tables on the following pages include the calculation and distribution of the FY 2021 enacted education aid to districts, charter and state schools. Tables 1A and 1B show the total recommended funding and Tables 2 through 8 illustrate different components of the funding formula.

Table 1A: Total Education Aid for Districts for FY 2021

Table 1B: Total Education Aid for Charter and State Schools for FY 2021

Table 2: Calculation of Funding Formula for FY 2021

Table 3: Calculation of Group Home Aid

Table 4: Calculation of State Share Ratio

Table 5: FY 2021 Estimated Charter & State School Enrollment by Sending District

Table 6: Formula Funding to Charter and State Schools by Sending District

Table 7: Categorical Aid for FY 2021

Table 1A: Total Education Aid for Districts for FY 2021

A. Column **A** is the Governor’s FY 2021 recommended formula aid for districts. It was based on March 15, 2019 student enrollment data.

B. Column **B** shows the Governor’s proposal to include students in district-run prekindergarten classrooms into the funding formula. Under current law, all providers of the state prekindergarten program receive funding through the early childhood education category of education aid, including districts. The proposal impacts five districts and is based on classrooms open in FY 2020.

C. Column **C** shows the change in aid per district from updating student enrollment based on March 15, 2020 student enrollment data.

D. Column **D** is the Governor’s funding formula aid recommendation adjusted for the March 2020 data update.

E. Column **E** shows the amount of group home aid for FY 2021. Group home aid is paid through the funding formula pursuant to current law.

F. The formula allows for additional resources from the state for high-cost special education students, high-cost career and technical programs, early childhood education programs, transportation costs and a limited two-year bonus for regionalized districts. The 2017 Assembly enacted a permanent category of funding for English language learners beginning in FY 2018. The distribution from high-cost special education, transportation, and English language learners aid is shown in column **F**.

G. H 7171, Substitute A, excludes the Governor’s proposal included in Column **B** to shift expenses for district-run prekindergarten classrooms from the early childhood category of education aid to the funding formula, and that is shown in Column **G**.

H. Column **H** shows the total FY 2021 education aid included in H 7171, Substitute A, based on March 15, 2020 student enrollment data.

I. Column **I** shows total FY 2020 aid enacted by the 2019 Assembly.

J. Column **J** is the difference between H 7171, Substitute A, shown in Column **H** and FY 2020 aid enacted by the 2019 Assembly shown in Column **I**.

Table 1A: Total Education Aid for Districts for FY 2021

<i>District</i>	<i>A</i> <i>FY 2021</i> <i>Recommended</i> <i>Formula Aid</i>	<i>B</i> <i>Pre- kindergarten</i> <i>to Funding</i> <i>Formula</i>	<i>C</i> <i>March Update</i>	<i>D</i> <i>Adjusted Gov. Rec.</i> <i>Formula</i> <i>Aid</i>	<i>E</i> <i>Group Home</i> <i>Aid (Table 3)</i>
Barrington	\$ 5,747,660	\$ -	\$ 123,369	\$ 5,871,029	\$ -
Burrillville	14,173,058	-	(31,033)	14,142,025	73,935
Charlestown	1,347,895	-	(37,559)	1,310,336	-
Coventry	24,269,403	-	(856,700)	23,412,703	83,396
Cranston	68,342,059	122,641	108,757	68,573,456	-
Cumberland	20,731,569	-	(36,530)	20,695,039	-
East Greenwich	3,224,836	-	65,020	3,289,856	-
East Providence	36,057,984	1,130,197	(661,636)	36,526,545	503,600
Foster	1,150,582	-	(119,954)	1,030,628	-
Glocester	2,012,562	-	109,339	2,121,901	-
Hopkinton	5,381,580	-	106,972	5,488,552	-
Jamestown	379,864	-	(8,976)	370,888	-
Johnston	18,757,961	103,248	(72,079)	18,789,131	-
Lincoln	14,523,917	-	424,212	14,948,129	88,201
Little Compton	405,266	-	(7,655)	397,611	-
Middletown	7,756,075	-	89,569	7,845,644	-
Narragansett	2,243,894	-	(37,370)	2,206,524	-
Newport	13,520,554	-	274,205	13,794,759	136,977
New Shoreham	174,459	-	3,450	177,909	-
North Kingstown	11,808,025	-	(16,827)	11,791,198	-
North Providence	24,156,431	-	543,838	24,700,268	141,292
North Smithfield	6,006,868	-	21,683	6,028,551	98,055
Pawtucket	92,477,723	769,114	(510,533)	92,736,304	118,734
Portsmouth	3,232,006	-	(12,410)	3,219,595	515,155
Providence	263,275,514	-	4,949,509	268,225,023	412,525
Richmond	4,717,972	-	(24,175)	4,693,797	-
Scituate	2,746,814	-	(99,297)	2,647,517	-
Smithfield	5,835,807	-	(59,493)	5,776,314	220,744
South Kingstown	4,522,447	-	(59,156)	4,463,290	119,996
Tiverton	7,465,598	-	(85,299)	7,380,299	-
Warwick	38,418,575	-	(670,789)	37,747,785	277,870
Westerly	8,328,923	-	(214,042)	8,114,881	-
West Warwick	28,936,989	-	501,370	29,438,359	-
Woonsocket	68,014,464	-	582,089	68,596,553	37,221
Bristol-Warren	13,028,444	-	(397,818)	12,630,626	98,476
Chariho	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	4,167,942	-	58,355	4,226,297	123,805
Foster-Glocester	4,610,789	-	25,926	4,636,715	-
Central Falls*	41,855,884	1,202,128	3,253,161	46,311,173	-
Total	\$ 873,808,391	\$ 3,327,327	\$ 7,221,492	\$ 884,357,213	\$ 3,049,982
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>11,447,447</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>45,238</i>	<i>11,492,685</i>	<i>-</i>

*This includes a \$8.0 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls in the FY 2020 enacted budget and \$7.0 million in FY 2021.

Table 1A: Total Education Aid for Districts for FY 2021

District	F	G	H	I	J
	Categoryals (Table 7)	Exclude Pre- kindergarten	Total FY 2021 Enacted Aid	FY 2020 Aid Enacted by 2019 Assembly	FY 2021 Chg. to Enacted Aid
Barrington	\$ 277,485	\$ -	\$ 6,148,515	\$ 5,872,943	\$ 275,571
Burrillville	136,135	-	14,352,095	13,164,631	1,187,464
Charlestown	86	-	1,310,422	1,543,508	(233,087)
Coventry	68,436	-	23,564,535	24,463,006	(898,471)
Cranston	1,311,469	(122,641)	69,762,285	65,623,892	4,138,393
Cumberland	104,112	-	20,799,151	21,686,834	(887,683)
East Greenwich	201,055	-	3,490,910	2,724,747	766,164
East Providence	477,615	(1,130,197)	36,377,563	36,282,710	94,853
Foster	35,020	-	1,065,648	1,214,958	(149,310)
Glocester	96,273	-	2,218,174	2,272,359	(54,185)
Hopkinton	234	-	5,488,786	5,170,111	318,675
Jamestown	34,692	-	405,580	465,975	(60,395)
Johnston	441,401	(103,248)	19,127,284	18,288,991	838,293
Lincoln	162,355	-	15,198,685	14,418,820	779,865
Little Compton	54	-	397,665	403,595	(5,930)
Middletown	48,564	-	7,894,209	7,592,462	301,747
Narragansett	54,849	-	2,261,373	2,255,835	5,538
Newport	102,389	-	14,034,125	12,580,979	1,453,146
New Shoreham	582	-	178,491	132,830	45,661
North Kingstown	76,649	-	11,867,847	10,492,830	1,375,017
North Providence	434,122	-	25,275,682	23,382,239	1,893,444
North Smithfield	79,916	-	6,206,522	5,884,223	322,299
Pawtucket	737,713	(769,114)	92,823,636	91,306,394	1,517,243
Portsmouth	99,049	-	3,833,800	4,048,900	(215,100)
Providence	3,625,523	-	272,263,070	263,818,881	8,444,189
Richmond	409	-	4,694,206	4,640,811	53,395
Scituate	80,456	-	2,727,973	2,824,310	(96,337)
Smithfield	230,654	-	6,227,713	6,457,531	(229,819)
South Kingstown	270,151	-	4,853,437	5,433,317	(579,880)
Tiverton	95,272	-	7,475,571	7,239,775	235,797
Warwick	416,281	-	38,441,937	38,761,116	(319,180)
Westerly	140,310	-	8,255,191	8,656,589	(401,398)
West Warwick	96,880	-	29,535,239	27,094,132	2,441,107
Woonsocket	357,729	-	68,991,503	63,980,831	5,010,672
Bristol-Warren	1,784,992	-	14,514,094	14,821,717	(307,623)
Charlho	2,135,033	-	2,135,033	2,147,804	(12,770)
Exeter-West Greenwich	1,346,229	-	5,696,331	6,419,481	(723,149)
Foster-Glocester	570,941	-	5,207,657	5,268,060	(60,403)
Central Falls*	571,024	(1,202,128)	45,680,069	41,998,528	3,681,541
Total	\$ 16,702,145	(3,327,327)	\$ 900,782,013	\$ 870,836,655	\$ 29,945,358
<i>Adjusted Charlho</i>	<i>2,135,762</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>13,628,447</i>	<i>13,502,234</i>	<i>126,213</i>

*This includes a \$8.0 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls in the FY 2020 enacted budget and \$7.0 million in FY 2021.

Table 1B: Total Education Aid for Charter and State Schools for FY 2021

- A.** Column **A** is the FY 2020 formula aid enacted by the 2019 Assembly.
- B.** Column **B** includes final FY 2020 funding formula aid, which reflects current law requirements that any changes in enrollment as of October 1 that are greater than 10.0 percent get adjusted in that year.
- C.** Column **C** is the Governor’s FY 2021 recommended formula aid. It uses March 2019 enrollment and lottery data. Growth due to adding grades is paid in the year of the growth.
- D.** Column **D** shows change in aid per district from updating student enrollment based on March 15, 2020 student enrollment data.
- E.** Column **E** includes the distribution of English language learners categorical funding.
- F.** Column **F** includes the distribution of high cost special education categorical funding.
- G.** Column **G** shows the total FY 2021 education aid included in H 7171, Substitute A, based on March 15, 2020 student enrollment data.
- H.** Column **H** is the difference between the H 7171, Substitute A shown in Column **G** and final FY 2020 formula aid in Column **B**.

Table 1B: Total Education Aid for Charter and State Schools for FY 2021

<i>School</i>	<i>A</i> <i>FY 2020</i> <i>Enacted</i> <i>Formula Aid</i> ×	<i>B</i> <i>FY 2020</i> <i>Final</i> <i>Formula Aid</i> ×	<i>C</i> <i>FY 2021</i> <i>Gov. Rec.</i> <i>Formula Aid</i> ×	<i>D</i> <i>March Update</i>
Academy for Career Exploration (Textron) - Closed Spring 2020	\$ 2,221,933	\$ 2,221,932	\$ 2,276,000	\$ (2,276,000)
Achievement First	14,506,807	14,506,807	17,166,756	1,606,466
Beacon	3,041,595	3,041,595	3,275,389	67,438
Blackstone	3,898,745	3,898,745	4,034,853	47,596
Charette	1,462,582	1,462,582	2,001,614	(0)
Compass	499,581	499,581	581,683	30,976
Greene School	1,263,068	1,263,068	1,297,644	68,610
Highlander	6,213,203	6,213,203	6,614,115	402,940
Hope Academy	2,227,072	2,227,072	2,672,316	(9,928)
International	3,458,899	3,458,899	3,623,685	1,566
Kingston Hill	676,342	760,071	842,570	(13,241)
Learning Community	6,831,139	6,831,139	7,115,379	8,338
New England Laborers	1,288,574	1,288,574	1,352,483	36,182
Nowell	1,764,590	1,764,590	1,830,741	31,328
Nurses Institute	2,936,639	2,936,639	3,028,761	39,255
Paul Cuffee	9,177,961	9,177,961	9,425,877	(38,696)
RI Mayoral Academies Blackstone Prep.	19,650,936	19,650,936	20,180,053	548,056
RISE Mayoral Academy	2,406,055	2,406,055	3,163,221	(47,318)
Segue Institute	3,022,682	3,022,682	3,147,229	(62,930)
Southside Elementary	1,633,370	1,633,370	1,677,425	5,830
Times2 Academy	8,150,385	8,150,385	8,370,544	(79,150)
Trinity	2,383,975	2,383,975	2,448,371	(31,660)
Village Green	2,321,706	2,321,706	2,391,333	(4,691)
Charter Schools Subtotal	\$ 101,037,840	\$ 101,121,568	\$ 108,518,042	\$ 330,967
Davies Career and Tech	13,694,981	13,694,981	13,771,120	-
Met School	9,342,007	9,342,007	9,342,007	-
Urban Collaborative	1,539,913	1,539,913	1,584,599	(29,134)
Total	\$ 125,614,741	\$ 125,698,469	\$ 133,215,768	\$ 301,833

Growth due to adding grades is all paid in the year of growth.

*Includes a state schools stabilization payment of \$4.9 million to Davies and \$1.8 million to Met.

