

## Municipal Aid

The Budget modifies or reduces several of the State's municipal aid programs in FY2020. Article 9 of the Budget makes significant changes to the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Phase-out program that results in \$16.3 million general revenue savings in FY2020, but reduces expected tax relief for vehicle owners by the same amount. The Budget funds the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) program at \$40.8 million, which is \$5.3 million less than the Enacted level. The Airport Impact Aid program is also reduced in FY2020 by \$247,396 as compared to the FY2019 Enacted level.

Distressed Community Relief Aid and Library Grant-in-Aid are level-funded in FY2020. The Meal and Beverage Tax and Hotel Tax collections are projected to decrease by a total of \$2.5 million for FY2020 based on estimated collection rates.

Tables showing impacts by community are included at the end of this analysis.

Program	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Enacted	FY2019 Governor	Change from Enacted		FY2020 Governor	Change from Enacted	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	\$45.2	\$46.1	\$46.1	-	-	\$40.8	(\$5.3)	-11.5%
Distressed Communities	12.4	12.4	12.4	-	-	12.4	-	-
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	36.0	54.7	56.2	1.5	2.8%	77.9	23.2	42.4%
State Aid to Libraries								
Grant-in-Aid	9.4	8.6	8.6	-	-	8.6	-	-
Library Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	1.9	(0.3)	-13.6%
<b>Total Direct Aid</b>	<b>\$105.2</b>	<b>\$123.9</b>	<b>\$125.5</b>	<b>\$1.5</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>\$141.6</b>	<b>\$17.6</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
Public Service Corporations Tax	\$13.6	\$13.3	\$13.3	-	-	\$13.3	-	-
Meals & Beverage Tax	28.9	31.4	28.8	(2.6)	-8.3%	29.8	(1.6)	-5.1%
Hotel Tax	10.7	11.4	10.4	(1.0)	-8.8%	10.5	(0.9)	-7.9%
<b>Total Indirect Aid</b>	<b>\$53.1</b>	<b>\$56.1</b>	<b>\$52.5</b>	<b>(\$3.6)</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>	<b>\$53.7</b>	<b>(\$2.5)</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>
<b>Total Aid</b>	<b>\$158.3</b>	<b>\$180.0</b>	<b>\$178.0</b>	<b>(\$2.1)</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>\$195.3</b>	<b>\$15.1</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

\$ in millions. Totals may vary due to rounding.

### DIRECT AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT)

The Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) program was established in 1986 to reimburse cities and towns for property taxes that would have been due on real property owned by nonprofit higher education institutions and nonprofit hospitals if it were subject to taxation. The objective is to offset the costs to the community for providing public safety or other municipal services to the properties and facilities covered by the statute.

For FY2020, PILOT decreases by \$5.3 million from the FY2019 Enacted level, to \$40.8 million. Current law requires reimbursement at 27.0 percent of forgone tax revenue, but allows for a ratable reduction if the appropriation is less than this amount. PILOT is funded at 23.6 percent in FY2020. This is the first time it has been funded below the 27.0 percent cap since FY2016.

Fiscal Year	PILOT Funding Trends		
	Total Funding	% Change	% Reimbursed
2008	\$27.8	0.0%	27.0%
2009	27.6	-0.7%	25.2%
2010	27.6	-	23.9%
2011	27.6	-	21.1%
2012	33.1	20.0%	23.4%
2013	35.1	6.0%	22.7%
2014	35.1	-	22.0%
2015	40.1	14.2%	25.4%
2016	40.1	-	23.7%
2017	42.0	4.7%	27.0%
2018	45.2	7.7%	27.0%
2019	46.1	9.8%	27.0%
2020	40.8	-2.7%	23.6%

\$ in millions.

*Analyst Note: Article 9 of the Budget provides municipalities with the authority to levy property taxes on non-mission related property owned by large non-profit hospitals and universities. This reduction in PILOT, however, is not related to any specific, corresponding estimate of reduced property tax revenue related to non-mission, nonprofit higher education or hospital property.*

**Distressed Community Relief**

The Distressed Community Relief program was established in 1990 to provide State assistance to communities with the highest property tax burdens relative to the wealth of taxpayers. For FY2019, \$12.4 million was appropriated and distributed to eight eligible municipalities. Funds are distributed to each eligible community on the basis of the community's tax levy relative to the total tax levy of all eligible communities. For FY2020, the Distressed Community Relief Fund is maintained at the FY2019 level of \$12.4 million.

The distribution is proportional to the amount of qualifying communities. A community's eligibility to receive aid is based upon annually updated data related to the local tax levy and is certified by the Division of Municipal Finance.

When a community is determined to no longer be eligible for the State aid program, it is permitted to receive a transitional amount that is 50.0 percent of its proportional share. Based on the most recent certified data, the Town of Johnston is no longer qualified as a distressed community in FY2020 and therefore will receive \$532,972 less than it did in FY2019.

Municipality	FY2019	FY2020	Change
	Governor	Governor	
Central Falls	\$217,757	\$201,648	(\$16,109)
Cranston	1,233,378	2,547,805	1,314,427
Johnston	1,065,944	532,972	(532,972)
North Providence	1,000,937	914,169	(86,768)
Pawtucket	1,507,940	1,400,733	(107,207)
Providence	5,606,831	5,155,694	(451,137)
West Warwick	904,159	859,102	(45,057)
Woonsocket	847,512	772,334	(75,178)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,384,458</b>	<b>\$12,384,458</b>	-

The Budget requires that any community classified as “distressed” be mandated to participate in the Division of Taxation’s income tax refund offset program, allowing the Division to recover unpaid State and local taxes and/or fines through an intercept of an individual’s income tax refund. The program assists communities with maximizing their collection of revenue thereby reducing or eliminating their distressed condition. All eight communities are currently participating.

**Motor Vehicle Excise Tax**

The Motor Vehicle and Trailer Excise Tax Elimination Act of 1998 was enacted to offer broad-based property tax relief to the residents of Rhode Island. The FY2010 Budget as Enacted included \$135.4 million for Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement. The FY2010 Revised Budget reduced that amount to \$117.2 million. In FY2011, funding was reduced to \$10.0 million, funding for fire districts was eliminated, and the State-mandated motor vehicle tax exemption was reduced from \$6,000 to \$500. These provisions remained in effect through FY2017.

