

House Fiscal Advisory Staff

2021-6122, Substitute A As Recommended by the House Finance Committee



Submitted to the 2021 House of Representatives

House Committee on Finance

Hon. Marvin L. Abney
Chair

Hon. Scott A. Slater
First Vice-Chair

Hon. Alex Marszalkowski
Second Vice-Chair
*Chair, Subcommittee on
Human Services*

Hon. Camille Vella-Wilkinson
*Chair, Subcommittee on
General Government*

Hon. Gregg Amore
*Chair, Subcommittee on
Education*

Hon. Jean-Phillipe Barros
*Chair, Subcommittee on
Public Safety*

Hon. Carlos E. Tobon
*Chair, Subcommittee on
Environment/Transportation*

Hon. Jacquelyn M. Baginski

Hon. Grace Diaz

Hon. John G. Edwards

Hon. Raymond A. Hull

Hon. George A. Nardone

Hon. William W. O'Brien

Hon. Robert J. Quattrocchi

Hon. Deborah Ruggiero

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Section I. Overview	3
Section II. Adjustments to Governor’s FY 2022 Budget	
FY 2022 Expenditure Changes Table	13
Changes to Governor’s FY 2022 Budget.....	21
Section III. Special Reports	
State Aid to Cities and Towns	55
FY 2022 Education Aid	73
Section IV. Adjustments to Governor’s Revised Budget	
FY 2021 Expenditure Changes Table	81
Changes to Governor’s FY 2021 Revised Budget.....	85
Section V. Summary Tables	
Expenditures by All Funds.....	96
Expenditures from General Revenue	98
Expenditures from Federal Grants	100
Expenditures from Restricted Receipts.....	102
Expenditures from Other Funds	104
Full-Time Equivalent Positions	106
Section VI. Article Explanations	109

Introduction

Introduction

This document provides information concerning the FY 2022 budget contained in 2021-H 6122, Substitute A as passed out of the House Finance Committee on June 17. The sections that follow contain descriptions of the Committee’s recommended changes to the Governor and current law. Section I is a short summary of the budget.

Section II presents the changes to the Governor’s recommendations for FY 2022 introduced and referred to House Finance on March 11. It is followed by explanations of the items in the table. The explanations are numbered to correspond to the item numbers shown in the table.

Section III contains State Aid to Cities and Towns and Education Aid.

Section IV contains the changes to the Governor’s revised budget which was included as Article 1 of 2021-H 6121, also submitted on March 11, but now incorporated into Article 5 of 2021-H 6122, Substitute A. It is followed by explanations of the items in the table. The explanations are numbered to correspond to the item numbers shown in the table.

Section V contains summary tables of general revenues by source, expenditures by agency, by fund source, and full-time equivalent positions. The expenditure and full-time equivalent positions tables show values for the FY 2021 enacted budget, the final FY 2021 budget as reported by the House Finance Committee, the Governor’s FY 2022 recommendations and the House Finance Committee’s recommendations.

Section VI contains brief descriptions of the articles contained in 2021-H 6122, Substitute A.

The names of the House Fiscal Staff are listed below by their assignments. Please feel free to allow staff to assist you with any questions you may have concerning the budget.

General Government Agencies

Analyst

Department of Administration	Chantale Sarrasin
Executive Office of Commerce	Timothy Donahue
Department of Business Regulation.....	Timothy Donahue
Department of Labor and Training	Patricia Arruda
Department of Revenue	Timothy Donahue
Legislature	Liza Pinto
Office of the Lieutenant Governor.....	John Collins, II
Office of the Secretary of State.....	Molly Ogren
Office of the General Treasurer	Liza Pinto
Rhode Island Board of Elections	Molly Ogren
Rhode Island Ethics Commission	Patricia Arruda
Office of the Governor.....	Patricia Arruda
RI Commission for Human Rights	Molly Ogren
Public Utilities Commission	Molly Ogren

Human Services Agencies

Ex. Office of Health and Human Services.....	Linda M. Haley
Dept. of Children, Youth and Families	John Collins, II
Department of Health.....	Chantale Sarrasin
Department of Human Services	Patricia Arruda

Dept. of BHDDHLinda M. Haley
 Office of the Child Advocate..... John Collins, II
 Comm. on the Deaf and Hard of HearingChantale Sarrasin
 Governor’s Commission on Disabilities.....Chantale Sarrasin
 Office of the Mental Health Advocate.....Linda M. Haley

Education Agencies

Dept. of Elementary and Secondary Education Patricia Arruda
 Public Higher Education Liza Pinto
 Rhode Island Council on the ArtsTimothy Donahue
 Rhode Island Atomic Energy Commission Liza Pinto
 Historical Preservation and Heritage Comm. Molly Ogren

Public Safety Agencies

Office of the Attorney GeneralLinda M. Haley
 Department of Corrections..... John Collins, II
 Judicial Department Liza Pinto
 Military Staff..... John Collins, II
 RI Emergency Management Agency John Collins, II
 Department of Public Safety..... Molly Ogren
 Office of the Public DefenderLinda M. Haley

Natural Resources Agencies

Dept. of Environmental Management..... Molly Ogren
 Coastal Resources Management Council..... Molly Ogren
 Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank Molly Ogren
 Narragansett Bay Commission Molly Ogren
 RI Resource Recovery Corporation Molly Ogren

Transportation Agencies

Department of Transportation.....Chantale Sarrasin
 Rhode Island Public Transit AuthorityChantale Sarrasin
 Rhode Island Airport CorporationChantale Sarrasin

Staff E-Mail Addresses

Patricia Arruda parruda@rilegislature.gov
 John Collins, II..... jcollins@rilegislature.gov
 Timothy Donahue tdonahue@rilegislature.gov
 Linda Haley..... lhaley@rilegislature.gov
 Molly Ogren..... mogren@rilegislature.gov
 Liza Pinto lpinto@rilegislature.gov
 Chantale Sarrasin csarrasin@rilegislature.gov

Section I

Overview

Summary

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
Expenditures by Function*				
General Government	\$ 3,418.2	\$ 4,828.7	\$ 2,081.3	\$ 2,766.8
Human Services	4,994.1	5,082.0	4,730.6	5,179.6
Education	2,947.6	2,940.1	2,855.6	3,644.8
Public Safety	648.7	659.5	622.0	642.5
Natural Resources	114.5	112.4	110.2	113.4
Transportation	607.3	684.5	770.7	767.9
Total	\$ 12,730.4	\$ 14,307.3	\$ 11,170.5	\$ 13,114.9
Expenditures by Category*				
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 1,871.3	\$ 1,881.4	\$ 1,833.8	\$ 1,902.1
Contracted Services	518.1	923.0	584.8	692.6
Subtotal	\$ 2,389.4	\$ 2,804.3	\$ 2,312.5	\$ 2,418.7
Other State Operations	1,507.9	1,233.6	1,066.4	1,104.9
Aid to Local Units of Government	1,669.2	1,671.0	1,661.3	2,211.9
Assistance, Grants, and Benefits	6,084.6	7,360.8	4,888.6	5,921.9
Capital	362.6	391.5	430.9	451.0
Capital Debt Service	266.2	265.9	252.7	252.7
Operating Transfers	450.6	580.1	452.0	577.9
Total	\$ 12,730.4	\$ 14,307.3	\$ 11,170.5	\$ 13,114.9
Sources of Funds*				
General Revenue	\$ 4,153.3	\$ 3,991.6	\$ 4,371.3	\$ 4,549.8
Federal Aid	5,812.9	7,511.9	4,129.5	5,859.7
Restricted Receipts	322.3	348.7	341.9	372.5
Other	2,442.0	2,455.0	2,327.8	2,332.9
Total	\$ 12,730.4	\$ 14,307.3	\$ 11,170.5	\$ 13,114.9
FTE Authorization	15,124.7	15,124.7	15,089.2	15,313.2

*Data in millions

Summary

The Governor's budget recommendations for FY 2022 are contained in 2021-H 6122, introduced on March 11, 2021, which is the day it was due by law. That law was adjusted for FY 2022 only as part of the FY 2021 budget which did not become law until December 2020. Supporting documents required as part of that submission were made available with the introduction.

The Governor recommends a total FY 2022 budget of \$11,170.5 million. Total expenditures decrease by \$1,560.0 million from the FY 2021 budget enacted by the 2020 Assembly, or 12.3 percent. His FY 2021 revised budget totals \$13,750.2 million; FY 2020 expenditures were \$11,017.7 million.

The Governor's budget includes \$4,371.3 million of expenditures funded from general revenues, \$218.0 million, or 5.2 percent more than the enacted general revenue funded budget. This is also \$489.6 million more than his revised recommendation.

The House Finance Committee recommends total expenditures of \$13,114.9 million, which is \$1,944.4 million more than the Governor recommended, mostly to reflect the inclusion of federal funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Act and the American Rescue Plan Act. It contains \$4,549.8 million from general revenues, \$178.6 million more than recommended.

FY 2022	General				
	Revenue	Federal	Restricted	Other	All Funds
FY 2021 Enacted	\$ 4,153.3	\$ 5,812.9	\$ 322.3	\$ 2,442.0	\$ 12,730.4
Governor	4,371.3	4,129.5	341.9	2,327.8	11,170.5
Change to Enacted	\$ 218.0	\$ (1,683.4)	\$ 19.6	\$ (114.1)	\$ (1,560.0)
Percent Change	5.2%	-29.0%	6.1%	-4.7%	-12.3%
FY 2022 HFC	\$ 4,549.8	\$ 5,859.7	\$ 372.5	\$ 2,332.9	\$ 13,114.9
Change to Enacted	396.6	46.8	50.2	(109.1)	384.4
Percent Change	9.5%	0.8%	15.6%	-4.5%	3.0%
Change to Governor	\$ 178.6	\$ 1,730.2	\$ 30.6	\$ 5.0	\$ 1,944.4
HFC Change to FY 2021	\$ 558.2	\$ (1,652.2)	\$ 23.8	\$ (122.2)	\$ (1,192.4)
Percent Change to FY 2021	14.0%	-22.0%	6.8%	-5.0%	-8.3%

FY 2021 Revised	General				
	Revenue	Federal	Restricted	Other	All Funds
Governor's FY 2021 Revised	3,881.6	7,059.1	353.2	2,456.3	13,750.2
Governor's Change to Enacted	\$ (271.6)	\$ 1,246.2	\$ 30.9	\$ 14.3	\$ 1,019.8
Percent Change	-6.5%	21.4%	9.6%	0.6%	8.0%
FY 2021 HFC	\$ 3,991.6	\$ 7,511.9	\$ 348.7	\$ 2,455.0	\$ 14,307.3
Change to Enacted	(161.6)	1,699.0	26.4	13.1	1,576.8
Percent Change	-3.9%	29.2%	8.2%	0.5%	12.4%
Change to Governor	\$ 110.0	\$ 452.7	\$ (4.5)	\$ (1.2)	\$ 557.0

General revenue expenditures recommended by the Committee are \$396.6 million or 9.5 percent more than general revenues appropriated for FY 2021 by the 2020 Assembly. General revenue expenditures are \$558.2 million more than the FY 2021 revised budget also contained in 2021-H 6122, Substitute A.

When the FY 2021 budget became law in December, the House Fiscal Staff estimated an approximately \$440 million deficit to be solved in the FY 2022 budget due to be submitted in less than three months, based on then current federal law and related guidance. This was mostly related to extensive use of one-time funds in the FY 2021 budget.

Federal activity since then significantly altered that outlook. Less than a week after the state budget became law, the federal government adopted its own budget along with a fifth stimulus package, signed on December 27. This included a one year extension of the use of the state's allocation of Coronavirus Relief funds. Additionally, there were administrative decisions regarding federal support on matching funds for Medicaid and Federal Emergency Management Agency reimbursements. There was also a retroactive provision to federal tax law on forgiven Paycheck Protection Program or PPP loans that was projected to have an over \$130 million negative impact on the consensus revenue estimate.

Other post-budget enactment issues identified include the results of the audited closing and second quarter report as well as unresolved issues regarding the consent decree on community based services to those with developmental disabilities, an accurate accounting of remaining Coronavirus Relief funds and newly awarded federal grants to replace general revenues budgeted for pandemic response expenses.

The Governor's FY 2022 budget proposed to resolve much of the deficit through use of newly approved federal funds and a revised estimate of available Coronavirus Relief funds. Increased revenues through changes to the hospital license fee and partial decoupling from federal treatment of forgiven PPP loans also contribute to the proposed solution. While the budget did not contain any funding from the sixth stimulus package approved on the same day that the budget was submitted, it did have \$36.1 million in expenses from unidentified federal funds.

Following the May revenue and caseload conferences, available resources over the two year period were increased by over \$400 million. There were also significant issues with funding for the operations at Eleanor Slater Hospital involving Medicaid billings that required additional funding in the current year. Other unresolved issues with the Governor's proposed restructuring plan which had accounted for nearly \$40 million in budget savings led the administration to put that on hold. Further progress in the state negotiations regarding its consent decree related to services to individuals with developmental disabilities required the \$7.8 million more in state funds.

The House Finance Committee used those resources to resolve the issues noted above and also to ensure that the Rhode Island Capital Plan fund repayment occurred in FY 2021 instead of the three year timeframe the Governor proposed or the two year window authorized in December. It declined to approve a current year increase in the Hospital License fee and lessened the FY 2022 proposal. The Committee's recommendation also narrowed the proposal to decouple from federal tax treatment of forgiven loans made through the Paycheck Protection Program reducing expected revenues by \$13.7 million. The recommendation uses \$67.0 million to recapitalize the funds for state technology improvement allowing for a new system for the Department of Children, Youth and Families as well a multiyear overhaul of the state's outdated payroll and financial management systems. A total of \$45.0 million was allocated to cover the costs of commitments already made under the Rebuild RI program and another \$20.0 million was used to recapitalize the Historic Tax Credit fund to reach more projects in an existing queue.

The Committee's recommendation also reserves \$39.0 million in the event the enhanced Medicaid match rate is not extended for the second quarter of FY 2022 as expected. Other new multiyear initiatives such as a pay for success pilot program for permanent supportive housing and a new statewide body worn camera program were funded in full at \$6.0 million and \$15.0 million, respectively. The Committee also added \$25.0 million for a new Housing Production Fund recommended by the Governor in addition to authorizing a permanent funding source.

The Governor's out-year budget gap projections reflected the high level of uncertainty and less favorable outlook than emerged in May. The House Finance Committee's budget preserves the full value of the state fiscal stabilization funds for a more robust public process on the proposed uses. That along with the other budget stabilizing measures noted above should minimize any immediate future budget gaps.

The items that follow represent a selection of items of interest regarding the budget. Additional information is contained in the sections describing the changes to the Governor's budget, budget article explanations and aid reports.

- ***Paycheck Protection Program.*** The CARES Act established a Paycheck Protection Program to provide no-cost, unsecured deferred loans for eligible individuals or a variety of entities with fewer than 500 employees and made any forgiven loans exempt from taxation. The federal budget act, adopted on December 27, expressly allowed for the deductibility of expenses paid from those loans meaning that recipients were exempt from federal taxation on both the loan amount as well as expenditures supported by the loans. Because Rhode Island tax rules follow the federal rules in this case, the Office of Revenue Analysis estimated that these changes would result in \$133.3 million less state personal and corporate income tax revenue over FY 2021 and FY 2022 from amounts estimated before the December law change.

The Governor proposes to partially decouple the state from the federal treatment of these loans by making only forgiven loan amounts under \$150,000 exempt from state taxation. This change would recapture \$67.7 million of the estimated loss with \$3.6 million in FY 2021 and \$64.1 million in FY 2022. The proposed tax treatment of forgiven loans is also extended to the nursing facility provider tax and hospital license fee with language expressly including that in the calculation of patient revenues that are already subject to tax. He also recommends empowering the Division of Taxation to reverse this proposal in the event of future federal stimulus that allows for revenue replacement, but the qualifying conditions for that lack clarity. The House Finance Committee recommends making only forgiven loan amounts under \$250,000 exempt from taxable income.

- ***Real Estate Conveyance Tax.*** The state currently levies a conveyance tax of \$2.30 per \$500 portion of a property's purchase price. The Governor's budget proposes to take \$0.16 of the amount going to state general revenues and direct it to the new fund and double the tax levied on the portion of sales, of residential property only, over \$0.7 million to fund housing initiatives. The budget assumes this will yield \$1.7 million for the new fund of which \$0.9 million is from the state general revenue share. It appears the general revenue share should be closer to \$1.3 million. Annualized, the impact is approximately \$6.9 million for the fund, of which about \$3.0 million is from general revenues. The intent is to produce additional development and provide funding for opt-in municipal partnerships to develop market-rate residential development, provide technical assistance, and subsidize local education cost increases. The House Finance Committee recommends setting the new tier threshold to begin at \$0.8 million, making no change to the state's share of the conveyance tax, and directly appropriating \$25.0 million to capitalize the Housing Production Fund.
- ***Agriculture Fees.*** The Governor's budget includes \$1.4 million in new revenue from increasing the product registration fee by \$100, the commercial feed registration fee by \$40, and the commercial fertilizer registration fee by \$28. The last increase for these fees was 1995, 2004, and 2007 respectively. The House Finance Committee does not recommend increasing the commercial feed registration fee but concurs with the other two increases.
- ***Westerly Recreational Fees.*** The Governor proposes allowing the Department of Environmental Management to increase beach, park, and recreational fees at state facilities located in Westerly, which the budget assumes will increase general revenues by \$0.6 million. The House Finance Committee concurs with a Governor's budget amendment reducing general revenues by \$26,262 to reflect the Department not increasing senior beach parking fees.
- ***Galilee Parking Fees.*** The Governor's budget includes \$0.1 million in new general revenues from increasing parking fees at the Port of Galilee. The House Finance Committee does not recommend this proposal.
- ***Rebuild Rhode Island Tax Credit.*** The Governor's budget includes \$22.5 million from general revenues to continue funding commitments already made under the Rebuild Rhode Island Tax Credit program. The Governor proposes to increase the total amount of credits that can be awarded from \$210 million to \$240 million and extend the sunset from June 30, 2021 to December 31, 2022. The House Finance Committee concurs with the sunset extension, and recommends restoring \$15.0 million of resources, transferred to the state in response to the pandemic, and an additional \$30.0 million to support the program commitments.
- ***Motion Picture Production Tax Credit.*** Under current law, the state provides a 30.0 percent credit for state certified production costs directly attributable to motion picture activity within Rhode Island, with primary filming locations within Rhode Island and minimum total production budgets of \$300,000. Tax credits awards are capped at \$20.0 million annually. The House Finance Committee recommends increasing the cap to \$30.0 million for tax year 2022 only.

- **Motor Vehicles Excise Tax.** The Governor’s budget fully funds the Motor Vehicles Excise Tax Phase-Out program, at \$139.7 million for FY 2022. This includes \$29.1 million more to fund the next increment to reimburse communities for lowering the assessed value percentage and rate cap, and raising the minimum exemption amount. The House Finance Committee concurs.
- **Home Care Rates.** The Governor’s budget includes \$0.9 million, including \$0.5 million from general revenues, to raise rates paid for personal care and homemaker services provided by Certified Nursing Assistants during an overnight shift. The budget also includes \$0.9 million, of which \$0.4 million is from general revenues for a rate increase for home care staff who become certified after completing a new behavioral health training program. The House Finance Committee concurs.
- **Home Stabilization Services.** The Governor’s budget includes \$1.5 million, of which \$0.7 million is from general revenues, to reflect increased rates for home stabilization services for FY 2022. Services include navigating housing opportunities, and transitioning into and maintaining housing to prevent eviction. A person is eligible to receive the benefit for a maximum of two years which does not have to be consecutive. The payment, made to a certified provider, would increase from \$145.84 to \$331 for anticipated monthly enrollment of 625 individuals. The House Finance Committee concurs.
- **Nursing Home Acuity Rates.** The Governor proposes legislation for a new adjustment to pay nursing homes a higher acuity rate for residents with behavioral health care issues but offsets the \$1.0 million increase by reducing all other acuity rates that determine the payment for a resident’s care. The House Finance Committee includes \$0.8 million for the increase and concurs with reducing all other acuity rates by a like amount.
- **Assisted Living Rates.** The Governor recommends \$2.5 million, including \$1.1 million from general revenues, to increase the current \$69 daily rate paid to assisted living facilities to a minimum of \$78 and up to \$121 depending on the resident’s level of need. The House Finance Committee concurs.
- **Shared Living Rates.** The Governor’s budget includes \$0.3 million to raise rates paid for shared living arrangements by ten percent for FY 2022. The shared living program is an alternative community placement that allows an adult who cannot live alone because he or she requires help to live with a paid caregiver. The caregiver could be a relative, neighbor or friend but it cannot be a spouse. The House Finance Committee concurs.
- **Home and Community Based Services.** The Governor’s budget proposes to allow individuals with a monthly income above \$1,083, who must share in some of the cost of their Medicaid funded home and community care services in order to gain eligibility, to keep a larger portion of their income. The recommended budget increases the allowable monthly income that can be retained to \$2,382 and adds \$5.4 million, including \$2.4 million from general revenues to cover the costs that would now be borne by the state instead of the individual. The House Finance Committee concurs.
- **Nursing Homes.** The Governor’s budget assumes that his proposals to increase rates for assisted living facilities, shared living and home care providers and other home care reforms will expand access to community-based services and reduce nursing home utilization producing a lower census. The budget includes a six percent reduction to the average daily number of residents estimated at the November Caseload Conference from 4,582 to 4,305. This assumes the FY 2022 census level is consistent with occupancy experienced between July and September 2020. The savings assumed from this total \$19.6 million, including \$8.9 million from general revenues. The House Finance Committee includes savings of \$7.0 million from a reduced census.
- **Nursing Home Acuity Rates - Ventilators.** The Governor proposes legislation to increase the rates paid to nursing homes for residents who are on ventilators but does not include any funding for this rate

change. The House Finance Committee concurs and includes \$0.9 million, of which \$0.4 million is from general revenues.

- ***First Connections Expansion.*** The Governor's budget adds \$226,800 from all sources, including new general revenue expenditures of \$95,755 to expand resources and services such as preventive health and prenatal care. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Perinatal Doula Services.*** The Governor's budget includes \$112,252 from general revenues, matched by Medicaid, to provide support to women during pregnancy, childbirth and the first few postpartum weeks from a doula. This assumes an \$850 payment would be made for perinatal doula services for ten percent of the estimated 5,000 births, or \$0.4 million. It also assumes that the cost is offset by \$0.2 million in hospital savings for a net cost of \$0.3 million. The House Finance Committee concurs with the proposal but assumes any savings will be delayed and restores the savings.

- ***Family Home Visiting Expansion.*** The Governor's budget includes \$1.4 million, including new general revenue expenditures of \$0.6 million to support the Department of Health's family home visiting program to improve outcomes for families who reside in at-risk communities. The state has federal approval to receive matching Medicaid funds for this expense. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Medical Examiners - New Facility.*** The capital budget includes \$2.5 million from federal funds to purchase a 20,280 square foot building in Cumberland for the Office of State Medical Examiners and \$1.0 million for equipment and to purchase vehicles to respond to the scene of deaths. It also includes \$5.0 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds, including \$0.5 million in FY 2021 and \$4.5 million in FY 2022 to renovate the facility. This is consistent with the approved plan. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Community Health Workers.*** The Governor adds \$2.7 million, including \$0.9 million from general revenues, and the necessary legislation, to provide a new Medicaid reimbursed benefit services provided by community health workers. The Governor's budget assumes a \$3.0 million reduction in hospital expenses for total savings of \$0.3 million from the proposal. Workers are employed at federally qualified health centers, hospitals, Community Action Programs, the Rhode Island Parent Network, and Lifespan. The Executive Office of Health and Human Services currently supports this benefit using other federal sources. The House Finance Committee concurs with the proposal but assumes any savings will be delayed and restores the funding.

- ***Rhode Island Parent Information Network.*** The Governor's budget includes savings of \$0.6 million, including \$0.3 million from general revenues, from reducing the network's contract to provide care management and coordination services for high risk populations and other outreach activities to \$1.7 million for FY 2022. The House Finance Committee does not concur.

- ***Developmental Disabilities Services - RICLAS Closure.*** The Governor's budget includes savings of \$11.4 million, including \$4.8 million from general revenues, matched by Medicaid, from closing the state-run system for adults with developmental disabilities and moving about 120 individuals into the privately operated system. The intent is to have the community-based providers take over operation of the 23 group homes and apartments where the individuals currently live. The Governor's budget eliminates 50.0 full-time equivalent positions from this change. The FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$9.0 million to operate the state-run system for part of the year as the Department makes this transition or essentially 30 percent of the cost to run the program for a full fiscal year. The House Finance Committee does not concur.

- ***Developmental Disabilities Services - Transformation & Transition Fund.*** The Governor's budget includes \$10.0 million from general revenues matched by \$5.0 million from Medicaid for a transformation and transition fund to assist the community-based providers with complying with the consent decree and

improve the quality of, and access to, integrated community day and employment support programs. Payments will be linked to quality benchmarks and performance standards, an investment will be made in technology and there will be two new positions in the Division of Developmental Disabilities to help manage these proposals. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to use the transition fund to increase wages paid to direct care support professional and supervisors in the community-based system and adds another \$26.7 million. In total, the budget provides \$39.7 million for the wage increase and \$2.0 million for program support.

- ***Interstate Medical Licensing.*** The Governor proposes legislation requiring the state to join four additional interstate compacts for health professions, including physicians, emergency medical personnel, psychologists, and physical therapists. Under compact agreements, health care professionals can practice in other compact member states, without having to obtain additional licenses. The legislation also amends the existing nurse licensing compact. The budget assumes a loss of \$58,919 for the last quarter of FY 2022; the annualized impact is a loss of \$0.2 million. The House Finance Committee does not concur.

- ***Adult In-Home and Adult Day Care Programs.*** The Governor includes \$0.7 million from general revenues matched by Medicaid for adult in-home and adult day care programs provided by the Office of Healthy Aging. This includes \$0.8 million to increase participant eligibility from 200 percent of the federal poverty level to 250 percent; however, legislation for this change is not included. The recommendation also includes \$0.2 million to increase provider rates to be consistent with those paid by the Executive Office. However, it assumes savings of \$0.3 million from a decline in program participation. The House Finance Committee concurs and further expands program eligibility to include individuals with early onset Alzheimer's disease.

- ***Child Care Program Expansion.*** The Governor recommends \$200,000 from federal funds to establish a pilot program to expand the state's child care assistance program. The program would allow eligible low-income parents to receive child care assistance while they are enrolled in a Rhode Island public institution of higher education through June 30, 2022. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Child Care Rates.*** The Governor's budget includes \$6.0 million from federal funds to increase rates for center-based child care providers. The 2018 Assembly established tiered reimbursement for infant, toddler, and preschool aged children in licensed child care facilities. The 2019 Assembly also established tiered reimbursement for infants and toddlers in licensed family-based provider settings. The Governor's proposal would align reimbursements for first tier infant, toddler, and preschool providers with the 25th percentile of a 2018 market survey and payments for top tier providers with the 75th percentile. It also increases the weekly rate for school age children from \$146.26 to \$148.50.

The House Finance Committee recommends establishing enhanced weekly rates in response to the public health emergency through December 31, 2021. It also recommends increasing standard weekly rates beyond the Governor's proposal and establishes a tiered system of reimbursement for school age children in licensed child care center settings. The budget includes \$3.6 million in the Department of Human Services and \$0.7 million in the Department of Children, Youth and Families for this proposal. The Committee also recommends \$0.5 million from federal funds from limiting family co-payments for child care to 7.0 percent. Currently, families can pay up to 14.0 percent towards child care, based on their income.

- ***Rhode Island Works Earned Income Disregard Exemption.*** The Governor recommends \$175,461 from federal funds from a proposal to exempt income from the determination of benefits for some adults participating in Rhode Island Works. Those adults who have remained in federal compliance with their employment plans would have all of their earned income exempted from benefit determinations for either a period of six months, until their family's total gross household income exceeds 185 percent of the federal poverty level, or until they reach the 48-month lifetime limit, whichever is first. The House Finance

Committee concurs and recommends increasing the monthly benefit amount by 30.0 percent. The budget includes an additional \$4.3 million from federal funds to reflect the benefit amount increase.

- ***Rhode Island Works Expansion.*** The Governor’s budget includes \$40,000 from federal funds to expand eligibility for dependent children enrolled in Rhode Island Works. Current state law defines a dependent child as someone under age 18 or someone under the age of 19 if they are enrolled in secondary school full-time and will graduate before turning 19. The proposal would remove the graduation requirement and would allow 18 year olds to remain in the program as long as they are full-time students. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Rhode Island Works Clothing Allowance.*** The Governor recommends \$0.1 million from federal funds to extend the clothing allowance for children enrolled in Rhode Island Works to those under the age of four. Under current law, this is only provided to school age children and in FY 2021, the clothing allowance increased from \$30 per child to \$100. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Rhode Island Children’s Information System Replacement.*** The Governor recommends borrowing \$17.0 million through Certificates of Participation for a new child welfare system to replace the current Rhode Island Children’s Information System. Total funding from FY 2021 through FY 2023 is \$28.0 million, including \$11.0 million from federal funds. The House Finance Committee provides total funding as requested, but does so through recapitalizing the Information Technology Investment Fund.

- ***Frontline Staff.*** The Governor’s budget adds \$1.7 million to hire 16.0 new frontline staff to recruit, train, and license foster homes with the goal of increasing the number of foster families. This is offset by general revenue savings of \$2.5 million from shifting youth from congregate care placements into foster care. The House Finance Committee concurs and further adds \$9.4 million from general revenues and authorization for 75.0 new positions identified as necessary for the Department of Children, Youth and Families to become accredited.

- ***Veterans’ Programs and Services.*** The Governor recommends the enacted level of \$200,000 from general revenues to support various veterans programs and services with the Office of Veterans Services determining how the funding is allocated. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Rhode Island Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs.*** The Governor recommends the enacted level of \$250,000 for the Boys and Girls Club Project Reach program which provides homework assistance and afterschool activities. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Day One.*** The Governor recommends the enacted level of \$217,000 from general revenues for Day One to provide outreach and supportive service programs relating to sexual assault. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Institute for the Practice and Study of Non-Violence.*** The Governor recommends the enacted level of \$200,000 from general revenues to support the Institute’s Violence Reduction Strategy program. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Rhode Island Community Food Bank.*** The Governor recommends \$350,000 from general revenues for food collection and distribution through the community food bank, double the enacted amount of \$175,000. The revised recommendation includes the enacted amount of \$670,000 from federal Coronavirus Relief funds for total FY 2021 funding of \$0.8 million. The House Finance Committee concurs.

- ***Public Higher Education.*** The Governor’s budget includes \$1,234.9 million for Public Higher Education institutions, including debt service. This is \$39.9 million less than enacted from all sources, including \$6.1 million more from general revenues. The Governor’s budget includes \$244.1 million from

general revenues, and \$514.9 million from all other unrestricted sources. The Governor also includes the governing bodies' approved in-state tuition and fee increases of 2.5 percent for the University, 5.9 percent for the College, and 3.6 percent for the Community College. The House Finance Committee increases the general revenue support for Rhode Island College by \$5.9 million.

- ***Consolidated State Police Barracks.*** The Governor's capital budget includes a proposal to add \$35.0 million from new general obligation bonds to go before the voters in the November 2022 election for a new State Police barracks in the southern portion of the state. This would replace the Hope Valley and Wickford barracks. Action would not be taken on this proposal until the 2022 legislative session. The House Finance Committee recommends \$28.1 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds in FY 2022 through FY 2024. This total is consistent with a requested budget amendment that scaled back the project and relied on debt issued through Certificates of Participation.
- ***General Obligation Bond - Match.*** The budget assumes use of \$40.0 million in FY 2022 and \$31.7 million in FY 2023 from the newly approved general obligation bonds to be used as state match for transportation projects. The House Finance Committee concurs.
- ***Highway Infrastructure Programs.*** The federal Consolidated Appropriations Act enacted in December 2020 provided the Department with \$54.3 million of new funding. Uses of these funds are flexible and no state match is required. The budgets include \$36.0 million in FY 2021 and \$18.0 million in FY 2022 toward winter maintenance and road and bridge maintenance. The House Finance Committee concurs.
- ***Additional Transportation State Match.*** The capital budget includes an additional \$53.5 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds for additional state match. This includes \$28.5 million in FY 2022 and \$25.0 million in FY 2023. These amounts are in addition to the \$27.2 million of annual funding the Department receives. While the FY 2021 enacted budget removed the annual Rhode Island Capital Plan funds allocation planned for that year, additional funding from general obligation bonds was provided. The House Finance Committee concurs based on a review of the current shortfall in match for numerous discretionary grants. It also recommends adding a quarterly reporting requirement on application of new grants to include identification of match needs and availability for each.