Table 1B: Total Education Aid for Charter and State Schools for FY 2021

<i>School</i>	<i>E</i> <i>English Language</i> <i>Learners</i> <i>Categorical</i>	<i>F</i> <i>High Cost</i> <i>Special Ed.</i> <i>Categorical</i>	<i>G</i> <i>Total FY 2021</i> <i>Enacted</i>	<i>H</i> <i>FY 2021 Change</i> <i>to FY 2020 Final</i>
Academy for Career Exploration (Textron) - Closed Spring 2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,221,932)
Achievement First	90,563	11,383	18,875,168	4,368,361
Beacon	3,238	-	3,346,065	304,470
Blackstone	5,273	-	4,087,722	188,977
Charette	2,307	-	2,003,921	541,339
Compass	-	-	612,659	113,078
Greene School	973	-	1,367,227	104,159
Highlander	31,228	-	7,048,283	835,080
Hope Academy	8,767	-	2,671,155	444,083
International	48,606	-	3,673,857	214,958
Kingston Hill	-	-	829,329	69,258
Learning Community	68,096	12,921	7,204,734	373,595
New England Laborers	4,284	-	1,392,949	104,375
Nowell	12,947	-	1,875,016	110,426
Nurses Institute	10,455	-	3,078,471	141,832
Paul Cuffee	27,686	-	9,414,867	236,906
RI Mayoral Academies Blackstone Prep.	44,073	3,355	20,775,537	1,124,601
RISE Mayoral Academy	3,702	-	3,119,605	713,550
Segue Institute	11,263	-	3,095,562	72,880
Southside Elementary	5,076	3,358	1,691,689	58,319
Times2 Academy	19,842	-	8,311,236	160,851
Trinity	5,076	-	2,421,787	37,812
Village Green	5,076	-	2,391,718	70,012
Charter Schools Subtotal	\$ 408,531	\$ 31,017	\$ 109,288,557	\$ 8,166,990
Davies Career and Tech	1,664	-	13,728,646	33,665
Met School	14,420	-	9,356,427	14,420
Urban Collaborative	3,584	-	1,559,049	19,136
Total	\$ 428,199	\$ 31,017	\$ 133,932,679	\$ 8,234,211

*Includes a state schools stabilization payment of \$5.0 million to Davies and \$1.6 million to Met; includes workshare savings of \$44,138 for Davies

Table 2: Calculation of Funding Formula for FY 2021

A. The FY 2021 student counts are shown in column **A** based on the resident average daily membership as of March 15, 2020. Average daily membership calculates an average of the number of days all students are formally members of a district and/or a school per year. For some districts, this also includes prekindergarten students, reflecting the Governor’s recommendation to include students enrolled in district-run prekindergarten classrooms into the funding formula. Eligible districts currently receive prekindergarten funding through the early childhood category of aid.

B. Column **B** includes the number of students in prekindergarten through 12th grade that are in “poverty status” which is defined as a child whose family income is at or below 185 percent of federal poverty guidelines. Consistent with column **A**, this includes prekindergarten students enrolled in district-run classrooms.

C. Column **C** includes the percent of students that are in poverty status - column **B** divided by column **A**.

D. Column **D** is the core instruction funding, which is the student count in column **A** times the core instruction per pupil amount of \$10,310. The legislation requires the core instruction per pupil amount to be updated annually.

E. Column **E** includes the student success factor funding which is a single poverty weight as a proxy for student supports and is 40.0 percent times the number of students in prekindergarten through 12th grade that are in poverty status in column **B** times the core instruction amount.

F. The total foundation amount in column **F** is the sum of the core instruction amount in column **D** plus the student success factor funding in column **E**.

G. Column **G** is the state share ratio; the calculation is described in Table 4.

H. Column **H** includes the state foundation aid under the funding formula. It is the total foundation amount in column **F** times the state share ratio in column **G**. Pursuant to the ten year phase in of the funding formula, districts receiving more state funding were subject to a seven-year phase in and districts receiving less state funding have the loss phased in over ten years. As FY 2021 is the tenth year of the transition period, column **H** is the amount produced by the formula for all districts.

I. Column **I** is the FY 2020 enacted formula aid.

J. Column **J** is the difference between the tenth year of funding under the formula shown in column **H** and the enacted amount of formula aid in column **I**.

Table 2: Calculation of Funding Formula for FY 2021

	A	B	C	D	E
	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>			
<i>District</i>	<i>PK-12</i>	<i>Poverty</i>	<i>% Poverty</i>	<i>Core Instruction</i>	<i>Student Success</i>
	<i>RADM</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Funding</i>	<i>Factor Funding</i>
Barrington	3,416	145	4.2%	\$ 35,218,960	\$ 597,980
Burrillville	2,238	785	35.1%	23,073,780	3,237,340
Charlestown	740	156	21.1%	7,629,400	643,344
Coventry	4,502	1,207	26.8%	46,415,620	4,977,668
Cranston	10,189	4,109	40.3%	105,048,590	16,945,516
Cumberland	4,617	921	19.9%	47,601,270	3,798,204
East Greenwich	2,572	173	6.7%	26,517,320	713,452
East Providence	5,036	2,443	48.5%	51,921,160	10,074,932
Foster	227	64	28.2%	2,340,370	263,936
Glocester	553	73	13.2%	5,701,430	301,052
Hopkinton	1,137	236	20.8%	11,722,470	973,264
Jamestown	655	36	5.5%	6,753,050	148,464
Johnston	3,288	1,372	41.7%	33,899,280	5,658,128
Lincoln	3,171	829	26.1%	32,693,010	3,418,796
Little Compton	344	49	14.2%	3,546,640	202,076
Middletown	2,175	694	31.9%	22,424,250	2,862,056
Narragansett	1,211	220	18.2%	12,485,410	907,280
Newport	2,088	1,471	70.5%	21,527,280	6,066,404
New Shoreham	134	26	19.4%	1,381,540	107,224
North Kingstown	3,747	793	21.2%	38,631,570	3,270,332
North Providence	3,561	1,680	47.2%	36,713,910	6,928,320
North Smithfield	1,655	311	18.8%	17,063,050	1,282,564
Pawtucket	8,641	6,139	71.0%	89,088,710	25,317,236
Portsmouth	2,295	359	15.6%	23,661,450	1,480,516
Providence	22,719	19,451	85.6%	234,232,890	80,215,924
Richmond	1,135	172	15.2%	11,701,850	709,328
Scituate	1,269	147	11.6%	13,083,390	606,228
Smithfield	2,378	366	15.4%	24,517,180	1,509,384
South Kingstown	2,918	514	17.6%	30,084,580	2,119,736
Tiverton	1,758	407	23.2%	18,124,980	1,678,468
Warwick	8,619	2,819	32.7%	88,861,890	11,625,556
Westerly	2,683	875	32.6%	27,661,730	3,608,500
West Warwick	3,607	1,933	53.6%	37,188,170	7,971,692
Woonsocket	5,933	4,612	77.7%	61,169,230	19,019,888
Bristol-Warren	3,163	940		32,610,530	3,876,560
Chariho	-	-	see table	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	1,643	273	below	16,939,330	1,125,852
Foster-Glocester	1,149	188		11,846,190	775,312
Central Falls*	2,812	2,732	97.2%	28,991,720	11,266,768
Total	129,978	59,720		\$ 1,340,073,180	\$ 246,285,280
<i>Bristol</i>	1,923	485	25.2%	19,826,130	2,000,140
<i>Warren</i>	1,240	455	36.7%	12,784,400	1,876,420
<i>Exeter</i>	752	141	18.8%	7,753,120	581,484
<i>West Greenwich</i>	891	132	14.8%	9,186,210	544,368
<i>Foster</i> [∞]	375	67	17.9%	3,866,250	276,308
<i>Glocester</i> [∞]	774	121	15.6%	7,979,940	499,004
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	3,012	564		31,053,720	2,325,936

*This includes the enacted \$8.0 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls in FY 2020 & \$7.0 million in FY 2021.

[∞]Beginning in FY 2021, aid for Foster-Glocester is shown by town, consistent with other regional school districts.

Table 2: Calculation of Funding Formula for FY 2021

District	F	G	H	I	J
	Total Foundation	State Share Ratio (Table 4)	FY 2021 Enacted Funding*	FY 2020 Enacted Formula Aid	Difference from FY 2020
Barrington	\$ 35,816,940	16.4%	\$ 5,871,029	\$ 5,693,721	\$ 177,308
Burrillville	26,311,120	53.7%	14,142,025	12,926,571	1,215,454
Charlestown	8,272,744	15.8%	1,310,336	1,543,188	(232,852)
Coventry	51,393,288	45.6%	23,412,703	24,332,697	(919,994)
Cranston	121,994,106	56.1%	68,450,816	64,319,722	4,131,094
Cumberland	51,399,474	40.3%	20,695,039	21,547,453	(852,414)
East Greenwich	27,230,772	12.1%	3,289,856	2,531,530	758,326
East Providence	61,996,092	57.1%	35,396,348	35,472,845	(76,497)
Foster	2,604,306	39.6%	1,030,628	1,149,740	(119,112)
Glocester	6,002,482	35.4%	2,121,901	2,164,338	(42,437)
Hopkinton	12,695,734	43.2%	5,488,552	5,169,861	318,691
Jamestown	6,901,514	5.4%	370,888	425,899	(55,011)
Johnston	39,557,408	47.2%	18,685,883	17,893,657	792,226
Lincoln	36,111,806	41.4%	14,948,129	14,269,740	678,389
Little Compton	3,748,716	10.6%	397,611	403,530	(5,919)
Middletown	25,286,306	31.0%	7,845,644	7,533,193	312,451
Narragansett	13,392,690	16.5%	2,206,524	2,217,917	(11,393)
Newport	27,593,684	50.0%	13,794,759	12,377,253	1,417,506
New Shoreham	1,488,764	12.0%	177,909	130,462	47,447
North Kingstown	41,901,902	28.1%	11,791,198	10,417,472	1,373,726
North Providence	43,642,230	56.6%	24,700,268	22,896,007	1,804,261
North Smithfield	18,345,614	32.9%	6,028,551	5,716,299	312,252
Pawtucket	114,405,946	80.4%	91,967,189	89,623,419	2,343,770
Portsmouth	25,141,966	12.8%	3,219,595	3,428,751	(209,156)
Providence	314,448,814	85.3%	268,225,023	259,312,069	8,912,954
Richmond	12,411,178	37.8%	4,693,797	4,640,585	53,212
Scituate	13,689,618	19.3%	2,647,517	2,767,459	(119,942)
Smithfield	26,026,564	22.2%	5,776,314	6,081,263	(304,949)
South Kingstown	32,204,316	13.9%	4,463,290	5,102,341	(639,051)
Tiverton	19,803,448	37.3%	7,380,299	7,166,770	213,529
Warwick	100,487,446	37.6%	37,747,785	38,179,304	(431,519)
Westerly	31,270,230	26.0%	8,114,881	8,550,266	(435,385)
West Warwick	45,159,862	65.2%	29,438,359	27,009,115	2,429,244
Woonsocket	80,189,118	85.5%	68,596,553	63,607,000	4,989,553
Bristol-Warren	36,487,090		12,630,626	13,046,782	(416,156)
Chariho	-	see table	-	38,320	(38,320)
Exeter-West Greenwich	18,065,182	below	4,226,297	5,038,413	(812,116)
Foster-Glocester	12,621,502		4,636,715	4,676,149	(39,434)
Central Falls*	40,258,488	94.6%	45,109,045	41,476,650	3,632,395
Total	\$ 1,586,358,460		\$ 881,029,884	\$ 850,877,751	\$ 30,152,133
<i>Bristol</i>	21,826,270	24.6%	5,365,823	5,696,155	5,696,155
<i>Warren</i>	14,660,820	49.6%	7,264,802	7,350,627	7,350,627
<i>Exeter</i>	8,334,604	22.5%	1,873,136	2,066,425	2,066,425
<i>West Greenwich</i>	9,730,578	24.2%	2,353,161	2,971,988	2,971,988
<i>Foster[∞]</i>	4,142,558	39.6%	1,639,375	-	-
<i>Glocester[∞]</i>	8,478,944	35.4%	2,997,340	-	-
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	33,379,656		11,492,685	11,391,954	100,731

*This includes the enacted \$8.0 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls in FY 2020 & \$7.0 million in FY 2021.

[∞]Beginning in FY 2021, aid for Foster-Glocester is shown by town, consistent with other regional school districts.

Table 3: Calculation of Group Home Aid for FY 2021

The distribution of group home aid includes \$17,000 per bed with the exception of \$26,000 per bed for the group home beds associated with Bradley Hospital's residential CRAFT program. The districts total enrollment is then reduced by the number of group home beds. The total amount of funding is reduced by the value of that districts' state share of core instruction and student success factor amounts times the number of group home beds. The impact is shown as a reduction to group home aid. For those districts that are receiving less state aid, the reduction is phased-in over the remaining years of the transition period.

A. Column **A** is the number of beds eligible for group home aid. The Department of Children, Youth and Families identified 320 beds eligible for aid as of December 31, 2019.

B. Column **B** is the total cost of beds identified in column **A**. It reflects \$17,000 per bed with the exception of \$26,000 per CRAFT bed.

C. Column **C** shows the cost of beds in Column **B** reduced by the value of districts' state share of core instruction and student success factor amounts times the number of group home beds.

D. Column **D** shows the enacted FY 2021 group home aid.

E. Column **E** is the FY 2020 enacted aid.

F. Column **F** is the difference between the FY 2020 enacted aid in column **E** and the enacted FY 2021 aid in column **D**.

G. Column **G** is the revised current law entitlement based on the Department of Children, Youth and Families report that identified two beds eligible for aid that were not assumed in the enacted budget.

H. Column **H** is the difference between the FY 2020 enacted aid shown in column **E** and the revised FY 2020 aid shown in column **G**.