Article 11 of the FY2018 Budget as Enacted decreased the motor vehicle excise tax each year from FY2018 through FY2023, fully eliminating the tax in FY2024. The tax is reduced over a seven-year period by decreasing tax rate caps and assessment ratios, while raising exemption floors and exempting vehicles that are more than 15 years old. Additionally, to ensure taxpayer relief, the article removed the motor vehicle excise tax from the levy calculation related to the 4.0 percent cap on municipal property tax levy increases.

Additionally, the sales tax escalator calculation, which was in place from the 1998 motor vehicle excise tax phase-out language, was changed. The language previously rounded the changes so that it could significantly and negatively impact the levy reimbursements to cities and towns. Article 11 also changed the rounding of the sales tax received from the nearest tenth of one cent to the nearest thousandth of one cent, reducing the impact of the rounding. The authority to make this calculation shifted from the Director of Administration to the Director of Revenue.

Article 9 of the FY2020 Budget makes several changes to the phase-out formula. These include:

- **Assessment Ratio:** When determining the value of a vehicle for purposes of the motor vehicle excise tax levy, municipalities typically use an amount that is a function of the “clean retail” value reported in the National Automobile Dealers Association Official Used Car Guide-New England Edition. The car tax phase-out formula places a graduated cap on the percentage of “clean retail” that assessors may use. Article 9 modifies these caps from 85.0 percent to 87.5 percent in FY2020, 80.0 percent to 84.0 percent in FY2021, 75.0 percent to 79.0 percent in FY2022, and 70.0 percent to 67.5 percent in FY2023.
- **Exemption Minimum:** Municipalities typically permit a partial minimum exemption on the value of a vehicle for purposes of levying their property taxes. The car tax phase-out formula establishes graduated minimum levels over the seven year phase-out. Article 9 reduces the FY2020 minimum from \$3,000 to \$2,800, the FY2021 minimum from \$4,000 to \$3,800, and the FY2022 minimum from \$5,000 to 4,800.
- **Excise Rate Cap:** The various municipal property tax excise rates in effect in 1998, when the first car tax reforms were enacted, were frozen until the FY2018 Budget as Enacted. At that time, an excise tax cap was established and gradually reduced until the complete phase-out in FY2024. Article 9 modifies the annual cap for FY2020, raising it from \$35 per \$1,000 of value to \$40. It also raises the cap in FY2023 from \$20 per \$1,000 value to \$25.

These changes essentially shift the large general revenue impact scheduled for FY2020 out to FY2022. Under the current formula, the general revenue supported car tax phase-out State aid grows 82.1 percent in FY2020 and only 26.2 percent in FY2022. The formula, as modified by Article 9, grows State aid by 46.9 percent in FY2020 and a 72.6 percent in FY2022. Overall, Article 9 moderates the year-over-year increases as compared to the current formula. The following table outlines the various changes to the car tax formula in Article 9 and their impact:

Assessment Ratio			
Fiscal Year	Current	Article 9	Change
FY2018 Baseline	100.0%	100.0%	-
FY2018	95.0%	95.0%	-
FY2019	90.0%	90.0%	-
FY2020	85.0%	87.5%	2.5%
FY2021	80.0%	84.0%	4.0%
FY2022	75.0%	79.0%	4.0%
FY2023	70.0%	67.5%	-2.5%
FY2024	N/A	N/A	N/A

Exemption Minimum			
Fiscal Year	Current	Article 9	Change
FY2018 Baseline	\$500	\$500	-
FY2018	1,000	1,000	-
FY2019	2,000	2,000	-
FY2020	3,000	2,800	(200)
FY2021	4,000	3,800	(200)
FY2022	5,000	4,800	(200)
FY2023	6,000	6,000	-
FY2024	N/A	N/A	N/A

Excise Rate Cap			
Fiscal Year	Current	Article 9	Change
FY2018 Baseline	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY2018	\$60	\$60	-
FY2019	50	50	-
FY2020	35	40	5
FY2021	35	35	-
FY2022	30	30	-
FY2023	20	25	5
FY2024	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Comparison Between Current Law and Governor's Proposed Motor Vehicle Tax Phase-out**

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
<b>Current Law</b>							
State Assessment Ratio	95.0%	90.0%	85.0%	80.0%	75.0%	70.0%	-
Rate Cap	\$60	\$50	\$35	\$35	\$30	\$20	-
Exemption Amount	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	-
Total Statewide Aid:	\$24,544,191	\$46,282,300	\$84,275,463	\$105,314,412	\$132,917,367	\$167,127,304	\$224,421,893
Additional Aid from Previous FY	\$24,544,191	\$21,738,109	\$37,993,163	\$21,038,949	\$27,602,955	\$34,209,936	\$57,294,589
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Taxed Car Count	602,385	593,702	568,413	514,521	451,273	389,426	-
Cars Dropped from Tax Roll	150,923	8,683	25,289	53,892	63,248	61,848	389,426
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<b>Governor's Proposal</b>							
State Assessment Ratio	95.0%	90.0%	87.5%	84.0%	79.0%	67.5%	-
Rate Cap	\$60	\$50	\$40	\$35	\$30	\$25	-
Exemption Amount	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$2,800	\$3,800	\$4,800	\$6,000	-
Total Statewide Aid:	\$24,544,191	\$46,282,300	\$67,989,394	\$93,708,856	\$122,751,500	\$161,506,088	\$224,421,893
Additional Aid from Previous FY	\$24,544,191	\$21,738,109	\$21,707,094	\$25,719,462	\$29,042,644	\$38,754,588	\$62,915,805
<i>Statewide Aid Variance</i>			<i>(\$16,286,069)</i>	<i>(\$11,605,556)</i>	<i>(\$10,165,867)</i>	<i>(\$5,621,216)</i>	-
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Taxed Car Count	602,385	593,953	578,408	537,996	478,892	384,023	-
<i>Variance from Current</i>	-	251	9,995	23,475	27,619	<i>(5,403)</i>	-
Cars Dropped from Tax Roll	150,923	8,432	15,545	40,412	59,105	94,869	384,023
<i>Variance from Current</i>	-	<i>(251)</i>	<i>(9,744)</i>	<i>(13,480)</i>	<i>(4,143)</i>	33,021	<i>(5,403)</i>

**State Aid to Libraries**

**Grant-in-Aid:** State aid to libraries is distributed based on the city or town's expenditure level as a percentage of the total expenditures by all communities statewide. In order to be eligible for these funds, cities and towns must maintain their level of support for public library services at 100.0 percent of the previous year's funding from the local tax base. The Budget includes funding for FY2020 at the FY2019 level of \$8.6 million; however, distribution is based on qualifying data from the statutory reference year. Current law requires reimbursement of 25.0 percent of second prior year expenses, but allows for a ratable reduction if the appropriation is less than this amount. The FY2020 appropriation is funded at 22.3 percent.