General Revenue Surplus Statement

The following table shows the general revenue balances as recommended by the House Finance Committee. The Committee recommends an FY 2022 surplus of \$0.7 million and has an operating deficit of \$279.9 million reflecting use of the FY 2021 surplus.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Opening Surplus			
Free Surplus	\$ 30,502,912	\$ 156,188,375	\$ 280,595,695
Reappropriated Surplus	10,296,451	5,336,653	-
Adjustment to Fund Balance	-	110,877,242	-
Subtotal	\$ 40,799,363	\$ 272,402,270	\$ 280,595,695
Revenues			
Actual/Enacted/Estimated	\$ 4,183,713,406	\$ 4,038,425,000	\$ 4,044,950,000
Governor	-	(39,086,736)	200,637,573
Assembly	-	218,717,342	165,130,015
Revenues	\$ 4,183,713,406	\$ 4,218,055,606	\$ 4,410,717,588
Cash Stabilization Fund	(126,426,490)	(131,227,319)	(140,739,398)
Total Available Resources	\$ 4,098,086,279	\$ 4,359,230,557	\$ 4,550,573,885
Expenditures			
Actual/Enacted/Estimated	\$ 3,936,561,251	\$ 4,153,269,709	\$ 4,534,731,558
Governor	-	(271,636,821)	(163,458,737)
Assembly	-	110,001,974	178,558,676
Total Expenditures	\$ 3,936,561,251	\$ 3,991,634,862	\$ 4,549,831,497
Total Surplus	\$ 161,525,028	\$ 367,595,695	\$ 742,388
Transfers:IT and HTC	-	(87,000,000)	-
Reappropriations	(5,336,653)	-	-
Free Surplus	\$ 156,188,375	\$ 280,595,695	\$ 742,388
<i>Operating Surplus/(Deficit)</i>	<i>131,022,116</i>	<i>100,530,078</i>	<i>(279,853,307)</i>
Budget Stabilization and Cash Reserve	\$ 90,710,816	\$ 218,712,199	\$ 234,565,664
Percent of Revenues	2.2%	5.2%	5.3%

The budget reserve and cash stabilization account, the “rainy day fund,” would have an ending balances of \$218.7 million in FY 2021 and \$234.6 million in FY 2022. The account receives 3.0 percent of general revenues plus free surplus annually.

Section II

Adjustments to Governor's FY 2022 Budget

	FY 2022 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
	<i>Revenue Changes</i>					
1	May Revenue Estimate	189,026,632	-	-	-	189,026,632
2	PPP Decouple at \$250,000	(13,228,798)	-	-	-	(13,228,798)
3	Beach Fee Correction (GBA)	(26,262)	-	-	-	(26,262)
4	Request for Public Health Data	(438,900)	-	-	-	(438,900)
5	Workplace Tax Compliance	(545,000)	-	-	-	(545,000)
6	Underground Storage Tank Fund Transfer	(1,000,000)	-	-	-	(1,000,000)
7	Galilee Parking Fee Increase	(112,188)	-	-	-	(112,188)
8	Commercial Feed Registration Fee Increase	(460,640)	-	-	-	(460,640)
9	Interstate Medical Licensing Compact	58,919	-	-	-	58,919
10	Adult Use Marijuana	(1,670,481)	-	-	-	(1,670,481)
11	Real Estate Conveyance - State Share	1,529,773	-	-	-	1,529,773
12	Hospital License Fee	(8,003,040)	-	-	-	(8,003,040)
13	Unemployment Support	-	303,000,000	-	1,100,000	304,100,000
14	COVID Relief & Other Non-General Revenues	-	1,419,316,922	30,592,433	3,936,938	1,453,846,293
	Total	165,130,015	1,722,316,922	30,592,433	5,036,938	1,923,076,308
	<i>Expenditures Changes</i>					
	Administration					
15	Centralized Services - Distributed to User Agencies	(7,928,837)	-	-	-	(7,928,837)
16	COVID Relief - Related Expenses (GBA)	-	(6,228,009)	-	-	(6,228,009)
17	COVID Relief - Residual Funds	-	786,365	-	-	786,365
18	COVID Relief - Surge Hospital Operations & Deconstruction (GBA)	-	(9,928,529)	-	-	(9,928,529)
19	DCYF RICHIST Project - IT Fund	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
20	Emergency Rental Assistance ARP 21	-	114,000,000	-	-	114,000,000
21	Enterprise Resource Planning - IT Fund	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
22	Equal Opportunity Administrator Position (GBA)	140,402	-	-	-	140,402
23	Homeowner Assistance Fund ARP 21	-	25,000,000	-	-	25,000,000
24	Library Services - ARP 21	-	2,230,333	-	-	2,230,333
25	LIUNA Settlement Liability to FY 2021 - (GBA)	(4,297,916)	-	-	-	(4,297,916)
26	Pandemic Recovery & Grants Management	-	-	8,765,655	-	8,765,655
27	RICAP Payback in FY 2021	(42,500,000)	-	-	-	(42,500,000)
28	Tort Court Award - Current Service	(250,000)	-	-	-	(250,000)
29	VRI Savings - Distributed	7,682,463	-	-	-	7,682,463
	Business Regulation					
30	Adult Use Marijuana (13.0 FTE)	-	-	(3,929,463)	-	(3,929,463)
31	Capital - Fire Marshal Asset Protection	-	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
32	Centralized Services - Distributed	81,977	-	-	-	81,977
33	COVID-19 Response (GBA)	-	(1,646,467)	-	-	(1,646,467)
34	Current Service Adjustments	(634,167)	(505,000)	(201,911)	-	(1,341,078)

	FY 2022 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
35	LIUNA Distribution	12,688	-	-	-	12,688
36	OHIC Staffing to Enacted (1.0 FTE)	-	-	(126,867)	-	(126,867)
37	VRI Savings - Distributed	(231,565)	-	-	-	(231,565)
	Executive Office of Commerce					
38	Capital - Quonset Point Infrastructure (GBA)	-	-	-	2,900,000	2,900,000
39	Centralized Services - Distributed	141,913	-	-	-	141,913
40	COVID-19 Response (GBA)	-	4,547,775	-	-	4,547,775
41	EAA Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization - ARP-21	-	6,836,000	-	-	6,836,000
42	HOME Investment Partnerships Program ARP -21	-	13,486,659	-	-	13,486,659
43	Housing Production Fund	25,000,000	-	-	-	25,000,000
44	Housing Restricted Receipt Corrections (GBA)	-	-	359,327	-	359,327
45	Industry Cluster Grant Sunset	(100,000)	-	-	-	(100,000)
46	Municipal Infrastructure Match - Infrastructure Bank	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
47	Quonset Development Corporation - Transfer Reversal	1,200,000	-	-	-	1,200,000
48	Rebuild Existing Commitments	30,000,000	-	-	-	30,000,000
49	Small Business Assistance to SBDC	(350,000)	-	-	-	(350,000)
50	State Small Business Credit Initiative - ARP 21	-	56,234,176	-	-	56,234,176
51	Stimulus Reserve (GBA)	-	(91,250)	-	-	(91,250)
52	VRI Savings - Distributed	(29,441)	-	-	-	(29,441)
	Labor and Training					
53	Back To Work RI from FY 2021	-	9,536,150	-	-	9,536,150
54	Centralized Services - Distributed	36,476	-	-	-	36,476
55	Employer Tax Unit Transfer - Correction	-	-	(1,136,048)	1,136,048	-
56	Inmate Post-Release Employment Services (GBA)	200,381	-	-	-	200,381
57	Opportunities Industrialization Center (GBA)	(100,000)	-	-	-	(100,000)
58	Real Jobs Rhode Island - General Revenues to Enacted	(3,000,000)	-	-	-	(3,000,000)
59	Real Jobs Rhode Island - Nursing Facility Staff Training	600,000	-	-	-	600,000
60	Unemployment Benefits (GBA)	-	303,000,000	-	1,100,000	304,100,000
61	Unemployment Benefits Administration	-	9,767,990	-	-	9,767,990
62	VRI Savings - Distributed	(113,254)	-	-	-	(113,254)
	Revenue					
63	Adult Use Marijuana (4.0 FTE)	-	-	(798,938)	-	(798,938)
64	Centralized Services – Distributed	1,151,601	-	-	-	1,151,601
65	Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (GBA)	-	131,957,594	-	-	131,957,594
66	Lottery Roof Correction	-	-	-	(170,200)	(170,200)

	FY 2022 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
	Tax Increment Financing Appropriation					
67	(GBA)	-	-	1,569,512	-	1,569,512
68	VRI Savings - Distributed	(524,336)	-	-	-	(524,336)
	Legislature					
69	VRI Savings - Distributed	(772,574)	-	-	-	(772,574)
	Lieutenant Governor					
70	Centralized Services - Distributed	13,041	-	-	-	13,041
	Secretary of State					
71	250th Commission	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
72	Centralized Services - Distributed	28,455	-	-	-	28,455
73	Staffing Base Adjustment (GBA)	85,549	-	(85,549)	-	-
	Office of the General Treasurer					
74	Centralized Services - Distributed	(13,745)	-	-	-	(13,745)
75	Unclaimed Property	-	-	3,700,000	-	3,700,000
76	VRI Savings - Distributed	(76,635)	-	-	-	(76,635)
	Board of Elections					
77	Centralized Services - Distributed	52,431	-	-	-	52,431
	Ethics Commission					
78	Centralized Services - Distributed	10,617	-	-	-	10,617
79	VRI Savings - Distributed	(72,099)	-	-	-	(72,099)
	Governor's Office					
80	Centralized Services - Distributed	42,922	-	-	-	42,922
81	VRI Savings - Distributed	(68,848)	-	-	-	(68,848)
	Commission for Human Rights					
82	Centralized Services - Distributed	5,717	-	-	-	5,717
83	VRI Savings - Distributed	(42,408)	-	-	-	(42,408)
	Executive Office of Health and Human Services					
84	Adult Use Marijuana	-	-	(1,433,333)	-	(1,433,333)
85	Centralized Services - Distributed	498,627	-	-	-	498,627
86	Clinical Evaluator	(90,000)	(90,000)	-	-	(180,000)
87	Community Health Workers - Savings Delay	1,270,000	1,730,000	-	-	3,000,000
88	COVID Relief - Related Expenses (GBA)	-	(2,790,130)	-	-	(2,790,130)
89	Eleanor Slater Hospital Discharges (GBA)	(2,926,760)	(4,005,405)	-	-	(6,932,165)
90	Enhanced FMAP Reserve - Q2	39,000,000	-	-	-	39,000,000
91	Health Spending Transparency and Containment	(139,740)	(191,240)	(502,752)	-	(833,732)
92	Hospitals - Graduate Medical Education	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
93	Hospitals - Upper Payment Limits	8,581,670	17,598,061	-	-	26,179,731

	FY 2022 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
	LTSS Rebalancing - Nursing Home Savings					
94	Delay	2,900,000	4,000,000	-	-	6,900,000
95	Managed Care - Reserve Reduction	1,241,586	3,338,016	-	-	4,579,602
96	Medicaid Caseload - May Conference	16,803,615	62,053,462	(472,204)	-	78,384,873
97	Nursing Home Staffing - Year One	668,763	838,819	-	-	1,507,582
98	Pay for Success	6,000,000	-	1,500,000	-	7,500,000
99	Perinatal Doula - Savings Delay	85,000	115,000	-	-	200,000
	Rhode Island Parent Information Network					
100	Services	279,000	279,000	-	-	558,000
101	RIte Share - New Employer Requirements	427,005	1,576,785	-	-	2,003,790
102	VRI Savings - Distributed	(244,534)	-	-	-	(244,534)
	Children, Youth and Families					
103	Accreditation Plan (75.0 FTE)	9,350,000	-	-	-	9,350,000
104	Centralized Services - Distributed	554,924	-	-	-	554,924
105	Child Care Rate Increase	-	686,767	-	-	686,767
106	COVID Related Expenses (GBA)	-	(1,375,593)	-	-	(1,375,593)
	COVID Relief - Child Welfare Services					
107	Grants	-	1,467,746	-	-	1,467,746
108	Headquarters Sublet Savings	478,123	17,778	-	-	495,901
109	RICHIST Upgrade - Federal Share (GBA)	-	1,300,000	-	-	1,300,000
110	VRI Savings - Distributed	(726,110)	-	-	-	(726,110)
111	Workload Study Tool	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
	Health					
112	Adult Use Marijuana	-	-	(366,785)	-	(366,785)
113	Centralized Services - Distributed	(252,789)	-	-	-	(252,789)
114	COVID Relief - Stimulus Reserve	-	(27,331,489)	-	-	(27,331,489)
115	COVID Relief - Testing (GBA)	-	38,694,354	-	-	38,694,354
	COVID Relief - Contact Tracing & Case					
116	Investigation (GBA)	-	8,919,901	-	-	8,919,901
	COVID Relief - Data Analytics and					
117	Communications (GBA)	-	9,161,431	-	-	9,161,431
118	COVID Relief - Vaccines (GBA)	-	21,947,818	-	-	21,947,818
119	COVID Relief - Related Expenses (GBA)	-	6,648,300	-	-	6,648,300
	COVID Relief - Personnel and Grants - 15.0					
120	FTE (GBA)	-	-	17,203,664	-	17,203,664
121	Laboratory Expenses from Opioid Funds	1,457,797	-	(1,457,797)	-	-
122	Request for Public Health Data	(214,450)	-	-	-	(214,450)
123	VRI Savings - Distributed	(543,123)	-	-	-	(543,123)
	Human Services					
124	Adult Protective Services - CCA 21	-	704,100	-	-	704,100
	Aging & Disability Resource Center Vaccine					
125	Access - ARP 21	-	158,836	-	-	158,836
126	Cash Assistance Caseload - May Conference	(784,431)	(4,224,462)	-	-	(5,008,893)
127	Centralized Services - Distributed	(107,375)	-	-	-	(107,375)
128	Child Care Co-Pays Capped at 7%	-	485,679	-	-	485,679

	FY 2022 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
129	Child Care Provider Stabilization Grants	-	57,251,352	-	-	57,251,352
130	Child Care Rate Increase	-	3,591,669	-	-	3,591,669
131	Congregate & Home Delivered Meals - CCA 21	-	840,000	-	-	840,000
132	COVID - Related Veterans' Home (GBA)	(179,553)	(1,169,656)	-	-	(1,349,209)
133	Emergency Food Assistance Program - CAA 21	-	1,259,153	-	-	1,259,153
134	Federal Funds Revisions	-	1,100,000	-	-	1,100,000
135	Home and Community Care for Early Onset Alzheimers	446,192	610,633	-	-	1,056,825
136	LIHEAP - CAA 21	-	30,818,515	-	-	30,818,515
137	LIHEAP from FY 2021	-	3,258,755	-	-	3,258,755
138	Long-Term Care Ombudsman - CAA 21	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
139	Pandemic EBT - CCA 21	-	725,319	-	-	725,319
140	Paratransit Program Gas Tax Proceeds	-	-	-	(158,508)	(158,508)
141	Rehabilitative Services - CAA 21	-	90,652	-	-	90,652
142	RI Works Base Benefit Increase - 30%	-	4,323,368	-	-	4,323,368
143	Vaccine Access - CAA 21	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
144	Veterans' Home - CAA 21	-	840,664	-	-	840,664
145	Vocational Rehabilitation Federal Funds Correction	-	(4,000,000)	-	-	(4,000,000)
146	VRI Savings - Distributed	(800,994)	-	-	-	(800,994)
	BHDDH					
147	Adult Use Marijuana (2.0 FTE)	-	-	(236,734)	-	(236,734)
148	Hospital License Fee	(16,893)	-	-	-	(16,893)
149	Centralized Services - Distributed	2,884,168	-	-	-	2,884,168
150	DD Consent Decree (GBA)	7,780,500	18,964,880	-	-	26,745,380
151	Eleanor Slater Hospital Medicaid (GBA)	(2,003,522)	2,003,522	-	-	-
152	Eleanor Slater Hospital Reorganization Reversal (GBA)	38,732,858	-	-	-	38,732,858
153	Emergency Grants to Address Mental/Substance Use Disorders - CAA 21	-	2,900,000	-	-	2,900,000
154	LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment	130,945	20	-	-	130,965
155	Maintenance of Need Allowance (GBA)	1,058,186	1,646,788	-	-	2,704,974
156	Mental Health Services Block Grant - CAA 21/ARP 21	-	8,700,000	-	-	8,700,000
157	Restricted Receipts - Correction (GBA)	-	-	580,409	-	580,409
158	RICLAS Privatization Reversal	4,459,415	6,452,326	1,074,025	-	11,985,766
159	Regional Substance Abuse Prevention Task Force Support	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
160	Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment Block Grant - CAA 21/ARP 21	-	13,500,000	-	-	13,500,000
161	Suicide Prevention State Planning Grant (GBA)	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
162	VRI Savings - Distributed	(1,429,347)	-	-	-	(1,429,347)

	FY 2022 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
	Office of the Child Advocate					
163	Centralized Services - Distributed	(26,827)	-	-	-	(26,827)
164	Turnover Savings Restoration	18,137	72,548	-	-	90,685
	Deaf and Hard of Hearing					
165	Centralized Services - Distributed	22,422	-	-	-	22,422
166	Current Service Adjustment	21,000	-	-	-	21,000
	Governor's Commission on Disabilities					
167	Centralized Services - Distributed	6,449	-	-	-	6,449
	Office of the Mental Health Advocate					
168	Centralized Services - Distributed	33,887	-	-	-	33,887
	Elementary & Secondary Education					
169	AP Exams for Students in Poverty	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
170	Centralized Services - Distributed	(42,325)	-	-	-	(42,325)
171	Communications Manager (1.0 FTE)	(146,091)	-	-	-	(146,091)
172	COVID Relief - Education Stabilization Aid to Districts	-	539,826,459	-	-	539,826,459
173	COVID Relief - Education Stabilization Discretionary	-	59,980,718	-	-	59,980,718
174	COVID Relief - Rethink K-12 Education Grant Correction	-	6,292,879	-	-	6,292,879
175	COVID Relief - Governor's Education Stabilization Funds	-	13,358,442	-	-	13,358,442
176	Education Aid - Density Aid	1,010,500	-	-	-	1,010,500
177	Education Aid - March Data Hold Harmless	649,319	-	-	-	649,319
178	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act - ARP 21	-	11,700,617	-	-	11,700,617
179	School Construction Administration	500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-
180	School for the Deaf Operations	160,000	-	-	-	160,000
181	School Spending Analysis (2.0 FTE)	292,182	-	-	-	292,182
182	Transformation Specialist (1.0 FTE)	(146,091)	-	-	-	(146,091)
183	World Language (1.0 FTE)	146,091	-	-	-	146,091
184	VRI Savings - Distributed	(71,593)	-	-	-	(71,593)
	Higher Education					
185	Capital - CCRI Knight Campus Renewal	-	-	-	250,000	250,000
186	Capital - OPC - Higher Education Centers	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
187	Centralized Services - Distributed	45,510	-	-	-	45,510
188	HEERF II and III - CCA 21 and ARP 21	-	145,441,226	-	-	145,441,226
189	Last Dollar Scholarship Fund Source	9,595,000	(4,000,000)	-	(5,595,000)	-
190	RIC Operating Support	5,900,000	-	-	-	5,900,000
191	Small Business Development Center	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
	Arts Council					
192	ArtPlace Correction	-	-	(30,000)	-	(30,000)

	FY 2022 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
193	National Endowment Grants - ARP 21	-	1,513,080		-	1,513,080
194	Centralized Services - Distributed	10,546	-	-	-	10,546
195	Discretionary Grants to Enacted	(50,000)	-	-	-	(50,000)
	Atomic Energy					
196	Centralized Services - Distributed	7,520	-	-	-	7,520
197	Federal Instrumentation Grant	-	477,000	-	-	477,000
	Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission					
198	Centralized Services - Distributed	(71,330)	-	-	-	(71,330)
199	Federal Funds Correction	-	(17,950)	-	-	(17,950)
200	Staffing - Current Service Adjustments	(100,000)	-	-	-	(100,000)
	Attorney General					
	Capital Improvements - Forfeiture Funds					
201	Correction	-	350,000	-	-	350,000
202	Centralized Services - Distributed	40,005	-	-	-	40,005
203	Multi-State Litigation GBA (4.0 FTE)	38,687	-	406,326	-	445,013
204	New Federal Grants	-	570,000	-	-	570,000
205	VRI Savings - Distributed	(143,262)	-	-	-	(143,262)
	Corrections					
206	Centralized Services - Distributed	2,817,225	-	-	-	2,817,225
207	COVID Related Expenses (GBA)	-	(139,103)	-	-	(139,103)
208	Substance Abuse Service Contract (GBA)	563,250	-	-	-	563,250
209	VRI Savings - Distributed	(146,017)	-	-	-	(146,017)
	Judicial					
210	LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment	71,000	762	1,161	-	72,923
211	Pay-Go Pensions	(120,153)	-	-	-	(120,153)
212	Veterans Treatment Court Grant (GBA)	-	385,620	-	-	385,620
213	VRI Savings - Distributed	(830,821)	-	-	-	(830,821)
	Military Staff					
214	Centralized Services - Distributed	(6,432)	-	-	-	(6,432)
215	Injured on Duty - Correction (GBA)	121,293	-	-	-	121,293
	Public Safety					
216	Adult Use Marijuana	-	-	(849,997)	-	(849,997)
217	Body Worn Camera Statewide Project	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000
218	Capital - Administrative Support Building	-	-	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
219	Capital - Southern Barracks	-	-	-	2,100,000	2,100,000
220	Capital - Portsmouth Barracks (GBA)	-	-	-	350,000	350,000
221	Centralized Services - Distributed	(58,737)	-	-	-	(58,737)
222	LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment	16,919	1,547	30,641	-	49,107
223	VRI Savings - Distributed	(109,281)	-	-	-	(109,281)

	FY 2022 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
	Public Defender					
224	Centralized Services - Distributed	1,906	-	-	-	1,906
225	VRI Savings - Distributed	(79,096)	-	-	-	(79,096)
	Emergency Management Agency					
	American Rescue Plan Act - Emergency					
226	Management Performance Grants	-	940,445	-	-	940,445
227	Centralized Services - Distributed	63,156	-	-	-	63,156
228	COVID Related Expenses (GBA)	-	(649,871)	-	-	(649,871)
229	LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment	3,653	9,387	91	-	13,131
230	VRI Savings - Distributed	(12,138)	-	-	-	(12,138)
	Environmental Management					
231	Capital - Galilee Piers	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
232	Centralized Services - Distributed	112,493	-	-	-	112,493
	COVID Relief - Government Readiness					
233	(GBA)	-	(335,000)	-	-	(335,000)
234	Minimum Wage Increase (GBA)	44,430	-	-	-	44,430
235	VRI Savings - Distributed	(610,457)	-	-	-	(610,457)
	Coastal Resources Management Council					
236	Centralized Services - Distributed	3,495	-	-	-	3,495
237	VRI Savings - Distributed	(46,309)	-	-	-	(46,309)
	Transportation					
238	COVID Relief - Related Expenses (GBA)	-	(38,585)	-	-	(38,585)
239	Gas Tax - DOT Yield	-	-	-	(1,581,580)	(1,581,580)
240	Gas Tax - GARVEE Bonds Yield	-	-	-	(164,320)	(164,320)
241	Gas Tax - Turnpike and Bridge Authority Yield	-	-	-	(287,560)	(287,560)
242	LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment	-	34,686	-	197,908	232,594
	Rail Infrastructure & Safety Improvements					
243	(GBA)	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
244	RIPTA - Gas Tax Yield and HMA	-	-	-	(739,850)	(739,850)
245	Transit Grant Adjustment (GBA)	-	(1,728,800)	-	-	(1,728,800)
	Total	178,558,676	1,730,231,388	30,592,433	5,036,938	1,944,419,435

FY 2022 Changes to Governor

Revenue Changes

- 1. May Revenue Estimate.** The May 2021 Revenue Estimating Conference increased the FY 2022 forecast to \$4,191.7 million based on its FY 2021 revisions and the new economic forecast. The estimate is \$146.8 million more than the November estimate and \$189.0 million more than the Governor's recommended level, adjusted for recommended changes that could not be included in the estimate.
- 2. PPP Decouple at \$250,000.** The Governor proposes partially decoupling the state from the federal treatment of forgiven Paycheck Protection Program loans by making only forgiven loan amounts under \$150,000 exempt from state taxation. This change was estimated to recapture \$67.7 million of the estimated loss with \$3.6 million in FY 2021 and \$64.1 million in FY 2022. That estimate was updated to \$2.1 million for FY 2021 and \$59.4 million for FY 2022 based on the results of the May Revenue Estimating Conference. The House Finance Committee recommends increasing the loan amount exempt from state taxation to \$250,000, which would reduce the amount recaptured by \$13.7 million including \$0.5 million for FY 2021 and \$13.2 million for FY 2022. This is estimated to impact 2,043 or 6.9 percent of the 30,000 Rhode Island businesses that participated in the program.
- 3. Beach Fee Correction (GBA).** The Governor proposes allowing the Department of Environmental Management to increase beach, park, and recreational fees at state facilities located in Westerly, which the budget assumes will increase general revenues by \$0.6 million. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to reduce general revenues by \$26,262 to maintain senior beach parking fees at the current level.
- 4. Request for Public Health Data.** The Governor proposes authorizing the director of the Department of Health to charge fees for processing special data requests and offer exemptions from those fees. The proposal called for "approximately half" of the revenues to be appropriated to the Department to manage and sustain data systems to meet requests. The Governor recommends \$0.2 million for operating expenses based on \$0.4 million in revenues. The House Finance Committee does not concur and adjusts expenditures and revenues accordingly.
- 5. Workplace Tax Compliance.** The Governor proposes to expand the Workplace Fraud Unit with authorization for 2.0 new full-time equivalent positions and \$0.5 million from general revenues. Adjusted for the cost of new staff, net revenues would be \$0.4 million. The Governor has proposed expanding the unit in each of the last three fiscal years; these proposals were not approved by the Assembly. The House Finance Committee concurs with the recommended staff but does not assume the increased revenues proposed.
- 6. Underground Storage Tank Fund Transfer.** The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal requiring the transfer of \$1.0 million from the Underground Storage Tank Fund to general revenues by June 30, 2022.
- 7. Galilee Parking Fee Increase.** The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal to generate \$0.1 million of general revenues by increasing parking fees at the Galilee parking lot.
- 8. Commercial Feed Registration Fee Increase.** The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal to increase the commercial feed registration fee and excludes the \$0.5 million of associated general revenues.
- 9. Interstate Medical Licensing Compact.** The Governor proposes requiring the state to join four interstate compacts for four health professions including: physicians, psychologists, physical therapists and

emergency medical services personnel. Under compact agreements, health care professionals can practice in other compact member states, without having to obtain additional licenses. The legislation also amends the current nurse licensure compact and includes revised model legislation that has been adopted by the compact. The annual revenue loss from this change is \$0.2 million; the Governor's budget assumes a loss of \$58,919 for the last quarter of FY 2022. The House Finance Committee does not concur and restores the proposed revenue loss.

10. Adult Use Marijuana. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal to establish an age 21 and older adult use marijuana program and excluded the proposed \$1.7 million in new revenues from a new excise tax and weight based taxes plus the sales tax.

11. Real Estate Conveyance - State Share. The House Finance Committee recommends establishing a second tier of the real estate conveyance tax for residential properties valued over \$0.8 million to establish a dedicated revenue stream to support housing development. The Governor's budget recommendation reduces revenues by \$1.5 million by reallocating \$0.16 cents from the state's Real Estate Conveyance Tax share, and doubles the levy on residential properties over \$0.7 million for the same purpose. The House Finance Committee excludes the reapportionment of the state conveyance tax share, increases the tax levy threshold, and recommends appropriating \$25.0 million to initially capitalize the fund.

12. Hospital License Fee. The House Finance Committee recommends the FY 2022 hospital license fee at 5.725 percent based on updated 2020 revenues. Total license fees collected would be \$170.2 million including \$169.9 million from community hospital payments and \$0.4 million from state payments for Eleanor Slater Hospital. This is \$8.0 million less than the Governor's budget.

13. Unemployment Support. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act signed into law by President Trump on March 18 and 27, 2020, respectively, contained significant changes to unemployment benefits and workers eligibility for them. The changes shift some of the burden to cover costs from employers to federal funds and expand benefits to workers not previously eligible. These changes were subsequently extended twice, most recently through the American Rescue Plan Act signed into law by President Biden on March 11, 2021. Based on information provided by the Department of Labor and Training, an additional \$303.0 million will be provided from federal funds for unemployment benefits for FY 2021. Additionally, in order to cover the state share of benefit payments, \$1.1 million more will be required from the Employment Security Trust Fund than included in the Governor's recommendation. The House Finance Committee shows this increase in resources and expenditures.

14. COVID Relief & Other Non-General Revenues. The state received funding from a variety of sources, most of it in response to the COVID-19 emergency. Direct grants under the most recently enacted stimulus were largely excluded from the Governor's proposal. Adjustments were also made based on spending to date and available resources including changes to Rhode Island Capital Plan funded projects. The House Finance Committee recommendation shows this \$1,419.3 million increase in resources and expenditures.

Expenditures Changes

Administration

15. Centralized Services - Distributed to User Agencies. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation includes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more

accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. It further reduces expenses in the Department of Administration by \$0.8 million based on updated agency charges.

16. COVID Relief - Related Expenses (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to remove \$5.3 million of expenditures from federal funds for which a specific grant source had not been identified at the time of the submission. The expenses were expected to be suitable for some of the funding approved in the American Rescue Plan, which President Biden signed the day the budget was submitted to the General Assembly. The amendment also includes \$0.9 million less for other expenses, including quarantine and isolation, government readiness and other related expenses from Federal Emergency Management Agency funds for the Department to cover COVID related expenses through December 2021.

17. COVID Relief - Residual Funds. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$0.8 million of uncommitted federal Coronavirus Relief funds to the FY 2022 budget. These funds will be used for emergency or unforeseen expenses related to the pandemic.

18. COVID Relief - Surge Hospital Operations & Deconstruction (GBA). The recommended budget includes \$12.0 million from federal funds for surge hospital operations and deconstruction. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to reduce these expenses by \$9.9 million based on projected expenses.

19. DCYF RICHIST Project - IT Fund. The Governor proposed borrowing \$17.0 million through the issuance of new Certificates of Participation for the state match on a new child welfare system to replace the current Rhode Island Children's Information System. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the proposal to issue debt. It does provide pay-go funding from the Information Technology Investment Fund to support the state's share of the project and includes \$2.0 million for FY 2022, consistent with the capital recommendation.

20. Emergency Rental Assistance ARP 21. The American Rescue Plan Act allocates \$152.0 million to Rhode Island to essentially to continue the rental and utilities assistance program established by the CARES Act. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$114.0 million in FY 2022. The program, which launched in March 2021 is administered by Rhode Island Housing.

21. Enterprise Resource Planning - IT Fund. The Governor requested a budget amendment to advance his plan to issue debt through Certificates of Participation for an Enterprise Resource Planning System for human resources, information systems, payroll, and financial management. The House Finance Committee recommends funding from its recommendation to recapitalize the Information Technology Investment Fund. It assumes a need for up to \$5.0 million in FY 2022 to begin the work.

22. Equal Opportunity Administrator Position (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$140,402 from general revenues to fund the equal opportunity administrator position in the Office of Diversity, Equity and Opportunity.

23. Homeowner Assistance Fund ARP 21. The American Rescue Plan Act includes a minimum allocation of \$50.0 million to Rhode Island to establish a Homeownership Assistance Fund. The fund provides resources to assist homeowners of single to four family residences experiencing a pandemic-related hardship with mortgage and other financial assistance including insurance, utility, internet, or other expenses to remain in their homes, or for reimbursement to state and local governments for homeowner assistance consistent with the aforementioned aid. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$25.0 million in FY 2022.

24. Library Services - ARP 21. The American Rescue Plan Act provides \$200.0 million for library services. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$2.2 million for the Office of Library and Information Services' share of these funds.

25. LIUNA Settlement Liability to FY 2021 - (GBA). The FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$4.3 million from general revenues in anticipation of a settlement agreement with the Laborers' International Union of North America which challenged the methodology used for calculation longevity and overtime payments for members participating in its supplemental retirement system. Subsequently, the Governor requested an amendment to include \$4.7 million in FY 2021 as a settlement agreement is anticipated to occur in June 2021. The base adjustment to agency budgets for FY 2022 and forward is estimated at \$0.5 million from all sources, including \$0.3 million from general revenues. The House Finance Committee concurs and includes these costs in agency budgets.

26. Pandemic Recovery & Grants Management. On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. The Governor subsequently requested an amendment to include \$8.8 million from federal state fiscal recovery funds, including \$6.7 million to support the Office of Pandemic Recovery, which is responsible for policy coordination and compliance for federal COVID-19 related stimulus funds, and expenses for grants management. Funds will be used to support contracted financial monitoring and reporting services. It also includes \$1.7 million for a grants management system and \$0.3 million for legal services. The House Finance Committee concurs with the support for the Office but not the use of federal state fiscal recovery funds. Instead, these expenses will be billed across all grants being managed through an assessment that would be maintained in a restricted receipt account.

27. RICAP Payback in FY 2021. The FY 2020 final budget transferred \$120.0 million from the Budget Stabilization and Cash Reserve Account or "Rainy Day Fund" for use in balancing that budget. The FY 2021 enacted budget included \$90 million to repay the Rhode Island Capital Plan Fund and authorization to delay the remaining \$30 million to FY 2022. The Governor's budget recommendation alters the repayment schedule to \$7.5 million in FY 2021 and \$42.5 million in FY 2022, leaving \$70.0 million in FY 2023. The House Finance Committee includes \$120.0 million from general revenues to repay the Rhode Island Capital Plan Fund full amount in FY 2021.