Table 3: Calculation of Group Home Aid for FY 2021

<i>District</i>	<i>A Beds as of Dec. 31, 2019</i>	<i>B Total Cost of Beds</i>	<i>C Funding Formula Reduction</i>	<i>D FY 2021 Enacted</i>
Barrington	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Burrillville	8	136,000	(62,065)	73,935
Charlestown	-	-	-	-
Coventry	8	136,000	(52,604)	83,396
Cranston	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-
East Providence	39	825,000	(321,400)	503,600
Foster	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	8	136,000	(47,799)	88,201
Little Compton	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-
Newport	14	238,000	(101,023)	136,977
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-
North Providence	16	272,000	(130,708)	141,292
North Smithfield	8	136,000	(37,945)	98,055
Pawtucket	22	374,000	(255,266)	118,734
Portsmouth	34	578,000	(62,845)	515,155
Providence	88	1,496,000	(1,083,475)	412,525
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	16	272,000	(51,256)	220,744
South Kingstown	8	136,000	(16,004)	119,996
Tiverton	-	-	-	-
Warwick	24	408,000	(130,130)	277,870
Westerly	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	-	-	-
Woonsocket	8	136,000	(98,779)	37,221
Bristol-Warren	10	170,000	(71,524)	98,476
Charlho	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	9	153,000	(29,195)	123,805
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	-	-	-	-
Total	320	\$ 5,602,000	\$ (2,552,018)	\$ 3,049,982

Table 3: Calculation of Group Home Aid for FY 2021

<i>District</i>	<i>E</i> <i>FY 2020</i> <i>Final</i>	<i>F</i> <i>FY 2021</i> <i>Change to</i> <i>Final</i>	<i>G</i> <i>FY 2020</i> <i>Revised</i>	<i>H</i> <i>Final Change</i> <i>to FY 2020</i> <i>Enacted</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Burrillville	80,022	(6,087)	80,022	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-
Coventry	83,543	(147)	83,543	-
Cranston	37,602	(37,602)	37,602	-
Cumberland	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-
East Providence	509,554	(5,954)	509,554	-
Foster	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	89,418	(1,217)	89,418	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-
Newport	145,520	(8,543)	145,520	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-
North Providence	148,781	(7,489)	148,781	-
North Smithfield	100,435	(2,380)	100,435	-
Pawtucket	126,901	(8,167)	126,901	-
Portsmouth	557,258	(42,103)	557,258	-
Providence	476,104	(63,579)	476,104	-
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	219,137	1,607	219,137	-
South Kingstown	118,333	1,663	118,333	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-
Warwick	279,648	(1,778)	279,648	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	-	-	-
Woonsocket	44,244	(7,023)	44,244	-
Bristol-Warren	90,976	7,500	124,976	34,000
Chariho	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	125,677	(1,872)	125,677	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 3,233,153	\$ (183,171)	\$ 3,267,153	\$ 34,000

Table 4: Calculation of State Share Ratio

The following table shows the calculation of each community’s state share ratio for the purpose of the new education funding formula. The share ratio formula considers the district’s ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration.

A. The assessed value of real and tangible personal property for each city and town as of December 31 of the third preceding calendar year in accordance with Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-21. The assessed value as of December 31, 2016, is used for FY 2021 calculations. Property value is certified annually by the Department of Revenue, Division of Municipal Finance, based on local sales data and appraisals.

B. The adjusted equalized weighted assessed property valuations for the third preceding calendar year per current law, as of December 31, 2016, as reported by the Department of Revenue’s Division of Municipal Finance. The total assessed local property value of a community is adjusted for differences in local assessment rates to allow the reporting of figures comparable on a statewide basis, resulting in the equalized weighted assessed valuation (EWAV).

The valuations are then adjusted by the ratio that the community’s median family income bears to the statewide median family income, as reported in the most recent federal census data. Use of both the property value and the median family income is an attempt to compensate for districts that have significant disparity between median family income and the full value of property. Once community wealth is determined, it is divided by pupil counts to calculate the per pupil wealth for each community compared to the per pupil wealth for the state as a whole.

C. The FY 2020 student counts are shown in Column **C** based on the resident average daily membership as of June 30, 2019. Average daily membership calculates an average of the number of days all students are formally members of a district and/or a school per year.

D. The resulting relative per pupil community wealth is then multiplied by 0.475 and subtracted from 1.0, yielding the district’s share ratio. The result is multiplied by 100 to convert this share ratio to a percentage.

E. Column **E** includes the percentage of students in poverty status in pre-kindergarten through 6th grade as of June 30, 2019. Poverty status is defined as being at 185 percent of federal poverty guidelines.

F. The calculation in Column **F** is the square root of the sum of the state share ratio for the community calculation in Column **D** squared plus the district’s percentage of students in poverty status in grades pre-kindergarten through 6th in Column **E** squared, divided by two.

$$\text{State Share Ratio (SSR)} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{SSRC}^2 + \%PK6FRPL^2}{2}}$$

G. Column **G** shows what the share ratio was for FY 2020. It uses property valuations as of December 31, 2015 and student counts as of June 30, 2018.

H. Column **H** shows the difference between the share ratio for FY 2021 and that for FY 2020.

State share ratios for FY 2017 through FY 2020 can be found in Appendix IV.

Table 4: Calculation of State Share Ratio

<i>District</i>	<i>A</i> <i>Assessed Value</i> <i>12/31/16</i>	<i>B</i> <i>Adjusted EWAV</i> <i>12/31/16</i>	<i>C</i> <i>June 2019</i> <i>Student Count*</i>	<i>D</i> <i>Adjusted</i> <i>EWAV</i>
Barrington	\$ 3,057,392,900	\$ 4,713,374,733	3,351	22.7%
Bristol	2,877,691,898	2,955,105,611	1,967	17.4%
Burrillville	1,712,196,170	1,448,202,533	2,367	66.4%
Charlestown	2,528,972,857	2,348,831,683	792	0.0%
Coventry	3,532,093,466	3,727,605,462	4,678	56.2%
Cranston	7,300,998,826	6,458,285,572	10,550	66.3%
Cumberland	4,199,152,597	4,493,632,338	5,150	52.0%
East Greenwich	2,414,299,345	3,918,155,474	2,545	15.4%
East Providence	4,379,743,263	3,576,871,465	5,367	63.4%
Exeter	828,761,053	1,042,312,661	771	25.7%
Foster [∞]	546,340,377	563,087,091	635	51.2%
Glocester [∞]	1,142,682,080	1,213,955,411	1,290	48.3%
Hopkinton	928,822,732	920,717,373	1,160	56.4%
Jamestown	2,299,359,815	3,143,590,969	671	0.0%
Johnston	2,839,795,597	3,017,606,056	3,367	50.7%
Lincoln	2,900,558,269	2,978,118,487	3,364	51.3%
Little Compton	2,033,469,488	2,009,863,880	352	0.0%
Middletown	2,918,131,649	2,688,001,012	2,183	32.3%
Narragansett	4,731,157,052	6,202,586,885	1,253	0.0%
Newport	6,053,206,013	6,120,658,603	2,116	0.0%
New Shoreham	1,694,419,559	1,492,714,038	133	0.0%
North Kingstown	4,265,566,279	4,976,674,391	3,889	29.6%
North Providence	2,729,858,844	2,403,568,628	3,687	64.2%
North Smithfield	1,629,387,827	1,844,763,982	1,724	41.2%
Pawtucket	3,902,899,088	2,447,413,023	10,677	87.4%
Portsmouth	3,446,613,760	4,176,899,651	2,310	0.6%
Providence	11,665,842,546	7,481,158,078	28,129	85.4%
Richmond	921,140,333	1,058,073,277	1,172	50.4%
Scituate	1,583,751,016	1,812,660,979	1,295	23.0%
Smithfield	2,782,299,005	3,244,285,837	2,435	26.7%
South Kingstown	4,751,561,206	5,832,645,214	3,074	0.0%
Tiverton	2,031,356,389	1,789,811,824	1,787	44.9%
Warren	1,262,545,857	1,038,106,744	1,271	55.1%
Warwick	9,475,269,124	9,936,266,229	8,894	38.6%
West Greenwich	975,170,109	1,160,530,687	895	28.7%
West Warwick	2,187,020,388	1,780,866,428	3,628	73.0%
Westerly	5,975,666,650	5,810,874,846	2,810	0.0%
Woonsocket	2,045,829,072	1,033,042,914	6,414	91.1%
Central Falls	512,592,523	202,694,954	4,299	97.4%
Total	\$ 123,063,615,022	\$ 123,063,615,022	142,452	

[∞]Beginning in FY 2021, Foster-Glocester is shown by town, consistent with other regional school districts.

Table 4: Calculation of State Share Ratio

<i>District</i>	<i>E</i> <i>FY 2019 %</i> <i>Students in Poverty</i>	<i>F</i> <i>FY 2021 State</i> <i>Share Ratio</i>	<i>G</i> <i>FY 2020 State</i> <i>Share Ratio</i>	<i>H</i> <i>Change to</i> <i>Share Ratio</i>
Barrington	4.7%	16.4%	17.0%	-0.6%
Bristol	30.1%	24.6%	25.6%	-1.1%
Burrillville	37.0%	53.7%	50.6%	3.1%
Charlestown	22.4%	15.8%	18.2%	-2.3%
Coventry	31.5%	45.6%	47.4%	-1.8%
Cranston	43.6%	56.1%	55.0%	1.1%
Cumberland	23.2%	40.3%	43.3%	-3.0%
East Greenwich	7.4%	12.1%	9.9%	2.2%
East Providence	50.0%	57.1%	58.5%	-1.4%
Exeter	18.7%	22.5%	25.9%	-3.4%
Foster ^{oo}	22.6%	39.6%	41.2%	-1.6%
Glocester ^{oo}	12.9%	35.4%	37.1%	-1.7%
Hopkinton	23.6%	43.2%	42.6%	0.6%
Jamestown	7.6%	5.4%	6.3%	-0.9%
Johnston	43.5%	47.2%	46.8%	0.4%
Lincoln	28.2%	41.4%	42.1%	-0.7%
Little Compton	15.0%	10.6%	11.0%	-0.4%
Middletown	29.7%	31.0%	30.7%	0.3%
Narragansett	23.3%	16.5%	17.0%	-0.5%
Newport	70.7%	50.0%	47.8%	2.2%
New Shoreham	16.9%	12.0%	9.3%	2.6%
North Kingstown	26.6%	28.1%	24.8%	3.2%
North Providence	47.8%	56.6%	55.7%	0.8%
North Smithfield	21.5%	32.9%	32.2%	0.7%
Pawtucket	72.7%	80.4%	81.3%	-0.9%
Portsmouth	18.1%	12.8%	13.2%	-0.3%
Providence	85.2%	85.3%	86.8%	-1.5%
Richmond	17.9%	37.8%	38.6%	-0.8%
Scituate	14.8%	19.3%	16.6%	2.7%
Smithfield	16.5%	22.2%	23.9%	-1.7%
South Kingstown	19.6%	13.9%	13.9%	0.0%
Tiverton	27.6%	37.3%	37.1%	0.2%
Warren	43.3%	49.6%	50.2%	-0.6%
Warwick	36.5%	37.6%	38.7%	-1.1%
West Greenwich	18.6%	24.2%	31.9%	-7.7%
West Warwick	56.3%	65.2%	63.4%	1.8%
Westerly	36.7%	26.0%	27.7%	-1.8%
Woonsocket	79.6%	85.5%	83.0%	2.5%
Central Falls	91.8%	94.6%	94.8%	-0.2%
Total				

^{oo}Beginning in FY 2021, Foster-Glocester is shown by town, consistent with other regional school districts.

Table 5: FY 2021 Estimated Charter/State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Achievement First</i>	<i>Beacon</i>	<i>Blackstone Academy</i>	<i>Charette</i>	<i>Compass</i>
Barrington	-	2	-	-	-
Burrillville	-	44	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	19
Coventry	-	3	-	-	-
Cranston	142	9	-	-	3
Cumberland	-	43	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	3
East Providence	-	2	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	9
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	3
Johnston	-	2	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	6	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	1
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	10
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	51
North Providence	73	12	-	-	2
North Smithfield	1	16	-	-	-
Pawtucket	2	16	156	-	1
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	1,485	19	68	168	5
Richmond	-	-	-	-	8
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	3	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	45
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	22	8	-	-	2
Westerly	1	-	-	-	37
West Warwick	2	4	-	-	-
Woonsocket	-	198	-	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	1	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	17
Foster-Glocester	-	1	-	-	-
Central Falls	-	1	126	-	-
Total	1,728	390	350	168	216
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	-	-	-	-	36

Table 5: FY 2021 Estimated Charter/State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Greene School</i>	<i>Highlander</i>	<i>Hope Academy</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Kingston Hill</i>
Barrington	1	-	-	3	-
Burrillville	1	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	4	-	-	-	15
Coventry	40	-	-	1	11
Cranston	17	56	-	22	1
Cumberland	3	3	-	7	-
East Greenwich	5	-	-	-	2
East Providence	-	19	-	39	3
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	4	-	-	-	10
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	4	6	-	6	3
Lincoln	-	4	-	7	1
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	1
Narragansett	2	-	-	1	8
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	1	-	-	1	78
North Providence	2	9	20	14	1
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	20	65	-	149	2
Portsmouth	-	2	-	-	1
Providence	15	442	232	104	6
Richmond	2	-	-	-	16
Scituate	1	-	-	-	1
Smithfield	-	2	-	1	1
South Kingstown	7	-	-	-	34
Tiverton	-	1	-	-	-
Warwick	18	7	-	3	23
Westerly	6	-	-	-	8
West Warwick	12	-	-	4	4
Woonsocket	-	1	-	1	-
Bristol-Warren	-	4	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	6	-	-	-	20
Foster-Glocester	-	1	-	-	-
Central Falls	28	10	-	21	-
Total	199	632	252	384	250
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>41</i>