**Construction Reimbursement:** Rhode Island law grants authority to the Office of Library and Information Services (OLIS) to award grants to a municipality or a free public library for construction or capital improvements. Grants are limited to a maximum of 50.0 percent of the total eligible costs as determined by the Office of Library and Information Services and are paid on an installment basis, based on a community's debt service requirement, for a period of up to 20 years.

For FY2020, the Budget includes \$1.9 million for Library Construction Aid, \$239,241 less than FY2019. According to OLIS, these amounts reflect planned reimbursement costs. The moratorium on the acceptance of new applications for library construction projects, enacted in 2011 by the General Assembly, ended on July 1, 2014. In 2017, public library construction reimbursement was approved for Barrington Public Library (\$61.4 million); reimbursement began in FY2018.

Fiscal Year	Library Aid		Total Aid	% Change
	Grant in Aid	Construction		
2008	\$8.7	\$2.7	\$11.4	-0.4%
2009	8.7	2.6	11.3	-1.0%
2010	8.8	2.7	11.5	1.9%
2011	8.7	2.5	11.2	-2.4%
2012	8.7	2.8	11.5	2.6%
2013	8.7	2.5	11.2	-3.0%
2014	8.7	2.5	11.2	0.3%
2015	8.7	2.3	11.0	-1.8%
2016	8.8	2.7	11.5	4.5%
2017	9.4	2.2	11.6	0.7%
2018	9.4	2.2	11.7	0.9%
2019	9.4	2.2	11.7	-
2020	8.6	1.9	10.5	-9.8%

*\$ in millions.*

## INDIRECT AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### **Public Service Corporation Tax**

The tangible personal property of telegraph, cable, and telecommunications corporations and express corporations is exempt from local taxation, and instead is subject to taxation by the State. The State Tax Administrator applies the average assessment ratio and the average tax rate to the value of tangible personal property of each company to calculate the amount of tax due. The “average assessment ratio” is the total assessed valuation divided by the full market value of the valuation. The “average property rate” is the total statewide property levy divided by the total statewide assessed valuation.

The revenue from this tax flows through the State; it is not appropriated. The State is allowed to keep 0.75 percent of this tax for administrative fees. The remainder of the revenue is deposited into a restricted receipt account and apportioned to the cities and towns based on the ratio of each municipality’s population relative to the total population of the State.

Collections from this tax decreased from \$18.0 million in FY2003 to \$9.2 million in FY2009. In 2009, the General Assembly passed legislation freezing the tax rate on telecommunications tangible personal property at a rate equal to or greater than the rate that applied in FY2008. For each year thereafter, the tax rate applied to telecommunications tangible property can be no less than the rate that applied in FY2008.

The FY2020 Budget provides \$13.3 million be distributed to municipalities on July 31, 2019. This is consistent with FY2019, but is subject to change based on receipt of final data in the spring.

Public Service Corporation		
Fiscal Year	Total Funding	% Change
2008	\$10.3	0.0%
2009	9.2	-11.1%
2010	10.2	10.9%
2011	11.4	11.8%
2012	11.8	3.5%
2013	12.7	7.6%
2014	13.2	3.9%
2015	14.3	8.3%
2016	13.0	-9.0%
2017	13.6	4.2%
2018	13.2	-2.9%
2019	13.3	1.0%
2020	13.3	-

*\$ in millions.*

### **Meals and Beverage Tax**

During the 2003 session, the General Assembly enacted a 1.0 percent gross receipt tax on retail sales of meals and beverages in or from eating and/or drinking establishments. The revenue from this tax flows through the State; it is not appropriated. The taxes are collected by the Division of Taxation and distributed at least quarterly to the city or town where the meals and beverages were delivered.

For FY2019, the Office of Revenue Analysis anticipates \$28.8 million in collections, decreasing to \$29.8 million in FY2020.

### **Hotel Tax**

The State levies a 5.0 percent gross receipts tax on charges for occupancy of any space furnished in buildings or structures with a minimum of three rooms that are kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a space where living quarters are supplied for pay to transient use (30 days or less). This tax is collected by the hotel and remitted to the Division of Taxation on a monthly basis.

Meals & Beverage Tax		
Fiscal Year	Total Funding	% Change
2009	\$18.8	0.3%
2010	19.0	0.9%
2011	19.5	2.6%
2012	21.0	7.8%
2013	21.4	1.7%
2014	22.3	4.4%
2015	23.6	6.0%
2016	25.2	6.5%
2017	27.2	8.2%
2018	29.3	7.6%
2019	28.8	-1.7%
2020	29.8	3.6%

*\$ in millions.*

This tax is in addition to all other taxes and fees currently imposed. The Division of Taxation collects the tax and is responsible for distribution, except for the City of Newport, which is authorized to collect and disburse taxes from all hotels physically located in the City. Twenty-five percent of the original 5.0 percent hotel tax is distributed to the city or town where the hotel which generated the tax is physically located.

The FY2016 Budget as Enacted expanded the hotel tax to include vacation home rentals, small bed and breakfasts, hotel room resellers, and unlicensed lodging rentals (such as those listed on the Airbnb.com website).

Section 10 of Article 5 raises the State’s hotel tax rate from 5.0 percent to 6.0 percent. Section 7 alters the distribution of the state hotel tax.

**State Hotel Tax Increase:** Article 5 increases the State hotel tax from 5.0 percent to 6.0 percent. All revenue raised from the additional 1.0 percent is to be deposited into the general fund. The Budget assumes an estimated \$4.5 million in additional general revenue in FY2020 from this tax increase.

**State Hotel Tax Distribution:** Article 5 also changes State hotel tax share ratios in order to ensure that the entire increase in the hotel tax goes to the general fund and not to the various entities under the current formula. The adjustments to the shares are summarized in the table below. These adjustments essentially provide entities with the same amount they would have received had the state hotel tax remained at 5.0 percent. The total distribution to municipalities is estimated to be \$10.3 million for FY2019 and \$10.5 million for FY2020.