28. Tort Court Award - Current Service. Historically, the Department of Administration has been given an appropriation of \$0.4 million from general revenues to pay for court ordered settlements against any state worker that bears a responsibility for the state and attorney fees. The recommended budget includes an additional \$0.5 million. The House Finance Committee recommends \$250,000 less which reflects \$0.3 million for settlements, consistent with FY 2018 through FY 2020 activity and assumes a sustained elevated level of legal fees relating to the consent decree with the Department of Justice regarding job training and community services to individuals with developmental disabilities.

29. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.5 million for the Department's share of the savings based on the 22 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Business Regulation

30. Adult Use Marijuana (13.0 FTE). The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal for a new adult use marijuana program. Accordingly, it recommends excluding the

\$3.9 million from restricted receipts for implementation of which \$1.5 million was for salaries and benefits for 13.0 new full-time equivalent positions.

31. Capital - Fire Marshal Asset Protection. The Governor's recommendation provides \$0.1 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds annually beginning in FY 2022 for service contracts, planned annual maintenance, as well as reoccurring and unexpected repairs of structures and equipment for the Fire Academy. The House Finance Committee recommends excluding the funding as these are operating expenses that do not meet the standard for use of Rhode Island Capital Plan funds.

32. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The amount allocated to the Department of Business Regulation is \$0.1 million.

33. COVID-19 Response (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to eliminate \$1.6 million from federal funds for pandemic response activities in FY 2022. The Department's pandemic-related expenses were also reduced for FY 2021 based on projected spending.

34. Current Service Adjustments. The House Finance Committee recommends providing expenditures within the Department of Business Regulation at the current service level. This includes aligning some staffing and operating expenses in the Division of Building, Design and Fire Professionals, reducing expenditures that appear in other agency budgets, and maintaining actuarial expenses at the enacted level based on historical spending. This is \$1.3 million less than recommended, including \$0.6 million less from general revenues.

35. LIUNA Distribution. The Governor's FY 2022 budget submitted in March included \$4.3 million from general revenues in anticipation of a settlement agreement with the Laborers' International Union of North America which challenged the methodology used for calculation longevity and overtime payments for members participating in its supplemental retirement system. The final settlement is expected to cost \$4.7 million for prior years to be paid from the Department of Administration's budget in FY 2021. The base adjustment to agency budgets for FY 2022 and forward is estimated at \$0.5 million from all sources, including \$0.3 million from general revenues. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$12,688 from general revenues to account for the cost to the Department of Business Regulation.

36. OHIC Staffing to Enacted (1.0 FTE). The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal to expand the activities subject to reimbursement by health insurers and fund additional staff from that assessment. The budget excludes the proposal and the new Director of Consumer Protection position within the Office of the Health Insurance Commissioner that would have been funded from it.

37. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.2

million in the Department of Business Regulation's budget based on the two individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Executive Office of Commerce

38. Capital - Quonset Point Infrastructure (GBA). The enacted budget assumed the final \$6.0 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds for completion of the Quonset Point infrastructure project would be paid during FY 2022. The Governor's recommended budget erroneously reduced project funding by \$2.9 million. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to restore the funding.

39. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The amount allocated to the Executive Office of Commerce is \$0.1 million.

40. COVID-19 Response (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$4.5 million for pandemic response activities in FY 2022. The enacted budget for the Department of Administration includes nearly \$13.0 million for quarantine and isolation activities; the revised recommendation distributed some of those expenses to where the spending occurred, including \$1.8 million for the Executive Office of Commerce.

41. EAA Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization - ARP-21. The Administration requested changes to recognize availability of direct grants from the American Rescue Plan Act to multiple agencies. For the Executive Office of Commerce this includes \$6.8 million for the Economic Adjustment Assistance Revolving Loan Fund.

42. HOME Investment Partnerships Program ARP -21. The Administration requested changes to recognize availability of direct grants from the American Rescue Plan Act to multiple agencies. For the Office of Housing and Community Development this includes \$13.5 million for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program.

43. Housing Production Fund. The House Finance Committee recommends \$25.0 million from general revenues for FY 2022 for the Housing Production Fund to support housing development. The Governor's budget recommendation allocates \$0.16 cents from the state's Real Estate Conveyance Tax share and doubles the levy on residential properties over \$0.7 million to establish a dedicated revenue stream to fund housing development. The House Finance Committee excludes the proposal to reapportion the state conveyance tax share, increases the threshold to the tax levy to \$0.8 million, and includes \$25.0 million to initially capitalize the fund.

44. Housing Restricted Receipt Corrections (GBA). The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.4 million more from restricted receipts consistent with the Governor's requested amendment correcting the resource calculation for the Housing Production Fund contained in Article 15, and exempting certain affordable housing ownership transfers from the conveyance tax.

45. Industry Cluster Grant Sunset. The House Finance Committee recommends allowing the Industry Cluster Grant program to sunset June 30, 2021, and eliminates \$100,000 from general revenues accordingly. The 2020 Assembly eliminated an unused \$100,000 appropriation from the 2020 final budget.

46. Municipal Infrastructure Match - Infrastructure Bank. The House Finance Committee recommends providing \$1.0 million from general revenues to fund grants in connection with the municipal infrastructure grant program authorized under Rhode Island General Laws, Chapter 42-11.4.

47. Quonset Development Corporation - Transfer Reversal. The House Finance Committee recommends \$1.2 million from general revenues for the Quonset Development Corporation. The Quonset Development Corporation agreed to transfer \$1.2 million to state general revenues by June 30, 2020. It has since reported a lack of flexibility to manage inconsistent cash flow and requested authority to borrow funds for that purpose. The House Finance Committee recommends restoring those resources to the Corporation to allow for sufficient cash management flexibility.

48. Rebuild Existing Commitments. The House Finance Committee recommends providing an additional \$30.0 million from general revenues to fund obligations already made under the Rebuild Rhode Island Tax credit. The design of the program is to forward fund credits which are redeemed over time to avoid budget fluctuations. As of May 2021 an estimated \$192.2 million of credits have been committed and \$67.2 million set aside to pay them as they come due.

49. Small Business Assistance to SBDC. The House Finance Committee recommends \$650,000 from general revenues to recapitalize the Small Business Assistance Program. This is \$350,000 less than the Governor recommended, which is being allocated to provide a commensurate increase to the Small Business Development Center at the University of Rhode Island. The Small Business Assistance Program is estimated to have \$1.5 million of available resources, these funds increase resources to \$2.2 million.

50. State Small Business Credit Initiative - ARP 21. The Administration requested changes to recognize availability of direct grants from the American Rescue Plan Act to multiple agencies For the Executive Office of Commerce this includes \$56.2 million for the State Small Business Credit Initiative to support small businesses impacted by the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic.

51. Stimulus Reserve (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to remove \$0.1 million for which a specific grant source had not been identified at the time of the budget submission for pandemic response activities in FY 2022.

52. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$29,441 in the Executive Office of Commerce's budget based on the one individual who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Labor and Training

53. Back To Work RI from FY 2021. The Governor's revised budget includes \$35.3 million from federal Coronavirus Relief funds for Back to Work RI, a program that connects Rhode Islanders with job opportunities across the state providing resources and training. The House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$9.5 million from FY 2021 to FY 2022 based on projected expenditures.

54. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which

are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$36,476 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Department's budget.

55. Employer Tax Unit Transfer - Correction. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's proposal to transfer the Employer Tax Unit and its 35.0 full-time equivalent positions from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Labor and Training. However, it shifts \$1.1 million of associated funds from restricted receipts to other funds to align expenses with actual fund sources.

56. Inmate Post-Release Employment Services (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$0.2 million from general revenues for 1.5 full-time equivalent positions to assist the Department of Corrections with inmate post-release employment services. The position would help contract vendors and connect incarcerated individuals with post-release employment opportunities; this is in conjunction with \$0.3 million recommended in the Department of Corrections. The recommendation would repurpose existing vacancies in the Department.

57. Opportunities Industrialization Center (GBA). Consistent with the Governor's requested amendment the House Finance Committee recommends excluding \$100,000 from general revenues to support the Opportunities Industrialization Center. As the center has closed, the enacted budget excluded the funds which were inadvertently included in the Governor's recommended budget.

58. Real Jobs Rhode Island - General Revenues to Enacted. The Governor recommends \$9.1 million from all sources, including \$8.5 million from general revenues for the Real Jobs Rhode Island program in FY 2022. By source this is \$3.0 million more from general revenues and \$4.9 million less from federal funds. The Governor's recommendation does not assume additional funding from the Governor's Workforce Board, which has supported the program since its inception. The House Finance Committee recommends general revenues consistent with the enacted budget.

59. Real Jobs Rhode Island - Nursing Facility Staff Training. The House Finance Committee recommends that \$600,000 from general revenue support for the Real Jobs Rhode Island Program be allocated to support enhanced training for direct care and support services staff to improve resident quality of care and address the changing health care needs of nursing facility residents due to higher acuity and increased cognitive impairments pursuant to Rhode Island General Laws, Section 23-17.5-36. The 2021 Assembly enacted legislation that sets minimum staffing standards for nursing home care.

60. Unemployment Benefits (GBA). The House Finance Committee recommends \$304.1 million more for unemployment benefits to reflect expected claims based on the extension of temporary federal unemployment programs. This includes \$303.0 million from federal funding which supports new and amended benefits and expanded worker eligibility authorized since the pandemic began, and \$1.1 million from the Employment Security Trust Fund for traditional claims for covered employment.

61. Unemployment Benefits Administration (GBA). The House Finance Committee recommends \$9.7 million more from available federal funds for personnel and operating expenses for the administration of unemployment benefits, reflecting the Department's projected expenses. This includes \$9.5 million from federal unemployment administration funds and \$275,000 from a grant authorized under the American Rescue Plan to support expenses that resulted from the extension of federal unemployment programs.

62. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the

positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.1 million in the Department's budget based on the 11 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Revenue

63. Adult Use Marijuana (4.0 FTE). The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal for a new adult use marijuana program. Accordingly, it excludes the \$0.8 million from restricted receipts for implementation of which \$0.3 million is for salaries and benefits for 4.0 new full-time equivalent positions.

64. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The amount allocated to the Department of Revenue is \$1.2 million.

65. Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (GBA). The Administration requested changes to recognize availability of direct grants from the American Rescue Plan Act to multiple agencies. For the Department of Revenue this includes \$132.0 million for the Local Fiscal Recovery Fund to provide additional support to local governments. This represent half of the total consistent with the federal schedule for disbursement.

66. Lottery Roof Correction. The House Finance Committee recommends excluding \$0.2 million from lottery funds erroneously contained in the Department's request and the Governor's recommendation. The FY 2020 budget provided \$0.2 million for repairs to the roof completed and paid in that year.

67. Tax Increment Financing Appropriation (GBA). The House Finance Committee recommends \$1.6 million from restricted receipts for obligations due under Rhode Island General Law, Chapter 42-64.21, Rhode Island Tax Increment Financing program. For certain agreements, the Division of Taxation segregates the annual incremental revenues for deposit in a restricted receipt account. The disbursement of these funds is subject to appropriation, and the amount is consistent with the Commerce Corporation's projections of amounts due.

68. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.5 million in the Department of Revenues' budget based on the 15 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Legislature

69. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021

budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.8 million in the Legislature's budget based on the 18 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Lieutenant Governor

70. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$13,041 from general revenues in the Office of Lieutenant Governor's budget, all of which is for information technology.

Secretary of State

71. 250th Commission. The House Finance Committee recommends \$100,000 for the Secretary of State in FY 2022 to support the 250th Commission, a planning committee dedicated to preparing celebrations surrounding the 250th year of founding the country.

72. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$28,455 from general revenues in the Secretary of State's budget for information technology.

73. Staffing Base Adjustment (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with a Governor's requested amendment to shift \$85,549 of personnel expenses from restricted receipts to general revenues. This is based on the Secretary of State estimating lower collections for the Historical Record Trust in FY 2022.

Office of the General Treasurer

74. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by removing \$13,745 from general revenues in the Office of the General Treasurer's budget. This includes \$13,678 more for facilities offset by \$27,423 less for information technology.

75. Unclaimed Property. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$3.7 million for the unclaimed property program for FY 2022 to reflect the estimate of the May Revenue Estimating Conference. This reflects a transfer to the state General Fund estimated to be \$14.2 million for FY 2022 and \$13.0 million in claims paid.

76. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.1 million in the Office's budget based on the four individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Board of Elections

77. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$52,431 from general revenues in the Board of Elections' budget for information technology.

Ethics Commission

78. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$10,617 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Ethics Commission's budget.

79. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.1 million in the Commission's budget based on one individual who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Governor's Office

80. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$42,922 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Office of the Governor's budget.

81. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.1 million in the Office of the Governor's budget based on one individual who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Commission for Human Rights

82. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$5,717 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Commission for Human Rights' budget.

83. VRI Savings. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$42,408 in the Commission for Human Rights' budget based on the two individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Executive Office of Health and Human Services

84. Adult Use Marijuana. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal for a new adult use marijuana program. Accordingly, it excludes the \$1.4 million from restricted receipts in the Executive Office's budget to support health equity zones and provide data analytics capabilities to assess public health impacts of marijuana use.

85. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$0.5 million from general revenues for information technology charges in the Executive Office's budget.

86. Clinical Evaluator. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's recommendation to add \$180,000, including \$90,000 from general revenues, for contracted clinician services and reduces funding accordingly. Positions previously responsible for similar work were repurposed for other duties in the past several years within the organization.

87. Community Health Workers - Savings Delay. The Governor recommends seeking Medicaid reimbursement for community health workers and includes \$2.7 million for the new program expense. The budget also includes savings of \$3.0 million assuming a decrease in hospital stays based on services provided by the community health workers. The House Finance Committee recommends the new program but assumes the savings will take longer to appear in the expenses and restores the \$3.0 million, including \$1.3 million from general revenues.

88. COVID Relief - Related Expenses (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to decrease expenses for the Executive Office by \$2.7 million, primarily from Federal Emergency Management Agency Funds. The Governor's original recommendation inadvertently included funding based on 12 months of eligible reimbursements; the amendment reflects six months of reimbursements.

89. Eleanor Slater Hospital Discharges (GBA). The Governor's recommended budget includes a proposal to transfer patients at Eleanor Slater Hospital to community based settings, such as nursing homes, and includes \$6.9 million, of which \$2.9 million is from general revenues, in the Executive Office's budget to accommodate these placements. The Governor recently suspended progress on the proposal pending further review and requested an amendment to reduce expenses in the Executive Office's budget. The House Finance committee concurs and adjusts funding accordingly.

90. Enhanced FMAP Reserve - Q2. The Governor's budget assumes the enhanced Medicaid rate will extend through two quarters of FY 2022. This is based on preliminary guidance from the Biden Administration that the emergency will remain in place that long. The House Finance Committee recommends reserving \$39.0 million from general revenues in the event the public health emergency ends before October 1, 2021 requiring a higher state match earlier than expected. This information is not likely to be final until August.

91. Health Spending Transparency and Containment. The Governor proposes a \$1 annual fee on all entities offering, administering, insuring, or self-insuring health insurance coverage per covered life, excluding lives insured by government-provided or government-employer sponsored insurance. The FY 2022 recommendation includes \$0.3 million in the medical assistance program for the managed care plans to make the payment and \$0.5 million in the Executive Office to support a data analysis of healthcare claims. The House Finance Committee does not concur and reduces funding accordingly.

92. Hospitals - Graduate Medical Education. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$2.0 million from general revenues for graduate medical education program that includes \$1.0 million for academic medical centers that meet certain criteria, including designation as a Level 1 trauma center and \$1.0 million is for hospitals providing Neonatal Intensive Care Unit level of care.

93. Hospitals - Upper Payment Limits. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$26.2 million, of which \$8.6 million is from general revenues, for the state to make inpatient and outpatient upper payment limit reimbursements to the hospitals. The Governor's budget eliminated funding for the outpatient upper payment limit reimbursement. The inpatient limit had been in place in prior years, but not recently.

94. LTSS Rebalancing - Nursing Home Savings Delay. The Governor's recommendation increasing rates paid to home and community care providers to expand the opportunities available for alternatives to nursing home placements that totaled \$14.8 million was offset by \$13.6 million in savings from lower nursing home utilization. The House Finance Committee concurs with rate increases but assumes the savings will take longer to appear in the expenses and restores \$6.9 million, including \$2.9 million from general revenues.

95. Managed Care - Reserve Reduction. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal to reduce, from 1.5 to 1.25, the percent of the administrative and medical premiums retained by the plans that mitigates the risk on the rates and adds \$4.6 million, including \$1.2 million from general revenues.

96. Medicaid Caseload - May Conference. The House Finance Committee recommends increasing medical assistance expenses by \$78.4 million for FY 2022 to reflect the results of the May Caseload Estimating Conference estimate. This includes updated expenses that reflect rate increases and projected utilization. The estimate also includes general revenue savings of \$65.3 million from two quarters of the enhanced rate assuming the end of the public health emergency in December 2021. Accounting for the remaining savings already assumed in the Governor's budget, primarily the enhanced Medicaid rates, FY 2022 spending is estimated to be \$16.8 million more from general revenues, \$62.1 million more from federal funds and \$0.5 million less from restricted receipts.

97. Nursing Home Staffing - Year One. The House Finance Committee recommends increasing nursing home expenses by \$1.5 million, including \$0.7 million from general revenues, to reflect the first year of the base rate staffing adjustment of 0.5 percent effective October 1, 2021 that is included in 2021-H 5012. The legislation includes further adjustments of 1.0 percent on October 1, 2022 and 1.5 percent on October 1, 2023.

98. Pay for Success. The House Finance Committee recommends appropriating \$6.0 million from general revenues to capitalize a restricted receipt fund authorized consistent with legislation in Article 14. The legislation authorizes a five-year pilot program whereby the Executive Office contracts with non-profit investors and service providers to provide permanent supportive housing and additional wraparound services to a cohort of 125 individuals experiencing homelessness. The Committee recommends authorizing FY 2022 expenditures up to \$1.5 million from that restricted account if certain contracted metrics are achieved.

99. Perinatal Doula - Savings Delay. The Governor recommends seeking Medicaid reimbursement for perinatal doula services and includes \$0.3 million for the new expense. The budget also includes savings of \$0.2 million from a decrease in hospital expenses based on services provided by the doulas. The House Finance Committee recommends the new program but assumes the savings will take longer to appear in the expenses and restores the \$0.2 million, including \$0.1 million from general revenues.

100. Rhode Island Parent Information Network Services. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's recommendation to reduce the contract with the Rhode Island Parent Information Network to support long term care service and supports and restores \$558,000, of which \$279,000 is from general revenues.

101. RIte Share - New Employer Requirements. The Governor proposes savings of \$2.7 million in the medical assistance program from a significant change in the way the RIte Share program operates by having employers with at least 50 workers, excluding non-profits, submit employee-specific information to the Executive Office of Health and Human Services and Division of Taxation so a determination can be made if a Medicaid eligible individual has access to employer sponsored insurance. The recommendation also included \$0.6 million to implement the proposal. The House Finance Committee does not concur and restores the funding. The Committee also includes new reporting requirements for the Executive Office to identify which employer sponsored insurance plans meet the cost effective criteria for RIte Share which may be used for screening and enrollment in the program.

102. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the

positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.2 million in the Executive Office's budget based on seven individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Children, Youth and Families

103. Accreditation Plan (75.0 FTE). The Department submitted an accreditation plan on October 1, 2020 that proposed a 48-month plan for its accreditation. Based on that report, the House Finance Committee recommends adding \$9.4 million from general revenues for all accreditation costs, including \$8.8 million for the 75.0 positions the Department identified as necessary to become accredited. It also recommends \$0.6 million for other identified costs such as the application fee, accreditation readiness assessment, accreditation fees and the site visit. This is in addition to the 16.0 new positions already in the Governor's budget recommendation.

104. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$554,924 from general revenues in the Department of Children, Youth and Families' budget. This includes \$121,263 more for facilities and \$433,661 more for information technology.

105. Child Care Rate Increase. The House Finance Committee recommends increasing payments for first tier infant, toddler and preschool age providers above the 25th percentile of a 2018 market survey and payments for top tier providers above the 75th percentile. It also increases rates for school-age children and establishes a tiered system of reimbursement, consistent with the system for infants, toddlers, and preschool age children. Reimbursement rates for family-based providers would be determined by collective bargaining. The budget includes \$4.0 million from federal funds for the Department of Human Services and \$0.7 million for the Department of Children, Youth and Families.

106. COVID Related Expenses (GBA). The Governor's recommendation includes \$1.5 million for COVID-19 expenses, including isolation and intake placements and staffing costs, from a combination of Federal Emergency Management Agency funding and unidentified funding. The Governor subsequently requested an amendment to exclude \$1.4 million for FY 2022, including the non-Federal Emergency Management Agency funds. The House Finance Committee concurs with amended recommendation.

107. COVID Relief - Child Welfare Services Grants. The House Finance Committee includes \$1.5 million for COVID related child welfare services grants, including \$0.5 million from the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and \$1.0 million from the American Rescue Plan Act. This includes \$0.7 million to enhance community-based and prevention-focused programs, \$0.3 million for improving the child protective services system, \$0.3 million to assist youth whose post-secondary education was interrupted by the public health emergency, and \$0.2 million to enhance prevention and early intervention.

108. Headquarters Sublet Savings. The Governor proposes to sublet space at the Department's headquarters to another state agency and includes \$0.1 million of savings. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the proposal and includes \$0.5 million for the full cost of the lease for FY 2022.

109. RICHIST Upgrade - Federal Share (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$1.3 million from federal funds for the federal share of the proposed replacement of the Department's child welfare system. The amendment adjusts the operating budget to include the federal funding reflected in the capital budget recommendation. The House Finance Committee provides pay-go funding from the Information Technology Investment Fund to support the state's share of the project and includes \$2.0 million for FY 2022, consistent with the capital recommendation.

110. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.7 million in the Department's budget based on the 19 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

111. Workload Study Tool. In its December 2020 report, the Office of the Child Advocate indicated that the Department did not meet a number of commitments required in the Children's Rights settlement. As stipulated in the settlement, the Department is required to follow a corrective action plan, which includes a workload study developed in coordination with the monitoring team. According to estimates provided by the monitoring team, the study is expected to be \$0.2 million, and the House Finance Committee recommends that funding.

Health

112. Adult Use Marijuana. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal for a new adult use marijuana program. It adjusts expenditures in the Department for which the recommended budget included \$0.4 million for existing staff and operating expenses.

113. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. It includes \$252,789 less from general revenues for the Department based on updated agency charges. This includes \$154,833 more for information technology and \$407,622 less for facilities management services.

114. COVID Relief - Stimulus Reserve. The recommended budget includes \$27.3 million of expenditures from federal funds for which a specific grant source had not been identified at the time of the submission. The expenses were expected to be suitable for some of the funding approved in the American Rescue Plan, which President Biden signed the day the budget was submitted to the General Assembly. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to remove these expenses from the budget.

115. COVID Relief - Testing (GBA). The American Rescue Plan Act includes funding to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to prepare for, promote, distribute, administer, monitor, and track coronavirus vaccines to ensure broad-based distribution and vaccine coverage. Preliminary estimates suggest that the Department of Health will receive \$45.7 million for various grants, including \$31.9 million for K-12 testing and \$13.8 million to support COVID-19 response efforts. The House Finance Committee

concur with the Governor's requested amendment to include \$38.7 million from federal funds for laboratory contracts, supplies, site equipment, and staffing.

116. COVID Relief - Contact Tracing & Case Investigation (GBA). The Governor's recommended budget includes \$33.9 million from federal funds for contact tracing and case investigation. These expenses include contracted staffing from ADIL and Guidesoft, retired nurses and epidemiology services from Brown University. This also includes space for staff to work, call center infrastructure, and a staffing vendor to provide services in the event of a surge. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$8.9 million in FY 2022. This assumes use of newly available grants from the American Rescue Plan Act and unspent funds other coronavirus relief funds.

117. COVID Relief - Data Analytics and Communications (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to include \$9.2 million from federal funds for communication campaigns, project management, interpreters for press conferences and translation services. This also includes expenses for information technology such as the Salesforce software, which is used to coordinate the tracking of demographic data, personnel costs for contractors providing support and information technology expenses. This includes \$2.1 million from American Rescue Plan Act grants and updated expenses from prior Coronavirus Relief funds.

118. COVID Relief - Vaccines (GBA). The American Rescue Plan Act includes funding to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to prepare for, promote, distribute, administer, monitor, and track coronavirus vaccines to ensure broad-based distribution and vaccine coverage. Preliminary estimates suggest that the Department of Health will receive \$32.6 million for vaccine preparedness. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to include \$21.9 million from federal funds. This includes \$13.9 million from American Rescue Plan Act grants and \$8.1 million from other federal Coronavirus Relief funds.

119. COVID Relief - Related Expenses (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$6.6 million from federal funds for COVID Relief related expenses. This reflects use of federal grants from the American Rescue Plan Act and other available federal coronavirus relief funds. This includes \$4.7 million for individual support, expenses associated with quarantine and isolation, \$2.3 million to support Health Equity Zones and mitigation efforts, \$0.3 million for surge expenses and \$0.7 million for government readiness.

120. COVID Relief - Personnel and Grants - 15.0 FTE (GBA). The Department uses its indirect cost recovery restricted receipts to offset costs associated with administering federally funded programs. Revenues for the indirect cost recovery account are based on the expenditure of certain federal grants and exclude some expenditures such as assistance and grants. The influx of federal "stimulus" grants creates an opportunity to generate resources. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$17.2 million of restricted receipt expenditures, including \$3.9 million in grants to various community based agencies, \$7.6 million for contracted services, \$1.9 million for operating expenses and \$3.9 million for staffing costs. A requested amendment also increases staffing in the Department by 15.0 full-time equivalent positions for administration, financial oversight of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention grants and monitoring vaccination efforts and new outbreaks.

121. Laboratory Expenses from Opioid Funds. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's recommendation to shift \$1.5 million of ongoing general revenue expenses for the Forensic Drug, Forensic Toxicology program to the Opioid Stewardship Fund and maintains general revenue funding. Current law states that the funds be available to provide "opioid treatment, recovery, prevention, education services, and other related programs."

122. Request for Public Health Data. The Governor proposes authorizing the director of the Department of Health to charge fees for processing special data requests and offer exemptions from those fees. The proposal called for “approximately half” of the revenues to be appropriated to the Department to manage and sustain data systems to meet requests. The Governor recommends \$0.2 million for operating expenses based on \$0.4 million in revenues. The House Finance Committee does not concur and adjusts expenditures and revenues accordingly.

123. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor’s FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration’s budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.5 million in the Department’s budget based on the 22 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Human Services

124. Adult Protective Services - CCA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.7 million from new federal funds made available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 for adult protective services. Funds are distributed to local organizations to enhance and improve adult protective services provided by states and local governments in response to the COVID-19 emergency.

125. Aging & Disability Resource Center Vaccine Access - ARP 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$158,836 from new federal funds authorized under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to support vaccine access for the elderly. Funding will be distributed directly to the Aging and Disability Resource Center, also known as The Point.

126. Cash Assistance Caseload - May Conference. The House Finance Committee recommends reducing expenditures for cash assistance caseloads by \$5.0 million, including \$0.8 million from general revenues, to reflect the May Caseload Estimating Conference estimates for Rhode Island Works, subsidized child care, supplemental security income and general public assistance bridge programs.

127. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor’s recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration’s budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee’s recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by reducing general revenues by \$0.1 million for facilities service charges in the Department’s budget.

128. Child Care Co-Pays Capped at 7%. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor’s requested amendment to cap family child care co-payments at seven percent of family income and includes \$0.5 million from federal funds.

129. Child Care Provider Stabilization Grants. The House Finance Committee recommends \$57.3 million from new federal funds authorized under the American Rescue Plan for direct grants to child care providers.

130. Child Care Rate Increase. The House Finance Committee recommends increasing payments for first tier infant, toddler and preschool age providers above the 25th percentile of a 2018 market survey and

payments for top tier providers above the 75th percentile. It also increases rates for school-age children and establishes a tiered system of reimbursement, consistent with the system for infants, toddlers, and preschool age children. Reimbursement rates for family-based providers would be determined by collective bargaining. The budget includes a total of \$6.2 million from federal funds for the Department of Human Services and \$0.7 million for the Department of Children, Youth and Families.

131. Congregate & Home Delivered Meals - CCA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.8 million from new federal funds for congregate and home delivered meals. This is in addition to \$3.9 million included in the Governor's revised budget for elderly nutrition, including \$0.6 million from general revenues.

132. COVID-Related Veterans' Home (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to decrease expenses for the Rhode Island Veterans' Home by \$1.3 million, primarily from Federal Emergency Management Agency funds. The Governor's original recommendation inadvertently included funding based on 12 months of eligible reimbursements; the amendment reflects six months of reimbursements.

133. Emergency Food Assistance Program - CAA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$1.3 million from new federal funds for the emergency food assistance program. Funds are distributed to the Rhode Island Food Bank, which administers the program.

134. Federal Funds Revisions. Based on projected expenditures from federal funds authorized under the CARES Act, the House Finance Committee recommends \$1.1 million more. Revisions reflect funding shifted from FY 2021 in order to realign funding with projected spending.

135. Home and Community Care for Early Onset Alzheimer's. The House Finance Committee recommends \$1.1 million from all sources, including \$0.5 million from general revenues, from expanding the Office of Healthy Aging's home and community care program to individuals with early onset Alzheimer's disease.

136. LIHEAP - CAA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$30.8 million from federal LIHEAP funds available through the American Rescue Plan Act. The program assists low income households to meet the increasing costs of home energy and reduce the severity of an energy related crisis.

137. LIHEAP from FY 2021. Based on projected expenditures, the House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$3.3 million from federal LIHEAP funds available through the CARES Act from FY 2021 to FY 2022. The program assists low income households to meet the increasing costs of home energy and reduce the severity of an energy related crisis.

138. Long-Term Care Ombudsman - CAA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$30,000 from new federal funds available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 for the state ombudsman program. Funding may be used to address abuse, neglect and exploitation of the elderly, including adult protective services and long-term care ombudsman activities

139. Pandemic EBT - CCA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.7 million from new federal funds for administrative expenses related to supporting the Pandemic EBT program.

140. Paratransit Program Gas Tax Proceeds. The Governor's recommended budget includes the enacted amount of \$4.4 million from Intermodal Transportation funds for the elderly paratransit program, which is supported by a portion of gas tax proceeds. Revised projections for gas tax collections estimate the fund will receive \$4.3 million for FY 2022. The House Finance Committee recommends adjusting expenditures by \$158,508 accordingly.

141. Rehabilitative Services - CAA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.1 million from new federal funds for financial relief to blind vendors.

142. RI Works Base Benefit Increase - 30%. The House Finance Committee recommends \$4.3 million from federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds to increase the monthly Rhode Island Works benefit by 30.0 percent.

143. Vaccine Access - CAA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$250,000 from new federal funds authorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 to support vaccine access for the elderly.

144. Veterans' Home - CAA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.8 million from new federal funds for the Rhode Island Veterans' Home. Funds authorized through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 can be used for emergency payments to existing state veterans homes to prevent, prepare and respond to COVID-19.

145. Vocational Rehabilitation Federal Funds Correction. The Department's FY 2022 request inadvertently included \$4.0 million more from federal vocational rehabilitation funds than available, which was subsequently included in the Governor's recommended budget. The House Finance Committee recommends adjusting federal expenditures based on actual available grant funding.

146. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.8 million in the Department's budget based on the 45 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

BHDDH

147. Adult Use Marijuana (2.0 FTE). The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal for a new adult use marijuana program. Accordingly, it excludes the \$0.2 million from restricted receipts for two new positions and prevention, treatment, and workforce development programming.

148. Hospital License Fee. The House Finance Committee recommends an FY 2022 license fee at 5.725 percent based on 2020 revenues and includes \$351,684, or \$16,893 less than the Governor's recommendation, for the state payment for Eleanor Slater Hospital.

149. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$2.9 million from general revenues for information technology charges in the Department's budget.

150. DD Consent Decree (GBA). The Governor's recommended budget includes \$15.0 million, of which \$10.0 million is from general revenues, for a transition fund to assist the Department in complying with its

obligation under the Department of Justice consent decree to address services provided to adults with developmental disabilities. The Governor requested an amendment to add \$26.7 million, including \$7.8 million from general revenues, and to revise the plan for the transition fund. The amendment supports increasing minimum hourly rate reimbursements for direct support professionals to \$15.75 and supervisors to \$21.99. The House Finance Committee concurs with the total of \$39.7 million for rate increases.

151. Eleanor Slater Hospital Medicaid (GBA). The Governor's recommended budget includes \$77.7 million from general revenues and does not include any Medicaid funds as part of the reorganization plan. The Governor requested an amendment to add \$2.0 million from Medicaid funds to offset a like amount of general revenues for the portion of its patient population that can receive Medicaid regardless of the hospital's compliance with patient mix. The House Finance Committee concurs and adjusts funding accordingly.

152. Eleanor Slater Hospital Reorganization Reversal (GBA). The Governor's recommendation includes general revenue savings of \$38.7 million for a plan to reorganization the state hospital and transfer patients to other community based settings. The Governor requested an amendment to reverse the proposal and restore the savings and the 100.0 full-time equivalent positions. The House Finance Committee concurs.