Table 5: FY 2021 Estimated Charter/State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Learning Community</i>	<i>New England Laborers</i>	<i>Nowell Academy</i>	<i>Nurses Institute</i>	<i>Paul Cuffee</i>
Barrington	-	-	-	-	-
Burrillville	-	-	1	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	3	84	5	14	-
Cumberland	2	-	1	1	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	-	4	1	5	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	1	11	1	4	-
Lincoln	-	-	1	1	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	-	3	-	7	-
North Smithfield	2	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	124	7	28	28	-
Portsmouth	-	1	1	-	-
Providence	116	34	81	188	813
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	1	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	1	10	1	1	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	6	-	-	-
Woonsocket	-	-	13	7	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	2	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	1	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	333	8	24	12	-
Total	582	169	158	271	813
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5: FY 2021 Estimated Charter/State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>RI Mayoral Academies</i>				
	<i>Blackstone Valley Prep</i>	<i>RISE Mayoral Academy</i>	<i>Segue Institute</i>	<i>Southside Elementary</i>	<i>Times2</i>
Barrington	-	-	-	-	-
Burrillville	-	54	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	-	1	1	-	-
Cumberland	424	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	3	-	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	202	-	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	3	-	-	-	-
North Smithfield	-	48	-	-	-
Pawtucket	863	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	10	-	1	143	726
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	2	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	2	-	-	-	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	-	-	-	-
Woonsocket	-	240	-	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	641	-	231	-	-
Total	2,150	343	233	143	726
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5: FY 2021 Estimated Charter/State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Trinity</i>	<i>Village Green</i>	<i>Davies Career & Tech Center</i>	<i>Metropolitan Career & Tech Center</i>	<i>Urban Collaborative</i>
Barrington	-	-	-	3	-
Burrillville	-	-	7	2	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	2	-
Coventry	-	-	-	4	-
Cranston	-	17	10	32	2
Cumberland	-	2	26	7	1
East Greenwich	-	-	-	5	-
East Providence	-	6	9	20	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	1	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	4	-
Johnston	-	7	10	18	-
Lincoln	-	1	48	1	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	2	-
Middletown	-	-	-	13	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	18	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	17	-
North Providence	-	6	34	9	-
North Smithfield	-	1	2	-	-
Pawtucket	-	17	529	62	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	8	-
Providence	204	150	50	414	125
Richmond	-	-	-	3	-
Scituate	-	-	-	3	-
Smithfield	-	-	12	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	16	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	13	-
Warwick	-	9	2	12	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	3	1	2	-
Woonsocket	-	2	16	21	-
Bristol-Warren	-	1	1	10	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	1	-	4	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	1	-
Central Falls	-	1	128	53	5
Total	204	224	885	780	133
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	-	-	-	6	-

Table 6: Formula Funding to Charter and State Schools by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Achievement</i>		<i>Blackstone</i>		
	<i>First</i>	<i>Beacon</i>	<i>Academy</i>	<i>Charette</i>	<i>Compass</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ 3,380	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Burrillville	-	270,427	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	31,027
Coventry	-	15,969	-	-	-
Cranston	1,036,660	52,064	-	-	19,669
Cumberland	-	198,424	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	3,737
East Providence	-	11,773	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	47,246
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	1,662
Johnston	-	9,740	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	25,606	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	3,199
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	17,666
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	154,926
North Providence	523,998	77,024	-	-	14,004
North Smithfield	3,388	59,628	-	-	-
Pawtucket	16,576	162,442	1,677,465	-	8,288
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	17,070,000	212,825	777,428	2,001,614	54,526
Richmond	-	-	-	-	35,872
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	6,865	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	66,015
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	103,794	32,533	-	-	10,844
Westerly	2,676	-	-	-	102,205
West Warwick	16,130	32,260	-	-	-
Woonsocket	-	2,155,494	-	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	2,535	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	41,773
Foster-Glocester	-	4,080	-	-	-
Central Falls	-	9,758	1,627,556	-	-
Total	\$ 18,773,222	\$3,342,827	\$ 4,082,449	\$ 2,001,614	\$ 612,659

Table 6: Formula Funding to Charter and State Schools by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Greene</i>				
	<i>School</i>	<i>Highlander</i>	<i>Hope Academy</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Kingston Hill</i>
Barrington	\$ 2,366	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,070	\$ -
Burrillville	5,542	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	7,838	-	-	-	28,415
Coventry	202,903	-	-	4,697	53,544
Cranston	119,170	448,911	-	148,094	5,785
Cumberland	14,114	14,114	-	39,021	-
East Greenwich	6,228	-	-	-	3,488
East Providence	-	149,516	-	260,181	17,659
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	17,829	-	-	-	44,572
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	21,429	38,961	-	38,961	14,611
Lincoln	-	23,899	-	33,288	4,268
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	3,199
Narragansett	3,397	-	-	1,699	14,948
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	2,901	-	-	4,062	239,062
North Providence	14,004	71,189	119,037	105,033	5,835
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	215,485	734,305	-	1,592,929	16,576
Portsmouth	-	2,641	-	-	1,848
Providence	156,541	5,308,322	2,543,351	1,062,368	56,284
Richmond	7,798	-	-	-	67,065
Scituate	1,994	-	-	-	1,994
Smithfield	-	6,407	-	2,288	2,288
South Kingstown	11,717	-	-	-	50,869
Tiverton	-	5,379	-	-	-
Warwick	75,909	37,955	-	13,168	93,725
Westerly	18,194	-	-	-	23,545
West Warwick	94,091	-	-	26,883	29,571
Woonsocket	-	12,347	-	12,347	-
Bristol-Warren	-	21,402	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	15,534	-	-	-	50,180
Foster-Glocester	-	5,102	-	-	-
Central Falls	351,271	136,605	-	275,162	-
Total	\$ 1,366,254	\$ 7,017,055	\$ 2,662,388	\$ 3,625,251	\$ 829,329

Table 6: Formula Funding to Charter and State Schools by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Learning Community</i>	<i>New England Laborers</i>	<i>Nowell Academy</i>	<i>Nurses Institute</i>	<i>Paul Cuffee</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Burrillville	-	-	7,758	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	17,355	608,575	38,181	104,129	-
Cumberland	8,302	-	5,812	5,812	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	-	30,609	8,241	36,496	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	4,870	67,208	6,818	25,325	-
Lincoln	-	-	5,975	5,975	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	-	22,174	-	54,851	-
North Smithfield	6,776	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	1,359,211	71,276	318,254	314,939	-
Portsmouth	-	1,320	1,848	-	-
Providence	1,322,683	372,884	990,253	2,261,929	9,387,181
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	1,994	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	3,873	49,573	5,422	5,422	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	53,766	-	-	-
Woonsocket	-	-	153,460	86,431	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	7,097	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	3,491	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	4,400,647	109,284	320,047	156,121	-
Total	\$ 7,123,717	\$ 1,388,665	\$ 1,862,069	\$ 3,068,016	\$ 9,387,181

Table 6: Formula Funding to Charter and State Schools by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>RI Mayoral Academies Blackstone Valley Prep</i>	<i>RISE Mayoral Academy</i>	<i>Segue Institute</i>	<i>Southside Elementary</i>	<i>Times2</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Burrillville	-	330,276	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	-	8,099	5,785	-	-
Cumberland	2,065,602	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	17,659	-	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	979,869	-	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	19,840	-	-	-	-
North Smithfield	-	177,530	-	-	-
Pawtucket	9,164,728	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	94,980	-	8,794	1,683,255	8,291,394
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	4,576	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	10,844	-	-	-	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	-	-	-	-
Woonsocket	-	2,599,998	-	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	8,370,010	-	3,069,719	-	-
Total	20,728,109	\$ 3,115,903	\$ 3,084,299	\$ 1,683,255	\$ 8,291,394

Table 6: Formula Funding to Charter and State Schools by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Trinity</i>	<i>Village Green</i>	<i>Davies Career and Technical Center</i>	<i>Metropolitan Career and Technical Center</i>	<i>Urban Collaborative</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,098	\$ -
Burrillville	-	-	41,007	15,516	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	3,266	-
Coventry	-	-	-	20,666	-
Cranston	-	130,740	74,047	238,339	16,198
Cumberland	-	8,302	131,176	39,021	5,812
East Greenwich	-	-	-	6,726	-
East Providence	-	47,092	62,396	145,984	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	4,457	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	2,659	-
Johnston	-	47,728	52,598	111,040	-
Lincoln	-	5,975	228,750	5,975	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	2,187	-
Middletown	-	-	-	51,822	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	115,455	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	53,963	-
North Providence	-	42,013	235,741	64,187	-
North Smithfield	-	3,388	6,776	-	-
Pawtucket	-	190,621	5,461,707	646,454	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	11,618	-
Providence	2,416,711	1,797,583	594,504	4,949,509	1,465,153
Richmond	-	-	-	13,257	-
Scituate	-	-	-	6,779	-
Smithfield	-	-	29,289	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	28,006	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	56,098	-
Warwick	-	39,504	10,844	61,967	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	28,227	9,409	16,130	-
Woonsocket	-	21,167	179,918	252,239	-
Bristol-Warren	-	7,152	7,152	52,023	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	3,491	-	9,268	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	3,645	-
Central Falls	-	13,661	1,639,265	700,591	68,303
Total	\$ 2,416,711	\$ 2,386,642	\$ 8,764,580	\$ 7,695,945	\$ 1,555,465

Table 7: Categorical Aid for FY 2021

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>High Cost Special Education</i>	<i>ELL</i>	<i>Non-Public Transportation</i>	<i>Regional Transportation</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barrington	\$ 135,433	\$ 2,483	\$ 139,569	\$ -	\$ 277,485
Burrillville	77,879	582	57,674	-	136,135
Charlestown	-	86	-	-	86
Coventry	49,521	6,900	12,015	-	68,436
Cranston	427,579	138,410	745,480	-	1,311,469
Cumberland	11,459	18,296	74,357	-	104,112
East Greenwich	125,503	850	74,702	-	201,055
East Providence	424,172	51,888	1,555	-	477,615
Foster	35,020	-	-	-	35,020
Glocester	96,273	-	-	-	96,273
Hopkinton	-	234	-	-	234
Jamestown	34,692	-	-	-	34,692
Johnston	229,127	31,686	180,588	-	441,401
Lincoln	156,981	5,374	-	-	162,355
Little Compton	-	54	-	-	54
Middletown	35,304	13,260	-	-	48,564
Narragansett	54,403	446	-	-	54,849
Newport	39,377	63,012	-	-	102,389
New Shoreham	-	582	-	-	582
North Kingstown	70,103	6,546	-	-	76,649
North Providence	276,124	37,658	120,340	-	434,122
North Smithfield	67,279	1,067	11,570	-	79,916
Pawtucket	154,090	430,509	153,114	-	737,713
Portsmouth	98,703	346	-	-	99,049
Providence	383,469	2,924,123	317,931	-	3,625,523
Richmond	-	409	-	-	409
Scituate	45,276	-	35,180	-	80,456
Smithfield	92,728	1,801	136,125	-	230,654
South Kingstown	142,614	2,474	125,063	-	270,151
Tiverton	94,466	806	-	-	95,272
Warwick	388,596	22,150	5,535	-	416,281
Westerly	134,999	5,311	-	-	140,310
West Warwick	24,434	20,453	51,993	-	96,880
Woonsocket	94,325	253,589	9,815	-	357,729
Bristol-Warren	143,622	6,809	359,840	1,274,721	1,784,992
Chariho	95,008	-	244,360	1,795,665	2,135,033
Exeter-West Greenwich	160,094	1,009	136,873	1,048,253	1,346,229
Foster-Glocester	66,514	390	-	504,037	570,941
Central Falls	3,811	522,208	45,005	-	571,024
Subtotal	\$ 4,468,984	\$ 4,571,801	\$ 3,038,684	\$ 4,622,676	\$ 16,702,145
Charters & State Schools	31,016	428,199	-	-	459,215
Total	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 3,038,684	\$ 4,622,676	\$ 17,161,360

Appendix II
Education Aid by Community
FY 1987-FY 2021

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990
Barrington	\$ 3,134,712	\$ 3,404,085	\$ 3,620,769	\$ 3,559,362
Burrillville	5,459,731	5,988,696	7,082,968	8,183,642
Charlestown	1,003,094	1,150,161	1,201,038	1,436,039
Coventry	9,035,899	10,361,426	11,522,467	12,554,333
Cranston	11,506,564	13,580,243	14,539,821	17,617,420
Cumberland	6,322,991	7,354,740	7,894,258	9,243,082
East Greenwich	2,545,515	2,694,833	2,804,976	3,306,901
East Providence	9,354,522	9,598,386	11,233,501	12,559,035
Foster	581,415	673,586	782,891	935,816
Glocester	987,596	1,240,848	1,415,725	1,709,433
Hopkinton	3,286,274	3,699,579	3,823,782	4,086,774
Jamestown	664,528	716,357	750,849	816,249
Johnston	4,740,269	5,206,785	6,141,612	6,741,404
Lincoln	3,060,376	3,258,168	3,435,518	4,252,359
Little Compton	516,593	548,168	618,134	700,797
Middletown	3,573,990	3,544,518	4,093,849	5,065,090
Narragansett	1,869,557	2,139,355	2,251,193	2,643,617
Newport	4,599,740	5,023,577	5,344,902	6,138,396
New Shoreham	148,938	174,105	193,518	190,669
North Kingstown	5,873,875	6,713,782	7,716,674	8,741,843
North Providence	4,328,432	5,391,847	6,258,544	7,275,762
North Smithfield	2,655,174	3,129,087	3,566,454	4,033,119
Pawtucket	18,112,658	20,977,982	23,604,531	25,729,683
Portsmouth	3,140,102	3,355,885	3,876,416	4,518,790
Providence	40,429,049	46,205,383	50,176,136	54,693,230
Richmond	2,233,042	2,821,318	3,093,559	4,154,371
Scituate	1,827,869	2,344,139	2,725,901	3,225,483
Smithfield	2,962,825	3,048,238	3,857,642	4,370,067
South Kingstown	3,263,684	3,526,826	3,952,229	4,561,623
Tiverton	3,911,433	4,062,298	4,447,090	4,916,576
Warwick	18,951,542	21,099,507	22,974,410	25,391,110
Westerly	2,899,990	3,134,453	3,266,642	3,983,447
West Warwick	7,478,300	7,779,477	9,309,869	9,916,074
Woonsocket	15,257,976	17,151,492	18,430,748	19,582,260
Bristol/Warren	7,378,245	8,148,116	8,681,630	9,781,046
Chariho	45,256	54,548	444,932	502,179
Exeter/W Greenwich	2,686,946	3,121,980	3,622,817	4,197,216
Foster/Glocester	2,021,775	2,494,435	3,056,807	3,399,843
Central Falls	5,015,226	5,925,157	6,705,975	7,827,022
Subtotal	\$ 222,865,703	\$ 250,843,566	\$ 278,520,777	\$ 312,541,162
Teacher Retirement	29,659,627	32,229,400	36,891,788	27,590,735
Construction Aid	3,420,996	2,903,445	3,288,315	6,293,400
Total	\$ 255,946,326	\$ 285,976,411	\$ 318,700,880	\$ 346,425,297