Hotel Tax Distribution		
Fiscal Year	Total	
	Distribution	Change
2009	\$5.6	-3.4%
2010	5.7	1.8%
2011	5.9	2.7%
2012	6.3	8.0%
2013	6.7	5.3%
2014	6.5	-2.2%
2015	7.4	13.5%
2016	9.7	30.6%
2017	10.5	8.7%
2018	10.1	-1.5%
2019	10.3	1.6%
2020	10.5	2.4%

\$ in millions.

Location of Room Rental/ State Hotel Tax Recipient	Current Share of Hotel Tax (5.0 %)	Article 5 Share of Hotel Tax (6.0%)
<b>Providence</b>		
Providence Convention Authority	30.0%	25.0%
City of Providence	25.0%	20.8%
RI Commerce Corporation	21.0%	17.5%
Providence Warwick Convention Visitors Bureau	24.0%	20.0%
General Revenue	-	16.7%
<b>Warwick</b>		
Warwick Department of Economic Development	30.0%	25.0%
City of Warwick	25.0%	20.8%
RI Commerce Corporation	21.0%	17.5%
Providence Warwick Convention Visitors Bureau	24.0%	20.0%
General Revenue	-	16.7%
<b>Omni Hotel (Providence)</b>		
Providence Convention Authority	30.0%	25.0%
RI Commerce Corporation	50.0%	41.6%
Providence Warwick Convention Visitors Bureau	20.0%	16.7%
General Revenue	-	16.7%
<b>Statewide District*</b>		
Municipality of Room Rental	25.0%	20.8%
RI Commerce Corporation	70.0%	58.3%
Providence Warwick Convention Visitors Bureau	5.0%	4.2%
General Revenue	-	16.7%
<b>All Other Locations in the State</b>		
Regional Tourism District of Room Rental	45.0%	37.5%
Municipality of Room Rental	25.0%	20.8%
RI Commerce Corporation	25.0%	20.8%
Providence Warwick Convention Visitors Bureau	5.0%	4.2%
General Revenue	-	16.7%
<b>Rental Via Hosting Platform (ie. Airbnb)</b>		
Municipality of Room Rental	25.0%	20.8%
RI Commerce Corporation	75.0%	62.5%
General Revenue	-	16.7%

\*Room rentals in Cranston, Foster, Johnston, N. Providence, Scituate, and W. Warwick

*Analyst Note: According to OMB, the changes made to the distribution shares were calculated in such a way as to ensure that each entity would receive the amount of funds it would have if the tax had remained at 5.0 percent. In order for this to be true, however, the share percentage must be carried out to at least the ten-thousandths of a percentage point level, otherwise the amount received by the municipalities and other entities falls short by a marginal amount, with the difference going to the general fund. The article rounds to a tenth of a percent.*

## **OTHER AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### ***Warwick Rental Car Tax Revenue***

The RI Airport Corporation levies a customer service charge (CFC) of \$5.00 per rental vehicle, per day, for all vehicle rentals from companies operating at T.F. Green Airport. Revenues from the CFC are to be used to pay for the construction, expansion, reconfiguration, operation and maintenance of the Warwick Intermodal Transit Station. The CFC is applied prior to the application of the sales tax and rental vehicle surcharge. Since 2003, per RIGL 1-2-17.1, all sales taxes (7.0 percent) and rental vehicle surcharges (6.0 percent) collected from the application of the CFC are deposited into a restricted receipt account for the City of Warwick. The FY2019 and FY2020 Budgets include \$922,013 in CFCs for the benefit of the City of Warwick.

### ***Airport Impact Fees***

The Budget provides \$762,500 from general revenues for the State's Airport Impact Aid program, a reduction of \$247,396 (24.5 percent) from the FY2019 Budget as Enacted.

The Airport Impact Aid program provides State aid funds to municipalities which host airports. Under current law, the aid is distributed according to a statutory formula that provides 60.0 percent of the first \$1.0 million (\$600,000) for communities with airports serving more than 1.0 million passengers per year. T.F. Green in Warwick is the only airport in the State that meets this threshold. The remaining 40.0 percent is distributed to communities based on each airport's share of total landings in a calendar year, including T.F. Green. Under current law, no community that hosts an airport can receive less than \$25,000.

Article 1 of the Budget amends this formula beginning in FY2020. The 60/40 percent distribution is retained, however, it no longer refers to the first \$1.0 million, but rather to the total amount appropriated. The Budget also eliminates the \$25,000 minimum share.

The following table shows the change in distribution of the Airport Impact Aid based on the new formula:

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>FY2019</b>	<b>FY2020</b>	<b>Change</b>
Warwick T.F. Green	\$784,239	\$597,982	<i>(\$186,257)</i>
Block Island	35,701	27,222	<i>(8,479)</i>
Middletown-Newport Airport <sup>1</sup>	47,087	35,904	<i>(11,183)</i>
North Central - Smithfield	25,000	15,290	<i>(9,710)</i>
North Central - Lincoln	25,000	15,290	<i>(9,710)</i>
North Kingstown-Quonset	47,435	36,170	<i>(11,265)</i>
Westerly	45,434	34,643	<i>(10,791)</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,009,896</b>	<b>\$762,500</b>	<b><i>(\$247,396)</i></b>

<sup>1</sup> Located in Middletown

### ***Property Revaluation Reimbursement***

In 1997, the General Assembly enacted legislation requiring municipalities to conduct full property revaluations every nine years and statistical updates at year 3 and year 6. Communities are responsible for

appropriating funds to cover the costs of full property revaluations; however, the State reimbursed municipalities for 100.0 percent of the first statistical update. Reimbursements for subsequent updates were set at 80.0 percent (up to \$16 per parcel) for the second statistical update and 60.0 percent (up to \$12 per parcel) for the third and subsequent statistical revaluations. The Budget includes \$668,856 for the Property Revaluation program in FY2020, a reduction of \$941,678 from the FY2019 Budget as Enacted, and is based on anticipated reimbursements. The following communities will be reimbursed for statistical updates in FY2020: Barrington, Cranston, East Greenwich, Foster, Middletown, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket. Full revaluations will occur in Exeter, Narragansett, Newport, and Tiverton.