153. Emergency Grants to Address Mental/Substance Use Disorders - CAA 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$2.9 million from new federal funds authorized under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 awarded to the Department with a recent spending plan receiving approval through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The plan includes funds to expand telehealth services which support individuals in crisis, providing digital literacy to support peer or case managers to assist with clients, sharing educational materials and promotions of support groups for healthcare workers. The Department is also developing a plan for opiate treatment programs to enhance telehealth capabilities.

154. LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment. The Governor's FY 2022 budget submitted in March included \$4.3 million from general revenues in anticipation of a settlement agreement with the Laborers' International Union of North America which challenged the methodology used for calculation longevity and overtime payments for members participating in its supplemental retirement system. The final settlement is expected to cost \$4.7 million for prior years to be paid from the Department of Administration's budget in FY 2021. The base adjustment to agency budgets for FY 2022 and forward is estimated at \$0.5 million from all sources, including \$0.3 million from general revenues. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$130,965 from all sources to account for the cost to the Department.

155. Maintenance of Need Allowance (GBA). As part of the Governor's recommendation for changes in the Executive Office of Health and Human Services long term care supports and services program, he proposes having individuals with a requirement to pay for a part of their services retain a higher amount of their monthly income. The FY 2022 recommended budget adds \$5.4 million, including \$2.4 million from general revenues. Subsequent to the budget submission, it was determined that the proposal also affects developmentally disabled adults receiving services through the Department. The Governor requested an amendment to shift \$2.7 million, including \$1.1 million from general revenues, to increase community based program expenses and the House Finance Committee concurs.

156. Mental Health Services Block Grant - CAA 21/ARP 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$8.7 million from new federal funds authorized under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 awarded to the Department with a spending plan that recently received approval by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The plan includes developing a suicide prevention website, a regional task force on adult suicide prevention, homeless outreach, mobile crisis support for

adults and youth, funding for Kid's Link, psychiatric consultations, employment and housing support specialty work, education and advocacy, workforce development, and expansion of community centers.

157. Restricted Receipts - Correction (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to correct the recommendation that inadvertently reduces restricted receipts by \$580,409.

158. RICLAS Privatization Reversal. The Governor recommends privatizing the state run system for adults with developmental disabilities, known as RICLAS, and includes savings of \$12.7 million, including \$4.5 million from general revenues, for direct services. The budget also includes \$0.7 million, of which \$0.3 million is from general revenues, for a consultant to assist with the proposal and reduces staffing by 50.0 full-time equivalent positions. The House Finance Committee does not recommend the proposal and adjusts funding accordingly between the state and community based programs and restores the 50.0 full-time equivalent positions.

159. Regional Substance Abuse Prevention Task Force Support. The House Finance Committee recommends \$500,000 from Opioid Stewardship funds to support the state's seven regional substance abuse prevention task forces. Funding would support assessing prevention needs and resources, developing plans to address any gaps in resources or community readiness, establishing a local strategic plan, implementing interventions based on community needs, and evaluation.

160. Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - CAA 21/ARP 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$13.5 million from new federal funds authorized under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 awarded to the Department with a spending plan receiving recent approval through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The plan includes expanding student assistance services to all middle and high schools, a statewide marijuana awareness campaign, regional prevention task forces support, homeless outreach, a pilot program for mobile crisis intervention, efforts to support detox facilities, and expansion of recovery community centers.

161. Suicide Prevention State Planning Grant (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$30,000 from restricted receipts for total funding of \$95,000 through the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline's 9-8-8 planning grant. Funding is available to state mental health, behavioral health and public health agencies to assist with implementing a new, national, three-digit number for mental health crisis and suicide response, or 9-8-8.

162. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$1.4 million in the Department's budget based on the 32 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Office of the Child Advocate

163. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures

where they occur by excluding \$26,827 from general revenues in the Office of Child Advocate's budget. This includes \$22,341 less for facilities and \$4,486 less for information technology.

164. Turnover Savings Restoration. The Governor's recommendation includes \$0.1 million of turnover savings from holding one position vacant for FY 2022. The House Finance Committee does not concur and adjusts funding accordingly.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

165. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The amount allocated to the Commission is \$22,422.

166. Current Service Adjustment. The recommended budget includes \$0.5 million from all sources to fund salary and benefit expenses for the authorized 4.0 full-time equivalent positions. All positions are filled and the recommendation appears to be understated by \$21,000. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$21,000 from general revenues to properly fund salary and benefit expenses.

Governor's Commission on Disabilities

167. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The amount allocated to the Governor's Commission on Disabilities is \$6,449.

Office of the Mental Health Advocate

168. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$33,887 from general revenues for information technology and facility charges in the Office of the Mental Health Advocate's budget.

Elementary & Secondary Education

169. AP Exams for Students in Poverty. The House Finance Committee recommends \$400,000 from new general revenues to provide advance placement tests to students living in poverty for free. The program would apply to tests offered by the College Board.

170. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by reducing \$42,325 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Department's budget.

171. Communications Manager (1.0 FTE). The Governor recommends \$0.1 million from general revenues and authorization for one new position to support the Department's communications director. The House Finance Committee does not recommend the funding or authorization.

172. COVID Relief - Education Stabilization Aid to Districts. The House Finance Committee recommends \$539.8 million from federal education stabilization funds. This includes \$166.3 million available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and \$373.5 million available through the American Rescue Plan Act. The state received total awards of \$599.8 million from both pieces of legislation, of which \$60.0 million will be distributed by the Department, noted separately.

173. COVID Relief - Education Stabilization Discretionary. The House Finance Committee recommends \$60.0 million from federal education stabilization funds available to the Department. This includes \$18.5 million through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and \$41.5 million available through the American Rescue Plan Act. The state received total awards of \$599.8 million from both pieces of legislation, of which \$539.8 million will be directly awarded to districts, noted separately. Remaining funds may be used for other emergency needs in response to the coronavirus pandemic or awarded to districts, as determined by the Department.

174. COVID Relief - Rethink K-12 Education Grant Correction. In August, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education was awarded a three-year, \$10.9 million competitive grant authorized under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act. Funds are limited to the establishment and expansion of virtual learning and course access programs. The Governor's recommendation includes the entire grant award in the revised FY 2021 recommendation. Based on actual expenditures projected by the Department, the House Finance Committee recommends reducing FY 2021 expenditures by \$9.9 million and adding \$6.3 million to FY 2022.

175. COVID Relief - Governor's Education Stabilization Funds. The House Finance Committee recommends \$13.6 million from new federal education stabilization funds to support COVID-related expenses incurred by non-public schools. This includes \$7.1 available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and \$6.2 million from the American Rescue Plan Act.

176. Education Aid - Density Aid. The House Finance Committee recommends \$1.0 million from general revenues and reinstating a school choice density category of education aid for those districts whose enrollment has been most impacted by the growth of charter schools. Funding would be provided for those districts with 5.0 percent or more of resident students enrolled in a school of choice, specifically for new students attending a new or expanding charter school. For FY 2022, \$500 per pupil would be provided for each new student attending a school of choice since FY 2019, the last time in which this category of aid was provided.

177. Education Aid - March Data Hold Harmless. As a result of the coronavirus emergency, enrollments in public schools declined by approximately 4,000 students from March 2020 to March 2021. The House Finance Committee recommends legislation in Article 10 to hold districts harmless from the

impacts of enrollment decline, adjusted for those students attending new and expanding charter schools in FY 2021. The budget includes an additional \$0.6 million from general revenues to reflect this change.

178. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act - ARP 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$11.7 million from new federal funds authorized under the American Rescue Plan to support Individuals with Disabilities Education Act expenses. This includes \$9.6 million for school age children, \$0.9 million for preschool, and \$1.2 million for infants and toddlers with disabilities.

179. School Construction Administration. The House Finance Committee recommends total funding of \$0.8 million for administration of the school construction program, consistent with the Governor's FY 2022 budget. However, it shifts \$0.5 million of expense from Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation restricted receipts to general revenues based on projected fee revenue used to support the program's staff.

180. School for the Deaf Operations. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$0.2 million from general revenues for operating expenses at the School for the Deaf based on prior year expenditures.

181. School Spending Analysis (2.0 FTE). The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.3 million from general revenues and authorization for two new school spending analysts. The new positions would analyze and report on school spending, including spending on basic education plan activities and information reported through the Uniform Chart of Accounts (UCOA).

182. Transformation Specialist (1.0 FTE). The Governor recommends \$0.1 million from general revenues and authorization for a new transformation specialist. The House Finance Committee does not recommend the funding or authorization.

183. World Language (1.0 FTE). The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.1 million from general revenues and authorization for one new world language specialist. The new position would work with local districts to establish and improve world language and dual language programs, oversee implementation of a dual language immersion pilot, and ensure the inclusion of world language and dual language immersion program data.

184. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.1 million in the Department's budget based on the two individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Higher Education

185. Capital - CCRI Knight Campus Renewal. Based on planned expenditures for FY 2021, the House Finance Committee recommends removing \$890,000 from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds from FY 2021 and adding \$250,000 for FY 2022 and \$640,000 for FY 2023 for the Community College of Rhode Island's Knight Campus Renewal project. Total funding remains at the recommended level.

186. Capital - OPC - Higher Education Centers. The House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$2.0 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds authorized for FY 2021 to FY 2022 for the Northern Rhode Island Education Center project based on construction delays. The Center was originally slated to open in July 2021 but is now projected to be open later in the fall.

187. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$45,510 from general revenues in the Office of Postsecondary Commissioner's budget. This includes \$46,442 more for facilities offset by \$932 less for information technology.

188. HEERF II and III - CCA 21 and ARP 21. The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act and American Rescue Plan Act includes an additional \$60.8 billion for emergency relief for higher education not reflected in the Governor's recommended budget. Rhode Island's public institutions will receive \$145.4 million; private institutions will receive \$127.3 million. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$145.4 million to the FY 2022 budget. By institution the allocations are \$48.5 million for the University of Rhode Island, \$34.6 million for Rhode Island College, and \$62.3 million for the Community College of Rhode Island.

189. Last Dollar Scholarship Fund Source. The Governor's budget includes \$9.6 million for the Last Dollar Scholarship Program. This includes \$5.6 million from tuition savings fees and \$4.0 million from federal loan reserve funds. This program replaced the state's need-based scholarship and grant program with more flexible state grant programs directed by the Commissioner of Postsecondary Education. Based on projected revenues and expenditures, it appears guaranty agency funds, which support this and other programs, will be exhausted during FY 2023. The House Finance Committee recommends providing general revenues in lieu of federal and other sources for FY 2022 which would extend guaranty agency funds through FY 2024 and help the state meet the maintenance of effort requirement in order to be eligible for federal Education Stabilization funds through the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act.

190. RIC Operating Support. To accommodate lower tuition and fee revenues in the current year, Rhode Island College laid off 68.5 full-time equivalent positions and kept 58.5 vacant positions open. Additionally the College negotiated with its bargaining units in the summer to defer the planned 2.5 percent cost-of-living adjustment for July 1, 2020 until July 1, 2021. The College also implemented administrative pay reductions for senior leadership ranging from 5.0 percent to 10.0 percent. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$5.9 million from general revenues which would allow the College to meet its contractual obligations, restore turnover savings and make other priority investments.

191. Small Business Development Center. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$350,000 from general revenues for the Small Business Development Center to bring total funding to \$700,000. There is a 50 percent match requirement for federal funds; this would be matched by \$700,000 from federal funds to provide a total of \$1.4 million to support small businesses.

Arts Council

192. ArtPlace Correction. The Governor's recommended budget includes an additional \$40,000 from restricted receipts from its ArtPlace America grant. In April 2019, the Council received a \$50,000 grant from ArtPlace America to support its Arts and Healthcare Network program over two years. During FY 2020, the Council spent about \$40,000. The Council subsequently reported that ArtPlace America has closed, and only about \$10,000 is available. The House Finance recommends the enacted level to reflect available resources.

193. National Endowment Grants -ARP 21. The House Finance Committee recommends \$1.5 million of federal funds authorized under the American Rescue Plan Act for the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts. This funding from both National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities.

194. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The amount allocated to the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts is \$10,546.

195. Discretionary Grants to Enacted. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$50,000 from general revenues for grants issued at the discretion of the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts, in addition to the increased grant support for the Governors portrait, and its supplemental National Endowment for the Arts awards. The House Finance Committee recommends maintaining general revenue grant support at the enacted level for FY 2022.

Atomic Energy

196. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$7,520 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Atomic Energy Commission's budget.

197. Federal Instrumentation Grant. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$0.5 million from federal funds to reflect a new grant from the Department of Energy received by the Commission. This funding will support upgrades to reactor control instrumentation.

Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

198. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by removing \$71,330 from general revenues in the Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission's budget. This includes \$12,627 less for information technology charges and \$58,703 for facilities management.

199. Federal Funds Correction. The House Finance Committee recommends reducing expenditures from the National Maritime Heritage grant by \$17,950 to correct errors in both the request and recommendation. This grant expired in FY 2020.

200. Staffing - Current Service Adjustments. The House Finance Committee recommends general revenue personnel savings of \$100,000 for the Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission. This corrects overstated salaries and benefits included in the Governor’s budget and the request.

Attorney General

201. Capital Improvements - Forfeiture Funds Correction. The House Finance Committee recommends \$350,000 from Google Settlement funds to be used for capital improvements that was inadvertently excluded in the Governor’s recommended budget. Funding is included in the five-year capital plan.

202. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor’s recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration’s budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee’s recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$40,005 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Office of the Attorney General’s budget.

203. Multi-State Litigation GBA (4.0 FTE). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor’s requested amendment to add four new positions to the Office of the Attorney General to support multi-state litigation efforts and add \$0.4 million, primarily from restricted receipts. There is also a statutory change allowing the Office to keep a larger share of settlement proceeds to support the positions.

204. New Federal Grants. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$570,000 for three new federal grants received in FY 2021 to be spent over multiple years. This includes \$200,000 from a Victim Liaison grant and \$132,000 from a Department of Justice grant to enhance violent crime prosecution strategies. There is also \$238,000 to improve disposition reporting in the state’s criminal computerized criminal history record system.

205. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor’s FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration’s budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$143,262 in the Office of Attorney General’s budget based on the two individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Corrections

206. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor’s recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration’s budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee’s recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$2.8 million from general revenues in the Department of Corrections’ budget. This includes \$2.7 million more for facilities and \$105,291 more for information technology.

207. COVID Related Expenses (GBA). The Governor's recommendation includes \$0.2 million for COVID-19 expenses from a combination of Federal Emergency Management Agency funding and unidentified funding that appears to assume expenses would be suitable for some of the funding approved in the American Rescue Plan. The Governor subsequently requested an amendment to exclude all but \$54,000 for FY 2022, including the non-Federal Emergency Management Agency funds. The House Finance Committee concurs with amended recommendation.

208. Substance Abuse Service Contract (GBA). The Governor's FY 2022 budget inadvertently understated projected expenses for the Department's substance abuse contract and he subsequently requested an amendment to add \$0.6 million for FY 2022. The House Finance Committee concurs with the amended recommendation.

209. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.1 million in the Department's budget based on the four individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Judicial

210. LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment. The Governor's FY 2022 budget submitted in March included \$4.3 million from general revenues in anticipation of a settlement agreement with the Laborers' International Union of North America which challenged the methodology used for calculation longevity and overtime payments for members participating in its supplemental retirement system. The final settlement is expected to cost \$4.7 million for prior years to be paid from the Department of Administration's budget in FY 2021. The base adjustment to agency budgets for FY 2022 and forward is estimated at \$0.5 million from all sources, including \$0.3 million from general revenues. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$0.1 million from all sources to account for the cost to the Judiciary.

211. Pay-Go Pensions. The House Finance Committee recommends general revenue savings of \$0.1 million for retirement costs for judges and magistrates hired before 1990 who are not part of the state employees' retirement system. This is consistent with the Judiciary's third quarter report.

212. Veterans Treatment Court Grant (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested budget amendment to add \$0.4 million from federal funds to expand access to the Veterans Treatment Court to more potential clients. The grant would allow the Court to serve 115 unduplicated clients annually with a total of 575 unduplicated clients served over the five-year grant period.

213. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.8 million in the Judiciary's budget based on the 23 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Military Staff

214. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by excluding \$6,432 from general revenues in the Military Staff's budget, all for information technology.

215. Injured on Duty - Correction (GBA). The Governor's FY 2022 budget recommendation assumes savings from the exclusion of expenses for firefighters with an injured on duty status, but overstated available savings by \$0.1 million, bringing total funding below zero, as recommended savings exceed the amount of enacted general revenues. The Governor subsequently requested an amendment correcting the overstatement. The House Finance Committee concurs with the amended recommendation.

Public Safety

216. Adult Use Marijuana. The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal for a new adult use marijuana program and excludes all related revenues and expenses including the \$0.8 million from restricted receipts to be used by the Division of State Police for training troopers on drug recognition techniques.

217. Body Worn Camera Statewide Project. The House Finance Committee recommends \$15.0 million from general revenues for the Department of Public Safety to establish a body camera grant program for the State Police and municipalities.

218. Capital - Administrative Support Building. The Governor recommends \$1.2 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds to renovate the Department of Public Safety's Administrative Support Building from FY 2022 through FY 2024, including \$0.2 million in FY 2022. The House Finance Committee recommends this work be done a part of the asset protection project.

219. Capital - Southern Barracks. The Governor's budget includes a proposal for \$35.0 million from general obligation bonds to go before the voters in 2022 for a new southern barracks. The Governor subsequently requested an amendment to reduce the total cost to \$28.1 million, change the funding to Certificates of Participation and move the start date to FY 2022. This assumes that the Portsmouth Barracks will be renovated and reopened in FY 2023 and allows a smaller barracks to be built. The House Finance Committee recommends funding this on a pay-go basis instead of debt and programs \$28.1 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds in FY 2022 through FY 2024, including \$2.1 million in FY 2022.

220. Capital - Portsmouth Barracks (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$2.0 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds in FY 2022 and FY 2023 to rehabilitate the Portsmouth Barracks which has been closed since 2012. This includes \$350,000 in FY 2022 to begin architectural and engineering work.

221. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's

recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by removing \$58,737 from general revenues in the Department of Public Safety's budget. This includes \$79,627 less for information technology charges and \$20,890 more for facilities management.

222. LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment. The Governor's FY 2022 budget submitted in March included \$4.3 million from general revenues in anticipation of a settlement agreement with the Laborers' International Union of North America which challenged the methodology used for calculation longevity and overtime payments for members participating in its supplemental retirement system. The final settlement is expected to cost \$4.7 million for prior years to be paid from the Department of Administration's budget in FY 2021. The base adjustment to agency budgets for FY 2022 and forward is estimated at \$0.5 million from all sources, including \$0.3 million from general revenues. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$49,107 from all sources to account for the cost to the Department of Public Safety.

223. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.1 million in the Department of Public Safety's budget based on six individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Public Defender

224. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$1,906 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Office of the Public Defender's budget.

225. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$79,096 in the Office of Public Defender's budget based on the two individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Emergency Management Agency

226. American Rescue Plan Act - Emergency Management Performance Grants. The House Finance Committee includes \$0.9 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants included in the American Rescue Plan Act. These funds must be used to support and sustain capabilities across the prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery mission areas.

227. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$63,156 from general revenues in the Emergency Management Agency's budget. This includes \$1,500 less for facilities offset by \$64,156 more for information technology.

228. COVID Related Expenses (GBA). The Governor's recommendation includes \$0.9 million for COVID-19 expenses, from a combination of Federal Emergency Management Agency funding and unidentified funding that appears to assume expenses would be suitable for some of the funding approved in the American Rescue Plan. The Governor subsequently requested an amendment to exclude \$0.6 million of recommended funding for FY 2022, including the non-Federal Emergency Management Agency funds. The House Finance Committee concurs with amended recommendation.

229. LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment. The Governor's FY 2022 budget submitted in March included \$4.3 million from general revenues in anticipation of a settlement agreement with the Laborers' International Union of North America which challenged the methodology used for calculation longevity and overtime payments for members participating in its supplemental retirement system. The final settlement is expected to cost \$4.7 million for prior years to be paid from the Department of Administration's budget in FY 2021. The base adjustment to agency budgets for FY 2022 and forward is estimated at \$0.5 million from all sources, including \$0.3 million from general revenues. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$13,131 from all sources to account for the cost to the Emergency Management Agency.

230. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$12,138 in the Agency's budget based on one individual who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Environmental Management

231. Capital - Galilee Piers. Based on planned expenditures, the House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$4.0 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds from FY 2021 to FY 2022 for the Department of Environmental Management's Galilee Piers project. Total funding remains at the recommended level.

232. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$112,493 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Department of Environmental Management's budget.

233. COVID Relief - Government Readiness (GBA). The Governor's FY 2022 recommendation includes \$0.3 million from federal funds for which a specific grant source had not been identified at the time of the submission. This appears to assume that the expenses would be suitable for some of the funding approved in the American Rescue Plan which President Biden signed the day the budget was submitted to the General Assembly. The House Finance Committee concurs with a Governor's subsequent amendment to remove these funds.

234. Minimum Wage Increase (GBA). Earlier this year the Assembly passed 2021-H 5130, Substitute A, which increased the minimum wage from \$11.50 an hour to \$12.25 an hour, beginning on January 1, 2022 and provided for increases in subsequent years. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$44,430 from general revenues for the Department of Environmental Management's seasonal staff. The annualized cost for this is approximately \$100,000.

235. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$0.6 million in the Department of Environmental Management's budget based on 21 individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Coastal Resources Management Council

236. Centralized Services - Distributed. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$7.1 million from general revenues in undistributed centralized service expenditures in the Department of Administration's budget for later distribution because updated rates for both facilities and information technology services had not yet been finalized. This is inconsistent with how internal service funds, which are billed to user agencies that must budget the expense, should work. The House Finance Committee's recommendation makes adjustments to all affected agencies so that expenses are more accurately shown where they are anticipated to occur. The House Finance Committee recommends allocating expenditures where they occur by adding \$3,495 from general revenues for information technology charges in the Coastal Resources Management Council's budget.

237. VRI Savings - Distributed. The Governor's FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$8.2 million of undistributed savings in the Department of Administration's budget from a voluntary retirement incentive program the administration implemented during FY 2021. This assumes a delay in refilling the positions and that those are filled without paying the longevity bonus or otherwise upgraded from the current classification. Offsetting costs of \$2.2 million for employee payouts is included in the FY 2021 budget. The House Finance Committee recommendation distributes the FY 2022 savings and includes \$46,309 in the Coastal Resources Management Council's budget based on two individuals who took the incentive during FY 2021.

Transportation

238. COVID Relief - Related Expenses (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to remove \$77,170 of expenditures from federal funds for which a specific grant source had not been identified at the time of the submission. The expenses were expected to be suitable for some of the funding approved in the American Rescue Plan, which President Biden signed the day the budget was submitted to the General Assembly. The amendment also adds \$38,585 from Federal Emergency Management Agency funds for the Department to cover COVID related expenses through December 2021.

239. Gas Tax - DOT Yield. Based on a downward revision to the gas tax yield, the House Finance Committee recommends decreasing expenditures in the Maintenance Division by \$1.6 million to reflect anticipated resources.

240. Gas Tax - GARVEE Bonds Yield. The House Finance Committee recommends decreasing expenditures for GARVEE bonds debt service, which are paid for with the equivalent of two cents of the gasoline tax by \$0.2 million to reflect a downward revision of the gasoline tax yield estimate.

241. Gas Tax - Turnpike and Bridge Authority Yield. The House Finance Committee recommends adjusting available gasoline tax in the Department of Transportation based on a decreased transfer to the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority of \$0.3 million to reflect a downward revision to the gasoline tax yield estimate. The FY 2022 enacted budget includes \$14.9 million to the Authority.

242. LIUNA Settlement Base Adjustment. The Governor's FY 2022 budget submitted in March included \$4.3 million from general revenues in anticipation of a settlement agreement with the Laborers' International Union of North America which challenged the methodology used for calculation longevity and overtime payments for members participating in its supplemental retirement system. The final settlement is expected to cost \$4.7 million for prior years to be paid from the Department of Administration's budget in FY 2021. The base adjustment to agency budgets for FY 2022 and forward is estimated at \$0.5 million from all sources, including \$0.3 million from general revenues. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$232,594 from all sources to account for the cost to the Department of Transportation.

243. Rail Infrastructure & Safety Improvements (GBA). In 2019, the Department received a \$2.8 million grant from the Federal Railroad Administration for preliminary engineering and environmental assessment for an Amtrak stop at T.F. Green Airport. Since then, the Department has been in contract negotiations with Amtrak. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to include \$1.5 million based on projected expenses.

244. RIPTA - Gas Tax Yield and HMA. The House Finance Committee recommends a transfer of \$51.2 million from gasoline tax proceeds and highway maintenance funds to the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority. This is \$0.7 million less than the Governor's budget, including \$0.8 million less to reflect a downward revision to the gasoline tax yield estimate and \$0.1 million more for the Authority's share of the highway maintenance account based on updated estimates.

245. Transit Grant Adjustment (GBA). The Governor's revised and FY 2022 recommended budgets include total expenditures of \$13.3 million from federal CARES Act funds for transit related expenses. This is \$1.7 million more than the grant award, as that amount was spent in FY 2020 on ferry services and other expenses. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to reduce budgeted expenditures by \$1.7 million, reflecting the actual grant amount.

Section III

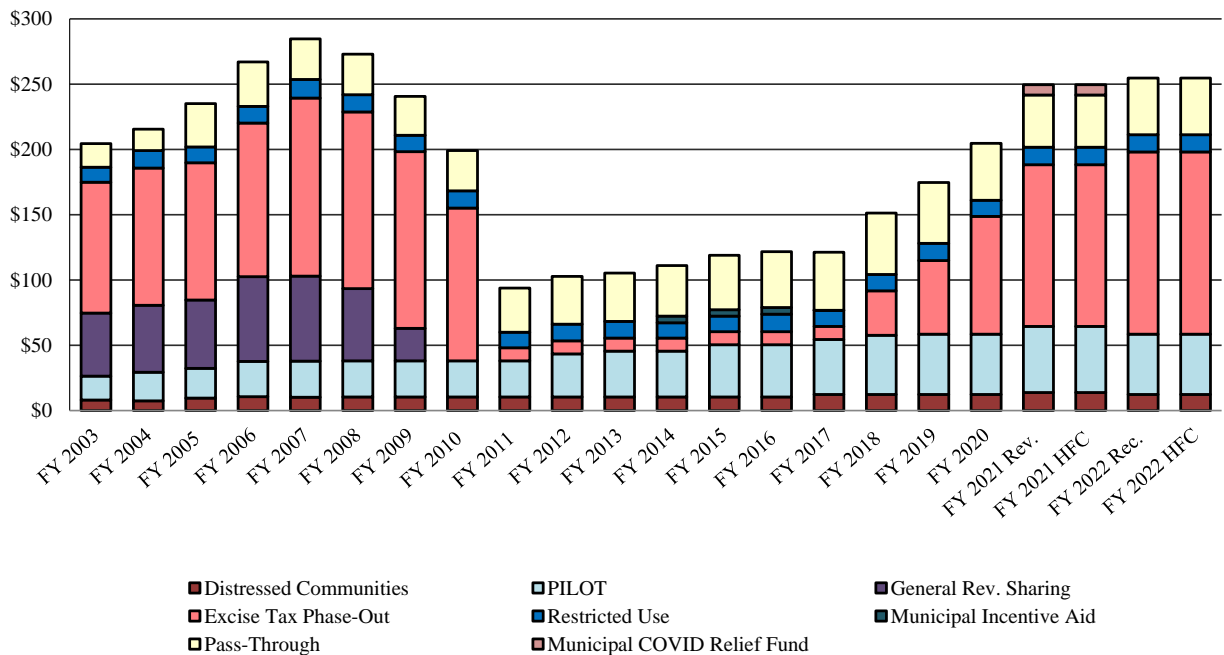
Special Reports

State Aid to Local Governments

Introduction

The House Finance Committee recommends state aid to cities and towns totaling \$209.3 million for FY 2021 and \$211.3 million for FY 2022. Funding for general aid programs in FY 2021 includes \$196.0 million, which is \$0.1 million less than enacted. Funding for general aid programs in FY 2022 totals \$198.1 million, \$2.1 million more than enacted; both years are consistent with the Governor’s recommended level of spending. The recommendation for restricted use programs includes \$13.3 million for FY 2021, and \$13.2 million for FY 2022, \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million less than enacted, respectively. Local communities also receive revenues from other local taxes, which the state collects and passes through to the communities. This includes \$40.6 million for FY 2021 and \$44.2 million for FY 2022, which is \$0.5 million and \$0.9 million more than previously estimated, respectively.

The following graph shows historical funding data, in millions and includes the allocation by program from FY 2003 through the House Finance Committee recommendation for FY 2022.



The major changes included in the aid proposal are discussed on the following pages, followed by tables that show recommended distribution of general aid and restricted aid programs by community. Though not a state aid program, there are also tables for the public service corporations’ tax collections, a local levy collected at the state level for efficiency purposes and returned to local governments. It should be noted that the recommendation for the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Phase-Out for FY 2022 will require data updates not reflected in the distributions. Those updates will likely change allocations to each community.

General. The House Finance Committee recommends \$196.0 million for FY 2021 and \$198.1 million for FY 2022 for general state aid programs to local governments.

Fiscal Year	2021 Enacted	2021 Gov. Rev.	Rev. Diff.	2021 HFC	HFC to Gov. Rev.	2022 Gov. Rec.	Rec. Diff.	2022 HFC	HFC to Gov. Rec.
General Aid									
Distressed Communities	\$ 13.8	\$ 13.8	\$ -	\$ 13.8	\$ -	\$ 12.4	\$(1.4)	\$ 12.4	\$ -
PILOT	50.7	50.7	-	50.7	-	46.1	(4.6)	46.1	-
Excise Tax Phase-Out	123.8	123.7	(0.1)	123.7	-	139.7	15.9	139.7	-
Municipal COVID Relief Fund	7.8	7.8	-	7.8	-	-	(7.8)	-	-
Subtotal	\$ 196.0	\$ 196.0	\$(0.1)	\$ 196.0	\$ -	\$ 198.1	\$ 2.1	\$ 198.1	\$ -
Restricted Use Aid									
Library Resource Aid	\$ 9.6	\$ 9.6	\$ -	\$ 9.6	\$ -	\$ 9.6	\$ -	\$ 9.6	\$ -
Library Const. Aid	2.7	2.7	-	2.7	-	2.1	(0.6)	2.1	-
Prop. Val. Reimb.	1.1	1.1	-	1.0	(0.1)	1.5	0.4	1.5	-
Subtotal	\$ 13.4	\$ 13.4	\$ -	\$ 13.3	\$ (0.1)	\$ 13.2	\$(0.2)	\$ 13.2	\$ -
Total Appropriated Aid	\$ 209.4	\$ 209.3	\$(0.1)	\$ 209.2	\$ (0.1)	\$ 211.3	\$ 1.9	\$ 211.3	\$ -
Other Aid - Pass-Through									
Public Service Corp.	\$ 13.2	\$ 13.2	\$ -	\$ 13.2	\$ -	\$ 13.2	\$ -	\$ 13.2	\$ -
Meals and Beverage Tax	24.8	24.2	(0.5)	24.3	0.1	26.3	1.5	27.2	0.9
Local Hotel Tax	4.2	2.7	(1.4)	3.2	0.4	3.8	(0.4)	3.8	0.0
Total - Other Aid	\$ 42.1	\$ 40.2	\$(1.9)	\$ 40.6	\$ 0.5	\$ 43.3	\$ 1.2	\$ 44.2	\$ 0.9

\$ in millions

- **Distressed Communities Relief Fund.** The House Finance Committee recommends \$12.4 million for the Distressed Communities Relief Fund for FY 2022. Communities' aid distribution is based on updated qualifying tax levies and reflects a total of seven funded communities; there is a redistribution of funding among qualifying communities based on that total. The enacted level of \$13.8 million includes \$11.3 million from one-time COVID Relief federal funds distributed pursuant to the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program formula. This reflects \$1.4 million more than prior years' appropriations.

- **Payment in Lieu of Taxes Program.** The House Finance Committee recommends \$46.1 million for FY 2022 for the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program that reimburses municipalities for property taxes that would have been due on real property exempted from taxation by state law, including property owned by private nonprofit higher educational institutions, nonprofit hospitals, or any state-owned hospital, veterans' residential facility, or correctional facility. Municipalities may be reimbursed up to 27.0 percent of the tax that would have been collected if the property had been taxable, subject to appropriation. If the appropriation is less than the necessary amount, the reimbursements are ratably reduced. The recommendation is consistent with the FY 2020 level of spending, which represented a 26.6 percent reimbursement rate.

The enacted budget includes \$50.7 million of which \$31.5 million is from one-time COVID Relief federal funds distributed pursuant to the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program formula. The FY 2022 recommendation is \$1.8 million less than full funding based on updated data, and reflects a 26.0 percent reimbursement.

- **Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Phase-Out.** The House Finance Committee recommends \$139.7 million to fully fund the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Phase-Out program for FY 2022. This includes \$29.1 million more to fund the next increment to reimburse communities for changes in the phase-out formula. For FY 2022, the rate cap decreases by \$5 to \$30 per \$1,000 assessed, the percentage of value assessed decreases 5.0 percent to 75.0 percent, and the minimum exemption increases by \$1,000 to \$5,000. Under current law, cars older than 15 years are exempt and the tax is eliminated as of FY 2024. The enacted budget included estimated FY 2021 expenses of \$123.8 million, \$11.2 million more than provided for by statute, primarily to reflect the use of \$86.0 million of one-time COVID Relief federal funds distributed to communities through the phase out tax formula. The FY 2021 revised recommendation is \$0.1 million less than enacted from general revenues based on updated data, including changes to the community allocations assumed in the enacted budget.