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
Barrington	\$ 3,672,693	\$ 3,012,624	\$ 1,971,802	\$ 1,650,771
Burrillville	8,317,938	8,694,188	8,697,771	8,650,576
Charlestown	2,037,748	2,086,517	1,519,979	1,474,736
Coventry	13,620,016	12,146,133	13,230,028	13,146,355
Cranston	18,591,175	17,860,641	18,000,480	18,501,147
Cumberland	9,692,433	8,584,049	8,774,235	8,779,212
East Greenwich	3,254,152	2,832,168	1,727,621	1,360,018
East Providence	14,098,180	13,282,741	12,243,005	12,625,677
Foster	1,096,567	952,858	949,962	921,641
Glocester	1,928,285	1,941,760	1,803,496	2,198,779
Hopkinton	5,117,607	4,430,895	4,806,810	4,783,133
Jamestown	847,909	710,451	488,000	408,126
Johnston	7,579,479	6,687,327	5,776,380	6,333,960
Lincoln	5,183,954	4,347,108	4,702,669	4,724,030
Little Compton	747,233	588,702	407,575	324,769
Middletown	5,640,077	6,052,264	6,521,213	6,732,072
Narragansett	2,757,270	2,220,428	1,954,078	1,419,082
Newport	5,941,287	4,886,052	5,193,753	4,908,163
New Shoreham	221,962	199,002	127,136	106,397
North Kingstown	9,914,958	9,032,261	8,100,427	7,852,346
North Providence	7,819,993	6,474,400	6,508,359	6,698,599
North Smithfield	4,011,262	3,755,606	3,623,574	3,426,384
Pawtucket	27,770,627	23,026,504	24,351,019	25,112,522
Portsmouth	5,021,047	4,619,605	4,949,351	4,736,710
Providence	59,020,113	58,495,112	60,800,777	68,743,193
Richmond	4,777,665	4,411,138	4,379,596	4,831,565
Scituate	3,402,297	3,013,843	2,841,997	2,739,289
Smithfield	4,380,463	3,700,016	3,094,916	3,419,893
South Kingstown	6,365,852	4,969,294	5,481,771	5,976,655
Tiverton	5,176,309	4,547,510	4,241,204	4,088,482
Warwick	25,620,977	23,327,819	24,649,582	24,477,481
Westerly	4,485,370	3,605,696	3,207,459	3,124,127
West Warwick	11,061,769	10,047,790	10,472,843	10,605,875
Woonsocket	19,674,748	17,025,970	19,543,504	19,790,958
Bristol/Warren	10,445,424	8,708,277	12,971,062	13,258,764
Chariho	556,991	487,194	435,825	443,552
Exeter/W Greenwich	4,711,978	4,343,189	4,953,660	4,799,996
Foster/Glocester	3,816,618	3,533,100	3,591,580	3,852,746
Central Falls	8,489,529	10,254,654	15,025,000	16,147,639
Subtotal	\$ 336,869,955	\$ 308,894,886	\$ 322,119,499	\$ 333,175,422
Teacher Retirement	22,436,000	22,200,000	25,276,134	32,932,225
Construction Aid	11,771,980	14,070,831	16,154,117	17,008,435
Total	\$ 371,077,935	\$ 345,165,717	\$ 363,549,750	\$ 383,116,082

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Barrington	\$ 1,668,106	\$ 1,692,513	\$ 1,714,875	\$ 1,845,479
Burrillville	9,065,322	9,364,224	9,506,648	9,725,426
Charlestown	1,039,082	1,131,983	1,165,216	1,455,289
Coventry	14,420,985	14,890,966	15,103,517	15,464,764
Cranston	21,652,818	22,534,696	23,022,977	23,933,839
Cumberland	9,445,524	9,628,420	9,757,601	10,081,007
East Greenwich	1,071,266	1,102,385	1,144,504	1,258,719
East Providence	15,641,888	16,177,101	16,600,249	17,239,374
Foster	997,683	1,030,295	1,042,453	1,075,870
Glocester	2,275,386	2,348,549	2,376,339	2,453,703
Hopkinton	4,389,459	4,479,194	4,806,810	4,896,244
Jamestown	260,961	267,560	276,027	318,647
Johnston	6,915,349	7,142,571	7,246,567	7,467,703
Lincoln	5,257,584	5,360,480	5,428,870	5,628,166
Little Compton	163,376	181,972	192,176	222,570
Middletown	7,298,471	7,399,838	7,511,867	7,713,312
Narragansett	834,376	948,559	1,006,310	1,126,281
Newport	6,585,095	7,048,861	7,321,769	7,692,235
New Shoreham	36,102	36,102	36,970	42,109
North Kingstown	8,591,791	8,849,057	8,970,856	9,258,078
North Providence	8,668,400	8,843,076	8,943,164	9,215,443
North Smithfield	3,409,519	3,477,534	3,520,522	3,610,676
Pawtucket	30,450,679	32,192,673	33,265,198	36,262,521
Portsmouth	4,478,224	4,530,091	4,581,980	4,727,029
Providence	87,814,504	93,951,873	97,987,955	108,499,534
Richmond	4,373,697	4,457,967	4,524,768	4,847,976
Scituate	2,438,647	2,464,815	2,502,592	2,594,370
Smithfield	3,947,424	4,005,569	4,055,939	4,193,817
South Kingstown	7,339,124	7,433,939	7,539,672	7,787,460
Tiverton	4,213,554	4,264,510	4,335,288	4,481,663
Warwick	26,328,104	27,187,916	27,638,203	28,464,625
Westerly	4,075,651	4,320,704	4,452,707	4,702,928
West Warwick	12,208,841	12,487,388	12,736,414	13,113,895
Woonsocket	23,489,478	25,802,389	26,578,776	28,621,117
Bristol-Warren	13,511,908	15,192,295	15,404,195	15,769,324
Chariho	299,457	301,595	301,596	301,596
Exeter-West Greenwich	4,826,494	5,077,427	5,144,295	5,690,556
Foster-Glocester	3,926,390	4,057,499	4,152,388	4,519,602
Central Falls	18,351,007	19,085,182	19,636,642	21,454,420
Met School Operations	-	-	400,000	800,000
Subtotal	\$ 381,761,726	\$ 400,749,768	\$ 411,934,895	\$ 438,557,367
Teacher Retirement	34,312,346	33,348,192	34,521,869	35,565,169
Construction Aid	16,153,807	17,002,906	18,104,513	19,726,218
Hasbro School	-	-	80,000	80,000
School Breakfast	-	165,068	178,850	196,931
Total	\$ 432,227,879	\$ 451,265,934	\$ 464,820,127	\$ 494,125,685

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Barrington	\$ 2,005,421	\$ 2,065,075	\$ 2,168,873	\$ 2,294,840
Burrillville	10,112,186	10,783,631	11,593,651	12,458,207
Charlestown	1,567,379	1,624,314	1,705,908	1,776,443
Coventry	16,113,590	16,657,015	17,491,176	18,103,867
Cranston	25,372,860	27,046,566	29,062,257	31,098,284
Cumberland	10,522,993	10,873,076	11,417,319	11,816,925
East Greenwich	1,408,020	1,459,571	1,533,092	1,642,030
East Providence	19,431,746	20,718,133	22,271,132	23,830,537
Foster	1,119,668	1,157,431	1,215,376	1,257,914
Glocester	2,555,961	2,642,259	2,774,666	2,871,779
Hopkinton	5,036,614	5,207,822	5,468,492	5,659,889
Jamestown	369,423	391,046	415,535	453,231
Johnston	7,827,586	8,343,132	8,963,511	9,607,836
Lincoln	5,942,178	6,137,023	6,443,726	6,669,256
Little Compton	262,788	274,495	288,426	312,417
Middletown	8,080,269	8,352,910	8,770,837	9,194,316
Narragansett	1,305,047	1,398,842	1,505,383	1,616,920
Newport	8,346,291	8,783,522	9,569,026	10,065,853
New Shoreham	53,028	59,037	67,076	79,523
North Kingstown	9,657,163	9,978,867	10,478,908	10,851,375
North Providence	9,653,497	10,292,025	11,064,498	11,937,013
North Smithfield	3,749,585	3,874,506	4,068,328	4,258,219
Pawtucket	41,381,578	46,931,978	52,978,940	56,785,845
Portsmouth	4,931,266	5,093,615	5,348,784	5,535,991
Providence	124,843,132	136,400,819	151,980,243	165,275,304
Richmond	4,974,230	5,143,462	5,400,935	5,589,968
Scituate	2,727,581	2,816,362	2,957,624	3,068,641
Smithfield	4,388,767	4,532,091	4,759,338	4,986,915
South Kingstown	8,197,603	8,468,205	8,892,982	9,219,644
Tiverton	4,741,236	4,898,999	5,144,427	5,324,482
Warwick	29,819,040	30,817,788	32,347,660	33,502,797
Westerly	5,108,037	5,393,170	5,691,315	5,994,381
West Warwick	14,331,218	15,284,719	16,432,161	17,658,912
Woonsocket	32,166,967	35,861,818	38,728,073	41,551,538
Bristol-Warren	16,359,443	16,917,340	17,764,213	18,393,960
Chariho	301,596	312,152	327,759	341,021
Exeter-West Greenwich	5,868,194	6,065,919	6,369,693	6,862,455
Foster-Glocester	4,605,195	4,760,602	4,998,829	5,173,788
Central Falls	24,268,988	27,268,988	31,496,700	33,271,624
Met School Operations	1,200,000	1,800,000	1,980,000	2,155,000
Subtotal	\$ 480,707,364	\$ 516,888,325	\$ 561,936,872	\$ 598,548,943
Teacher Retirement	30,202,943	39,962,520	35,987,467	30,763,337
Construction Aid	22,568,946	25,540,280	30,775,773	33,222,193
Hasbro School	80,000	95,196	100,000	100,000
School Breakfast	215,478	268,636	420,640	610,529
School Visits	394,165	372,798	621,757	694,313
Professional Development	-	251,300	544,251	479,290
Direct Charter School Aid	-	2,768,767	3,781,547	6,174,888
Progressive Support	-	-	4,571,840	4,621,507
Textbook Loans	-	-	80,253	372,630
Total	\$ 534,168,896	\$ 586,147,822	\$ 638,820,400	\$ 675,587,630

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Barrington	\$ 2,352,211	\$ 2,393,375	\$ 2,398,582	\$ 2,479,907
Burrillville	12,851,288	13,076,186	13,076,186	13,145,661
Charlestown	1,820,855	1,852,720	1,852,720	1,910,676
Coventry	18,556,464	18,881,202	18,881,202	19,151,316
Cranston	31,875,741	32,907,994	33,029,207	33,943,638
Cumberland	12,112,348	12,594,809	12,594,809	12,646,981
East Greenwich	1,765,450	1,796,345	1,810,042	1,860,042
East Providence	24,579,320	25,009,458	25,064,677	25,530,776
Foster	1,289,362	1,311,926	1,311,926	1,351,283
Glocester	2,943,574	2,995,087	2,995,087	3,065,960
Hopkinton	5,801,386	5,902,911	5,902,911	5,954,153
Jamestown	478,137	486,504	492,652	507,432
Johnston	9,962,918	10,137,270	10,188,342	10,413,088
Lincoln	6,835,988	6,955,618	7,012,603	7,062,603
Little Compton	320,227	325,831	341,592	351,839
Middletown	9,699,260	9,916,122	9,916,122	10,014,086
Narragansett	1,657,343	1,709,968	1,725,404	1,809,860
Newport	10,870,512	11,060,746	11,060,746	11,253,278
New Shoreham	86,319	93,128	93,128	101,451
North Kingstown	11,122,659	11,317,305	11,384,463	11,434,463
North Providence	12,235,439	12,449,559	12,511,050	12,623,955
North Smithfield	4,462,302	4,540,392	4,541,694	4,611,787
Pawtucket	60,024,535	61,074,964	61,615,711	63,782,029
Portsmouth	5,711,351	5,811,300	5,854,978	6,632,443
Providence	174,934,589	181,224,594	181,224,594	185,142,176
Richmond	5,729,717	5,829,987	5,829,987	5,903,843
Scituate	3,145,357	3,200,400	3,200,400	3,250,400
Smithfield	5,215,581	5,306,854	5,332,948	5,407,726
South Kingstown	9,598,923	9,766,904	9,766,904	9,948,816
Tiverton	5,457,594	5,553,102	5,553,102	5,659,091
Warwick	34,340,367	34,941,323	35,195,464	35,894,621
Westerly	6,146,521	6,284,205	6,386,546	6,528,189
West Warwick	18,643,537	19,275,597	19,341,994	19,499,965
Woonsocket	43,059,505	43,813,046	43,913,617	45,425,511
Bristol-Warren	18,853,809	19,183,751	19,267,184	19,554,956
Chariho	352,610	360,305	368,936	380,004
Exeter-West Greenwich	7,092,069	7,216,180	7,227,202	7,308,493
Foster-Glocester	5,303,133	5,395,937	5,395,937	5,466,199
Central Falls	34,430,272	35,635,332	37,804,406	41,319,965
Met School Operations	3,982,350	5,750,000	7,261,970	8,814,530
Subtotal	\$ 625,700,921	\$ 643,338,236	\$ 648,727,029	\$ 667,143,195
Teacher Retirement	38,072,353	46,212,606	52,583,171	58,632,638
Construction Aid	38,232,355	40,740,608	43,855,701	47,172,045
Hasbro School	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
School Breakfast	672,118	647,872	700,000	600,000
School Visits	407,002	407,935	407,935	407,935
Professional Development	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Direct Charter School Aid	9,407,634	12,645,077	16,913,929	21,138,978
Progressive Support	471,986	1,112,500	2,100,000	2,896,883
Textbook Loans	221,811	325,000	325,000	240,000
Total	\$ 713,406,179	\$ 745,649,834	\$ 765,832,765	\$ 798,451,674