Property Revaluation Program		
Fiscal Year	State Reimbursement	% Change
2008	\$0.7	-66.5%
2009	1.1	61.9%
2010	1.5	35.2%
2011	0.7	-53.1%
2012	0.9	25.3%
2013	1.6	79.0%
2014	0.5	-69.0%
2015	0.6	26.6%
2016	1.4	118.6%
2017	0.6	-59.6%
2018	0.9	67.4%
2019	1.6	74.0%
2020	0.7	-59.0%

*\$ in millions.*

### **Municipal Road and Bridge Fund**

The FY2014 Budget as Enacted transferred \$7.0 million of bond premium proceeds derived from the sale of 2013 general obligation bonds from the Rhode Island Capital Plan Fund (RICAP) to capitalize a Municipal Road and Bridge Revolving Fund. The FY2014 Revised Budget increased this amount by \$3.3 million, for a total of \$10.3 million. The FY2015 Budget included an additional \$5.0 million in funding made available from the sale of Tobacco Settlement Bonds, and the Clean Water Finance Agency (now the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank) contributed \$3.5 million to the program from its board designated administrative fund in FY2015. The Budget does not include any additional funding for the Municipal Road and Bridge Fund in FY2019 or FY2020.

These funds are available for municipalities to borrow for road and bridge projects. Loans began in FY2014, and future capitalizations combined with the revolved funds allow State-sponsored financing on an ongoing basis. This fund is administered by the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB) Applications are submitted to the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT), based on regulations developed by RIDOT. RIDOT developed a project priority list based on 6 criteria:

- The extent to which the project generates economic benefits.
- The extent to which the project would be able to proceed at an earlier date.
- The likelihood the project will provide mobility benefits.
- The cost effectiveness of the project.
- The likelihood that the project will increase safety.
- The readiness of the project to proceed during the next calendar year.

**Municipal Road and Bridge Fund**

<b>Borrower</b>	<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>		<b>Loan Outstanding</b>	<b>Credit Limit Remaining</b>
		<b>Requested</b>	<b>Amount Borrowed</b>		
East Providence	2014	\$1,215,000	\$1,215,000	\$761,000	-
Newport	2014	4,000,000	1,500,000	925,000	-
Warwick	2014	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,335,000	232,392
Burrillville	2014	680,000	680,000	476,000	264,226
New Shoreham	2014	255,000	255,000	193,000	65,531
Westerly	2014	625,000	225,000	-	-
Pawtucket	2014	7,000,000	3,500,000	2,936,000	-
Cumberland	2014	560,000	560,000	469,000	193,101
Coventry	2014	340,000	340,000	211,000	-
West Warwick	2015	150,515	150,515	102,515	-
Bristol	2015	500,000	500,000	418,000	-
Hopkinton	2015	253,000	253,000	171,000	67,896
Pawtucket	2015	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,359,000	-
East Greenwich	2015	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,363,000	-
Coventry	2015	900,000	900,000	726,000	12,424
Bristol	2016	1,175,000	1,175,000	1,051,000	-
Cranston	2016	1,755,000	1,755,000	1,597,000	-
New Shoreham	2016	296,000	296,000	269,000	4,500
Pawtucket	2016	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,737,000	-
East Greenwich	2017	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,778,000	1,226,803
Pawtucket	2017	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,869,000	-
New Shoreham	2018	449,000	449,000	430,000	103,526
Providence	2018	10,000,000	10,000,000	9,596,000	9,732,262
Pawtucket	2018	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,858,444
Middletown	2018	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,231,886
Barrington	2019	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,450,000
Warren	2019	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$62,753,515</b>	<b>\$55,853,515</b>	<b>\$50,272,515</b>	<b>\$21,442,989</b>
<b>Loans to Close in May 2019</b>					
Westerly	2019	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
Central Falls	2019	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Pawtucket	2019	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
		<b>\$18,500,000</b>	<b>\$18,500,000</b>	<b>\$18,500,000</b>	<b>\$18,500,000</b>

**Central Falls Retiree Payments**

The FY2012 Revised Budget included a \$2.6 million Stabilization Payment to the City of Central Falls that was deposited into a restricted account to provide transition payments over five years to municipal retirees who sustained significant pension reductions as a result of a “Settlement and Release Agreement.” Parties to the agreement included the Receiver for the City of Central Falls, the Department of Revenue, and the negotiating team for the Central Falls retirees. The Agreement was reached to avoid protracted litigation in federal court.

The payments ensure that retirees receive a reduction of no greater than 25.0 percent of their pre-bankruptcy annual pension benefits, as opposed to the reduction of up to 55.0 percent implemented originally by the City Receiver earlier in 2012. The transition payments also include annual cost of living adjustments of up to 2.0 percent annually, not compounded.

Legislation passed by the 2014 General Assembly requires the State to appropriate sufficient funds to the City of Central Falls for payment to Central Falls’ city retirees so that those retirees continue to receive 75.0 percent of their base pension benefit as of July 31, 2011, for their lifetime, and to the extent applicable,

up to 67.5 percent for the lives of their beneficiaries. An actuarial study estimates that the State will need to contribute a total of \$4.8 million through July 1, 2044. The Budget includes \$300,000 in FY2020 for Central Falls pensions.

## OTHER MUNICIPAL ISSUES

### **Main Street RI Streetscape Improvement Program**

Article 19 of the FY2016 Budget as Enacted created a statewide Main Street Rhode Island Streetscape Improvement Fund. The purpose of the program is to provide loans, matching grants, or other forms of financing, with recipients providing a 30.0 percent match, to upgrade streetscapes in local business districts (lighting, street furniture, medians).

The Budget does not fund the Main Street RI Streetscape Program (Main Street RI) in FY2020 for the first time since the program began in FY2016. This represents a \$500,000 reduction relative to the FY2019 Budget as Enacted.

<b>Main Street Streetscape</b>		
<b>Budget</b>	<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>Awarded</b>
2016 Enacted (Final)	\$1,000,000	\$915,400
2017 Enacted (Final)	1,000,000	1,000,000
2018 Enacted (Final)	500,000	-
2019 Enacted	500,000	1,037,968
<i>Subtotal - Activity to Date</i>	<i>\$3,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,953,368</i>
2019 Governor's Revised	500,000	-
2020 Governor's Proposed	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$2,953,368</b>

Twenty-five awards, totaling \$3.0 million, have been made to date and are listed in the following table:

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Board</b>	
	<b>Approval Date</b>	<b>Funding</b>
Central Falls	3/28/2016	\$300,000
Pawtucket	3/28/2016	245,000
ONE Neighborhood Builders	3/28/2016	108,000
Bristol	3/28/2016	80,000
East Greenwich	3/28/2016	32,400
The Providence Foundation	3/28/2016	80,000
Woonsocket	3/28/2016	70,000
Bristol	5/22/2017	42,855
Jamestown	5/22/2017	65,000
North Kingstown	5/22/2017	204,400
Providence	5/22/2017	189,145
East Providence	5/22/2017	75,000
Smithfield	5/22/2017	11,075
Westerly	5/22/2017	140,210
Warren	5/22/2017	203,315
Warwick	5/22/2017	69,000
Barrington	11/19/2018	58,450
East Providence	11/19/2018	69,969
New Shoreham	11/19/2018	39,935
North Providence	11/19/2018	150,000
Pawtucket	11/19/2018	300,000
Providence	11/19/2018	47,114
Warren	11/19/2018	59,500
Westerly	11/19/2018	233,000
Woonsocket	11/19/2018	80,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2,953,368</b>

### **Tax Stabilization Incentive**

Article 19 of the FY2016 Budget created the Tax Stabilization Incentive Program whereby municipalities can apply to the Rhode Island Commerce Corporation for partial reimbursement of personal and/or real estate tax revenue forgone due to the granting of a tax stabilization agreement by that community for a qualified construction or rehabilitation project. The Corporation provides a partial reimbursement of no more than 10.0 percent of the property tax revenue that would have otherwise been collected.

Under this program, a community can grant a stabilization agreement for the rehabilitation of an existing structure where the total cost of the development budget exceeds 50.0 percent of the adjusted basis of the property (original cost of the property reduced by depreciation deductions and increased by capital expenditures), or for a new construction project that begins within twelve months of the approval of the tax stabilization agreement and is completed within 36 months. The qualifying property must be used or intended to be used for offices, or commercial enterprises, or residential purposes. The terms of the stabilization agreements must be for a minimum of twelve years and reimbursements cease upon termination of the underlying tax stabilization agreement or upon exhaustion of funds appropriated to the reimbursement fund.

Article 17 of the FY2017 Budget modified the Tax Stabilization Agreement incentive program to allow the Commerce Corporation to reimburse municipalities up to 50.0 percent of foregone revenue for up to five projects statewide in any given year. The current reimbursement rate is 10.0 percent. The city or town council of any qualifying community must pass a resolution designating a qualifying project as the most important project to the municipality's economic development for that fiscal year. Designated "Hope Communities" may select two projects for potential qualification annually. The total amount of funding to be awarded is subject to appropriation.

Since FY2016, the Commerce Corporation has provided \$606,426 in tax stabilization incentives in support of three projects:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Board Approval Date</b>	<b>Board Approval Amount</b>	<b>Total Investment Leveraged</b>
Residence Inn (Former Fogarty Building)	Providence	2/22/2016, 5/22/17	\$246,597	\$59,770,703
Immunex RI Corporation	West Greenwich	4/10/2018	179,829	165,135,000
Rubius Therapeutics	Smithfield	6/28/2018	180,000	188,000,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$606,426</b>	<b>\$412,905,703</b>

*Source: Commerce Corporation*

**FY2020 Direct Municipal Aid to Cities and Towns**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>FY2019 Enacted</b>	<b>Payment In Lieu of Taxes</b>	<b>Distressed Communities Relief Fund</b>	<b>Motor Vehicle Excise Tax</b>	<b>Library Grant- in-Aid</b>	<b>Library Construction Aid</b>	<b>Total FY2020 Municipal Aid</b>	<b>Change from FY2020</b>
Barrington	\$1,332,945	\$14,447	-	\$1,393,446	\$373,393	\$111,619	\$1,892,905	\$559,960
Bristol	2,325,010	1,330,772	-	760,420	190,040	291,806	2,573,038	248,028
Burrillville	1,637,087	88,867	-	1,418,525	169,792	246,621	1,923,805	286,718
Central Falls	804,818	687	201,648	910,126	31,384	-	1,143,845	339,027
Charlestown	294,798	-	-	296,996	51,294	-	348,290	53,492
Coventry	1,681,211	-	-	1,853,555	226,403	-	2,079,958	398,747
Cranston	13,262,326	4,771,444	2,547,805	8,176,804	608,335	-	16,104,388	2,842,063
Cumberland	1,864,309	-	-	1,753,921	276,601	31,952	2,062,474	198,166
East Greenwich	1,227,166	572,247	-	448,824	126,645	53,215	1,200,931	(26,236)
East Providence	2,376,689	217,998	-	3,065,776	411,056	57,953	3,752,782	1,376,093
Exeter	660,074	-	-	671,816	51,067	75,968	798,851	138,777
Foster	501,871	-	-	527,773	32,632	-	560,406	58,535
Glocester	661,264	-	-	709,347	77,756	-	787,103	125,839
Hopkinton	473,878	-	-	529,210	35,868	-	565,078	91,200
Jamestown	222,894	-	-	107,578	104,748	-	212,326	(10,567)
Johnston	3,758,235	-	532,972	3,407,574	116,724	-	4,057,270	299,035
Lincoln	1,045,460	-	-	929,616	204,936	-	1,134,552	89,093
Little Compton	97,257	-	-	68,672	34,958	-	103,630	6,373
Middletown	492,496	-	-	304,650	141,336	47,786	493,771	1,275
Narragansett	464,868	-	-	311,670	181,959	-	493,629	28,761
Newport	2,401,871	1,408,819	-	393,148	400,306	188,609	2,390,882	(10,989)
New Shoreham	189,620	-	-	59,257	89,742	62,532	211,530	21,910
North Kingstown	1,126,512	1,006	-	750,345	290,338	-	1,041,689	(84,824)
North Providence	3,763,834	0	914,169	3,596,326	193,727	-	4,704,222	940,388
North Smithfield	1,048,126	-	-	1,196,840	77,263	-	1,274,102	225,976
Pawtucket	7,491,237	513,532	1,400,733	8,257,768	406,135	-	10,578,169	3,086,932
Portsmouth	490,934	-	-	492,441	113,429	-	605,870	114,936
Providence	51,907,494	29,400,443	5,155,694	17,901,898	1,296,609	-	53,754,643	1,847,149
Richmond	385,256	-	-	442,459	24,428	-	466,888	81,632
Scituate	429,981	-	-	295,623	103,534	-	399,157	(30,825)
Smithfield	2,130,802	666,009	-	1,360,064	297,671	-	2,323,743	192,941
South Kingstown	1,043,579	184,978	-	667,813	219,988	-	1,072,780	29,201
Tiverton	732,859	-	-	312,900	122,228	309,052	744,180	11,321
Warren	591,467	-	-	658,021	56,214	-	714,235	122,768
Warwick	6,292,483	1,510,326	-	5,684,875	754,730	-	7,949,931	1,657,448
Westerly	2,035,087	148,835	-	1,595,754	309,803	296,482	2,350,874	315,786
West Greenwich	348,215	-	-	351,431	38,140	-	389,571	41,356
West Warwick	2,305,488	-	859,102	1,687,468	158,885	-	2,705,456	399,968
Woonsocket	4,028,795	-	772,334	4,537,013	198,313	163,636	5,671,295	1,642,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$123,928,296</b>	<b>\$40,830,409</b>	<b>\$12,384,458</b>	<b>\$77,887,741</b>	<b>\$8,598,411</b>	<b>\$1,937,229</b>	<b>\$141,638,248</b>	<b>\$17,709,952</b>