- ***Municipal COVID Relief Fund.*** The enacted budget includes \$136.5 million from Coronavirus Relief federal funds and distributes those funds to communities based on four formulas, consistent with the enacted budget. The proviso language provides that the Department of Revenue may require cities and towns to submit all appropriate and necessary documentation to show that the use of funds provided complies with all applicable federal laws and regulations under Section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, P.L. 116-136. The distribution formulas include the aforementioned funding amounts in the Distressed Communities Relief, Payment in Lieu of Taxes, and Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Phase-Out, distributed based on those formulas. There is an additional \$7.8 million distributed on a per capita basis. This one-time funding is not included for FY 2022.
- ***Library Resource Sharing Aid.*** The House Finance Committee recommends the enacted amount of \$9.6 million for library aid. Current law allows 25.0 percent reimbursement of second prior year expenditures, subject to appropriation. The funding level represents a 21.8 percent reimbursement; the enacted budget represents 21.7 percent.
- ***Library Construction Aid.*** Consistent with the Governor’s budget, the House Finance Committee includes \$2.1 million to fully fund library construction aid requirements; this is \$0.6 million less than the enacted and revised amounts of \$2.7 million. The state reimburses libraries up to half of the total costs for eligible projects on an installment basis, for a period of up to 20 years. The payments do not begin until the state fiscal year following the completion, acceptance, and audit of the project.
- ***Property Valuation Reimbursement.*** The House Finance Committee recommends \$1.0 million for FY 2021 and \$1.5 million for FY 2022 to reimburse communities conducting property valuation updates. The Governor’s recommendation includes \$1.1 million; based on reported expenditures, the Committee shifted \$0.1 million of available resources within Department of Revenue to align expenditures and prevent overspending between divisions.
- ***Oversight Reimbursement.*** Consistent with the Governor’s budget, the House Finance Committee does not provide funding for oversight reimbursement of 50.0 percent of the cost of a financial advisor position to communities no longer under state Fiscal Stability Act oversight as no communities are eligible.
- ***Public Service Corporation Tax.*** The FY 2022 budget assumes the state will collect and distribute the revenues estimated at \$13.2 million of property taxes from public service corporations on behalf of municipalities and pass that back to them. A final figure will be calculated in spring 2021 when updated data is available. The 2009 Assembly adopted the Governor’s recommendation to require the tax rate applied to the tangible personal property of public service corporations not be less than the prior year.
- ***Meals and Beverage Tax.*** The FY 2022 budget assumes the state will collect and distribute an estimated \$24.3 million and \$27.2 million from local meals and beverage taxes for FY 2021 and FY 2022, respectively. This reflects the June 2021 update to the February 2021 Office of Revenue Analysis forecast presented in the Governor’s recommendation.
- ***Local Hotel Tax.*** The FY 2022 budget assumes the state will collect and distribute an estimated \$3.2 million and \$3.8 million for FY 2021 and FY 2022, respectively, from the 1.0 percent local hotel tax. This reflects the June 2021 update to the February 2021 Office of Revenue Analysis forecast presented in the Governor’s recommendation.

General Aid Total

Includes Distressed Communities, PILOT, Motor Vehicles Excise Tax, and Municipal COVID Relief Fund

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted¹</i>	<i>FY 2021 Gov. Rev.*¹</i>	<i>Revised Difference</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC¹</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC to Gov. Rev.</i>
Barrington	\$ 3,052,093	\$ 3,112,946	\$ 60,853	\$ 3,112,946	\$ -
Bristol	2,854,291	2,837,393	(16,899)	2,837,393	-
Burrillville	2,937,236	2,973,106	35,870	2,973,106	-
Central Falls	1,806,254	1,822,336	16,082	1,822,336	-
Charlestown	513,255	508,746	(4,508)	508,746	-
Coventry	3,125,321	3,101,508	(23,813)	3,101,508	-
Cranston	21,942,124	22,386,151	444,026	22,386,151	-
Cumberland	2,985,508	2,950,153	(35,355)	2,950,153	-
East Greenwich	1,623,605	1,716,933	93,327	1,716,933	-
East Providence	5,416,558	4,320,332	(1,096,226)	4,320,332	-
Exeter	974,193	922,004	(52,189)	922,004	-
Foster	868,614	888,660	20,046	888,660	-
Glocester	1,190,627	1,156,892	(33,735)	1,156,892	-
Hopkinton	865,564	874,508	8,944	874,508	-
Jamestown	202,063	206,308	4,245	206,308	-
Johnston	5,924,511	5,925,977	1,465	5,925,977	-
Lincoln	2,037,810	1,918,999	(118,811)	1,918,999	-
Little Compton	128,494	124,835	(3,659)	124,835	-
Middletown	771,679	709,065	(62,615)	709,065	-
Narragansett	583,861	599,237	15,376	599,237	-
Newport	2,500,313	2,580,804	80,491	2,580,804	-
New Shoreham	173,395	96,222	(77,174)	96,222	-
North Kingstown	1,778,036	1,592,025	(186,012)	1,592,025	-
North Providence	7,325,250	7,505,826	180,576	7,505,826	-
North Smithfield	2,327,673	2,316,324	(11,349)	2,316,324	-
Pawtucket	13,837,440	14,188,169	350,729	14,188,169	-
Portsmouth	1,039,907	998,382	(41,525)	998,382	-
Providence	70,128,785	71,350,138	1,221,352	71,350,138	-
Richmond	735,403	735,735	332	735,735	-
Scituate	575,126	582,466	7,340	582,466	-
Smithfield	4,078,581	4,019,551	(59,030)	4,019,551	-
South Kingstown	1,835,317	1,709,540	(125,777)	1,709,540	-
Tiverton	625,461	616,085	(9,376)	616,085	-
Warren	1,084,630	1,068,502	(16,128)	1,068,502	-
Warwick	12,219,045	11,433,633	(785,413)	11,433,633	-
Westerly	2,962,263	2,899,405	(62,858)	2,899,405	-
West Greenwich	794,740	614,244	(180,496)	614,244	-
West Warwick	3,737,157	3,881,306	144,149	3,881,306	-
Woonsocket	8,305,887	8,571,441	265,553	8,571,441	-
Subtotal	\$ 195,868,073	\$ 195,815,883	\$ (52,189)	\$ 195,815,883	\$ -
MV Phase Out - Fire Districts	172,109	135,855	(36,254)	135,855	-
Enhanced Total	\$ 196,040,182	\$ 195,951,738	\$ (88,443)	\$ 195,951,738	\$ -
FY 2021 CRF Enhancement	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	-	(25,000,000)	-
Total	\$ 171,040,182	\$ 170,951,738	\$ (88,443)	\$ 170,951,738	\$ -

*FY 2021 enacted MV figures reflect value of FY 2020 levy; the FY 2021 Gov. Rev. reflects updated data.

¹Includes General Revenues and Covid Relief Federal Funds

General Aid Total

Includes Distressed Communities, PILOT, Motor Vehicles Excise Tax, and Municipal COVID Relief Fund

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted¹</i>	<i>FY 2022 Gov. Rec.*</i>	<i>FY 2022 Rec. to Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC to Gov. Rec.</i>
Barrington	\$ 3,052,093	\$ 3,583,232	\$ 531,139	\$ 3,583,232	\$ -
Bristol	2,854,291	2,802,010	(52,281)	2,802,010	-
Burrillville	2,937,236	3,303,116	365,879	3,303,116	-
Central Falls	1,806,254	1,753,187	(53,066)	1,753,187	-
Charlestown	513,255	516,867	3,612	516,867	-
Coventry	3,125,321	3,141,355	16,034	3,141,355	-
Cranston	21,942,124	22,205,059	262,934	22,205,059	-
Cumberland	2,985,508	3,073,980	88,472	3,073,980	-
East Greenwich	1,623,605	1,595,123	(28,482)	1,595,123	-
East Providence	5,416,558	5,860,240	443,681	5,860,240	-
Exeter	974,193	1,174,231	200,038	1,174,231	-
Foster	868,614	1,027,831	159,217	1,027,831	-
Glocester	1,190,627	1,205,509	14,882	1,205,509	-
Hopkinton	865,564	896,335	30,772	896,335	-
Jamestown	202,063	182,168	(19,895)	182,168	-
Johnston	5,924,511	6,502,131	577,619	6,502,131	-
Lincoln	2,037,810	2,395,450	357,640	2,395,450	-
Little Compton	128,494	105,149	(23,345)	105,149	-
Middletown	771,679	794,581	22,902	794,581	-
Narragansett	583,861	526,083	(57,778)	526,083	-
Newport	2,500,313	2,273,800	(226,513)	2,273,800	-
New Shoreham	173,395	94,711	(78,685)	94,711	-
North Kingstown	1,778,036	2,016,677	238,641	2,016,677	-
North Providence	7,325,250	7,685,492	360,242	7,685,492	-
North Smithfield	2,327,673	2,662,361	334,688	2,662,361	-
Pawtucket	13,837,440	13,765,615	(71,826)	13,765,615	-
Portsmouth	1,039,907	1,079,761	39,853	1,079,761	-
Providence	70,128,785	65,591,408	(4,537,377)	65,591,408	-
Richmond	735,403	756,231	20,828	756,231	-
Scituate	575,126	574,145	(980)	574,145	-
Smithfield	4,078,581	4,741,569	662,988	4,741,569	-
South Kingstown	1,835,317	1,868,077	32,760	1,868,077	-
Tiverton	625,461	526,855	(98,606)	526,855	-
Warren	1,084,630	1,106,897	22,267	1,106,897	-
Warwick	12,219,045	14,546,500	2,327,455	14,546,500	-
Westerly	2,962,263	3,129,315	167,052	3,129,315	-
West Greenwich	794,740	655,354	(139,386)	655,354	-
West Warwick	3,737,157	3,962,032	224,874	3,962,032	-
Woonsocket	8,305,887	8,278,763	(27,124)	8,278,763	-
Subtotal	\$ 195,868,073	\$ 197,959,199	\$ 2,091,126	\$ 197,959,199	\$ -
MV Phase Out - Fire Districts	172,109	171,125	(984)	171,125	-
Enhanced Total	\$ 196,040,182	\$ 198,130,324	\$ 2,090,143	\$ 198,130,324	\$ -
FY 2021 CRF Enhancement	(25,000,000)	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 171,040,182	\$ 198,130,324	\$ 27,090,143	\$ 198,130,324	\$ -

*The FY 2022 Gov. Rec. reflects FY 2021 levy; distribution subject to revision based on updated data.

¹Includes General Revenues and Covid Relief Federal Funds

Distressed Communities Relief

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted¹</i>	<i>FY 2021 Gov. Rev.¹</i>	<i>Revised Difference</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC¹</i>	<i>FY 2020 HFC to Gov. Rev.</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-
Burrillville	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	245,802	245,802	-	245,802	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	2,983,075	2,983,075	-	2,983,075	-
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	1,073,357	1,073,357	-	1,073,357	-
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	1,633,458	1,633,458	-	1,633,458	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	6,006,484	6,006,484	-	6,006,484	-
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-
West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	1,028,973	1,028,973	-	1,028,973	-
Woonsocket	858,947	858,947	-	858,947	-
Enhanced Total	\$ 13,830,095	\$ 13,830,095	\$ -	\$ 13,830,095	\$ -
FY 2021 CRF Enhancement	<i>(1,445,637)</i>	<i>(1,445,637)</i>	-	<i>(1,445,637)</i>	-
Total	\$ 12,384,458	\$ 12,384,458	\$ -	\$ 12,384,458	\$ -

¹Includes General Revenues and Covid Relief Federal Funds

Distressed Communities Relief

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted¹</i>	<i>FY 2022 Gov. Rec.</i>	<i>FY 2022 Rec. to Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC to Gov. Rec.</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-
Burrillville	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	245,802	220,713	(25,089)	220,713	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	2,983,075	2,685,555	(297,520)	2,685,555	-
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	1,073,357	987,908	(85,449)	987,908	-
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	1,633,458	1,490,485	(142,973)	1,490,485	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	6,006,484	5,265,375	(741,109)	5,265,375	-
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-
West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	1,028,973	953,745	(75,228)	953,745	-
Woonsocket	858,947	780,677	(78,270)	780,677	-
Enhanced Total	\$ 13,830,095	\$ 12,384,458	\$ (1,445,637)	\$ 12,384,458	\$ -
FY 2021 CRF Enhancement	<i>(1,445,637)</i>	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 12,384,458	\$ 12,384,458	\$ (1,445,637)	\$ 12,384,458	\$ -

¹Includes General Revenues and Covid Relief Federal Funds

Payment in Lieu of Taxes

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted¹</i>	<i>FY 2021 Gov. Rev.¹</i>	<i>Revised Difference</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC¹</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC to Gov. Rev.</i>
Barrington	\$ 18,185	\$ 18,185	\$ -	\$ 18,185	\$ -
Bristol	1,408,834	1,408,834	-	1,408,834	-
Burrillville	109,259	109,259	-	109,259	-
Central Falls	-	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	5,297,860	5,297,860	-	5,297,860	-
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	791,019	791,019	-	791,019	-
East Providence	279,679	279,679	-	279,679	-
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	1,771,032	1,771,032	-	1,771,032	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	1,195	1,195	-	1,195	-
North Providence	-	-	-	-	-
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	3,873	3,873	-	3,873	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	37,489,776	37,489,776	-	37,489,776	-
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	952,391	952,391	-	952,391	-
South Kingstown	231,266	231,266	-	231,266	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	1,690,515	1,690,515	-	1,690,515	-
Westerly	178,683	178,683	-	178,683	-
West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	-	-	-	-
Woonsocket	480,393	480,393	-	480,393	-
Enhanced Total	\$ 50,703,960	\$ 50,703,960	\$ -	\$ 50,703,960	\$ -
FY 2021 CRF Enhancement	(4,614,456)	(4,614,456)	-	(4,614,456)	-
Total	\$ 46,089,504	\$ 46,089,504	\$ -	\$ 46,089,504	\$ -

¹Includes General Revenues and Covid Relief Federal Funds

Payment in Lieu of Taxes

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted¹</i>	<i>FY 2022 Gov. Rec.</i>	<i>FY 2022 Rec. to Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC to Gov. Rec.</i>
Barrington	\$ 18,185	\$ 17,094	\$ (1,091)	\$ 17,094	\$ -
Bristol	1,408,834	1,327,172	(81,662)	1,327,172	-
Burrillville	109,259	98,835	(10,425)	98,835	-
Central Falls	-	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	5,297,860	4,778,876	(518,984)	4,778,876	-
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	791,019	729,131	(61,888)	729,131	-
East Providence	279,679	260,127	(19,552)	260,127	-
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	1,771,032	1,601,050	(169,982)	1,601,050	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	1,195	1,080	(114)	1,080	-
North Providence	-	-	-	-	-
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	3,873	3,501	(372)	3,501	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	37,489,776	34,027,865	(3,461,911)	34,027,865	-
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	952,391	860,981	(91,410)	860,981	-
South Kingstown	231,266	209,069	(22,197)	209,069	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	1,690,515	1,528,261	(162,254)	1,528,261	-
Westerly	178,683	185,126	6,444	185,126	-
West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	-	-	-	-
Woonsocket	480,393	461,334	(19,058)	461,334	-
Enhanced Total	\$ 50,703,960	\$ 46,089,504	\$ (4,614,456)	\$ 46,089,504	\$ -
FY 2021 CRF Enhancement	(4,614,456)	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 46,089,504	\$ 46,089,504	\$ (4,614,456)	\$ 46,089,504	\$ -

¹Includes General Revenues and Covid Relief Federal Funds

Motor Vehicle Excise Phase-Out

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted¹</i>	<i>FY 2021 Gov. Rev.*¹</i>	<i>Revised Difference</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC to Gov. Rev.</i>
Barrington	\$ 2,915,246	\$ 2,976,099	\$ 60,853	\$ 2,976,099	\$ -
Bristol	1,282,376	1,265,477	(16,899)	1,265,477	-
Burrillville	2,707,298	2,743,168	35,870	2,743,168	-
Central Falls	1,418,289	1,434,371	16,082	1,434,371	-
Charlestown	456,190	451,682	(4,508)	451,682	-
Coventry	2,871,721	2,847,908	(23,813)	2,847,908	-
Cranston	13,065,635	13,509,661	444,026	13,509,661	-
Cumberland	2,731,343	2,695,988	(35,355)	2,695,988	-
East Greenwich	720,298	813,626	93,327	813,626	-
East Providence	4,788,852	3,692,626	(1,096,226)	3,692,626	-
Exeter	924,449	872,259	(52,189)	872,259	-
Foster	834,221	854,267	20,046	854,267	-
Glocester	1,116,825	1,083,089	(33,735)	1,083,089	-
Hopkinton	806,071	815,015	8,944	815,015	-
Jamestown	161,751	165,996	4,245	165,996	-
Johnston	5,710,079	5,711,545	1,465	5,711,545	-
Lincoln	1,879,056	1,760,245	(118,811)	1,760,245	-
Little Compton	102,785	99,126	(3,659)	99,126	-
Middletown	653,751	591,136	(62,615)	591,136	-
Narragansett	469,805	485,181	15,376	485,181	-
Newport	547,657	628,149	80,491	628,149	-
New Shoreham	167,330	90,156	(77,174)	90,156	-
North Kingstown	1,584,619	1,398,608	(186,012)	1,398,608	-
North Providence	6,013,814	6,194,389	180,576	6,194,389	-
North Smithfield	2,237,096	2,225,747	(11,349)	2,225,747	-
Pawtucket	11,673,796	12,024,525	350,729	12,024,525	-
Portsmouth	912,150	870,625	(41,525)	870,625	-
Providence	25,316,411	26,537,763	1,221,352	26,537,763	-
Richmond	679,468	679,800	332	679,800	-
Scituate	497,355	504,695	7,340	504,695	-
Smithfield	2,967,539	2,908,509	(59,030)	2,908,509	-
South Kingstown	1,378,616	1,252,839	(125,777)	1,252,839	-
Tiverton	509,454	500,078	(9,376)	500,078	-
Warren	1,007,703	991,575	(16,128)	991,575	-
Warwick	9,950,235	9,164,823	(785,413)	9,164,823	-
Westerly	2,617,639	2,554,781	(62,858)	2,554,781	-
West Greenwich	749,418	568,923	(180,496)	568,923	-
West Warwick	2,495,806	2,639,955	144,149	2,639,955	-
Woonsocket	6,661,869	6,927,422	265,553	6,927,422	-
Subtotal	\$ 123,584,017	\$ 123,531,828	\$ (52,189)	\$ 123,531,828	\$ -
MV Phase Out - Fire Districts	172,109	135,855	(36,254)	135,855	-
Enhanced Total	\$ 123,756,126	\$ 123,667,683	\$ (88,443)	\$ 123,667,683	\$ -
FY 2021 CRF Enhancement	(11,189,907)	(11,189,907)	-	(11,189,907)	-
Total	\$ 112,566,219	\$ 112,477,776	\$ (88,443)	\$ 112,477,776	\$ -

*FY 2021 enacted MV figures reflect value of FY 2020 levy; the FY 2021 Gov. Rev. reflects updated data.

¹Includes General Revenues and Covid Relief Federal Funds

Motor Vehicle Excise Phase-Out

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted¹</i>	<i>FY 2022 Gov. Rec.*</i>	<i>FY 2022 Rec. to Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC to Gov. Rec.</i>
Barrington	\$ 2,915,246	\$ 3,566,139	\$ 650,892	\$ 3,566,139	\$ -
Bristol	1,282,376	1,474,839	192,463	1,474,839	-
Burrillville	2,707,298	3,204,281	496,983	3,204,281	-
Central Falls	1,418,289	1,532,474	114,186	1,532,474	-
Charlestown	456,190	516,867	60,677	516,867	-
Coventry	2,871,721	3,141,355	269,634	3,141,355	-
Cranston	13,065,635	14,740,627	1,674,992	14,740,627	-
Cumberland	2,731,343	3,073,980	342,636	3,073,980	-
East Greenwich	720,298	865,992	145,694	865,992	-
East Providence	4,788,852	5,600,113	811,261	5,600,113	-
Exeter	924,449	1,174,231	249,783	1,174,231	-
Foster	834,221	1,027,831	193,610	1,027,831	-
Glocester	1,116,825	1,205,509	88,684	1,205,509	-
Hopkinton	806,071	896,335	90,264	896,335	-
Jamestown	161,751	182,168	20,417	182,168	-
Johnston	5,710,079	6,502,131	792,051	6,502,131	-
Lincoln	1,879,056	2,395,450	516,394	2,395,450	-
Little Compton	102,785	105,149	2,364	105,149	-
Middletown	653,751	794,581	140,831	794,581	-
Narragansett	469,805	526,083	56,278	526,083	-
Newport	547,657	672,750	125,092	672,750	-
New Shoreham	167,330	94,711	(72,619)	94,711	-
North Kingstown	1,584,619	2,015,597	430,978	2,015,597	-
North Providence	6,013,814	6,697,585	683,771	6,697,585	-
North Smithfield	2,237,096	2,662,361	425,265	2,662,361	-
Pawtucket	11,673,796	12,271,628	597,832	12,271,628	-
Portsmouth	912,150	1,079,761	167,611	1,079,761	-
Providence	25,316,411	26,298,168	981,758	26,298,168	-
Richmond	679,468	756,231	76,763	756,231	-
Scituate	497,355	574,145	76,790	574,145	-
Smithfield	2,967,539	3,880,588	913,049	3,880,588	-
South Kingstown	1,378,616	1,659,007	280,391	1,659,007	-
Tiverton	509,454	526,855	17,400	526,855	-
Warren	1,007,703	1,106,897	99,194	1,106,897	-
Warwick	9,950,235	13,018,239	3,068,004	13,018,239	-
Westerly	2,617,639	2,944,189	326,550	2,944,189	-
West Greenwich	749,418	655,354	(94,064)	655,354	-
West Warwick	2,495,806	3,008,286	512,480	3,008,286	-
Woonsocket	6,661,869	7,036,751	374,882	7,036,751	-
Subtotal	\$ 123,584,017	\$ 139,485,237	\$ 15,901,220	\$ 139,485,237	\$ -
MV Phase Out - Fire Districts	172,109	171,125	(984)	171,125	-
Enhanced Total	\$ 123,756,126	\$ 139,656,362	\$ 15,900,236	\$ 139,656,362	\$ -
FY 2021 CRF Enhancement	(11,189,907)	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 112,566,219	\$ 139,656,362	\$ 15,900,236	\$ 139,656,362	\$ -

*The FY 2022 Gov. Rec. reflects FY 2021 levy; distribution subject to revision based on updated data.

¹Includes General Revenues and Covid Relief Federal Funds

Municipal COVID Relief Fund

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2021 Gov. Rev.</i>	<i>Revised Difference</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC to Gov. Rev.</i>
Barrington	\$ 118,662	\$ 118,662	\$ -	\$ 118,662	\$ -
Bristol	163,081	163,081	-	163,081	-
Burrillville	120,679	120,679	-	120,679	-
Central Falls	142,163	142,163	-	142,163	-
Charlestown	57,065	57,065	-	57,065	-
Coventry	253,600	253,600	-	253,600	-
Cranston	595,554	595,554	-	595,554	-
Cumberland	254,164	254,164	-	254,164	-
East Greenwich	112,288	112,288	-	112,288	-
East Providence	348,028	348,028	-	348,028	-
Exeter	49,744	49,744	-	49,744	-
Foster	34,393	34,393	-	34,393	-
Glocester	73,802	73,802	-	73,802	-
Hopkinton	59,492	59,492	-	59,492	-
Jamestown	40,312	40,312	-	40,312	-
Johnston	214,432	214,432	-	214,432	-
Lincoln	158,754	158,754	-	158,754	-
Little Compton	25,708	25,708	-	25,708	-
Middletown	117,928	117,928	-	117,928	-
Narragansett	114,056	114,056	-	114,056	-
Newport	181,624	181,624	-	181,624	-
New Shoreham	6,066	6,066	-	6,066	-
North Kingstown	192,222	192,222	-	192,222	-
North Providence	238,079	238,079	-	238,079	-
North Smithfield	90,577	90,577	-	90,577	-
Pawtucket	526,314	526,314	-	526,314	-
Portsmouth	127,757	127,757	-	127,757	-
Providence	1,316,115	1,316,115	-	1,316,115	-
Richmond	55,935	55,935	-	55,935	-
Scituate	77,771	77,771	-	77,771	-
Smithfield	158,651	158,651	-	158,651	-
South Kingstown	225,434	225,434	-	225,434	-
Tiverton	116,007	116,007	-	116,007	-
Warren	76,927	76,927	-	76,927	-
Warwick	578,295	578,295	-	578,295	-
Westerly	165,942	165,942	-	165,942	-
West Greenwich	45,322	45,322	-	45,322	-
West Warwick	212,378	212,378	-	212,378	-
Woonsocket	304,679	304,679	-	304,679	-
Total	\$ 7,750,000	\$ 7,750,000	\$ -	\$ 7,750,000	\$ -

Library Aid

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2021 Gov. Rev.</i>	<i>Revised Difference</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC</i>	<i>FY 2020 HFC to Gov. Rev.</i>
Barrington	\$ 375,185	\$ 375,185	\$ -	\$ 375,185	\$ -
Bristol	194,607	194,607	-	194,607	-
Burrillville	184,839	184,839	-	184,839	-
Central Falls	31,752	31,752	-	31,752	-
Charlestown	52,802	52,802	-	52,802	-
Coventry	229,468	229,468	-	229,468	-
Cranston	638,834	638,834	-	638,834	-
Cumberland	297,545	297,545	-	297,545	-
East Greenwich	132,534	132,534	-	132,534	-
East Providence	411,631	411,631	-	411,631	-
Exeter	53,203	53,203	-	53,203	-
Foster	33,861	33,861	-	33,861	-
Glocester	78,704	78,704	-	78,704	-
Hopkinton	35,851	35,851	-	35,851	-
Jamestown	108,139	108,139	-	108,139	-
Johnston	125,400	125,400	-	125,400	-
Lincoln	213,729	213,729	-	213,729	-
Little Compton	36,164	36,164	-	36,164	-
Middletown	142,580	142,580	-	142,580	-
Narragansett	177,025	177,025	-	177,025	-
Newport	402,053	402,053	-	402,053	-
New Shoreham	90,133	90,133	-	90,133	-
North Kingstown	297,608	297,608	-	297,608	-
North Providence	197,202	197,202	-	197,202	-
North Smithfield	79,629	79,629	-	79,629	-
Pawtucket	408,981	408,981	-	408,981	-
Portsmouth	116,092	116,092	-	116,092	-
Providence*	2,002,232	2,002,232	-	2,002,232	-
Richmond	24,736	24,736	-	24,736	-
Scituate	106,425	106,425	-	106,425	-
Smithfield	307,560	307,560	-	307,560	-
South Kingstown	231,439	231,439	-	231,439	-
Tiverton	122,762	122,762	-	122,762	-
Warren	60,853	60,853	-	60,853	-
Warwick	779,794	779,794	-	779,794	-
Westerly	307,643	307,643	-	307,643	-
West Greenwich	44,294	44,294	-	44,294	-
West Warwick	165,207	165,207	-	165,207	-
Woonsocket	200,967	200,967	-	200,967	-
	\$ 9,499,463	\$ 9,499,463	\$ -	\$ 9,499,463	\$ -
Institutional Libraries	62,609	62,609	-	62,609	-
Total	\$ 9,562,072	\$ 9,562,072	\$ -	\$ 9,562,072	\$ -

*Includes the Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant.

Library Aid

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2022 Gov. Rec.</i>	<i>FY 2022 Rec. to Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC</i>	<i>2021 HFC to Gov. Rec.</i>
Barrington	\$ 375,185	\$ 365,527	\$ (9,658)	\$ 365,527	\$ -
Bristol	194,607	190,810	(3,797)	190,810	-
Burrillville	184,839	186,270	1,431	186,270	-
Central Falls	31,752	31,902	150	31,902	-
Charlestown	52,802	53,533	730	53,533	-
Coventry	229,468	197,001	(32,467)	197,001	-
Cranston	638,834	664,578	25,744	664,578	-
Cumberland	297,545	308,514	10,969	308,514	-
East Greenwich	132,534	123,871	(8,663)	123,871	-
East Providence	411,631	447,125	35,493	447,125	-
Exeter	53,203	60,044	6,841	60,044	-
Foster	33,861	34,393	532	34,393	-
Glocester	78,704	81,660	2,956	81,660	-
Hopkinton	35,851	37,216	1,366	37,216	-
Jamestown	108,139	109,968	1,829	109,968	-
Johnston	125,400	126,270	870	126,270	-
Lincoln	213,729	217,473	3,744	217,473	-
Little Compton	36,164	37,355	1,191	37,355	-
Middletown	142,580	126,831	(15,749)	126,831	-
Narragansett	177,025	87,158	(89,867)	87,158	-
Newport	402,053	415,522	13,469	415,522	-
New Shoreham	90,133	91,679	1,545	91,679	-
North Kingstown	297,608	301,066	3,458	301,066	-
North Providence	197,202	201,533	4,331	201,533	-
North Smithfield	79,629	80,421	792	80,421	-
Pawtucket	408,981	421,641	12,660	421,641	-
Portsmouth	116,092	117,111	1,019	117,111	-
Providence*	2,002,232	2,020,796	18,564	2,020,796	-
Richmond	24,736	26,826	2,090	26,826	-
Scituate	106,425	109,928	3,504	109,928	-
Smithfield	307,560	317,166	9,606	317,166	-
South Kingstown	231,439	242,750	11,311	242,750	-
Tiverton	122,762	127,469	4,707	127,469	-
Warren	60,853	64,909	4,057	64,909	-
Warwick	779,794	736,708	(43,086)	736,708	-
Westerly	307,643	316,166	8,522	316,166	-
West Greenwich	44,294	48,116	3,822	48,116	-
West Warwick	165,207	171,836	6,630	171,836	-
Woonsocket	200,967	200,324	(642)	200,324	-
	\$ 9,499,463	\$ 9,499,463	\$ -	\$ 9,499,463	\$ -
Institutional Libraries	62,609	62,609	-	62,609	-
Total	\$ 9,562,072	\$ 9,562,072	\$ -	\$ 9,562,072	\$ -

*Includes the Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant.

Public Service Corporation Tax

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2021 Gov. Rev.</i>	<i>Revised Difference</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC to Gov. Rev.</i>
Barrington	\$ 201,493	\$ 201,493	\$ -	\$ 201,493	\$ -
Bristol	276,918	276,918	-	276,918	-
Burrillville	204,918	204,918	-	204,918	-
Central Falls	241,398	241,398	-	241,398	-
Charlestown	96,898	96,898	-	96,898	-
Coventry	430,622	430,622	-	430,622	-
Cranston	1,011,274	1,011,274	-	1,011,274	-
Cumberland	431,581	431,581	-	431,581	-
East Greenwich	162,821	162,821	-	162,821	-
East Providence	590,964	590,964	-	590,964	-
Exeter	84,468	84,468	-	84,468	-
Foster	58,400	58,400	-	58,400	-
Glocester	125,319	125,319	-	125,319	-
Hopkinton	101,020	101,020	-	101,020	-
Jamestown	68,451	68,451	-	68,451	-
Johnston	364,114	364,114	-	364,114	-
Lincoln	269,570	269,570	-	269,570	-
Little Compton	43,654	43,654	-	43,654	-
Middletown	200,247	200,247	-	200,247	-
Narragansett	193,671	193,671	-	193,671	-
Newport	308,404	308,404	-	308,404	-
New Shoreham	10,300	10,300	-	10,300	-
North Kingstown	326,401	326,401	-	326,401	-
North Providence	404,268	404,268	-	404,268	-
North Smithfield	153,803	153,803	-	153,803	-
Pawtucket	893,702	893,702	-	893,702	-
Portsmouth	216,936	216,936	-	216,936	-
Providence	2,234,814	2,234,814	-	2,234,814	-
Richmond	94,980	94,980	-	94,980	-
Scituate	132,057	132,057	-	132,057	-
Smithfield	269,396	269,396	-	269,396	-
South Kingstown	382,796	382,796	-	382,796	-
Tiverton	196,984	196,984	-	196,984	-
Warren	130,625	130,625	-	130,625	-
Warwick	1,009,817	1,009,817	-	1,009,817	-
Westerly	281,776	281,776	-	281,776	-
West Greenwich	76,958	76,958	-	76,958	-
West Warwick	360,627	360,627	-	360,627	-
Woonsocket	517,357	517,357	-	517,357	-
Total	\$ 13,159,804	\$ 13,159,804	\$ -	\$ 13,159,804	\$ -

*FY 2021 based on prior data; FY 2022 estimated, actuals not yet available.