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Barrington	\$ 2,599,526	\$ 2,599,526	\$ 1,874,283	\$ 1,800,191
Burrillville	13,854,743	13,854,743	13,496,340	13,169,342
Charlestown	2,002,838	2,002,838	1,537,609	1,725,632
Coventry	20,075,081	20,075,081	18,931,163	18,278,654
Cranston	35,580,911	35,580,911	33,293,971	32,032,775
Cumberland	13,257,009	13,257,009	12,396,323	11,966,879
East Greenwich	1,949,761	1,949,761	1,368,921	1,450,763
East Providence	26,762,254	26,888,254	25,842,575	24,881,232
Foster	1,416,463	1,416,463	1,352,512	1,305,135
Glocester	3,213,847	3,213,847	3,086,837	2,973,405
Hopkinton	6,241,352	6,241,352	5,500,572	5,749,276
Jamestown	531,908	531,908	406,981	391,353
Johnston	10,915,364	10,915,364	10,059,081	9,701,822
Lincoln	7,403,268	7,403,268	6,642,302	6,384,476
Little Compton	368,810	368,810	286,369	291,845
Middletown	10,497,116	10,497,116	10,003,066	9,653,308
Narragansett	1,897,159	1,897,159	1,496,256	1,440,139
Newport	11,871,080	11,871,080	11,393,399	10,912,686
New Shoreham	106,345	106,345	48,348	57,149
North Kingstown	11,986,005	11,986,005	11,120,493	10,735,891
North Providence	13,262,872	13,382,872	12,628,146	12,222,938
North Smithfield	4,834,237	4,834,237	4,461,320	4,384,693
Pawtucket	67,023,559	67,023,559	65,549,352	63,316,158
Portsmouth	6,480,042	6,700,042	6,171,329	6,026,090
Providence	194,109,756	194,109,756	188,429,408	181,619,378
Richmond	6,188,615	6,188,615	5,495,302	5,722,291
Scituate	3,407,183	3,407,183	3,067,839	2,942,545
Smithfield	5,668,568	5,743,568	5,206,280	5,023,550
South Kingstown	10,548,698	10,548,698	9,635,747	9,289,273
Tiverton	5,932,058	5,932,058	5,515,521	5,326,062
Warwick	37,626,000	37,626,000	35,084,429	33,816,257
Westerly	6,843,077	6,843,077	6,014,334	5,780,009
West Warwick	20,440,547	20,440,547	19,700,774	19,030,395
Woonsocket	47,616,613	47,661,613	46,542,684	44,881,514
Bristol-Warren	20,498,190	20,498,190	19,774,955	19,071,142
Chariho	398,334	398,334	1,543,338	387,074
Exeter-West Greenwich	7,661,019	7,661,019	7,135,966	6,894,092
Foster-Glocester	5,729,861	5,729,861	5,454,813	5,268,913
Central Falls	43,873,873	44,358,224	43,453,765	43,255,325
Met School Operations	10,406,956	11,487,734	11,830,303	12,508,767
Subtotal	\$ 701,080,898	\$ 703,232,027	\$ 672,833,006	\$ 651,668,420
Teacher Retirement	67,259,910	80,225,355	76,286,018	72,346,889
Construction Aid	46,814,982	49,652,976	54,140,052	58,299,115
Hasbro School	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
School Breakfast	600,000	600,000	300,000	300,000
School Visits	407,935	407,935	145,864	145,864
Professional Development	670,000	605,000	495,000	-
Direct Charter School Aid	24,339,885	26,844,840	29,280,724	32,072,347
Progressive Support	2,930,109	2,831,023	2,363,432	2,879,734
Textbook Loans	313,500	329,000	316,677	233,861
Total	\$ 844,821,719	\$ 864,828,156	\$ 836,260,773	\$ 817,946,230

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Barrington	\$ 1,777,692	\$ 2,374,854	\$ 3,350,904	\$ 3,971,797
Burrillville	13,049,312	13,008,772	12,965,501	13,063,243
Charlestown	1,708,264	1,704,449	1,694,669	1,706,995
Coventry	18,106,570	18,670,838	19,707,074	20,348,442
Cranston	31,729,746	34,148,058	39,188,868	43,347,609
Cumberland	11,853,639	12,663,079	13,834,760	14,705,457
East Greenwich	1,327,711	1,507,198	1,955,236	2,323,568
East Providence	24,531,957	25,375,608	26,993,305	28,082,665
Foster	1,293,021	1,242,314	1,214,327	1,204,783
Glocester	2,946,000	2,862,833	2,792,685	2,705,444
Hopkinton	5,695,888	5,726,195	5,615,973	5,515,535
Jamestown	386,846	369,267	363,461	361,936
Johnston	9,609,655	10,131,916	11,083,498	11,997,593
Lincoln	6,320,677	6,999,556	8,156,329	8,990,606
Little Compton	288,570	313,858	338,666	365,270
Middletown	9,562,746	9,407,808	9,288,241	9,109,276
Narragansett	1,423,684	1,488,608	1,663,260	1,805,079
Newport	10,812,053	10,701,213	10,661,062	10,656,332
New Shoreham	56,081	61,851	72,292	81,762
North Kingstown	10,633,129	10,674,839	10,758,204	10,796,604
North Providence	12,107,544	12,751,556	14,139,108	15,094,386
North Smithfield	4,342,683	4,630,725	5,133,980	5,400,054
Pawtucket	62,743,324	64,600,780	68,246,641	71,459,692
Portsmouth	5,968,097	5,762,149	5,380,832	5,128,661
Providence	179,813,040	185,804,948	197,968,379	206,273,348
Richmond	5,669,397	5,648,866	5,474,556	5,335,436
Scituate	2,913,522	3,155,942	3,514,829	3,720,471
Smithfield	4,899,277	4,966,920	4,982,755	4,985,793
South Kingstown	9,198,692	8,832,470	8,511,975	8,154,486
Tiverton	5,275,223	5,329,648	5,677,809	5,775,390
Warwick	33,493,714	33,796,578	34,449,461	35,164,250
Westerly	5,721,304	5,982,372	6,572,162	7,164,219
West Warwick	18,855,252	19,143,704	19,775,027	20,309,057
Woonsocket	44,356,033	45,012,523	46,744,955	48,170,444
Bristol-Warren	18,896,443	18,625,047	17,832,370	17,089,869
Chariho	383,667	642,082	898,450	1,127,409
Exeter-West Greenwich	6,708,949	6,818,348	6,705,948	6,639,220
Foster-Glocester	5,219,945	5,372,978	5,289,023	5,213,358
Central Falls	42,865,644	41,145,437	39,744,688	38,451,858
Met School Operations	13,025,640	12,236,284	11,648,256	11,085,049
Davies Career & Tech	-	14,090,211	13,381,539	12,792,048
Charter Schools	38,230,649	43,204,584	47,082,800	55,148,059
Urban Collaborative	-	-	-	296,703
Subtotal	\$ 683,801,279	\$ 716,987,266	\$ 750,853,858	\$ 781,119,256
Teacher Retirement	69,653,293	81,635,719	78,219,694	81,345,902
Supp. Ret. Contribution	-	-	1,548,753	-
Construction Aid	67,976,514	72,507,180	74,568,906	67,663,036
School Breakfast	300,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
Progressive Support	2,687,536	-	-	-
Textbook Loans	241,490	265,698	237,032	195,052
Total	\$ 824,660,112	\$ 871,665,863	\$ 905,698,243	\$ 930,593,246

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Barrington	\$ 4,701,418	\$ 5,157,096	\$ 5,551,766	\$ 5,347,807
Burrillville	13,173,610	13,301,214	13,111,036	13,185,862
Charlestown	1,708,666	1,706,421	1,683,295	1,667,742
Coventry	21,039,824	21,919,203	23,602,823	23,202,975
Cranston	47,040,378	51,129,521	56,028,985	59,005,591
Cumberland	15,756,436	16,689,944	17,980,588	19,188,663
East Greenwich	2,469,555	2,911,567	2,810,467	2,739,941
East Providence	29,373,000	31,094,815	33,101,436	35,519,125
Foster	1,193,192	1,206,855	1,199,424	1,207,049
Glocester	2,640,483	2,546,606	2,546,748	2,407,384
Hopkinton	5,576,348	5,470,735	5,386,069	5,273,139
Jamestown	406,834	456,252	473,875	473,751
Johnston	13,192,809	14,241,390	16,142,240	18,638,808
Lincoln	9,855,862	10,434,249	11,192,952	12,510,493
Little Compton	401,928	398,464	413,267	397,113
Middletown	8,905,309	8,723,282	8,621,818	8,262,827
Narragansett	1,993,920	2,154,808	2,150,151	2,139,471
Newport	10,623,202	10,597,219	10,938,355	11,589,919
New Shoreham	91,103	103,748	131,168	142,068
North Kingstown	10,725,467	10,693,934	10,897,112	10,749,543
North Providence	16,607,860	18,350,725	20,168,707	22,019,145
North Smithfield	5,587,845	5,824,568	6,177,521	6,025,062
Pawtucket	74,842,935	78,877,331	83,927,607	89,154,022
Portsmouth	4,882,427	4,797,771	4,787,381	4,476,100
Providence	215,122,639	223,060,894	235,212,373	248,790,857
Richmond	5,205,437	5,063,630	4,840,982	4,676,150
Scituate	3,960,437	3,974,844	3,794,601	3,612,503
Smithfield	5,115,212	5,348,196	5,961,894	6,341,204
South Kingstown	7,977,157	7,757,160	7,485,517	6,955,455
Tiverton	5,828,165	6,068,532	6,284,270	6,531,284
Warwick	36,064,777	36,914,894	38,252,322	39,146,338
Westerly	7,704,193	8,418,818	8,904,660	8,851,953
West Warwick	21,027,603	21,881,242	23,082,050	24,376,898
Woonsocket	50,690,278	53,263,700	56,340,793	59,646,576
Bristol-Warren	16,207,317	16,207,317	16,003,657	15,727,351
Chariho	1,322,688	1,322,688	1,810,108	2,010,375
Exeter-West Greenwich	6,230,076	6,230,076	6,384,057	6,190,095
Foster-Glocester	5,113,855	5,113,855	5,130,308	5,030,941
Central Falls	39,010,583	39,597,253	39,687,299	40,320,646
Met School Operations	10,501,360	9,864,425	9,342,007	9,352,512
Davies Career & Tech	12,240,174	11,640,152	12,590,093	13,408,710
Charter Schools	59,055,780	67,414,258	75,055,934	82,958,017
Urban Collaborative	574,513	856,203	1,115,290	1,499,945
Subtotal	\$ 811,742,658	\$ 848,785,856	\$ 896,303,006	\$ 940,751,409
Teacher Retirement	88,620,682	92,805,836	100,222,241	101,773,928
Construction Aid	68,100,072	90,907,110	90,907,110	80,000,000
School Breakfast	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
Textbook Loans	115,745	150,709	159,541	88,960
Total	\$ 968,849,157	\$ 1,032,919,511	\$ 1,087,861,898	\$ 1,122,884,297

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 2019	FY 2020
Barrington	\$ 5,481,235	\$ 5,968,590
Burrillville	12,467,771	13,637,900
Charlestown	1,602,569	1,543,508
Coventry	22,790,523	25,210,202
Cranston	61,904,926	68,385,801
Cumberland	20,796,258	22,322,835
East Greenwich	3,167,385	2,808,479
East Providence	35,710,484	37,893,298
Foster	1,164,308	1,277,800
Glocester	2,323,354	2,452,059
Hopkinton	5,223,049	5,170,111
Jamestown	522,234	584,201
Johnston	18,398,579	19,080,865
Lincoln	12,325,264	14,989,728
Little Compton	355,525	443,482
Middletown	7,979,347	7,908,428
Narragansett	2,313,574	2,476,876
Newport	12,433,123	13,534,682
New Shoreham	156,926	147,858
North Kingstown	10,127,666	11,035,258
North Providence	23,428,292	24,245,600
North Smithfield	6,219,135	6,102,552
Pawtucket	88,331,184	95,643,809
Portsmouth	4,178,680	4,340,455
Providence	253,712,258	281,066,991
Richmond	4,596,526	4,640,811
Scituate	3,369,504	3,077,896
Smithfield	7,854,975	6,700,269
South Kingstown	6,293,429	5,856,410
Tiverton	6,779,518	7,473,020
Warwick	37,379,213	40,544,636
Westerly	8,766,881	9,318,816
West Warwick	26,186,038	28,246,403
Woonsocket	62,454,134	67,945,973
Bristol-Warren	14,912,237	15,437,608
Chariho	2,126,257	2,526,147
Exeter-West Greenwich	6,071,142	6,590,347
Foster-Glocester	5,199,951	5,376,546
Central Falls	41,173,119	44,387,271
Met School Operations	9,355,134	9,732,284
Davies Career & Tech	13,667,654	14,020,977
Charter Schools	90,865,644	105,679,343
Urban Collaborative	1,432,045	1,646,916
Subtotal	\$ 961,597,055	\$ 1,047,473,039
Teacher Retirement	106,753,507	112,337,502
Construction Aid	80,000,000	79,664,215
School Breakfast	270,000	270,000
Textbook Loans	88,576	56,251
Total	\$ 1,148,709,138	\$ 1,239,801,007