**FY2019 Revised Direct Municipal Aid to Cities and Towns**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>FY2019 Enacted</b>	<b>Payment In Lieu of Taxes</b>	<b>Distressed</b>		<b>Motor Vehicle Excise Tax</b>	<b>Library Grant- in-Aid</b>	<b>Library Construction Aid</b>	<b>Total FY2020 Municipal Aid</b>	<b>Change from FY2020</b>
			<b>Communities Relief Fund</b>						
Barrington	\$1,332,945	\$17,514	-		\$876,133	\$377,408	\$113,653	\$1,384,708	\$51,763
Bristol	2,325,010	1,335,274	-		561,128	192,571	287,588	2,376,561	51,552
Burrillville	1,637,087	98,273	-		1,126,822	173,440	253,920	1,652,455	15,368
Central Falls	804,818	895	217,757		502,570	26,487	-	747,710	(57,108)
Charlestown	294,798	-	-		243,559	51,117	-	294,676	(122)
Coventry	1,681,211	-	-		1,513,027	232,971	-	1,745,997	64,786
Cranston	13,262,326	5,403,870	1,233,378		5,915,970	599,627	-	13,152,845	(109,481)
Cumberland	1,864,309	-	-		1,435,030	279,091	216,196	1,930,317	66,009
East Greenwich	1,227,166	659,856	-		436,065	131,335	55,227	1,282,483	55,317
East Providence	2,376,689	244,237	-		2,006,137	418,643	59,934	2,728,951	352,261
Exeter	660,074	-	-		564,536	49,367	75,968	689,870	29,797
Foster	501,871	-	-		439,626	33,624	-	473,250	(28,620)
Glocester	661,264	-	-		584,144	78,446	-	662,590	1,325
Hopkinton	473,878	-	-		440,403	34,850	-	475,253	1,374
Jamestown	222,894	-	-		104,445	123,716	-	228,161	5,268
Johnston	3,758,235	-	1,065,944		2,610,194	120,586	-	3,796,724	38,489
Lincoln	1,045,460	-	-		910,043	202,908	-	1,112,951	67,491
Little Compton	97,257	-	-		66,928	34,306	-	101,234	3,976
Middletown	492,496	-	-		297,982	145,601	50,092	493,675	1,180
Narragansett	464,868	-	-		303,733	187,492	-	491,225	26,358
Newport	2,401,871	1,431,152	-		382,434	412,478	196,034	2,422,099	20,227
New Shoreham	189,620	-	-		52,106	84,344	61,897	198,347	8,727
North Kingstown	1,126,512	1,762	-		731,692	278,709	26,684	1,038,847	(87,665)
North Providence	3,763,834	-	1,000,937		2,662,883	197,946	-	3,861,765	97,932
North Smithfield	1,048,126	-	-		965,888	77,887	-	1,043,775	(4,351)
Pawtucket	7,491,237	575,928	1,507,940		5,151,184	390,645	-	7,625,696	134,459
Portsmouth	490,934	-	-		361,091	114,736	-	475,827	(15,107)
Providence	51,907,494	33,497,659	5,606,831		11,661,930	1,282,046	-	52,048,466	140,973
Richmond	385,256	-	-		366,909	24,913	-	391,821	6,565
Scituate	429,981	-	-		285,902	104,590	-	390,492	(39,489)
Smithfield	2,130,802	763,295	-		974,786	295,708	-	2,033,789	(97,013)
South Kingstown	1,043,579	207,011	-		653,601	213,881	-	1,074,493	30,914
Tiverton	732,859	-	-		304,343	122,624	315,268	742,235	9,376
Warren	591,467	-	-		542,910	56,679	-	599,589	8,123
Warwick	6,292,483	1,687,863	-		4,263,178	737,667	-	6,688,708	396,225
Westerly	2,035,087	164,915	-		1,215,218	315,893	298,776	1,994,801	(40,286)
West Greenwich	348,215	-	-		283,021	36,772	-	319,793	(28,422)
West Warwick	2,305,488	-	904,159		1,345,609	160,224	-	2,409,992	104,504
Woonsocket	4,028,795	-	847,512		3,068,635	197,081	165,235	4,278,462	249,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$123,928,296</b>	<b>\$46,089,504</b>	<b>\$12,384,458</b>		<b>\$56,211,793</b>	<b>\$8,598,411</b>	<b>\$2,176,470</b>	<b>\$125,460,636</b>	<b>\$1,532,340</b>