Public Service Corporation Tax

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2021 Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2022 Gov. Rec.*</i>	<i>FY 2022 Rec. to Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2022 HFC</i>	<i>FY 2021 HFC to Gov. Rec.</i>
Barrington	\$ 201,493	\$ 201,493	\$ -	\$ 201,493	\$ -
Bristol	276,918	276,918	-	276,918	-
Burrillville	204,918	204,918	-	204,918	-
Central Falls	241,398	241,398	-	241,398	-
Charlestown	96,898	96,898	-	96,898	-
Coventry	430,622	430,622	-	430,622	-
Cranston	1,011,274	1,011,274	-	1,011,274	-
Cumberland	431,581	431,581	-	431,581	-
East Greenwich	162,821	162,821	-	162,821	-
East Providence	590,964	590,964	-	590,964	-
Exeter	84,468	84,468	-	84,468	-
Foster	58,400	58,400	-	58,400	-
Glocester	125,319	125,319	-	125,319	-
Hopkinton	101,020	101,020	-	101,020	-
Jamestown	68,451	68,451	-	68,451	-
Johnston	364,114	364,114	-	364,114	-
Lincoln	269,570	269,570	-	269,570	-
Little Compton	43,654	43,654	-	43,654	-
Middletown	200,247	200,247	-	200,247	-
Narragansett	193,671	193,671	-	193,671	-
Newport	308,404	308,404	-	308,404	-
New Shoreham	10,300	10,300	-	10,300	-
North Kingstown	326,401	326,401	-	326,401	-
North Providence	404,268	404,268	-	404,268	-
North Smithfield	153,803	153,803	-	153,803	-
Pawtucket	893,702	893,702	-	893,702	-
Portsmouth	216,936	216,936	-	216,936	-
Providence	2,234,814	2,234,814	-	2,234,814	-
Richmond	94,980	94,980	-	94,980	-
Scituate	132,057	132,057	-	132,057	-
Smithfield	269,396	269,396	-	269,396	-
South Kingstown	382,796	382,796	-	382,796	-
Tiverton	196,984	196,984	-	196,984	-
Warren	130,625	130,625	-	130,625	-
Warwick	1,009,817	1,009,817	-	1,009,817	-
Westerly	281,776	281,776	-	281,776	-
West Greenwich	76,958	76,958	-	76,958	-
West Warwick	360,627	360,627	-	360,627	-
Woonsocket	517,357	517,357	-	517,357	-
Total	\$ 13,159,804	\$ 13,159,804	\$ -	\$ 13,159,804	\$ -

*FY 2021 based on prior data; FY 2022 estimated, actuals not yet available.

Meals and Beverage Tax

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021*</i>	<i>FY 2022*</i>
Barrington	\$ 184,739	\$ 195,499	\$ 152,985	\$ 127,188	\$ 177,747
Bristol	451,567	474,409	416,000	452,311	458,912
Burrillville	214,442	221,434	186,986	156,213	202,713
Central Falls	142,982	128,331	132,792	149,204	130,582
Charlestown	187,253	189,078	152,990	122,549	172,991
Coventry	466,386	442,965	438,323	435,889	437,480
Cranston	1,975,488	2,027,876	1,858,687	1,870,520	1,905,791
Cumberland	539,876	514,176	506,646	467,605	506,154
East Greenwich	694,380	683,524	634,609	633,140	705,670
East Providence	1,076,247	1,098,154	986,260	957,841	1,030,996
Exeter	116,466	114,565	111,618	97,700	110,331
Foster	23,382	20,847	16,898	14,259	19,391
Glocester	75,453	82,812	74,640	77,246	77,050
Hopkinton	53,522	56,874	48,734	44,385	51,695
Jamestown	90,468	85,554	69,411	54,760	87,024
Johnston	709,170	760,660	683,594	662,134	675,449
Lincoln	811,829	830,812	685,299	517,211	785,513
Little Compton	65,110	58,794	48,533	35,561	59,998
Middletown	810,338	833,415	723,622	645,464	768,622
Narragansett	697,787	685,665	629,826	585,423	665,314
Newport	2,641,064	2,493,288	2,223,684	1,783,553	2,383,262
New Shoreham	376,358	392,629	374,252	372,406	375,132
North Kingstown	624,355	634,782	579,873	568,430	588,503
North Providence	397,108	399,707	426,666	469,808	387,272
North Smithfield	302,535	309,588	314,651	326,375	311,771
Pawtucket	945,504	952,426	939,512	966,073	908,238
Portsmouth	279,811	285,976	271,232	261,114	262,337
Providence	6,246,967	5,586,483	5,252,178	4,546,899	5,591,098
Richmond	145,562	143,403	135,091	153,667	142,582
Scituate	67,639	65,021	61,551	68,405	63,035
Smithfield	796,851	852,674	820,099	760,557	808,135
South Kingstown	911,785	968,694	871,225	820,172	894,130
Tiverton	253,167	303,474	278,459	274,345	258,461
Warren	319,510	289,579	300,451	347,444	315,580
Warwick	3,188,368	3,018,267	2,784,958	2,570,892	2,934,387
Westerly	930,904	990,459	859,102	824,571	912,863
West Greenwich	122,462	116,905	128,869	113,957	127,774
West Warwick	392,007	414,732	407,763	403,312	383,889
Woonsocket	567,885	573,533	565,861	575,606	550,590
Total	\$ 28,896,727	\$ 28,297,063	\$ 26,153,929	\$ 24,314,186	\$ 27,228,462

**Projections from Office of Revenue Analysis updated in June 2021*

Local Hotel Tax

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021*</i>	<i>FY 2022*</i>
Barrington	\$ 2,661	\$ 2,629	\$ 2,208	\$ 1,159	\$ 2,586
Bristol	29,156	35,008	27,017	14,046	22,658
Burrillville	28	73	82	66	71
Central Falls	53	215	548	90	287
Charlestown	58,621	44,558	58,299	53,783	52,669
Coventry	47,776	43,483	32,059	21,275	31,484
Cranston	11,427	7,982	31,302	7,999	11,704
Cumberland	745	208	156	105	391
East Greenwich	513	1,411	1,073	980	969
East Providence	20,952	27,717	29,251	23,028	18,988
Exeter	-	12	88	55	34
Foster	282	397	158	1,841	183
Glocester	1,357	1,529	1,308	1,042	1,046
Hopkinton	1,123	613	75	737	1,117
Jamestown	19,766	29,117	17,826	19,793	21,837
Johnston	3,338	3,747	2,926	5,068	2,724
Lincoln	50,036	63,347	49,914	20,649	38,869
Little Compton	16,262	21,730	18,907	19,723	18,296
Middletown	490,943	507,332	420,664	303,980	344,570
Narragansett	193,464	193,414	184,588	169,773	177,880
Newport	1,193,942	1,174,625	988,011	952,059	880,881
New Shoreham	478,072	412,757	387,796	367,358	400,062
North Kingstown	51,564	48,092	40,796	39,913	36,373
North Providence	231	712	1,130	608	782
North Smithfield	1,433	1,512	1,562	1,346	1,135
Pawtucket	40,109	47,400	36,664	21,737	22,350
Portsmouth	10,217	12,228	11,130	6,748	11,262
Providence	1,129,388	1,117,136	812,753	267,568	777,577
Richmond	3,023	5,629	3,144	5,619	3,663
Scituate	3,110	3,381	3,390	2,759	2,581
Smithfield	74,348	72,124	70,043	41,193	54,436
South Kingstown	100,203	100,606	108,122	68,114	83,282
Tiverton	3,117	9,365	11,909	2,418	5,903
Warren	704	1,228	(715)	312	457
Warwick	555,191	569,085	423,495	218,916	393,168
Westerly	329,908	364,507	398,716	420,221	281,647
West Greenwich	55,839	57,746	49,492	34,081	39,253
West Warwick	68,240	61,313	49,814	35,621	44,698
Woonsocket	23,137	28,923	23,616	15,025	18,751
Total	\$ 5,070,279	\$ 5,072,891	\$ 4,299,317	\$ 3,166,810	\$ 3,806,622

**Projections from Office of Revenue Analysis updated in June 2021*

FY 2022 Education Aid

The House Finance Committee recommends \$1,838.2 million for FY 2022 total aid for local school districts. Funding includes \$1,056.3 million in direct distributions to local school districts, \$539.5 million in federal education stabilization funds, \$37.5 million in categorical funding, \$1.0 million in other aid for distribution by the Department, \$123.9 million for the state's contribution to teacher retirement, and \$80.0 million for school construction costs. Federal funds being passed through to districts are consistent with federal allocations and are shown in the summary table below as well as by district at the end of this report.

The House Finance Committee recommends \$541.1 million more than the Governor from all sources, including \$1.1 million from general revenues. The general revenue aid increase includes \$0.7 million for direct aid distributions from holding districts harmless from enrollment losses that resulted from the coronavirus emergency. This also includes \$1.0 million from restoring the school of choice density aid category, which would provide annual aid to districts that have at least 5.0 percent of resident student enrollment in schools of choice to account for new enrollment losses. Sending districts would receive \$500 per pupil lost to new and expanding charters the year that loss occurs.

Education Aid	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Governor	Change to Enacted	FY 2022 HFC	HFC Chg. to Enacted	HFC Chg. to Gov.
Operating Aid						
Local Districts	\$ 835,920,840	\$ 861,161,243	\$ 25,240,403	\$ 855,543,741	\$ 19,622,901	\$ (5,617,502)
Central Falls	45,109,045	47,702,746	2,593,701	47,702,746	2,593,701	-
Met School*	9,342,007	9,342,007	-	9,342,007	-	-
Davies Career & Technical*	13,726,982	14,437,904	710,922	14,437,904	710,922	-
Charter Schools	108,849,009	118,384,615	9,535,606	124,651,435	15,802,426	6,266,820
UCAP	1,555,465	1,630,145	74,680	1,630,145	74,680	-
Group Homes Funding	3,049,982	2,949,934	(100,048)	2,949,934	(100,048)	-
Subtotal	\$ 1,017,553,331	\$ 1,055,608,594	\$ 38,055,264	\$ 1,056,257,913	\$ 38,704,582	\$ 649,318
Other Adjustments						
Federal Education Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 539,455,981	\$ 539,455,981	\$ 539,455,981
Categorical Funding						
High Cost Special Education	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 4,500,000	\$ -	\$ 4,500,000	\$ -	\$ -
Career and Technical	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	-	-
Early Childhood	14,850,000	14,850,000	-	14,850,000	-	-
Non-Public Transportation	3,038,684	3,038,684	-	3,476,076	437,392	437,392
Regional District Transportation	4,622,676	4,622,676	-	4,185,284	(437,392)	(437,392)
English Language Learners	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	-
School Resource Officer Support	325,000	-	(325,000)	-	(325,000)	-
School Choice Density	-	-	-	1,010,500	1,010,500	1,010,500
Subtotal	\$ 36,836,360	\$ 36,511,360	\$ (325,000)	\$ 37,521,860	\$ 685,500	\$ 1,010,500
Set-Aside Funds						
Textbook Loans	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000	\$ -	\$ 240,000	\$ -	\$ -
School Breakfast	270,000	270,000	-	270,000	-	-
Recovery High School	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	-	-
Total	\$ 1,055,399,691	\$ 1,093,129,954	\$ 37,730,264	\$ 1,634,245,754	\$ 578,846,063	\$ 541,115,799
Other Aid						
Teacher Retirement	\$ 118,375,402	\$ 123,916,166	\$ 5,540,764	\$ 123,916,166	\$ 5,540,764	\$ -
Construction Aid	79,130,193	79,409,186	278,993	79,409,186	278,993	-
School Building Authority Fund	869,807	590,814	(278,993)	590,814	(278,993)	-
State wide Total	\$ 1,253,775,093	\$ 1,297,046,120	\$ 43,271,028	\$ 1,838,161,920	\$ 584,386,827	\$ 541,115,799

*Only reflects operating support consistent with other school districts. Capital projects funded from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds appear in the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's operating budget.

The House Finance Committee budget fully funds the education funding formula but adjusts the enrollment calculation to account for pandemic related declines. The calculation for FY 2022 uses the greater of March 15, 2020 or March 15, 2021 student enrollment and poverty rate data, for each community, adjusted for FY 2022 charter school enrollments. It uses a per pupil core instruction amount of \$10,635, and state share ratio variables updated with June 30, 2020 data.

Total Funding to Districts

A. Column **A** is the Governor's FY 2022 recommended formula aid for districts. It was based on March 15, 2020 student enrollment data.

B. Column **B** shows the change in aid per district from updating student enrollment based on March 15, 2021 student enrollment data.

C. Column **C** is the Governor's funding formula aid recommendation adjusted for the March 2021 data update.

D. Column **D** reflects the House Finance Committee proposal included in Article 10 of 2021-H 6122, Substitute A. For FY 2022 only, the Committee recommends calculating funding formula aid for local education agencies based on student enrollment in either March 2020 or March 2021, whichever was greater. For any community in which enrollment was higher in March 2020, aid would be adjusted for students enrolling in new and expanding charter schools for FY 2022. Additionally, the student success factor amount for traditional school districts will reflect the percentage of students in poverty in either March 2020 or March 2021, whichever is greater.

E. Column **E** shows the distribution of school choice density aid from the House Finance Committee proposal included in Article 10 of 2021- H 6122, Substitute A, to reinstate this category of aid which had ended in FY 2019. For FY 2022, \$500 per pupil aid would be provided for any new students that have enrolled in schools of choice since FY 2019, for those districts with 5.0 percent of more resident students enrolled in schools of choice, including charter schools, Davies and the Met.

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. Column **G** shows the amount of group home aid for FY 2022. Group home aid is paid through the funding formula pursuant to current law.

H. Column **H** shows the House Finance Committee's FY 2022 total general revenue education recommendation.

I. Column **I** is the difference between the House Finance Committee's FY 2022 recommendation shown in Column **H** and the Governor's recommended budget shown in Column **A**.

<i>District</i>	<i>A</i> <i>FY 2022</i> <i>Governor Formula</i> <i>Aid</i>	<i>B</i> <i>March</i> <i>Update</i>	<i>C</i> <i>Governor</i> <i>Adjusted Formula</i> <i>Aid</i>	<i>D</i> <i>Greater of</i> <i>March 2020</i> <i>or 2021</i> <i>Enrollments</i>
Barrington	\$ 7,924,118	\$ (94,432)	\$ 7,829,686	\$ 94,432
Burrillville	13,767,429	(1,111,642)	12,655,787	1,124,669
Charlestown	1,291,300	(49,244)	1,242,056	49,244
Coventry	24,066,104	(1,492,786)	22,573,318	1,492,786
Cranston	68,487,125	(2,945,770)	65,541,355	2,924,886
Cumberland	20,422,979	(684,854)	19,738,125	663,453
East Greenwich	4,305,850	(83,469)	4,222,381	83,469
East Providence	36,103,488	(1,790,404)	34,313,084	1,781,999
Foster	1,057,919	(109,729)	948,190	109,729
Glocester	2,422,153	(104,009)	2,318,144	104,009
Hopkinton	5,590,417	(254,234)	5,336,183	254,234
Jamestown	291,969	(6,106)	285,863	6,106
Johnston	19,503,143	(1,352,126)	18,151,017	1,337,893
Lincoln	15,857,037	(93,533)	15,763,504	177,451
Little Compton	432,020	(43,249)	388,771	43,249
Middletown	8,132,606	(521,261)	7,611,345	521,261
Narragansett	2,178,394	(201,573)	1,976,821	201,573
Newport	14,752,903	(1,418,845)	13,334,058	1,418,845
New Shoreham	191,118	17,471	208,589	2,497
North Kingstown	11,216,037	(519,379)	10,696,658	519,379
North Providence	26,695,771	(778,727)	25,917,044	691,358
North Smithfield	6,167,096	(327,524)	5,839,572	365,235
Pawtucket	94,603,861	(2,272,590)	92,331,271	2,706,252
Portsmouth	3,062,524	(196,415)	2,866,109	196,415
Providence	278,280,132	(17,568,731)	260,711,401	11,514,429
Richmond	5,149,642	(146,302)	5,003,340	146,302
Scituate	2,358,211	(100,523)	2,257,688	100,523
Smithfield	6,817,709	(154,481)	6,663,228	154,481
South Kingstown	4,559,972	(258,685)	4,301,287	258,685
Tiverton	6,774,565	(554,437)	6,220,128	554,437
Warwick	39,221,133	(2,054,693)	37,166,440	2,048,252
Westerly	7,937,325	(625,984)	7,311,341	625,984
West Warwick	30,857,785	(776,341)	30,081,444	776,341
Woonsocket	69,988,442	(2,522,759)	67,465,683	2,530,008
Bristol-Warren	11,345,723	(938,457)	10,407,266	938,457
Chariho	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	4,242,989	(256,690)	3,986,299	256,690
Foster-Glocester	5,104,253	(167,014)	4,937,239	167,014
Central Falls	47,702,746	(1,970,790)	45,731,956	1,970,790
Total	\$ 908,863,990	\$ (44,530,318)	\$ 864,333,673	\$ 38,912,816
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>12,031,359</i>	<i>(449,780)</i>	<i>11,581,580</i>	<i>449,780</i>

*This includes a \$7.0 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls in the FY 2021 enacted budget and \$9.1 million in FY 2022.

	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>District</i>	<i>Density Aid</i>	<i>Other Categoricals</i>	<i>Group Home Aid</i>	<i>Total General Revenue Aid</i>	<i>Change to Governor</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ 308,275	\$ -	\$ 8,232,393	\$ 18,189
Burrillville	23,500	115,766	75,207	13,994,929	40,551
Charlestown	-	75	-	1,291,375	-
Coventry	-	43,187	81,928	24,191,219	1,803
Cranston	-	1,394,401	-	69,860,642	95,516
Cumberland	-	154,612	-	20,556,190	(6,296)
East Greenwich	-	236,199	-	4,542,049	11,269
East Providence	-	355,685	497,179	36,947,947	(7,580)
Foster	-	48,493	-	1,106,412	2,022
Glocester	-	59,055	-	2,481,208	1,472
Hopkinton	-	421	-	5,590,838	-
Jamestown	-	47,261	-	339,230	-
Johnston	-	474,909	-	19,963,819	15,518
Lincoln	-	205,820	85,147	16,231,922	83,918
Little Compton	-	-	-	432,020	-
Middletown	-	52,868	-	8,185,474	-
Narragansett	-	18,597	-	2,196,991	-
Newport	-	122,422	129,961	15,005,286	-
New Shoreham	-	25,914	-	237,000	19,968
North Kingstown	-	86,927	-	11,302,964	-
North Providence	39,500	520,211	130,183	27,298,296	(21,599)
North Smithfield	-	70,762	96,893	6,372,462	39,861
Pawtucket	102,000	740,326	110,064	95,989,913	559,101
Portsmouth	-	128,360	609,672	3,800,556	-
Providence	689,500	3,497,074	371,569	276,783,973	(5,324,837)
Richmond	-	397	-	5,150,039	-
Scituate	-	177,401	-	2,535,612	6,792
Smithfield	-	161,942	105,752	7,085,403	14,942
South Kingstown	-	289,546	119,650	4,969,168	24,252
Tiverton	-	121,743	-	6,896,308	-
Warwick	-	780,216	272,738	40,267,646	(2,508)
Westerly	-	146,396	-	8,083,721	-
West Warwick	-	87,932	-	30,945,717	5,769
Woonsocket	71,500	322,275	34,510	70,423,976	79,476
Bristol-Warren	-	1,678,283	106,071	13,130,077	45,033
Chariho	-	1,847,044	-	1,847,044	30,854
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	1,102,244	123,410	5,468,643	-
Foster-Glocester	-	659,081	-	5,763,334	-
Central Falls	84,500	635,150	-	48,422,396	96,903
Total	\$ 1,010,500	\$16,717,270	\$ 2,949,934	\$ 923,924,194	\$ (4,169,611)
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	-	<i>1,847,937</i>	-	<i>13,879,296</i>	<i>30,854</i>

**This includes a \$7.0 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls in the FY 2021 enacted budget and \$9.1 million in FY 2022.*

Total Funding to Charter and State Schools

- A.** Column **A** is the FY 2021 formula aid enacted by the 2020 Assembly.
- B.** Column **B** includes final FY 2021 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 2022 recommended formula aid. It uses March 2020 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** is the Governor's recommendation adjusted for the March 2021 data update.
- F.** Column **F** reflects the House Finance Committee proposal included in Article 10 of 2021-H 6122, Substitute A. For FY 2022 only, the Committee recommends calculating funding formula aid for local education agencies based on student enrollment in either March 2020 or March 2021, which ever was greater. For schools of choice, the student success factor amount will reflect the number of students in poverty for the year in which total average daily membership is greater.
- G.** Column **G** includes the distribution of high cost special education and English language learner categorical funding.
- H.** Column **H** shows the House Finance Committee's FY 2022 total general revenue education aid recommendation.
- I.** Column **I** is the difference between the House Finance Committee's FY 2022 recommendation shown in Column **H** and the Governor's adjusted recommendation.
- J.** Column **J** is the difference between the House Finance Committee's FY 2022 recommendation shown in Column **H** and the FY 2021 enacted budget in Column **A**.

<i>School</i>	<i>A FY 2021 Enacted Formula Aid*</i>	<i>B FY 2021 Final Formula Aid*</i>	<i>C FY 2022 Gov. Rec. Formula Aid*</i>	<i>D March Update</i>	<i>E Governor Adjusted Formula</i>
Achievement First	\$ 18,773,222	\$ 18,773,222	\$ 22,629,513	\$ 1,401,445	\$ 24,030,958
Beacon	3,342,827	3,342,827	3,500,151	179,197	3,679,348
Blackstone	4,082,449	4,082,449	4,242,769	(8,959)	4,233,810
Charette	2,001,614	2,001,614	2,099,907	35,060	2,134,967
Compass	612,659	612,659	613,965	(37,134)	576,831
Greene School	1,366,254	1,366,254	1,413,961	66,537	1,480,497
Highlander	7,017,055	7,017,055	7,322,483	(484,694)	6,837,789
Hope Academy	2,662,388	2,662,388	3,194,674	(19,611)	3,175,063
International	3,625,251	3,625,251	3,817,555	(99,134)	3,718,422
Kingston Hill	829,329	829,329	838,431	17,099	855,530
Learning Community	7,123,717	7,123,717	7,440,461	39,288	7,479,749
New England Laborers	1,388,665	1,388,665	1,425,168	(21,453)	1,403,715
Nowell	1,862,069	1,862,069	1,939,401	(16,338)	1,923,063
Nuestro Mundo	-	-	-	1,697,640	1,697,640
Nurses Institute	3,068,016	3,068,016	3,205,056	883,721	4,088,777
Paul Cuffee	9,387,181	9,387,181	9,848,158	(3,691)	9,844,468
Providence Prep	-	-	-	1,550,019	1,550,019
RI Mayoral Academies Blackstone Prep.	20,728,109	20,728,109	22,396,253	(410,085)	21,986,168
RISE Mayoral Academy	3,115,903	3,115,903	3,757,135	(115,234)	3,641,901
Segue Institute	3,084,299	3,084,299	3,207,666	544,064	3,751,730
Southside Elementary	1,683,255	1,683,255	1,765,915	(118,097)	1,647,818
Times2 Academy	8,291,394	8,291,394	8,698,561	(426,255)	8,272,305
Trinity	2,416,711	2,416,711	2,535,389	(51,667)	2,483,721
Village Green	2,386,642	2,386,642	2,492,043	344,767	2,836,810
<i>Charter Schools Subtotal</i>	\$ 108,849,009	\$ 108,849,009	\$ 118,384,614	\$ 4,946,485	\$ 123,331,099
Davies Career and Tech	13,726,982	13,726,982	14,437,904	(502,232)	13,935,672
Met School	9,342,007	9,342,007	9,342,007	243,827	9,585,834
Urban Collaborative	1,555,465	1,555,465	1,630,145	(103,375)	1,526,770
Total	\$ 133,473,463	\$ 133,473,463	\$ 143,794,669	\$ 4,584,704	\$ 148,379,375

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

**Includes a state schools stabilization payment of \$5.0 million to Davies and \$1.6 million to Met.*

<i>School</i>	<i>F</i> <i>HFC Adjustment</i> <i>to March Update</i>	<i>G</i> <i>Categoricals</i>	<i>H</i> <i>FY 2022 HFC</i> <i>Recommended</i> <i>Aid*</i>	<i>I</i> <i>HFC Chg. to</i> <i>Governor</i> <i>Adjusted Rec.</i>	<i>J</i> <i>HFC Chg. to</i> <i>Enacted</i>
Achievement First	\$ -	\$ 85,529	\$ 24,116,487	\$ 85,529	\$ 5,343,265
Beacon	-	2,100	3,681,448	2,100	338,621
Blackstone	18,040	7,076	4,258,926	25,116	176,477
Charette	(35,060)	-	2,099,907	(35,060)	98,293
Compass	22,924	-	599,755	22,924	(12,904)
Greene School	-	868	1,481,365	868	115,111
Highlander	484,733	36,104	7,358,626	520,837	341,571
Hope Academy	-	11,548	3,186,611	11,548	524,223
International	229,989	41,218	3,989,629	271,207	364,378
Kingston Hill	-	68	855,598	68	26,269
Learning Community	-	72,606	7,552,355	72,606	428,638
New England Laborers	-	3,694	1,407,409	3,694	18,744
Nowell	-	8,814	1,931,877	8,814	69,808
Nuestro Mundo	-	-	1,697,640	-	1,697,640
Nurses Institute	-	6,236	4,095,013	6,236	1,026,997
Paul Cuffee	3,691	32,079	9,880,238	35,770	493,057
Providence Prep	-	-	1,550,019	-	1,550,019
RI Mayoral Academies Blackstone Prep.	-	55,972	22,042,140	55,972	1,314,031
RISE Mayoral Academy	-	3,102	3,645,003	3,102	529,100
Segue Institute	-	15,995	3,767,725	15,995	683,426
Southside Elementary	118,097	6,416	1,772,331	124,513	89,076
Times2 Academy	426,255	16,680	8,715,240	442,935	423,846
Trinity	51,667	6,416	2,541,804	58,083	125,093
Village Green	-	5,102	2,841,912	5,102	455,270
<i>Charter Schools Subtotal</i>	\$ 1,320,336	\$ 417,623	\$ 125,069,058	\$ 1,737,959	\$ 16,220,050
Davies Career and Tech	502,232	3,073	14,440,977	505,305	713,995
Met School	(243,827)	16,548	9,358,555	(227,279)	16,548
Urban Collaborative	103,375	6,843	1,636,988	110,218	81,523
Total	\$ 1,682,116	\$ 444,087	\$ 150,505,578	\$ 2,126,203	\$ 17,032,116

*Includes a state schools stabilization payment of \$5.3 million to Davies and \$1.1 million to Met

Education Federal Stimulus Funds

<i>District</i>	<i>ESSER CAA 21</i>	<i>ESSER ARP</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barrington	\$ 288,735	\$ 648,458	\$ 937,193
Burrillville	1,548,747	3,478,266	5,027,013
Charlestown	-	-	-
Coventry	2,419,802	5,434,532	7,854,334
Cranston	9,038,195	20,298,503	29,336,698
Cumberland	2,252,791	5,059,448	7,312,239
East Greenwich	241,108	541,494	782,602
East Providence	5,270,561	11,836,931	17,107,492
Foster	180,788	406,023	586,811
Glocester	581,253	1,305,412	1,886,665
Hopkinton	-	-	-
Jamestown	342,190	768,511	1,110,701
Johnston	2,591,365	5,819,839	8,411,204
Lincoln	1,931,628	4,338,162	6,269,790
Little Compton	64,348	144,517	208,865
Middletown	953,185	2,140,718	3,093,903
Narragansett	672,411	1,510,139	2,182,550
Newport	3,079,969	6,917,172	9,997,141
New Shoreham	-	-	-
North Kingstown	1,775,065	3,986,543	5,761,608
North Providence	2,825,301	6,345,224	9,170,525
North Smithfield	682,368	1,532,502	2,214,870
Pawtucket	14,193,947	31,877,588	46,071,535
Portsmouth	894,792	2,009,575	2,904,367
Providence	57,702,326	129,591,234	187,293,560
Richmond	-	-	-
Scituate	775,558	1,741,794	2,517,352
Smithfield	794,344	1,783,984	2,578,328
South Kingstown	1,344,338	3,019,191	4,363,529
Tiverton	763,284	1,714,228	2,477,512
Warwick	5,470,524	12,286,019	17,756,543
Westerly	2,020,394	4,537,517	6,557,911
West Warwick	3,705,668	8,322,405	12,028,073
Woonsocket	12,975,705	29,141,589	42,117,294
Bristol-Warren	1,904,207	4,276,577	6,180,784
Chariho	1,183,347	2,657,629	3,840,976
Exeter-West Greenwich	521,496	1,171,205	1,692,701
Foster-Glocester	535,272	1,202,144	1,737,416
Central Falls	6,790,598	15,250,718	22,041,316
Subtotal	\$ 148,315,610	\$ 333,095,791	\$ 481,411,401
Charter & State Schools	17,882,661	40,161,919	58,044,580
Total	\$ 166,198,271	\$ 373,257,710	\$ 539,455,981
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>1,183,347</i>	<i>2,657,629</i>	<i>3,840,976</i>

Section IV

Adjustments to Governor's Revised Budget

	FY 2021 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
	Revenue Changes					
1	May Revenue Estimate	250,607,079	-	-	-	250,607,079
2	Hospital License	(31,380,666)	-	-	-	(31,380,666)
3	PPP Decouple at \$250,000	(509,071)	-	-	-	(509,071)
4	Historical Tax Credit Fund Capitalization	[-20,000,000]	-	-	-	[-20,000,000]
5	IT Fund Capitalization	[-67,000,000]	-	-	-	[-67,000,000]
6	Unemployment Support	-	531,260,102	-	8,600,000	539,860,102
7	COVID Relief & Other Non-General Revenues	-	(78,527,619)	-	-	(78,527,619)
	Total	218,717,342	452,732,483	(4,493,949)	(1,224,525)	680,049,825
	Administration					
8	Capital - Cannon Building	-	-	-	(170,000)	(170,000)
9	Capital - Washington County Government Center	-	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
10	Third Quarter Revisions	(306,000)	-	-	-	(306,000)
11	Tort Awards and Consent Decree Legal	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
12	COVID Relief - Federal Grants Management System (GBA)	-	(2,000,000)	-	-	(2,000,000)
13	LIUNA Settlement Liability - FY 2021 (GBA)	4,688,688	-	-	-	4,688,688
14	RICAP Payback	112,500,000	-	-	-	112,500,000
15	Health Insurance Market Integrity Fund Adjustment	-	-	(8,300,000)	-	(8,300,000)
	Business Regulation					
16	COVID Relief - Inspections/Enforcement	(1,678,854)	-	-	-	(1,678,854)
17	Third Quarter Revisions	(750,000)	(155,000)	(1,285,000)	-	(2,190,000)
	Executive Office of Commerce					
18	Third Quarter Revisions	(123,979)	(60,947)	-	-	(184,926)
19	Rebuild RI FY 2020 Restoration	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000
20	Capital - Quonset Piers	-	-	-	20,274	20,274
	Labor and Training					
21	Back to Work RI - Shift to FY 2022	-	(9,536,150)	-	-	(9,536,150)
22	COVID Related - Workforce Recruitment (GBA)	-	(787,685)	-	-	(787,685)
23	Unemployment Benefits (GBA)	-	518,000,000	-	8,600,000	526,600,000
24	Unemployment Benefits Administration (GBA)	-	13,260,102	-	-	13,260,102
	Department of Revenue					
25	RIMS Correction	-	-	(1,707,824)	-	(1,707,824)
26	Tax Increment Financing Appropriation (GBA)	-	-	355,561	-	355,561
27	Third Quarter Revisions	(850,000)	-	-	-	(850,000)
	Lieutenant Governor					
28	Turnover	(140,000)	-	-	-	(140,000)

	FY 2021 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
	Secretary of State					
29	Help America Vote Act Increase (GBA)	-	1,420,845	-	-	1,420,845
30	Center for Election Innovation Research Grant (GBA)	-	-	632,189	-	632,189
	Office of the General Treasurer					
31	Unclaimed Property	-	-	5,400,000	-	5,400,000
32	Crime Victims Compensation	435,000	-	(435,000)	-	-
	Board of Elections					
33	Third Quarter Revisions	(500,000)	-	-	-	(500,000)
	Executive Office of Health and Human					
34	Consent Decree - Court Monitor	(129,000)	(129,000)	-	-	(258,000)
35	LTSS Resiliency Fund - Technical Adjustment (GBA)	-	(19,584,000)	-	-	(19,584,000)
36	Medicaid Caseload - May Conference	(15,251,622)	(11,992,341)	-	-	(27,243,963)
37	Nursing Home Isolation Units	(70,000)	-	-	-	(70,000)
38	UHIP - Q3 Cost Allocation Shift from DHS	1,132,201	(1,515,253)	166,125	-	(216,927)
	Children, Youth and Families					
39	Third Quarter Revisions	205,000	1,772,639	-	-	1,977,639
	Human Services					
40	Capital - MIS System Replacement Correction	-	187,000	-	-	187,000
41	Cash Assistance Caseload - May Conference	(774,563)	(12,509,469)	-	-	(13,284,032)
42	Federal Funds Revisions	-	(369,148)	-	-	(369,148)
43	LIHEAP to FY 2022	-	(3,258,755)	-	-	(3,258,755)
44	Paratransit Program Gas Tax Proceeds	-	-	-	(426,769)	(426,769)
45	Personnel and Operating (GBA)	838,051	-	-	-	838,051
46	UHIP - Q3 Cost Allocation Shift to EOHHS	(1,062,692)	(3,459,509)	-	-	(4,522,201)
47	Veterans' Home Q3 (GBA)	(2,340,703)	-	-	-	(2,340,703)
	BHDDH					
48	Suicide Prevention State Planning Grant (GBA)	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
49	Eleanor Slater Hospitals Medicaid	9,408,877	(9,408,877)	-	-	-
50	Hospital License Fee	(957,450)	-	-	-	(957,450)
	Deaf and Hard of Hearing					
51	Third Quarter Revisions	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
	Elementary and Secondary Education					
52	COVID Relief - Rethink K-12 Education Grant Correction	-	(9,898,643)	-	-	(9,898,643)
53	Opioid Stewardship Fund to Enacted (GBA)	-	-	590,000	-	590,000
54	Group Home Aid (GBA)	153,000	-	-	-	153,000
55	Textbook Loan Program	(216,685)	-	-	-	(216,685)