Appendix III
Construction Aid by Community
FY 1990-FY 2021

Construction Aid by Community

Community	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993
Barrington	\$ 2,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,648
Burrillville	645,022	1,258,034	1,180,285	1,178,691
Charlestown	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Coventry	220,708	356,255	533,284	750,284
Cranston	284,214	368,327	412,907	686,549
Cumberland	45,278	101,110	57,297	58,555
East Greenwich	55,501	27,001	27,001	27,001
East Providence	124,275	319,515	639,721	564,328
Foster	200,429	174,600	126,255	117,635
Glocester	27,645	26,251	183,372	362,591
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	27,492	27,492	61,036	182,365
Johnston	117,326	92,227	89,317	130,658
Lincoln	42,937	16,500	-	-
Little Compton	8,801	8,801	8,801	72,929
Middletown	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Narragansett	66,765	270,167	456,430	449,796
Newport	-	-	-	38,128
New Shoreham	-	33,977	107,314	86,622
North Kingstown	155,004	165,295	231,424	214,882
North Providence	1,347	1,347	1,347	-
North Smithfield	-	242,993	252,858	257,919
Pawtucket	254,810	256,263	276,923	334,060
Portsmouth	132,349	152,134	172,001	152,790
Providence	840,091	1,658,931	2,427,376	3,063,303
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	41,460	82,495	145,482	121,115
Smithfield	139,125	90,750	68,251	111,769
South Kingstown	123,000	226,638	288,721	308,589
Tiverton	86,852	86,852	86,852	86,852
Warwick	258,811	258,811	311,115	243,017
Westerly	42,000	153,814	142,626	158,850
West Warwick	109,125	274,817	267,399	513,369
Woonsocket	124,545	124,078	123,805	23,185
Bristol-Warren	828	828	828	828
Chariho	2,014,060	2,626,934	2,229,250	1,980,525
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	1,865,338	1,830,165	1,855,504
Foster-Glocester	-	-	308,506	684,452
Central Falls	80,346	402,404	1,001,882	1,242,328
Subtotal	\$ 6,293,400	\$ 11,771,980	\$ 14,070,831	\$ 16,154,117
Charter Schools	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 6,293,400	\$ 11,771,980	\$ 14,070,831	\$ 16,154,117

Construction Aid by Community

Community	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997
Barrington	\$ 114,717	\$ 112,740	\$ 110,797	\$ 108,796
Burrillville	1,093,146	1,028,953	985,283	1,229,915
Charlestown	18,000	18,000	18,000	-
Coventry	627,350	602,282	451,758	410,126
Cranston	668,032	603,774	588,736	822,082
Cumberland	42,456	161,588	268,338	277,246
East Greenwich	27,001	27,001	335,209	388,206
East Providence	622,306	603,206	605,274	613,840
Foster	106,360	105,838	97,904	97,446
Glocester	384,176	373,454	346,856	323,615
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	180,521	178,624	166,115	163,991
Johnston	183,512	179,603	176,152	172,676
Lincoln	-	-	-	-
Little Compton	74,425	72,313	70,201	68,089
Middletown	3,000	73,606	141,905	126,413
Narragansett	437,010	429,635	292,388	388,051
Newport	47,393	46,458	223,960	195,966
New Shoreham	85,206	83,774	80,807	77,621
North Kingstown	190,330	184,618	179,749	175,251
North Providence	-	-	-	315,543
North Smithfield	188,028	176,399	166,995	161,701
Pawtucket	442,790	502,314	858,208	911,929
Portsmouth	151,008	148,413	144,953	141,493
Providence	3,995,710	4,878,197	4,695,202	4,583,925
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	109,583	185,681	309,990	296,234
Smithfield	110,063	107,626	59,438	57,001
South Kingstown	623,362	554,343	857,790	873,159
Tiverton	86,852	73,538	-	-
Warwick	213,100	396,048	531,299	635,185
Westerly	152,401	148,208	354,184	783,917
West Warwick	539,698	525,354	449,945	452,872
Woonsocket	23,386	23,139	136,353	171,652
Bristol-Warren	828	-	-	-
Chariho	1,669,977	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	1,832,586	1,764,727	1,698,297	1,498,735
Foster-Glocester	704,661	679,339	657,835	618,696
Central Falls	1,259,456	1,105,016	942,983	963,141
Subtotal	\$ 17,008,435	\$ 16,153,809	\$ 17,002,906	\$ 18,104,513
Charter Schools	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 17,008,435	\$ 16,153,809	\$ 17,002,906	\$ 18,104,513

Construction Aid by Community

Community	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Barrington	\$ 106,819	\$ 104,823	\$ 329,374	\$ 736,749
Burrillville	1,250,502	1,317,312	1,358,795	1,386,663
Charlestown	-	-	-	-
Coventry	385,165	370,899	349,836	292,558
Cranston	846,259	829,548	947,157	1,176,208
Cumberland	343,542	472,354	608,920	664,204
East Greenwich	373,966	335,573	349,977	393,879
East Providence	571,282	527,757	403,819	725,693
Foster	94,041	-	-	-
Glocester	300,704	248,603	263,049	247,856
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	161,701	159,240	156,601	153,834
Johnston	164,988	402,460	271,508	362,554
Lincoln	337,434	307,193	300,260	311,733
Little Compton	65,977	63,865	61,753	59,641
Middletown	118,546	195,951	349,274	230,868
Narragansett	388,799	381,036	398,099	391,152
Newport	191,324	186,535	181,763	177,096
New Shoreham	76,360	80,292	70,339	69,343
North Kingstown	244,527	381,844	442,776	526,160
North Providence	443,383	736,017	671,034	594,629
North Smithfield	210,036	151,127	145,731	140,293
Pawtucket	944,534	1,030,431	912,627	1,281,242
Portsmouth	120,701	149,705	182,103	306,114
Providence	5,642,166	6,645,457	8,064,957	10,827,562
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	290,603	329,368	407,600	382,176
Smithfield	54,563	245,389	297,058	292,257
South Kingstown	896,791	949,989	919,950	926,198
Tiverton	-	36,903	61,791	32,959
Warwick	709,287	734,320	889,448	915,390
Westerly	678,234	647,208	629,677	608,075
West Warwick	424,095	749,955	987,317	775,009
Woonsocket	165,256	159,764	263,810	654,225
Bristol-Warren	79,525	968,320	840,963	966,529
Chariho	-	-	-	305,472
Exeter-West Greenwich	1,430,320	1,243,251	1,260,968	1,250,807
Foster-Glocester	580,074	505,087	491,572	485,957
Central Falls	1,034,715	921,368	1,670,374	2,124,688
Subtotal	\$ 19,726,218	\$ 22,568,946	\$ 25,540,280	\$ 30,775,774
Charter Schools	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 19,726,218	\$ 22,568,946	\$ 25,540,280	\$ 30,775,774

Construction Aid by Community

Community	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Barrington	\$ 763,712	\$ 680,023	\$ 679,257	\$ 614,948
Burrillville	1,704,074	1,690,099	1,393,697	1,419,023
Charlestown	-	-	-	-
Coventry	264,620	934,966	1,592,507	1,813,886
Cranston	1,292,596	1,609,528	1,589,157	1,550,705
Cumberland	770,952	676,877	653,823	520,220
East Greenwich	417,557	405,672	422,974	412,271
East Providence	861,524	766,765	721,151	1,075,975
Foster	-	-	55,150	-
Glocester	237,071	227,449	207,673	213,948
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	150,925	177,900	228,515	232,410
Johnston	382,561	314,011	234,039	270,528
Lincoln	393,965	421,457	325,255	319,376
Little Compton	57,512	55,384	53,255	51,109
Middletown	255,460	150,461	137,771	387,513
Narragansett	422,786	397,450	346,715	383,997
Newport	172,304	826,094	834,466	790,722
New Shoreham	68,284	67,183	67,749	67,219
North Kingstown	439,170	2,270,636	1,623,002	1,651,078
North Providence	597,656	490,948	787,476	915,008
North Smithfield	134,779	222,921	248,284	235,168
Pawtucket	1,276,880	1,357,902	1,650,933	1,592,391
Portsmouth	298,105	523,026	454,278	436,594
Providence	11,548,717	11,817,799	13,558,759	13,114,528
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	365,977	378,149	370,131	338,548
Smithfield	241,807	284,907	312,165	396,374
South Kingstown	1,126,476	1,200,296	1,129,383	1,152,452
Tiverton	87,865	67,792	47,058	51,161
Warwick	1,075,149	1,055,278	1,197,483	1,278,695
Westerly	619,000	585,775	604,000	620,356
West Warwick	768,523	698,286	1,369,414	1,483,809
Woonsocket	1,107,541	2,279,387	2,539,895	2,491,814
Bristol-Warren	1,151,542	1,076,656	1,415,828	1,743,840
Chariho	184,021	453,264	419,486	558,928
Exeter-West Greenwich	1,290,728	1,244,556	1,034,431	1,200,307
Foster-Glocester	471,425	498,585	429,683	593,620
Central Falls	2,220,929	2,324,875	2,005,765	2,201,324
Subtotal	\$ 33,222,193	\$ 38,232,355	\$ 40,740,608	\$ 42,179,845
Charter Schools	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 33,222,193	\$ 38,232,355	\$ 40,740,608	\$ 42,179,845

Construction Aid by Community

Community	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Barrington	\$ 667,377	\$ 655,830	\$ 722,908	\$ 758,680
Burrillville	1,703,941	1,500,710	2,252,182	2,209,816
Charlestown	-	-	-	-
Coventry	1,871,366	1,841,708	1,977,580	1,646,976
Cranston	1,971,752	2,043,736	2,066,982	3,019,930
Cumberland	509,941	1,076,972	1,018,502	1,746,602
East Greenwich	215,410	230,462	370,018	316,700
East Providence	1,017,009	1,053,867	1,046,005	1,245,633
Foster	18,843	5,970	-	-
Glocester	257,045	241,344	220,824	266,605
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	150,840	132,666	133,450	149,954
Johnston	292,170	492,804	411,664	441,354
Lincoln	429,951	787,172	1,122,712	1,200,798
Little Compton	48,931	46,720	67,530	41,454
Middletown	447,880	384,664	419,902	401,574
Narragansett	396,063	323,606	413,798	307,488
Newport	631,616	708,200	677,718	667,718
New Shoreham	65,339	387,282	238,550	234,620
North Kingstown	1,398,210	1,157,222	1,219,743	1,401,829
North Providence	1,296,766	1,307,986	1,436,066	1,209,018
North Smithfield	229,029	344,134	246,430	846,191
Pawtucket	1,555,338	1,512,210	1,734,462	1,933,960
Portsmouth	458,573	540,615	521,034	538,467
Providence	15,198,821	15,039,118	14,590,152	15,849,982
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	303,605	307,400	268,304	271,174
Smithfield	416,859	360,104	360,434	353,668
South Kingstown	1,166,211	1,134,488	1,116,126	1,009,808
Tiverton	61,400	135,344	297,190	605,269
Warwick	1,378,705	1,357,818	1,324,518	1,295,770
Westerly	1,318,770	1,538,292	1,457,842	1,463,772
West Warwick	1,458,541	1,349,824	1,377,910	1,280,858
Woonsocket	2,428,040	2,328,168	2,285,854	2,260,336
Bristol-Warren	1,718,956	1,201,418	2,054,268	2,589,745
Chariho	631,669	510,056	580,760	782,536
Exeter-West Greenwich	1,278,791	1,223,466	1,223,644	1,172,380
Foster-Glocester	542,123	378,440	1,327,459	1,454,114
Central Falls	2,137,947	2,002,196	1,963,701	2,006,909
Subtotal	\$ 45,673,828	\$ 45,642,012	\$ 48,546,222	\$ 52,981,688
Charter Schools	949,827	1,172,970	1,205,860	1,158,364
Total	\$ 46,623,655	\$ 46,814,982	\$ 49,752,082	\$ 54,140,052

Construction Aid by Community

Community	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Barrington	\$ 712,371	\$ 609,990	\$ 494,814	\$ 467,642
Burrillville	1,588,425	1,484,283	1,345,436	1,317,946
Charlestown	-	-	-	-
Coventry	1,626,572	1,458,782	1,381,328	1,062,874
Cranston	2,059,819	2,740,155	2,503,052	2,322,792
Cumberland	1,831,329	1,943,330	1,918,706	1,909,819
East Greenwich	285,674	395,581	318,487	1,638,060
East Providence	1,156,449	818,408	785,051	2,038,138
Foster	27,822	-	5,768	-
Glocester	199,953	245,279	98,950	169,492
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	139,224	137,388	143,114	95,996
Johnston	511,312	501,426	469,256	387,140
Lincoln	1,363,574	1,312,036	1,168,344	1,280,344
Little Compton	39,488	58,757	56,692	85,055
Middletown	428,928	318,632	218,652	222,570
Narragansett	796,649	608,856	655,832	655,881
Newport	623,228	630,776	639,908	562,908
New Shoreham	236,030	219,444	218,822	217,952
North Kingstown	1,267,081	1,217,606	1,103,811	938,703
North Providence	1,221,290	1,173,268	1,313,686	1,527,944
North Smithfield	1,133,701	1,013,702	1,102,986	1,109,652
Pawtucket	2,305,195	2,058,878	2,158,707	2,069,634
Portsmouth	670,569	427,866	410,372	416,539
Providence	17,797,981	25,879,243	28,548,574	28,950,999
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	259,928	443,843	296,393	279,110
Smithfield	293,343	324,572	319,778	332,642
South Kingstown	1,042,384	942,636	907,030	855,370
Tiverton	766,861	876,787	891,074	881,996
Warwick	1,203,438	1,212,196	1,162,397	1,070,900
Westerly	1,543,070	1,471,772	1,413,316	2,645,213
West Warwick	1,251,818	948,292	992,272	994,868
Woonsocket	1,762,910	5,973,275	5,746,227	5,744,780
Bristol-Warren	2,440,170	2,131,157	2,596,293	1,870,031
Chariho	1,193,930	1,168,378	1,597,063	1,086,530
Exeter-West Greenwich	991,728	820,705	541,923	625,378
Foster-Glocester	4,386,150	3,260,890	3,179,807	3,140,126
Central Falls	1,935,543	1,599,030	1,570,426	1,693,903
Subtotal	\$ 57,093,937	\$ 66,427,219	\$ 68,274,347	\$ 70,668,927
Charter Schools	1,205,178	1,549,295	1,373,975	1,365,451
Total	\$ 58,299,115	\$ 67,976,514	\$ 69,648,322	\$ 72,034,378