**FY2020 Indirect Local Aid to Cities and Towns**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>FY2019 Enacted Indirect Aid</b>	<b>Public Service Corp. Tax</b>	<b>Meals and Beverage Tax</b>	<b>Hotel Tax</b>	<b>FY2020 Total Indirect Aid</b>	<b>Change from FY2019 Enacted</b>
Barrington	\$409,564	\$205,777	\$190,758	\$2,975	\$399,509	(\$10,055)
Bristol	823,274	282,413	466,280	64,150	812,842	(10,432)
Burrillville	443,500	204,641	221,429	67	426,136	(17,364)
Central Falls	410,813	244,423	147,641	130	392,194	(18,619)
Charlestown	374,156	98,143	193,354	69,478	360,975	(13,181)
Coventry	1,084,297	441,150	481,581	112,054	1,034,785	(49,513)
Cranston	3,232,028	1,020,830	2,039,852	25,981	3,086,663	(145,364)
Cumberland	1,033,778	432,719	557,466	834	991,019	(42,758)
East Greenwich	903,918	165,389	717,004	1,162	883,554	(20,363)
East Providence	1,831,732	596,479	1,111,312	49,189	1,756,981	(74,751)
Exeter	211,899	84,777	120,260	-	205,037	(6,862)
Foster	84,330	59,029	24,144	664	83,837	(492)
Glocester	212,439	125,379	77,911	3,192	206,482	(5,957)
Hopkinton	165,480	102,396	55,266	1,712	159,374	(6,106)
Jamestown	193,901	98,937	93,415	28,314	190,666	(3,235)
Johnston	1,162,331	367,606	732,276	7,740	1,107,621	(54,710)
Lincoln	1,309,860	271,180	838,279	116,886	1,226,345	(83,515)
Little Compton	143,981	44,099	67,232	20,193	131,523	(12,457)
Middletown	2,155,703	202,470	836,740	1,120,912	2,160,122	4,418
Narragansett	1,244,008	197,800	720,522	276,401	1,194,723	(49,285)
Newport	5,918,132	310,104	2,727,113	2,671,881	5,709,098	(209,034)
New Shoreham	1,059,410	11,170	388,621	662,610	1,062,400	2,990
North Kingstown	1,142,922	331,080	644,697	117,024	1,092,801	(50,120)
North Providence	843,024	408,082	410,047	551	818,680	(24,344)
North Smithfield	489,274	154,320	312,393	3,369	470,081	(19,193)
Pawtucket	1,930,894	901,017	976,310	94,076	1,971,403	40,509
Portsmouth	562,207	218,991	288,927	17,628	525,546	(36,661)
Providence	11,724,147	2,257,319	6,450,502	2,318,537	11,026,358	(697,788)
Richmond	256,518	96,149	150,304	6,848	253,301	(3,216)
Scituate	216,674	132,283	69,843	7,311	209,437	(7,237)
Smithfield	1,348,677	272,126	822,814	173,471	1,268,411	(80,267)
South Kingstown	1,583,955	386,853	941,492	203,608	1,531,953	(52,002)
Tiverton	464,055	199,352	261,415	3,667	464,435	380
Warren	483,287	133,129	329,920	832	463,880	(19,407)
Warwick	6,003,272	1,033,439	3,292,250	1,305,077	5,630,766	(372,506)
Westerly	2,095,907	285,934	961,234	714,619	1,961,787	(134,120)
West Greenwich	353,065	77,141	126,452	128,912	332,505	(20,560)
West Warwick	975,269	363,946	404,779	160,444	929,169	(46,100)
Woonsocket	1,218,788	520,903	586,388	54,410	1,161,701	(57,088)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$56,100,468</b>	<b>\$13,308,972</b>	<b>\$29,838,224</b>	<b>\$10,546,907</b>	<b>\$53,694,103</b>	<b>(\$2,406,366)</b>

**FY2019 Revised Indirect Local Aid to Cities and Towns**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>FY2019 Enacted Indirect Aid</b>	<b>Public Service Corp. Tax</b>	<b>Meals and Beverage Tax</b>	<b>Hotel Tax</b>	<b>FY2020 Total Indirect Aid</b>	<b>Change from FY2019 Enacted</b>
Barrington	\$409,564	\$205,777	\$184,231	\$2,975	\$392,983	(\$16,581)
Bristol	823,274	282,413	450,327	63,193	795,933	(27,341)
Burrillville	443,500	204,641	213,853	67	418,561	(24,939)
Central Falls	410,813	244,423	142,590	130	387,143	(23,670)
Charlestown	374,156	98,143	186,738	69,167	354,048	(20,108)
Coventry	1,084,297	441,150	465,105	110,264	1,016,519	(67,778)
Cranston	3,232,028	1,020,830	1,970,063	25,623	3,016,517	(215,511)
Cumberland	1,033,778	432,719	538,394	834	971,947	(61,831)
East Greenwich	903,918	165,389	692,473	1,149	859,011	(44,907)
East Providence	1,831,732	596,479	1,073,291	48,439	1,718,210	(113,522)
Exeter	211,899	84,777	116,146	-	200,923	(10,977)
Foster	84,330	59,029	23,318	654	83,002	(1,328)
Glocester	212,439	125,379	75,246	3,142	203,767	(8,673)
Hopkinton	165,480	102,396	53,375	1,699	157,470	(8,010)
Jamestown	193,901	68,937	90,219	28,190	187,346	(6,555)
Johnston	1,162,331	367,606	707,222	7,618	1,082,446	(79,885)
Lincoln	1,309,860	271,180	809,600	115,002	1,195,781	(114,079)
Little Compton	143,981	44,099	64,932	20,094	129,125	(14,856)
Middletown	2,155,703	202,470	808,113	1,103,395	2,113,978	(41,726)
Narragansett	1,244,008	197,800	695,871	274,149	1,167,821	(76,187)
Newport	5,918,132	310,104	2,633,811	2,631,649	5,575,564	(342,567)
New Shoreham	1,059,410	11,170	375,325	657,333	1,043,827	(15,583)
North Kingstown	1,142,922	331,080	622,641	115,196	1,068,916	(74,005)
North Providence	843,024	408,082	396,018	551	804,651	(38,373)
North Smithfield	489,274	154,320	301,705	3,315	459,340	(29,934)
Pawtucket	1,930,894	901,017	942,907	92,605	1,936,529	5,635
Portsmouth	562,207	218,991	279,042	17,453	515,486	(46,721)
Providence	11,724,147	2,257,319	6,229,813	2,282,315	10,769,447	(954,700)
Richmond	256,518	96,149	145,162	6,783	248,093	(8,424)
Scituate	216,674	132,283	67,453	7,197	206,933	(9,741)
Smithfield	1,348,677	272,126	794,663	170,688	1,237,478	(111,200)
South Kingstown	1,583,955	386,853	909,281	200,769	1,496,903	(87,052)
Tiverton	464,055	199,352	252,472	3,667	455,491	(8,564)
Warren	483,287	133,129	318,633	832	452,593	(30,694)
Warwick	6,003,272	1,033,439	3,179,613	1,284,365	5,497,416	(505,856)
Westerly	2,095,907	285,934	928,347	703,752	1,918,034	(177,873)
West Greenwich	353,065	77,141	122,126	126,859	326,126	(26,940)
West Warwick	975,269	363,946	390,931	157,869	912,745	(62,524)
Woonsocket	1,218,788	520,903	566,326	53,543	1,140,773	(78,016)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$56,100,468</b>	<b>\$13,308,972</b>	<b>\$28,817,377</b>	<b>\$10,392,526</b>	<b>\$52,518,875</b>	<b>(\$3,581,594)</b>