	FY 2021 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
56	Capital - Davies HVAC	-	-	-	(373,500)	(373,500)
57	School for the Deaf	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
	Higher Education					
58	Capital - OPC - Higher Education Centers	-	-	-	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
59	Capital - CCRI Knight Campus Renewal	-	-	-	(890,000)	(890,000)
60	Promise May Update	(133,864)	-	-	-	(133,864)
	Arts Council					
61	Third Quarter Revisions	-	-	(10,000)	(340,000)	(350,000)
	Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission					
62	Staffing Base Adjustment	(150,000)	-	-	-	(150,000)
63	Correction to Federal Funds	-	(87,903)	-	-	(87,903)
	Attorney General					
64	Third Quarter Revisions	(175,000)	(755,154)	-	-	(930,154)
65	Capital - Asset Protection	-	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
	Corrections					
66	COVID Related Personnel Costs (GBA)	(6,901,092)	6,901,092	-	-	-
67	Population Savings	(698,339)	-	-	-	(698,339)
	Judicial					
68	State Court Improvement Grant (GBA)	-	99,731	-	-	99,731
69	Third Quarter Revisions	(1,260,000)	-	-	-	(1,260,000)
	Military Staff					
70	Third Quarter Revisions	(89,000)	-	-	-	(89,000)
	Public Safety					
71	Road Construction Reimbursements - Vehicles (GBA)	-	-	-	317,475	317,475
	Public Defender					
72	Third Quarter Revisions	(140,000)	-	-	-	(140,000)
	Environmental Management					
73	Capital - Galilee Piers	-	-	-	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
74	COVID Relief - Staffing Correction (GBA)	-	1,598,908	-	-	1,598,908
	Coastal Resources Management Council					
75	Third Quarter Revisions	(120,000)	-	-	-	(120,000)
	Transportation					
76	Gas Tax - GARVEE Bonds Yield	-	-	-	(107,598)	(107,598)
77	Gas Tax - Turnpike and Bridge Yield	-	-	-	(188,297)	(188,297)

	FY 2021 Changes to Governor	Gen. Rev.	Federal	Restricted	Other	Total
78	RIPTA - Gas Tax Yield and HMA	-	-	-	(430,479)	(430,479)
79	Gas Tax - DOT Yield	-	-	-	(1,035,631)	(1,035,631)
80	Turnover Savings	-	(5,000,000)	-	-	(5,000,000)
	Total	110,001,974	452,732,483	(4,493,949)	(1,224,525)	557,015,983

FY 2021 Revised Changes to Governor

Revenue Changes

- 1. May Revenue Estimate.** The Revenue Estimating Conference concluded May 10 and revised the FY 2021 estimate to \$4,215.5 million, which is \$177.1 million more than the revenues included in the FY 2021 enacted budget, and \$250.6 million more than assumed in the Governor's recommendation.
- 2. Hospital License.** The House Finance Committee does not concur with the Governor's proposal to increase the FY 2021 hospital license fee from five to six percent of 2018 base year revenues. Its recommendation maintains the rate at five percent but updates the base year to 2019. This base year adjustment aligns the fee with the most recent full year, a typical practice.
- 3. PPP Decouple at \$250,000.** The Governor proposes partially decoupling the state from the federal treatment of forgiven Paycheck Protection Program loans by making only forgiven loan amounts under \$150,000 exempt from state taxation. This change was estimated to recapture \$67.7 million of the estimated loss with \$3.6 million in FY 2021 and \$64.1 million in FY 2022. That estimate was updated to \$2.1 million for FY 2021 and \$59.4 million for FY 2022 based on the results of the May Revenue Estimating Conference. The House Finance Committee recommends increasing the loan amount exempt from state taxation to \$250,000, which would reduce the amount recaptured by \$13.7 million, including \$0.5 million for FY 2021 and \$13.2 million for FY 2022. This decoupling is estimated to impact 2,043 or 6.9 percent of the 30,000 Rhode Island businesses that participated in the program.
- 4. Historical Tax Credit Fund Capitalization.** The House Finance Committee recommends transferring \$20.0 million to the Historic Preservation Tax Credit Trust Fund. The recapitalization allows the program to reach additional program participants. The budget also extends the sunset for the Historic Preservation Tax Credits 2013 program by one year to June 30, 2022.
- 5. IT Fund Capitalization.** The House Finance Committee recommends transferring \$67.0 million to the Information Technology Investment Fund, which was created for acquiring information technology improvements, including, but not limited to, hardware, software, and ongoing maintenance. The Information Technology Investment Fund is projected to have an FY 2021 ending balance of \$2.0 million. This transfer is intended to provide sufficient resources to fully fund the state's share of the new Child Welfare information system and the Enterprise Resource Planning System. The Governor had requested debt financing for the projects which replace long outdated state systems.
- 6. Unemployment Support.** The Families First Coronavirus Response Act and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act signed into law by President Trump on March 18 and 27, 2020, respectively, contained significant changes to unemployment benefits and workers eligibility for them. The changes shift some of the burden to cover costs from employers to federal funds and expand benefits to workers not previously eligible. These changes were subsequently extended twice, most recently through the American Rescue Plan Act signed into law by the President on March 11, 2021. Based on information provided by the Department of Labor and Training, an additional \$531.3 million will be provided from federal funds for unemployment benefits and administrative expenses for FY 2021. Additionally, in order to cover the state share of benefit payments, \$8.6 million more will be required from the Employment Security Trust Fund than included in the Governor's recommendation. The House Finance Committee shows this \$539.9 million increase in resources and expenditures.
- 7. COVID Relief & Other Non-General Revenues.** The state received funding from a variety of sources, most of it in response to the COVID-19 emergency. Adjustments were also made based on spending to date and available resources including changes to Rhode Island Capital Plan funded

projects. The House Finance Committee recommendation shows this \$78.5 million decrease in resources and expenditures.

Administration

8. Capital - Cannon Building. The revised budget includes \$0.5 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan fund expenditures in FY 2021 for the Cannon Building project, which involves renovations to restrooms and the auditorium, and upgrades to heating, ventilation and air conditioning and electrical systems. The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.2 million less based on the Department's projected expenses.

9. Capital - Washington County Government Center. The capital budget includes \$0.4 million in FY 2021 from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds for asset protection projects at the Washington County Government Center, including bathroom renovations. The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.1 million less based on the final cost of the project.

10. Third Quarter Revisions. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to include general revenue savings of \$0.1 million from HealthSource RI's share of Unified Health Infrastructure Project expenses. It also includes \$0.2 million in additional turnover savings and operating expenses based on third quarter projections.

11. Tort Awards and Consent Decree Legal. The administration projects general revenue expenditures of \$0.9 million to pay for legal and liability claims against any state department or any state worker. This is \$300,000 more than the Governor's revised budget and \$500,000 more than the FY 2021 enacted budget. Expenditures include \$0.5 million for settlements and \$337,464 for legal expenses, which is \$212,519 more than FY 2020 and appears to include \$167,510 relating to the consent decree with the Department of Justice regarding job training and community services to individuals with developmental disabilities. The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.9 million, consistent with projected expenses.

12. COVID Relief - Federal Grants Management System (GBA). The Governor's budgets include \$4.1 million for a statewide federal grants management system. This includes \$2.5 million in FY 2021, of which \$2.0 million is from federal Coronavirus Relief funds and \$0.5 million is from restricted receipts budgeted in the Department of Health's budget. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to remove the federal expenditures from the Department of Administration's budget based on an alternative plan to finance the project with indirect cost recovery receipts in the Department of Health, federal funds and agency billings through the Information Technology internal service fund.

13. LIUNA Settlement Liability - FY 2021 (GBA). The FY 2022 recommended budget includes \$4.3 million from general revenues in anticipation of a settlement agreement with the Laborers' International Union of North America regarding back pay for longevity and overtime payments. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to include \$4.7 million in FY 2021 as the settlement agreement is anticipated to occur in June 2021. This is \$0.4 million more than the recommended budget, based on updated payroll data.

14. RICAP Payback. The FY 2020 final budget transferred \$120.0 million from the Budget Stabilization and Cash Reserve Account or "Rainy Day Fund" for use in balancing that budget. The FY 2021 enacted budget included \$90 million to repay the Rhode Island Capital Plan Fund and authorization to delay the remaining \$30 million to FY 2022. The Governor's budget recommendation alters the repayment schedule to \$7.5 million in FY 2021 and \$42.5 million in FY 2022, leaving \$70.0 million in FY 2023. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$112.5 million from general revenues for FY 2021 to complete the full repayment in FY 2021.

15. Health Insurance Market Integrity Fund Adjustment. The revised budget includes \$8.3 million from the Health Insurance Market Integrity Fund to make reinsurance payments to health insurance carriers. The House Finance Committee recommends removing this expense in FY 2021 based on HealthSource RI's updated timeline for payments.

Business Regulation

16. COVID Relief - Inspections/Enforcement. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$3.7 million, including \$1.7 million from general revenues, intended for post-December 30, 2020 expenses for COVID-related inspections and enforcement activities. Updated expenditure information shows a lower expenditure need and the Department has sufficient federal funds to cover them. The House Finance Committee recommends removing the \$1.7 million from general revenues.

17. Third Quarter Revisions. The House Finance Committee recommends adjusting expenditures downward by \$2.2 million, including \$0.8 million from general revenues, based on projected spending through the third quarter. Turnover savings account for \$0.8 million, including \$0.5 million from general revenues. The remaining adjustments reflect revisions to actuarial and other expenses, cannabis regulation, and a correction to how some federal funds are shown.

Executive Office of Commerce

18. Third Quarter Revisions. The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.2 million less, including \$0.1 million less from general revenues, to reflect additional turnover and operating savings for FY 2021 based on the Executive Office of Commerce's third quarter report.

19. Rebuild RI FY 2020 Restoration. The 2020 Assembly made two funding reductions to the Rebuild RI Tax Credit program during the 2020 legislative session. These include the elimination of the \$10.0 million appropriation for the program in the 2020 final budget and the recapture of \$5.0 million from the \$11.2 million appropriated during FY 2019. The design of the program is to forward fund credits, thereby creating a lesser burden on state sources when those credits are redeemed in the future. The House Finance Committee recommends restoring the program's resources to the level assumed pre-pandemic to fund future redemption of credits.

20. Capital - Quonset Piers. The approved plan assumes \$10.0 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds to support the Quonset Point Pier 2 project. As part of the capital request for the Executive Office of Commerce, the Quonset Development Corporation requested use of \$20,274 of unspent resources to provide Rhode Island Capital Plan funding consistent with the approved plan. The Governor's budget recommendation excluded the requested funding, providing less Rhode Island Capital Plan support than assumed in the approved plan. The House Finance Committee recommends funding consistent with the approved plan.

Labor and Training

21. Back to Work RI - Shift to FY 2022. The Governor's revised budget includes \$35.3 million from federal Coronavirus Relief funds for Back to Work RI, a program that connects Rhode Islanders with job opportunities across the state providing resources and training. The House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$9.5 million from FY 2021 to FY 2022 based on projected expenditures.

22. COVID Related - Workforce Recruitment (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to reduce Coronavirus Relief federal funds for workforce recruitment expenses by \$0.8 million, from \$1.8 million to \$1.0 million.

23. Unemployment Benefits (GBA). The House Finance Committee recommends \$526.6 million more for unemployment benefits to reflect expected claims based on the extension of temporary federal unemployment programs. This includes \$518.0 million from federal funding which supports new and amended benefits and expanded worker eligibility authorized since the pandemic began, and \$8.6 million from the Employment Security Trust Fund for traditional claims for covered employment.

24. Unemployment Benefits Administration (GBA). The House Finance Committee recommends \$13.3 million more from available federal funds for personnel and operating expenses for the administration of unemployment benefits, reflecting the Department's projected expenses.

Department of Revenue

25. RIMS Correction. The House Finance Committee recommends excluding \$1.7 million from restricted receipts erroneously contained in the enacted budget and the Governor's recommendation for the ongoing maintenance and operations support for the Rhode Island Motor Vehicle System, otherwise known as RIMS.

26. Tax Increment Financing Appropriation (GBA). The House Finance Committee recommends \$0.4 million from restricted receipts for obligations due under the Rhode Island Tax Increment Financing program authorized in, Chapter 42-64.21 of the General Laws, consistent with a Governor's requested amendment. For certain agreements, the Division of Taxation segregates the annual incremental revenues for deposit in a restricted receipt account. The disbursement of these funds is subject to appropriation, and the amount is consistent with the Commerce Corporation's projections of amounts due.

27. Third Quarter Revisions. The House Finance Committee recommends a \$0.9 million reduction from general revenues and adjustments among the divisions based on spending through the third quarter and other information. Turnover savings totaling \$1.0 million are offset by \$150,000 of additional expenditures to relocate the Division of Motor Vehicles branch office in Westerly for FY 2021.

Lieutenant Governor

28. Turnover. The House Finance Committee recommends \$140,000 of turnover savings resulting from the transition to a new administration. As of early June, only 5.0 of 8.0 authorized positions are filled.

Secretary of State

29. Help America Vote Act Increase (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested budget amendment to add \$1.4 million from federal Help America Vote Act grant funds to reflect election expenses in FY 2021. This is consistent with the Secretary of State's revised FY 2021 budget request.

30. Center for Election Innovation Research Grant (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested budget amendment to add \$0.6 million from restricted receipts for a new grant awarded by the non-profit Center for Election Innovation Research that was used to enhance voter education, information and outreach during the November 2020 elections and the March 2 special election.

Office of the General Treasurer

31. Unclaimed Property. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$5.4 million from restricted receipts to adjust the unclaimed property program transfer to the state to reflect the May Revenue Estimating Conference estimate of \$15.6 million.

32. Crime Victims Compensation. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$435,000 from general revenues and reducing restricted receipts by a like amount for crime victim compensation grants for FY 2021 based on projected court receipts. Restricted monies come from fees collected by the state courts. Federal funds come from the Victims of Violent Crimes program administered by the United States Department of Justice. Court receipts were impacted by the court closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Board of Elections

33. Third Quarter Revisions. Based on spending through the third quarter, the House Finance Committee recommends reducing expenditures from general revenues by \$500,000 for the Board of Elections for FY 2021. This reflects savings from the Board hiring fewer seasonal positions for the elections and turnover savings from two vacant positions.

Executive Office of Health and Human Services

34. Consent Decree - Court Monitor. The House Finance Committee recommends \$292,000, including \$146,000 from general revenues, to support FY 2021 expenses for the court monitor in the consent decree regarding certain services to individuals with developmental disabilities. This is \$258,000 less than recommended to reflect third quarter projections based on the current contracts and incurred expenses.

35. LTSS Resiliency Fund - Technical Adjustment (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to reduce expenses by \$19.6 million to correct the inadvertent overstatement of the use Coronavirus Relief funds for the Long Term Services and Supports Resiliency Fund in the recommended budget.

36. Medicaid Caseload - May Conference. The House Finance Committee recommends decreasing medical assistance expenses by \$27.2 million for FY 2021 to reflect the results of the May Caseload Estimating Conference estimate. Accounting for the savings already assumed in the Governor's budget, primarily another quarter of the enhanced Medicaid rates, FY 2021 spending is estimated to be \$15.3 million less from general revenues and \$12.0 million less from federal funds.

37. Nursing Home Isolation Units. The Governor recommended \$250,000 from general revenues for isolation units in nursing facilities during the public health emergency for FY 2021. The program was active from January 2021 through March 2021 with \$180,000 being spent. The House Finance Committee adjusts funding accordingly and reduces expenses by \$70,000.

38. UHIP - Q3 Cost Allocation Shift from DHS. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to adjust expenses for the Unified Health Infrastructure Project between the Executive Office and the Department of Human Services based on the most recent spending plan included in the third quarter report. For the Executive Office, this includes increasing general revenues by \$1.1 million, restricted receipts by \$0.2 million and decreasing federal funds by \$1.5 million primarily to adjust for contracted services expenses. For the Department of Human Services, there is a \$1.1 million reduction from general revenues and a \$3.3 million decrease from federal funds.

Children, Youth and Families

39. Third Quarter Revisions. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$2.0 million, based on projections included in the third quarter report, including \$0.2 million more from general revenues. It also recommends \$1.8 million more from federal Chafee funds provided through the 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act for requirements prohibiting foster youth to age out of the system during the pandemic. General revenue changes include \$1.7 million more for facility rental costs, the largest being \$0.6 million

more for its headquarters, and \$0.2 million more for other operating costs, partially offset by general revenue savings of \$0.4 million for temporary services and \$1.4 million for placement costs.

Human Services

40. Capital - MIS System Replacement Correction. The Governor's recommended capital budget assumes \$0.2 million from federal funds for FY 2021 to replace the management information system for the Office of Rehabilitative Services. However, the funds were inadvertently excluded from the revised budget recommendation and the project has begun. The House Finance Committee recommends including the funds.

41. Cash Assistance Caseload - May Conference. The House Finance Committee recommends reducing expenditures for cash assistance caseloads by \$13.3 million, including \$0.8 million from general revenues, to reflect the May Caseload Estimating Conference estimates for Rhode Island Works, subsidized child care, supplemental security income and general public assistance bridge programs.

42. Federal Funds Revisions. Based on projected expenditures from federal funds authorized under the CARES Act, the House Finance Committee recommends \$0.4 million less. Revisions reflect corrections to awards included in the recommendation, as well as realignment of funding with projected spending, which includes shifting \$1.1 million to FY 2022.

43. LIHEAP to FY 2022. The Governor's revised budget includes \$37.5 million for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). Based on projected expenditures, the House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$3.3 million from federal funds available through the CARES Act to FY 2022. The program assists low income households with meeting the increasing costs of home energy and reducing the severity of an energy related crisis.

44. Paratransit Program Gas Tax Proceeds. The Governor's recommended budget includes the enacted amount of \$4.4 million from Intermodal Transportation funds for the elderly paratransit program, which is supported by a portion of gas tax proceeds. Revised projections for gas tax collections estimate the fund will receive \$4.0 million for FY 2021. The House Finance Committee recommends adjusting expenditures accordingly.

45. Personnel and Operating (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$0.8 million from general revenues for personnel and operating expenses consistent with the Department's third quarter report. This reflects revisions based on its updated cost allocation plan and shifts expenditures among programs.

46. UHIP - Q3 Cost Allocation Shift to EOHHS. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to reduce expenditures for the Unified Health Infrastructure Project by \$4.5 million from all sources, including \$3.5 million from federal funds. This includes shifting \$1.1 million from general revenues from the Department to the Executive Office of Health and Human Services.

47. Veterans' Home Q3 (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to reduce general revenue expenditures for the Rhode Island Veterans' Home by \$2.3 million because of Federal Emergency Management Agency funds made available to the Home as a result of the COVID-19 emergency. The Governor's revised budget includes the federal funds but not the corresponding reduction to general revenues.

BHDDH

48. Suicide Prevention State Planning Grant (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to add \$100,000 from restricted receipts for total funding of \$165,000 through the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline's 9-8-8 planning grant. Funding is available to state mental health, behavioral health and public health agencies to assist with implementing a new, national, three-digit number for mental health crisis and suicide response, or 9-8-8.

49. Eleanor Slater Hospitals Medicaid. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendments to adjust Medicaid funding at the state hospital while continued billing issues are resolved. The enacted budget included \$10.0 million from Medicaid in anticipation of federal approval of a state plan amendment allowing the state to resume billing Medicaid for non-forensic patients at the state hospital. The Governor's revised budget increased this by \$1.5 million. The budget also assumed the state would remain in compliance, as was reported to be in December 2020, with the required ratio of medical to psychiatric to avoid designation as an Institute for Mental Disease and the related disqualification from most Medicaid billing. The federal government approved the pending Medicaid billing proposal retroactive to April 2020. Soon thereafter, in May 2021, the Department reported that recent reviews of patient medical records resulted in changes to previously reported diagnoses that moved the facility back out of compliance on its patient mix putting the Medicaid billing back in jeopardy. Expenses related to patients who are either under age 22 or 65 or older continue to be eligible for Medicaid match. This will allow for \$2.2 million in federal Medicaid and the remaining \$9.4 million in shift to general revenues. The House Finance Committee concurs.

50. Hospital License Fee. The House Finance Committee recommendation maintains the hospital license fee at the current rate of five percent and updates the base year to 2019 revenues. The Governor's recommendation increased it to six percent and added \$1.1 million for the Department to make a state payment totaling \$6.8 million for Eleanor Slater Hospital. The House Finance Committee recommends a payment totaling \$5.9 million and reduces funding accordingly.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

51. Third Quarter Revisions. Based on projected expenditures, the House Finance Committee recommends adding \$60,000 from general revenues for updated staffing costs and centralized services associated with updating the Commission's website.

Elementary and Secondary Education

52. COVID Relief - Rethink K-12 Education Grant Correction. In August, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education was awarded a three-year, \$10.9 million competitive grant authorized under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act. Funds are limited to the establishment and expansion of virtual learning and course access programs. The Governor's recommendation includes the entire grant award in the revised FY 2021 recommendation. Based on actual expenditures projected by the Department, the House Finance Committee recommends reducing FY 2021 expenditures by \$9.9 million and adding \$6.3 million to FY 2022.

53. Opioid Stewardship Fund to Enacted (GBA). The Governor's revised budget inadvertently excludes the enacted amount of \$590,000 from Opioid Stewardship funds for school mental health initiatives. The House Finance Committee concurs with a requested amendment to restore the funds.

54. Group Home Aid (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested budget amendment to add \$153,000 from general revenues for group home aid for enrollment increases as required under current law.

55. Textbook Loan Program. The House Finance Committee recommends reducing general revenues by \$0.2 million for the state textbook loan program based on actual reimbursements.

56. Capital - Davies HVAC. Based on projected FY 2021 expenses, the House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$373,500 from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds for the HVAC Project at Davies Career and Technical School, from FY 2021 to FY 2024.

57. School for the Deaf. The House Finance Committee recommends adding \$0.1 million from general revenues for staff costs at the School for the Deaf based on projected expenditures.

Higher Education

58. Capital - OPC - Higher Education Centers. The House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$2.0 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds authorized for the Northern Rhode Island Education Center project from FY 2021 to FY 2022 based on construction delays. The Center was originally slated to open in July 2021 but is now projected to be open later in the fall.

59. Capital - CCRI Knight Campus Renewal. Based on planned expenditures for the Community College of Rhode Island's Knight Campus Renewal project in FY 2021, the House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$890,000 from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds to later years including \$250,000 to FY 2022 and \$640,000 to FY 2023. Total funding remains at the recommended level.

60. Promise May Update. Based on the May update from the Community College on Rhode Island Promise scholarships for FY 2021, the House Finance Committee recommends reducing expenditures by \$0.1 million. This reflects \$3.9 million for the fall 2020 semester and \$3.1 million for the spring 2021 semester providing a total of \$7.1 million from general revenues for FY 2021.

Arts Council

61. Third Quarter Revisions. The House Finance Committee recommends reducing expenditures for the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts by \$0.4 million. The Council reports its Percent for Arts appropriation exceeds projected spending by \$340,000 and the remaining \$10,000 from restricted receipts provided by ArtPlace America will not spent in the current year.

Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission

62. Staffing Base Adjustment. Based on spending through the third quarter, the House Finance Committee recommends general revenue personnel savings of \$150,000 for the Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission. This corrects overstated salaries and benefits included in the Governor's budget and the request.

63. Correction to Federal Funds. The House Finance Committee recommends reducing expenditures from two federal grants by \$87,903 to correct errors in both the request and recommendation. One of the grants expired in FY 2020 and the other grant was overstated based on estimated receipts.

Attorney General

64. Third Quarter Revisions. The House Finance Committee recommends reducing expenses by \$0.9 million, including \$0.2 million from general revenues, to reflect operating savings based on the Office of Attorney General's third quarter report. It also recommends \$0.8 million less from federal funds to reflect projected spending from three new federal grants which the Governor's recommendation overstated by including the entire multi-year grant awards.

65. Capital - Asset Protection. The House Finance Committee recommends reducing expenditures from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds by \$100,000 based on the Office's projected expenses for asset protection projects. This would provide \$77,791 for FY 2021.

Corrections

66. COVID Related Personnel Costs (GBA). The Governor's recommendation includes \$123.3 million from Coronavirus Relief funds for payroll expenses within the Department of Corrections. Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency are federally reimbursable expenses as are those to facilitate compliance with COVID-19 related public health measures. The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested amendment to shift an additional \$6.9 million from general revenues to this source based on available funds.

67. Population Savings. The Governor's FY 2021 budget recommendation assumes a population of 2,267 inmates. The Department's third quarter report assumes an annual average of 2,155 inmates for FY 2021 which is 112 less than assumed in the Governor's recommendation. Based on the Department's updated population projection, the House Finance Committee recommends \$0.7 million less to reflect the lower inmate population.

Judicial

68. State Court Improvement Grant (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested budget amendment to add \$0.1 million from federal funds for a new State Court Improvement grant received in response to the COVID-19 emergency. Funding may be used to make technology investments for remote hearings as well as training for judges, attorneys, and caseworkers on participating in remote hearings.

69. Third Quarter Revisions. The Judiciary indicated that there were current year general revenue savings of \$1.3 million in its third quarter report. This includes \$0.2 million less for juror fees and expenses based on capacity and social distancing restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic and \$0.9 million less for indigent defense. There are also savings of \$0.1 million for retirement costs for judges and magistrates hired before 1990 who are not part of the state employees' retirement system. The House Finance Committee recommends the savings.

Military Staff

70. Third Quarter Revisions. The Military Staff's third quarter report identifies a shift of additional personnel costs to federal funding resulting in general revenue savings of \$0.1 million. The House Finance Committee recommends funding consistent with the Department's third quarter report.

Public Safety

71. Road Construction Reimbursements -Vehicles (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested budget amendment to add \$0.3 million from reimbursements for road construction patrols and enforcement for the Department of Public Safety to purchase eight State Police patrol vehicles in FY 2021. Over the past three years, the Department accrued a balance on these funds making this one-time purchase possible. This was not included in the request or the Governor's recommended budget.

Public Defender

72. Third Quarter Revisions. The House Finance Committee recommends reducing general revenue expenses by \$140,000 to reflect additional turnover and operating savings for FY 2021 based on the Office's third quarter report.

Environmental Management

73. Capital - Galilee Piers. Based on planned expenditures, the House Finance Committee recommends shifting \$4.0 million from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds from FY 2021 to FY 2022 for the Department of Environmental Management's Galilee Piers project.

74. COVID Relief - Staffing Correction (GBA). The House Finance Committee concurs with the Governor's requested budget amendment to add \$1.6 million from federal Coronavirus Relief funds in FY 2021 inadvertently excluded in the Governor's recommendation. This is consistent with the enacted budget. Eligible personnel expenses occurred in the fall for the Department of Environmental Management's law enforcement division.

Coastal Resources Management Council

75. Third Quarter Revisions. Based on spending through the third quarter, the House Finance Committee recommends \$0.1 million less from general revenues for the Coastal Resources Management Council for FY 2021.

Transportation

76. Gas Tax - GARVEE Bonds Yield. The House Finance Committee recommends decreasing expenditures for GARVEE bonds debt service, which are paid for with the equivalent of two cents of the gasoline tax, by \$0.1 million to reflect a downward revision of the gasoline tax yield estimate.

77. Gas Tax - Turnpike and Bridge Yield. The House Finance Committee recommends adjusting available gasoline tax in the Department of Transportation based on a decreased transfer to the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority of \$0.2 million to reflect a downward revision to the gasoline tax yield estimate. The FY 2021 final budget would include \$14.0 million to the Authority.

78. RIPTA - Gas Tax Yield and HMA. The House Finance Committee recommends a transfer of \$48.7 million from gasoline tax proceeds and highway maintenance funds to the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority. This is \$0.4 million less than the revised budget, including \$0.5 million less to reflect a downward revision to the gasoline tax yield estimate and \$0.1 million more for the Authority's share of the highway maintenance account based on updated estimates.

79. Gas Tax - DOT Yield. Based on a downward revision to the gas tax yield, the House Finance Committee recommends decreasing expenditures in the Maintenance Division by \$1.0 million to reflect anticipated resources.

80. Turnover Savings. The House Finance Committee recommends \$5.0 million in turnover savings from federal funds based on projected salary and benefit costs for which the FY 2021 revised budget included \$93.0 million from all sources. The revised budget assumes turnover savings equivalent to 12 vacancies and the additional turnover savings is equivalent to approximately 40 vacancies. As of the pay period ending June 5, there were 77 full-time equivalent positions vacant.