Construction Aid by Community

Community	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Barrington	\$ 516,838	\$ 474,455	\$ 707,425	\$ 769,427
Burrillville	1,351,408	1,456,619	1,407,451	1,147,804
Charlestown	-	-	-	-
Coventry	1,132,352	1,581,170	1,444,766	1,472,583
Cranston	2,260,760	2,093,712	2,030,983	1,981,594
Cumberland	1,969,607	1,704,737	1,855,041	2,631,835
East Greenwich	1,522,271	1,768,028	1,829,503	1,766,751
East Providence	1,183,940	1,652,549	1,778,473	1,949,163
Foster	24,684	10,444	8,312	-
Glocester	21,124	26,586	25,777	24,903
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	90,078	92,674	73,330	80,938
Johnston	405,774	353,034	315,118	355,058
Lincoln	1,074,082	1,289,130	986,128	1,264,262
Little Compton	84,408	348,767	348,945	349,009
Middletown	217,642	377,436	277,400	318,188
Narragansett	712,990	631,943	535,864	495,836
Newport	1,587,094	1,637,404	1,572,740	1,456,244
New Shoreham	208,290	208,998	186,838	200,426
North Kingstown	975,538	1,437,060	1,251,935	1,165,824
North Providence	1,222,828	1,008,775	1,358,902	997,176
North Smithfield	1,076,694	1,074,888	1,075,124	1,058,258
Pawtucket	1,840,108	1,792,896	2,193,361	2,185,121
Portsmouth	395,156	445,823	586,503	775,971
Providence	25,656,666	24,546,559	22,656,088	24,871,031
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	258,736	184,604	142,695	140,872
Smithfield	340,164	410,842	385,454	517,711
South Kingstown	733,348	678,882	740,716	808,748
Tiverton	871,135	851,883	851,093	822,208
Warwick	1,486,231	1,423,490	1,649,664	1,250,607
Westerly	2,306,124	2,242,677	2,043,800	1,864,928
West Warwick	958,742	918,858	884,273	1,060,331
Woonsocket	5,472,876	5,617,768	5,399,583	5,362,182
Bristol-Warren	1,816,170	1,970,955	2,060,474	1,849,418
Chariho	1,279,893	1,264,812	1,425,312	1,253,870
Exeter-West Greenwich	494,710	474,081	738,750	610,138
Foster-Glocester	3,111,753	3,198,687	3,223,033	3,304,866
Central Falls	1,613,568	1,431,677	1,502,424	1,456,221
Subtotal	\$ 66,273,782	\$ 66,682,903	\$ 65,553,278	\$ 67,619,502
Charter Schools	\$ 1,389,254	\$ 1,417,169	\$ 1,255,180	\$ 1,390,597
Total	\$ 67,663,036	\$ 68,100,072	\$ 66,808,458	\$ 69,010,099

Construction Aid by Community

Community	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Barrington	\$ 525,490	\$ 334,381	\$ 3,313,723	\$ 2,341,006
Burrillville	925,872	452,701	901,091	1,171,346
Charlestown	-	-	-	-
Coventry	1,313,730	1,203,246	1,288,307	1,135,433
Cranston	2,570,936	1,974,854	2,311,059	2,981,219
Cumberland	2,837,526	1,759,028	1,988,064	1,599,279
East Greenwich	1,535,566	1,604,104	1,575,623	1,720,712
East Providence	1,990,798	1,506,998	2,103,474	2,687,141
Foster	-	109,639	74,716	59,540
Glocester	21,962	21,217	182,245	338,169
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	41,838	55,738	72,482	213,963
Johnston	454,102	365,820	396,552	284,426
Lincoln	1,008,362	921,114	948,930	1,024,414
Little Compton	332,802	330,472	330,432	330,495
Middletown	214,076	333,019	288,850	544,519
Narragansett	1,115,200	548,551	603,074	1,173,939
Newport	1,564,530	1,475,742	1,443,727	1,401,932
New Shoreham	200,600	199,576	199,536	227,582
North Kingstown	1,115,384	1,038,497	1,215,688	1,504,296
North Providence	723,164	769,292	8,903,706	4,289,853
North Smithfield	1,043,912	999,892	1,000,213	1,347,669
Pawtucket	3,229,860	3,962,524	4,427,491	4,564,147
Portsmouth	699,948	570,375	571,083	537,709
Providence	23,986,190	23,511,103	22,832,424	21,727,072
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	139,790	212,569	288,889	585,154
Smithfield	509,198	386,567	415,701	300,648
South Kingstown	795,174	553,540	512,698	383,532
Tiverton	895,056	953,663	2,081,985	1,752,202
Warwick	1,574,462	1,899,864	1,449,822	1,803,945
Westerly	1,845,054	1,759,614	1,734,075	1,707,162
West Warwick	1,102,974	816,555	728,477	1,296,284
Woonsocket	5,008,402	4,939,157	4,918,666	5,095,488
Bristol-Warren	1,906,206	1,979,373	2,071,829	3,065,169
Chariho	1,300,262	1,601,220	1,781,063	1,568,277
Exeter-West Greenwich	747,480	488,470	461,419	257,514
Foster-Glocester	3,328,154	3,208,600	3,358,259	2,483,144
Central Falls	1,400,018	1,486,088	598,696	339,303
Subtotal	\$ 68,004,078	\$ 64,333,163	\$ 77,374,069	\$ 73,843,683
Charter Schools	\$ 1,075,478	\$ 1,007,101	\$ 1,275,117	\$ 5,125,014
Total	\$ 69,079,556	\$ 65,340,282	\$ 78,649,186	\$ 78,968,697

Appendix IV

**State Share Ratio – Education Funding Formula
FY 2017 - FY 2021**

State Share By Community

Community	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Barrington	17.5%	15.9%	16.4%	17.0%	16.4%
Burrillville	53.6%	54.3%	51.3%	50.6%	53.7%
Charlestown	19.5%	18.4%	17.5%	18.2%	15.8%
Coventry	49.0%	48.7%	46.0%	47.4%	45.6%
Cranston	53.6%	52.7%	54.3%	55.0%	56.1%
Cumberland	43.0%	42.4%	44.2%	43.3%	40.3%
East Greenwich	8.7%	9.7%	12.3%	9.9%	12.1%
East Providence	59.5%	60.5%	58.6%	58.5%	57.1%
Foster [∞]	40.5%	40.8%	35.9%	41.2%	39.6%
Glocester [∞]	37.7%	38.8%	39.6%	37.1%	35.4%
Hopkinton	45.5%	44.2%	45.3%	42.6%	43.2%
Jamestown	7.4%	7.6%	7.3%	6.3%	5.4%
Johnston	50.2%	52.5%	49.6%	46.8%	47.2%
Lincoln	40.0%	41.3%	38.0%	42.1%	41.4%
Little Compton	12.0%	9.7%	7.5%	11.0%	10.6%
Middletown	31.1%	30.8%	32.1%	30.7%	31.0%
Narragansett	16.2%	16.1%	17.6%	17.0%	16.5%
Newport	45.7%	46.6%	47.9%	47.8%	50.0%
New Shoreham	12.7%	10.7%	13.1%	9.3%	12.0%
North Kingstown	28.1%	26.7%	22.9%	24.8%	28.1%
North Providence	57.2%	57.6%	57.6%	55.7%	56.6%
North Smithfield	37.4%	32.9%	34.8%	32.2%	32.9%
Pawtucket	83.3%	83.7%	82.4%	81.3%	80.4%
Portsmouth	14.4%	14.2%	14.1%	13.2%	12.8%
Providence	87.9%	87.4%	87.0%	86.8%	85.3%
Richmond	36.4%	36.3%	39.0%	38.6%	37.8%
Scituate	21.2%	23.2%	19.9%	16.6%	19.3%
Smithfield	26.0%	26.0%	31.7%	23.9%	22.2%
South Kingstown	18.6%	16.0%	14.7%	13.9%	13.9%
Tiverton	33.8%	34.3%	34.9%	37.1%	37.3%
Warwick	40.5%	40.4%	38.5%	38.7%	37.6%
Westerly	30.2%	28.9%	27.6%	27.7%	37.3%
West Warwick	64.8%	63.6%	64.1%	63.4%	65.2%
Woonsocket	85.4%	86.0%	86.0%	83.0%	85.5%
Bristol-Warren					
Chariho	see table below	see table below	see table below	see table below	see table below
Exeter-West Greenwich					
Foster-Glocester	39.2%	39.5%	38.3%	38.8%	
Central Falls	94.4%	94.1%	93.3%	94.9%	94.6%
<i>Bristol</i>	26.8%	28.2%	24.1%	25.6%	24.6%
<i>Warren</i>	51.6%	52.4%	46.4%	50.2%	49.6%
<i>Exeter</i>	22.9%	24.7%	25.8%	25.9%	22.5%
<i>West Greenwich</i>	31.0%	26.8%	25.8%	31.9%	24.2%
<i>Foster</i>	-	-	-	-	39.6%
<i>Glocester</i>	-	-	-	-	35.4%

Beginning in FY 2017, aid for regional school districts is calculated by member community to comply with a 2015 Superior Court decision.

[∞]Beginning in FY 2021, Foster-Glocester is shown by town, consistent with other regional school districts.

Appendix V

**Share Ratio Calculation
Housing Aid FY 2021**

Calculation of School Housing Aid Ratio. The following table shows the calculation for each community's share ratio for FY 2021 for the purpose of school housing aid. The share ratio formula measures state and community wealth using two factors: the full value of local property and the median family income as determined by the most recent census.

A. The equalized weighted assessed property valuations for the third preceding calendar year per current law, as of December 31, 2016 as reported by the Department of Revenue's Division of Municipal Finance in August of each year. Property value is certified annually by the Division of Municipal Finance based on local sales data and appraisals. The total assessed local property value of a community is adjusted for differences in local assessment rates to allow the reporting of figures comparable on a statewide basis, resulting in the Equalized Weighted Assessed Valuation (EWAV).

The valuations are then adjusted by the ratio that the community's median family income bears to the statewide median family income, as reported in the most recent federal census data. Use of both the property value and the median family income is an attempt to compensate for districts that have significant disparity between median family income and the full value of property. Once community wealth is determined, it is divided by pupil counts to calculate the per pupil wealth for each community compared to the per pupil wealth for the state as a whole.

B. The FY 2019 student counts are shown in column **B** based on the resident average daily membership as of June 30. Average daily membership calculates an average of the number of days all students are formally members of a district and/or a school per year.

C. The resulting relative per pupil community wealth is then multiplied by 62.0 percent, the mean state reimbursement, and subtracted from 1.0, yielding the district's share ratio. This represents the approximate average district share of school support as mandated in Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-39. The result is subtracted from 100 percent to yield the share ratio.

D. Column **D** adjusts the share ratio so that each district receives at least 35 percent as set in law.

E. Regional districts receive a two percent bonus for each regionalized grade for new construction projects and an additional four percent bonus for renovation projects in accordance with Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-40. Additionally, bonuses of four percentage points are given for projects that demonstrate that at least 75 percent of their costs are for energy conservation, asbestos removal, and/or handicapped access.

F. Column **F** shows the final share ratio with the inclusion of any regional bonuses.

<i>District</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E*</i>	<i>F</i>
	<i>Property Values</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Adjust for</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Final</i>
	<i>12/31/16</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Share</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>Bonus</i>	<i>Share Ratio</i>
			<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Minimum</i>		
Barrington	\$ 4,713,374,733	3,351	-0.9%	35.0%		35.0%
Burrillville	1,448,202,533	2,367	56.1%	56.1%		56.1%
Coventry	3,727,605,462	4,678	42.8%	42.8%		42.8%
Cranston	6,458,285,572	10,550	56.1%	56.1%		56.1%
Cumberland	4,493,632,338	5,150	37.4%	37.4%		37.4%
East Greenwich	3,918,155,474	2,545	-10.5%	35.0%		35.0%
East Providence	3,576,871,465	5,367	52.2%	52.2%		52.2%
Foster	231,991,881	262	36.5%	36.5%		36.5%
Glocester	500,149,629	532	32.5%	35.0%		35.0%
Jamestown	3,143,590,969	671	-236.2%	35.0%		35.0%
Johnston	3,017,606,056	3,367	35.7%	35.7%		35.7%
Lincoln	2,978,118,487	3,364	36.5%	36.5%		36.5%
Little Compton	2,009,863,880	352	-309.8%	35.0%		35.0%
Middletown	2,688,001,012	2,183	11.6%	35.0%		35.0%
Narragansett	6,202,586,885	1,253	-255.3%	35.0%		35.0%
Newport	6,120,658,603	2,116	-107.6%	35.0%		35.0%
New Shoreham	1,492,714,038	133	-705.5%	35.0%		35.0%
North Kingstown	4,976,674,391	3,889	8.2%	35.0%		35.0%
North Providence	2,403,568,628	3,687	53.2%	53.2%		53.2%
North Smithfield	1,844,763,982	1,724	23.2%	35.0%		35.0%
Pawtucket	2,447,413,023	10,677	83.5%	83.5%		83.5%
Portsmouth	4,176,899,651	2,310	-29.8%	35.0%		35.0%
Providence	7,481,158,078	28,129	80.9%	80.9%		80.9%
Scituate	1,812,660,979	1,295	-0.5%	35.0%		35.0%
Smithfield	3,244,285,837	2,435	4.4%	35.0%		35.0%
South Kingstown	5,832,645,214	3,074	-36.2%	35.0%		35.0%
Tiverton	1,789,811,824	1,787	28.1%	35.0%		35.0%
Warwick	9,936,266,229	8,894	19.8%	35.0%		35.0%
Westerly	5,810,874,846	2,810	-48.4%	35.0%		35.0%
West Warwick	1,780,866,428	3,628	64.8%	64.8%		64.8%
Woonsocket	1,033,042,914	6,414	88.4%	88.4%		88.4%
Bristol/Warren	3,993,212,355	3,238	11.5%	35.0%	28.0%	63.0%
Chariho	4,327,622,333	3,124	0.6%	35.0%	26.0%	61.0%
Exeter/West Greenwich	2,202,843,348	1,666	5.1%	35.0%	26.0%	61.0%
Foster/Glocester	1,044,900,991	1,131	33.7%	35.0%	14.0%	49.0%
Central Falls	202,694,954	4,299	96.6%	96.6%		96.6%
Total	\$123,063,615,022	142,452				

*Only regional bonuses are shown here. Other bonuses are project specific.