Section V

Summary Tables

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Expenditures from All Funds

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
General Government				
Administration	\$ 623,048,316	\$ 817,754,897	\$ 498,948,118	\$ 593,420,045
Business Regulation	27,754,929	24,850,228	32,782,818	25,502,043
Executive Office of Commerce	215,497,595	132,081,787	65,086,374	206,221,533
Labor and Training	1,712,347,502	2,960,728,101	647,721,222	968,748,965
Revenue	706,722,852	752,464,254	706,383,257	839,568,490
Legislature	46,122,617	47,016,046	47,399,661	46,627,087
Lieutenant Governor	1,145,231	1,008,918	1,186,120	1,199,161
Secretary of State	15,098,672	17,174,388	11,928,764	12,057,219
General Treasurer	44,517,242	50,031,776	44,210,243	47,819,863
Board of Elections	3,972,921	3,477,937	2,619,337	2,671,768
Rhode Island Ethics Commission	1,900,201	1,905,942	1,928,833	1,867,351
Governor's Office	6,459,015	6,480,485	6,729,552	6,703,626
Human Rights	1,869,372	1,874,536	1,945,690	1,908,999
Public Utilities Commission	11,748,393	11,842,647	12,466,346	12,466,346
Subtotal - General Government	\$ 3,418,204,858	\$ 4,828,691,942	\$ 2,081,336,335	\$ 2,766,782,496
Human Services				
Health and Human Services	\$ 2,983,643,790	\$ 2,986,830,467	\$ 3,035,864,147	\$ 3,195,762,458
Children, Youth and Families	254,721,923	257,878,692	264,524,831	276,478,466
Health	578,629,413	642,276,424	364,387,772	438,254,604
Human Services	686,895,593	687,868,146	645,854,077	741,213,985
BHDDH	486,081,675	502,973,212	415,887,707	523,599,253
Child Advocate	1,233,388	1,237,225	1,179,668	1,243,526
Deaf and Hard of Hearing	650,270	711,960	775,242	818,664
Commission on Disabilities	1,583,171	1,584,649	1,524,032	1,530,481
Mental Health Advocate	630,982	632,932	646,303	680,190
Subtotal - Human Services	\$ 4,994,070,205	\$ 5,081,993,707	\$ 4,730,643,779	\$ 5,179,581,627
Education				
Elementary and Secondary	\$ 1,665,179,791	\$ 1,672,424,214	\$ 1,612,616,376	\$ 2,246,027,483
Higher Education	1,274,773,440	1,258,897,683	1,234,870,549	1,388,857,285
Arts Council	3,448,552	4,231,718	3,817,667	5,261,293
Atomic Energy	1,515,857	1,989,154	1,475,053	1,959,573
Historical Preservation	2,675,751	2,542,543	2,851,625	2,662,345
Subtotal - Education	\$ 2,947,593,391	\$ 2,940,085,312	\$ 2,855,631,270	\$ 3,644,767,979

Expenditures from All Funds

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
Public Safety				
Attorney General	\$ 33,796,154	\$ 35,144,323	\$ 34,536,605	\$ 35,798,361
Corrections	254,739,746	254,346,561	242,825,795	245,921,150
Judicial	122,127,405	122,565,439	130,917,785	130,425,354
Military Staff	46,162,220	40,682,582	41,109,910	41,224,771
Emergency Management	45,266,961	59,785,168	21,400,088	21,754,811
Public Safety	133,890,732	134,224,683	137,581,245	153,862,337
Public Defender	12,756,318	12,765,816	13,584,454	13,507,264
Subtotal-Public Safety	\$ 648,739,536	\$ 659,514,572	\$ 621,955,882	\$ 642,494,048
Natural Resources				
Environmental Management	\$ 109,286,166	\$ 107,346,042	\$ 104,708,906	\$ 107,920,372
CRMC	5,204,812	5,097,341	5,503,090	5,460,276
Subtotal-Natural Resources	\$ 114,490,978	\$ 112,443,383	\$ 110,211,996	\$ 113,380,648
Transportation				
Transportation	\$ 607,343,003	\$ 684,525,043	\$ 770,689,099	\$ 767,880,998
Subtotal-Transportation	\$ 607,343,003	\$ 684,525,043	\$ 770,689,099	\$ 767,880,998
Total	\$ 12,730,441,971	\$ 14,307,253,959	\$ 11,170,468,361	\$ 13,114,887,796

Expenditures from General Revenues

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
General Government				
Administration	\$ 313,013,170	\$ 333,875,101	\$ 243,186,421	\$ 196,032,533
Business Regulation	17,469,427	15,061,711	19,610,673	18,839,606
Executive Office of Commerce	40,293,523	54,798,786	41,983,131	98,845,603
Labor and Training	14,120,999	14,131,759	17,743,117	15,366,720
Revenue	127,228,613	126,522,076	267,240,855	267,868,120
Legislature	44,283,435	44,408,645	45,617,236	44,844,662
Lieutenant Governor	1,145,231	1,008,918	1,186,120	1,199,161
Secretary of State	12,289,333	12,310,802	9,561,067	9,775,071
General Treasurer	2,986,194	3,428,826	3,318,690	3,228,310
Board of Elections	3,972,921	3,477,937	2,619,337	2,671,768
Rhode Island Ethics Commission	1,900,201	1,905,942	1,928,833	1,867,351
Governor's Office	6,459,015	6,480,485	6,729,552	6,703,626
Human Rights	1,348,206	1,352,181	1,523,272	1,486,581
Public Utilities Commission	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - General Government	\$ 586,510,268	\$ 618,763,169	\$ 662,248,304	\$ 668,729,112
Human Services				
Health and Human Services	\$ 974,945,186	\$ 931,496,142	\$ 1,023,836,423	\$ 1,100,190,655
Children, Youth and Families	170,860,311	169,273,174	183,428,005	193,284,942
Health	110,254,084	32,755,109	30,582,755	31,030,190
Human Services	105,775,008	101,640,562	124,742,316	123,316,155
BHDDH	248,855,733	257,979,000	220,346,513	271,942,823
Child Advocate	1,005,223	1,008,314	1,044,909	1,036,219
Deaf and Hard of Hearing	507,816	569,463	612,440	655,862
Commission on Disabilities	1,072,008	1,073,478	1,084,261	1,090,710
Mental Health Advocate	630,982	632,932	646,303	680,190
Subtotal - Human Services	\$ 1,613,906,351	\$ 1,496,428,174	\$ 1,586,323,925	\$ 1,723,227,746
Education				
Elementary and Secondary	\$ 1,282,515,073	\$ 1,282,432,293	\$ 1,328,096,253	\$ 1,330,848,245
Higher Education	237,951,191	237,874,245	244,078,083	259,968,593
Arts Council	2,002,026	2,004,658	2,088,105	2,048,651
Atomic Energy	1,059,645	1,063,124	1,068,650	1,076,170
Historical Preservation	1,562,984	1,414,237	1,562,034	1,390,704
Subtotal - Education	\$ 1,525,090,919	\$ 1,524,788,557	\$ 1,576,893,125	\$ 1,595,332,363

Expenditures from General Revenues

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
Public Safety				
Attorney General	\$ 29,581,867	\$ 29,498,840	\$ 29,884,934	\$ 29,820,364
Corrections	163,246,644	110,852,822	233,115,486	236,349,944
Judicial	103,483,394	102,511,550	108,788,654	107,908,680
Military Staff	3,275,354	3,191,158	2,608,853	2,723,714
Emergency Management	2,713,353	2,415,075	2,655,619	2,710,290
Public Safety	67,430,637	45,525,632	105,755,411	120,604,312
Public Defender	12,680,653	12,579,301	13,508,789	13,431,599
Subtotal-Public Safety	\$ 382,411,902	\$ 306,574,378	\$ 496,317,746	\$ 513,548,903
Natural Resources				
Environmental Management	\$ 42,769,969	\$ 42,611,952	\$ 46,637,374	\$ 46,183,840
CRMC	2,580,300	2,468,632	2,852,347	2,809,533
Subtotal-Natural Resources	\$ 45,350,269	\$ 45,080,584	\$ 49,489,721	\$ 48,993,373
Transportation				
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Subtotal-Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 4,153,269,709	\$ 3,991,634,862	\$ 4,371,272,821	\$ 4,549,831,497

Expenditures from Federal Grants

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
General Government				
Administration	\$ 205,851,758	\$ 380,308,649	\$ 149,580,747	\$ 275,440,907
Business Regulation	3,242,464	4,017,593	2,457,467	306,000
Executive Office of Commerce	169,952,307	72,010,802	12,085,686	93,099,046
Labor and Training	1,044,634,941	2,284,429,007	113,460,895	435,765,035
Revenue	138,108,524	185,657,697	462,404	132,419,998
Legislature	-	762,422	-	-
Lieutenant Governor	-	-	-	-
Secretary of State	2,266,929	3,687,774	1,810,000	1,810,000
General Treasurer	1,011,042	1,012,076	730,909	730,909
Board of Elections	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island Ethics Commission	-	-	-	-
Governor's Office	-	-	-	-
Human Rights	521,166	522,355	422,418	422,418
Public Utilities Commission	175,174	245,166	540,253	540,253
Subtotal - General Government	\$ 1,565,764,305	\$ 2,932,653,541	\$ 281,550,779	\$ 940,534,566
Human Services				
Health and Human Services	\$ 1,969,238,746	\$ 2,015,702,067	\$ 1,970,428,988	\$ 2,054,881,356
Children, Youth and Families	80,594,361	84,937,819	79,359,715	81,456,413
Health	420,361,529	547,305,034	277,653,723	335,694,038
Human Services	571,091,566	575,396,274	509,597,806	606,542,383
BHDDH	233,118,777	241,011,881	192,892,244	247,059,780
Child Advocate	228,165	228,911	134,759	207,307
Deaf and Hard of Hearing	-	-	-	-
Commission on Disabilities	400,000	400,000	380,316	380,316
Mental Health Advocate	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Human Services	\$ 3,275,033,144	\$ 3,464,981,986	\$ 3,030,447,551	\$ 3,326,221,593
Education				
Elementary and Secondary	\$ 337,775,978	\$ 342,546,561	\$ 234,393,186	\$ 865,552,301
Higher Education	31,353,488	18,073,747	16,432,748	157,873,974
Arts Council	828,776	1,959,310	1,164,562	2,677,642
Atomic Energy	7,936	477,000	-	477,000
Historical Preservation	544,043	559,215	715,112	697,162
Subtotal - Education	\$ 370,510,221	\$ 363,615,833	\$ 252,705,608	\$ 1,027,278,079

Expenditures from Federal Grants

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
Public Safety				
Attorney General	\$ 2,890,200	\$ 3,116,066	\$ 2,524,560	\$ 3,444,560
Corrections	80,641,212	132,626,767	2,246,289	2,107,186
Judicial	3,456,888	3,919,294	3,541,877	3,928,259
Military Staff	40,291,970	34,896,528	36,614,294	36,614,294
Emergency Management	40,506,062	55,321,489	16,472,597	16,772,558
Public Safety	56,571,413	77,587,874	17,462,783	17,464,330
Public Defender	75,665	186,515	75,665	75,665
Subtotal-Public Safety	\$ 224,433,410	\$ 307,654,533	\$ 78,938,065	\$ 80,406,852
Natural Resources				
Environmental Management	\$ 35,511,001	\$ 36,556,001	\$ 32,723,890	\$ 32,388,890
CRMC	2,283,202	2,287,399	1,850,628	1,850,628
Subtotal-Natural Resources	\$ 37,794,203	\$ 38,843,400	\$ 34,574,518	\$ 34,239,518
Transportation				
Transportation	\$ 339,392,203	\$ 404,131,461	\$ 451,279,224	\$ 451,046,525
Subtotal-Transportation	\$ 339,392,203	\$ 404,131,461	\$ 451,279,224	\$ 451,046,525
Total	\$ 5,812,927,486	\$ 7,511,880,754	\$ 4,129,495,745	\$ 5,859,727,133

Expenditures from Restricted Receipts

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
General Government				
Administration	\$ 38,833,760	\$ 38,655,663	\$ 30,032,478	\$ 45,798,133
Business Regulation	6,970,025	5,697,645	10,546,750	6,288,509
Executive Office of Commerce	4,741,765	4,741,925	7,339,557	7,698,884
Labor and Training	26,335,479	26,728,874	29,054,768	27,918,720
Revenue	5,559,629	4,411,680	4,138,945	4,909,519
Legislature	1,839,182	1,844,979	1,782,425	1,782,425
Lieutenant Governor	-	-	-	-
Secretary of State	542,410	1,175,812	557,697	472,148
General Treasurer	39,879,582	44,848,782	39,514,747	43,214,747
Board of Elections	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island Ethics Commission	-	-	-	-
Governor's Office	-	-	-	-
Human Rights	-	-	-	-
Public Utilities Commission	11,573,219	11,597,481	11,926,093	11,926,093
Subtotal - General Government	\$ 136,275,051	\$ 139,702,841	\$ 134,893,460	\$ 150,009,178
Human Services				
Health and Human Services	\$ 39,459,858	\$ 39,632,258	\$ 41,598,736	\$ 40,690,447
Children, Youth and Families	2,079,637	2,480,085	1,487,111	1,487,111
Health	47,813,800	62,016,281	55,551,294	70,930,376
Human Services	5,532,159	6,664,601	6,190,477	6,190,477
BHDDH	3,707,165	3,582,331	2,248,950	4,196,650
Child Advocate	-	-	-	-
Deaf and Hard of Hearing	142,454	142,497	162,802	162,802
Commission on Disabilities	111,163	111,171	59,455	59,455
Mental Health Advocate	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Human Services	\$ 98,846,236	\$ 114,629,224	\$ 107,298,825	\$ 123,717,318
Education				
Elementary and Secondary	\$ 42,879,740	\$ 46,384,860	\$ 47,202,937	\$ 46,702,937
Higher Education	2,962,936	2,966,504	4,145,833	4,145,833
Arts Council	15,000	5,000	70,000	40,000
Atomic Energy	99,000	99,000	25,036	25,036
Historical Preservation	422,100	422,100	424,100	424,100
Subtotal - Education	\$ 46,378,776	\$ 49,877,464	\$ 51,867,906	\$ 51,337,906

Expenditures from Restricted Receipts

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
Public Safety				
Attorney General	\$ 1,146,296	\$ 2,451,626	\$ 1,977,111	\$ 2,383,437
Corrections	960,082	975,164	2,339,020	2,339,020
Judicial	12,863,388	13,851,226	13,637,254	13,638,415
Military Staff	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Emergency Management	553,132	554,190	527,472	527,563
Public Safety	5,670,229	5,675,249	9,334,681	8,515,325
Public Defender	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Public Safety	\$ 21,248,127	\$ 23,562,455	\$ 27,870,538	\$ 27,458,760
Natural Resources				
Environmental Management	\$ 16,559,204	\$ 18,081,895	\$ 17,101,791	\$ 17,101,791
CRMC	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Subtotal-Natural Resources	\$ 16,809,204	\$ 18,331,895	\$ 17,351,791	\$ 17,351,791
Transportation				
Transportation	\$ 2,711,328	\$ 2,585,689	\$ 2,589,202	\$ 2,589,202
Subtotal-Transportation	\$ 2,711,328	\$ 2,585,689	\$ 2,589,202	\$ 2,589,202
Total	\$ 322,268,722	\$ 348,689,568	\$ 341,871,722	\$ 372,464,155

Expenditures from Other Funds

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
General Government				
Administration	\$ 65,349,628	\$ 64,915,484	\$ 76,148,472	\$ 76,148,472
Business Regulation	73,013	73,279	167,928	67,928
Executive Office of Commerce	510,000	530,274	3,678,000	6,578,000
Labor and Training	627,256,083	635,438,461	487,462,442	489,698,490
Revenue	435,826,086	435,872,801	434,541,053	434,370,853
Legislature	-	-	-	-
Lieutenant Governor	-	-	-	-
Secretary of State	-	-	-	-
General Treasurer	640,424	742,092	645,897	645,897
Board of Elections	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island Ethics Commission	-	-	-	-
Governor's Office	-	-	-	-
Human Rights	-	-	-	-
Public Utilities Commission	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - General Government	\$ 1,129,655,234	\$ 1,137,572,391	\$ 1,002,643,792	\$ 1,007,509,640
Human Services				
Health and Human Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Children, Youth and Families	1,187,614	1,187,614	250,000	250,000
Health	200,000	200,000	600,000	600,000
Human Services	4,496,860	4,166,709	5,323,478	5,164,970
BHDDH	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Child Advocate	-	-	-	-
Deaf and Hard of Hearing	-	-	-	-
Commission on Disabilities	-	-	-	-
Mental Health Advocate	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Human Services	\$ 6,284,474	\$ 5,954,323	\$ 6,573,478	\$ 6,414,970
Education				
Elementary and Secondary	\$ 2,009,000	\$ 1,060,500	\$ 2,924,000	\$ 2,924,000
Higher Education	1,002,505,825	999,983,187	970,213,885	966,868,885
Arts Council	602,750	262,750	495,000	495,000
Atomic Energy	349,276	350,030	381,367	381,367
Historical Preservation	146,624	146,991	150,379	150,379
Subtotal - Education	\$ 1,005,613,475	\$ 1,001,803,458	\$ 974,164,631	\$ 970,819,631

Expenditures from Other Funds

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
Public Safety				
Attorney General	\$ 177,791	\$ 77,791	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Corrections	9,891,808	9,891,808	5,125,000	5,125,000
Judicial	2,323,735	2,283,369	4,950,000	4,950,000
Military Staff	2,539,896	2,539,896	1,831,763	1,831,763
Emergency Management	1,494,414	1,494,414	1,744,400	1,744,400
Public Safety	4,218,453	5,435,928	5,028,370	7,278,370
Public Defender	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Public Safety	\$ 20,646,097	\$ 21,723,206	\$ 18,829,533	\$ 21,079,533
Natural Resources				
Environmental Management	\$ 14,445,992	\$ 10,096,194	\$ 8,245,851	\$ 12,245,851
CRMC	91,310	91,310	550,115	550,115
Subtotal-Natural Resources	\$ 14,537,302	\$ 10,187,504	\$ 8,795,966	\$ 12,795,966
Transportation				
Transportation	\$ 265,239,472	\$ 277,807,893	\$ 316,820,673	\$ 314,245,271
Subtotal-Transportation	\$ 265,239,472	\$ 277,807,893	\$ 316,820,673	\$ 314,245,271
Total	\$ 2,441,976,054	\$ 2,455,048,775	\$ 2,327,828,073	\$ 2,332,865,011

Full-Time Equivalent Positions

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
General Government				
Administration	647.7	647.7	649.7	650.7
Business Regulation	161.0	161.0	176.0	162.0
Executive Office of Commerce	14.0	14.0	16.0	16.0
Labor and Training	425.7	425.7	462.7	462.7
Revenue	602.5	602.5	574.5	570.5
Legislature	298.5	298.5	298.5	298.5
Lieutenant Governor	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Secretary of State	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
General Treasurer	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0
Board of Elections	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Rhode Island Ethics Commission	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Governor's Office	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Human Rights	14.5	14.5	14.0	14.0
Public Utilities Commission	52.0	52.0	54.0	54.0
Subtotal - General Government	2,441.9	2,441.9	2,471.4	2,454.4
Human Services				
Health and Human Services	192.0	192.0	190.0	190.0
Children, Youth and Families	617.5	617.5	627.5	702.5
Health	513.6	513.6	517.6	530.6
Human Services	1,038.1	1,038.1	1,047.1	1,047.1
BHDDH	1,188.4	1,188.4	1,042.4	1,190.4
Child Advocate	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Deaf and Hard of Hearing	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Commission on Disabilities	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Mental Health Advocate	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Subtotal - Human Services	3,571.6	3,571.6	3,446.6	3,682.6
Education				
Elementary and Secondary	325.1	325.1	325.1	326.1
Higher Education	4,384.3	4,384.3	4,386.3	4,386.3
Arts Council	8.6	8.6	9.6	9.6
Atomic Energy	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Historical Preservation	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Subtotal - Education	4,742.2	4,742.2	4,745.2	4,746.2

Full-Time Equivalent Positions

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2021 Committee	FY 2022 Recommended	FY 2022 Committee
Public Safety				
Attorney General	239.1	239.1	243.1	247.1
Corrections	1,411.0	1,411.0	1,424.0	1,424.0
Judicial	726.3	726.3	726.3	726.3
Military Staff	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0
Emergency Management	32.0	32.0	33.0	33.0
Public Safety	593.6	593.6	622.6	622.6
Public Defender	96.0	96.0	99.0	99.0
Subtotal-Public Safety	3,190.0	3,190.0	3,240.0	3,244.0
Natural Resources				
Environmental Management	394.0	394.0	401.0	401.0
CRMC	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Subtotal-Natural Resources	424.0	424.0	431.0	431.0
Transportation				
Transportation	755.0	755.0	755.0	755.0
Subtotal-Transportation	755.0	755.0	755.0	755.0
Total Positions	15,124.7	15,124.7	15,089.2	15,313.2

Section VI

Article Explanations

Explanations of Budget Articles

2021-H 6122, Substitute A

Article 1

Section 1. Appropriations. This section of Article 1 contains the appropriations for FY 2022.

Section 2. Line Item Appropriations. This section establishes that each line in Section 1 of Article 1 constitutes an appropriation.

Section 3. Transfer of Functions. This section authorizes the Governor to transfer appropriations and full-time equivalent position authorizations associated with transfers of functions.

Section 4. Contingency Fund. This section allows for expenditures from the contingency account located within the Office of the Governor's budget for unexpected expenditures or for those departments and agencies where appropriations are insufficient. The Governor must approve all expenditures and transfers from this account.

Section 5. Internal Service Funds. This section authorizes the establishment of limited and specific internal service accounts to implement the cases in which state agencies provide services to other state agencies, institutions and other governmental units on a cost reimbursement basis.

Section 6. Legislative Intent. This section authorizes the chairpersons of the finance committees of the two chambers to provide a "statement of legislative intent" for specifying the purpose of the appropriations contained in Section 1 of this article.

Section 7. Temporary Disability Insurance Funds. This section appropriates all funds required for benefit payments from the Temporary Disability Insurance Fund and the Temporary Disability Insurance Reserve Fund for FY 2022.

Section 8. Employment Security Funds. This section appropriates all funds required for benefit payments to unemployed individuals from the Employment Security Fund for FY 2022.

Section 9. Lottery. This section appropriates to the Lottery Division any funds required for the payment of prizes and commissions.

Section 10. Appropriation of CollegeBound Saver Funds. This section appropriates the funds received by the Office of the General Treasurer from the CollegeBound Saver program for transfer to the Office of Postsecondary Commissioner to support student financial aid for FY 2022. The FY 2022 budget includes \$2.3 million from these sources.

Section 11. Full-Time Equivalent Positions. This section of Article 1 limits the maximum number of full-time equivalent positions authorized for the departments and agencies during any payroll period in FY 2022. In addition, this section provides that the Governor or designee, Speaker of the House or designee, and President of the Senate or designee, may jointly adjust the authorization. It also limits appointments for state employees supported through non-state funds to the availability of those fund sources and prevents departments from employing contracted employees to work under state supervisors or replace work done by state employees without determination of need by the Director of Administration. Total staffing is 15,313.2 full-time equivalent positions, 188.5 positions more than the enacted budget. This includes the enacted amount of 523.8 higher education positions supported by third-party funds.

Explanations of Budget Articles

Section 12. Multi-Year Appropriations. This section makes multi-year appropriations for a number of capital projects included in the FY 2023 through FY 2026 Capital Budget that are funded from Rhode Island Capital Plan funds. The FY 2022 and multi-year appropriations supersede appropriations made for capital projects in Section 12 of Article 1 of the FY 2021 Appropriations Act.

Section 13. Reappropriation - RICAP. This section provides that any unexpended and unencumbered funds for Rhode Island Capital Plan Fund projects shall be reappropriated in FY 2022. However, any such reappropriations are subject to final approval by the General Assembly as part of the supplemental appropriations act. Unexpended funds of less than \$500 can be reappropriated at the discretion of the State Budget Officer.

Section 14. Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation. This section requires that the Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation provide from its resources an appropriate amount to support the Neighborhood Opportunities Program. The Corporation is also required to provide to the director of the Department of Administration, the chair of the Housing Resources Commission and both chairs of the House and Senate Finance Committees a report detailing the amount of funding and information such as the number of housing units created.

Section 15. Pawtucket Downtown Redevelopment. This section contains the necessary mechanism to allow for taxes collected pursuant to the tax incentive financing statute under Rhode Island General Law, Chapter 45-33.4 to be appropriated to the Downtown Pawtucket Redevelopment Economic Activity Fund to finance development projects in the existing economic development district, in accordance with the law passed in 2019. The budget accounts for use of \$0.3 million for FY 2021 and \$0.7 million for FY 2022.

Section 16. State Fiscal Recovery Fund Restrictions. This section clarifies that federal state fiscal recovery and coronavirus capital projects funds enacted as part of the American Rescue Plan Act are not authorized for expenditure during FY 2022.

Section 17. Effective Date. This section establishes the article is effective as of July 1, 2021.

Article 2. State Funds

Section 1. Elementary and Secondary Education. This section authorizes the creation of a restricted receipts account for any grants, gifts, or donations that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education may receive.

Section 2. Opioid Stewardship Act. This section amends the Opioid Stewardship Act to allow the State Budget Officer to authorize and create restricted receipt accounts in any department or agency where funds will be appropriated. It also clarifies that any state agencies receiving these funds shall annually report to the Governor, Speaker of the House, and the Senate President which programs money is spent on and the amount spent on each program. The FY 2021 revised and the FY 2022 budgets include expenditures in the following agencies: Departments of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals, Corrections, Health, Elementary and Secondary Education, and the Executive Office of Health and Human Services.

Section 3. Federal Grants Management. This section authorizes an assessment on federal funds received in order to support the Office of Federal Grants Management. Receipts from the assessment must be used for expenses such as centralized services relating to managing federal grant applications and providing administrative assistance to agencies regarding reporting requirements. Other expenses may include costs

Explanations of Budget Articles

associated with the development, implementation, and ongoing expenses of a grants management information technology system. The percent of the assessment would be determined annually by the State Controller and would be in proportion with budgeted expenditures.

This section also authorizes the State Controller to apply an additional assessment on the recent federal stimulus awards not to exceed 1.0 percent of the total awards. These funds will be used to finance the planning oversight, compliance and reporting and costs of planning, development, and implementation of a grants management information technology system. The additional assessment does not apply to Medicaid funds and sunsets on December 31, 2026. The section includes an annual reporting requirement to the Director of the Department of Administration and the chairpersons of the House and Senate Finance Committee on the proposed rate and calculation.

Section 4. Rainy Day Fund Repayment. The FY 2020 final budget transferred \$120.0 million from the Budget Stabilization and Cash Reserve Account or “Rainy Day Fund” for use in balancing that budget. The FY 2021 enacted budget included \$90 million to repay the Rhode Island Capital Plan Fund and authorization to delay the remaining \$30 million to FY 2022. This section reverts to the prior law requirement that the repayment be made the following fiscal year and the FY 2021 revised budget contains the appropriation to do so.

Section 5. State Funds. This section amends current law clarifying that federal funds or assistance received are subject to appropriation. It also provides authorization for the State Budget Officer to create restricted receipt accounts within state agency budgets to reflect expenditures or receipts of proceeds of multistate settlement funds received by the Office of the Attorney General. It authorizes the State Budget Officer to convert any escrow liability accounts that are established prior to July 1, 2021 to restricted accounts. This section also adds three new accounts to those exempt from the state’s ten percent indirect cost recovery charge, two of which are created in this article: Grants Management Administration and the Rhode Island Council on the Arts’ Governors’ Portrait Donation Fund. The third is the Housing Production Fund authorized in Article 14.

Section 6. Highway Maintenance Fund. This section would allow “federal coronavirus relief funds” to be counted toward the fixed \$5.0 million minimum allocation of highway maintenance funds dedicated to the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority to help support the free fare program for low income seniors and persons with disabilities. The Department of Transportation received \$13.3 million from federal CARES Act funds for operational expenses of transit projects to be used from January 20, 2020 until expended. The FY 2021 revised and FY 2022 budgets assume shifting \$4.8 million of these funds to the Authority, which would make \$4.8 million of additional funding available to the Department for state match on capital projects. The Authority’s share of the CARES Act federal transit fund allocation was \$91.2 million.

Section 7. Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals. This section authorizes the creation of a restricted receipts account for any grants, gifts, or donations that the Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals may receive.

Section 8. Transportation Federal Grants Reporting. This section amends current law requiring that the Department of Transportation report on a quarterly basis, a list of all federal, discretionary, and any other grants that it has applied for and to identify any changes from its prior report. For grants that require a state match, the Department must identify if the source for the state’s match is available under currently authorized funding.

Explanations of Budget Articles

Section 9. RI Council on the Arts. This section expands the authorization for the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts' existing restricted receipt account to receive donations from any 501(c)(3) organization and establishes a new restricted receipt account to support the purchase of a portrait of an incoming or living former governor whose portrait is not hung in the state house. Current law allows for the Secretary of State to procure the portrait; this authorizes a new account to receive donations.

Article 3. Government Reform and Reorganization

Section 1. Employer Tax Unit Transfer. The article transfers the responsibilities of the collection of taxes for temporary disability insurance, employment security, and the Job Development Fund from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Labor and Training. It includes broad authority for the law revision office of the General Assembly to make changes to the statutes to effectuate the transfer.

Section 2. Risk Based Capital for Insurers. This section changes the standard for insurers to provide a corrective action plan to the Department of Business Regulation when it is demonstrating a risk of insolvency. This change aligns statutory requirements with National Association of Insurance Commissioners standards in order for the state to maintain its accreditation.

Section 3. Emergency Powers. This section affirms both the authority of the General Assembly to appropriate federal funds received by the state and the expenditure limitations placed on all state agencies with respect to the establishment or expansion of programs without legislative approval. It also provides that enumerated emergency powers of the Governor are limited to 180 days from the date of an emergency order or declared state of emergency unless that period is extended by concurrent resolution of the General Assembly.

Section 4. License Plate Reissuance. This section establishes July 1, 2022 as the new date by which the Division of Motor Vehicles is required to begin reissuing license plates. Current law requires reissuance of license plates to begin June 1, 2020 and monthly reporting regarding its progress towards that deadline. The Division began reporting in August 2019 and provided monthly updates through December 2019. The budget does not include the expected cost of plates for FY 2022 and excludes the \$3.4 million of revenues estimated at the November 2020 Revenue Estimating Conference from fees paid as those plates are reissued.

Section 5. Commercial Driver's Licenses. This section transfers the responsibility to administer the Commercial Driver's License road test from the Community College of Rhode Island, to the Division of Motor Vehicles, as of January 1, 2022. It establishes a \$100 fee in statute; that amount is consistent with current practice.

Sections 6 and 8. Caseload Estimating Conference. These sections add expenses for the community based system for adults with developmental disabilities to the semi-annual medical assistance and public assistance caseload conference effective on July 1, 2021. It also expands information to be included in the current monthly reporting requirement and moves the statutory placement of that requirement. It requires that the Executive Office of Health and Human Services provide direct assistance to the Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals to facilitate compliance with reporting requirements and preparation for the caseload conferences.

Explanations of Budget Articles

These sections also make a technical change by replacing the Director of the Department of Human Services with the Secretary of the Executive Office of Health and Human Services as the individual with certain responsibilities regarding the conference.

Sections 7 and 9. DCYF Director. These sections authorize the Governor to determine the salary of the director of the Department of Children, Youth and Families for 2021 only and allows the Governor to enter into a three year contract for the position.

Section 10. Attorney General. This section eliminates the 10 percent from settlement proceeds that are to be transferred to the Office of the Attorney General's multi-state initiative account and increases the current \$65,000 transfer cap to \$750,000 in a fiscal year for deposit into the account. Any year-end balance that is in excess of \$750,000 will be transferred to the General Fund.

Section 11. State Properties and Leases. This section requires the Department of Administration to report to the Senate and House Finance Committees all current property owned or leased by the state and any quasi-state agencies. The report is to include the total square feet of each building or leased space, location of each building and other requirements. The report is due on December 15, 2021, and annually thereafter.

Section 12. Collections Unit. This section extends the sunset provision for the Department of Revenue Collections Unit by two years to June 30, 2023. The budget includes \$0.8 million to continue funding the eight staff associated with this and assumes new revenues of \$1.4 million from this change.

Article 4. Public Debt Management Act

The Public Corporation Debt Management Act requires that all new non-general obligation debt authorizations be approved by the Assembly, except in certain circumstances. Article 4 would increase the authorization for revenue bonds for two previously approved projects for the University of Rhode Island. It would increase the authorization for the Memorial Union project by \$6.1 million from \$51.5 million to \$57.6 million and the Combined Health and Counseling Center by \$2.1 million from \$26.9 million to \$29.0 million. Total debt service for the additional requested authorization would be \$18.2 million supported by student fees and retail lease payments.

Article 5. Revised Budget

Section 1. Appropriations. This section of Article 1 contains the revised appropriations for FY 2021.

Section 2. Line Item Appropriations. This section establishes that each line in Section 1 of Article 1 constitutes an appropriation.

Section 3. Internal Service Funds. This section authorizes the establishment of limited and specific internal service accounts to implement the cases in which state agencies provide services to other state agencies, institutions and other governmental units on a cost reimbursement basis.

Section 4. Full-Time Equivalent Positions. This section of Article 1 limits the maximum number of full-time equivalent positions authorized for the departments and agencies during any payroll period in FY 2021. In addition, this section provides that the Governor or designee, Speaker of the House or designee, and President of the Senate or designee may jointly adjust the authorization. It also limits appointments for state employees supported through non-state funds to the availability of those fund sources. Total staffing

Explanations of Budget Articles

is 15,124.7 full-time equivalent positions, including 523.8 higher education positions supported by third-party funds, consistent with the enacted budget.

Section 5. Information Technology Investment Fund. This section requires the State Controller to transfer \$67.0 million to the Information Technology Investment Fund by June 30, 2021.

Section 6. Historic Tax Credit Fund. This section requires the State Controller to transfer \$20.0 million to the Historic Tax Credit Fund by June 30, 2021.

Section 7. Effective Date. This section provides that the act shall take effect upon passage.

Article 6. Taxes and Revenues

Sections 1 and 2. Contractors' Licensing and Registration Board. These sections change the registration terms for the Contractors' Registration and Licensing Board from two years at \$200 to an annual \$150 fee, and align the continuing education requirements with the new schedule. These fees are deposited as restricted receipts to support the operations of the Board. Based on the current licensing renewal schedule, a \$0.6 million revenue increase is anticipated to begin in FY 2023. The two-year fee was last increased from \$120 to \$200 by the 2007 Assembly. The 2003 Assembly increased the term from one year to two, the fee remained \$60 per year. For roofing contractors it provides that a license will expire biennially on the issuance date with a renewal fee of \$200, consistent with current practice. The initial license is \$400 for two years.

Section 3. Broker Dealer Representative Fee. This section increases the broker dealer representative fee from \$75 to \$100. The fee is paid by the sales representative of a broker dealer firm. The fee increase is estimated to generate \$2.7 million in additional revenues of which \$91,700 is estimated to be paid by in-state licensees. The representative fee was last increased from \$60 to \$75 by the 2011 Assembly.

Section 4. Hospital License Fee. This section maintains the FY 2021 hospital license fee at the current law rate of 5.0 percent based 2019 revenues and includes a 5.725 percent license fee for FY 2022 based on updated 2020 revenues. Both fiscal years continue the two-tiered system that establishes a lower fee for Washington County based hospitals. Revenues would be \$162.5 million for FY 2021 which is \$0.9 million more than enacted. FY 2022 includes \$170.2 million of which, \$169.9 million is from community hospital payments and \$0.4 million is from state payments for Eleanor Slater Hospital.

Section 5. Westerly Recreational Fees. This section allows the Department of Environmental Management to increase beach parking fees collected at state facilities in the Town of Westerly. These fees are established through regulation but the 2019 Assembly froze fees at their current level through the conclusion of the 2021 beach season, ending on October 1, 2021. This assumes changes are effective July 1, 2021. The budget includes \$0.6 million in new revenues from this proposal.

Section 6. Sales Tax Permits. This section repeals the \$10 application fee under current law for sales and use tax permits. It also changes the expiration date of those permits from annually on February 1 to the discretion of the Tax Administrator, effective July 1, 2021. This change reduces annual revenues from approximately 33,000 retailers totaling \$0.3 million.

Section 7. Coastal Resources Management Council Fees. This section increases the administrative penalties assessed by the Coastal Resources Management Council. This includes increasing the penalty for blocking or posting the rights of way from \$500 to \$1,000, criminal penalty fees from \$500 to \$1,000, and

Explanations of Budget Articles

administrative penalties from \$2,500 to \$10,000 not to exceed \$50,000, previously \$10,000. The penalty for blocking rights of way and criminal penalties were established in 1989 and have not been changed since then. The administrative penalties have not been increased since 2004. The budget includes \$15,000 in associated general revenues.

Sections 8 and 9. Local Lottery Shares. These sections make adjustments to provide that local share payments to the host towns for the state's licensed casino facilities are due in full if a facility is closed for fewer than 30 days, and provides for a per diem reduction for closures more than 30 days. It also doubles the annual sports betting local shares to \$0.2 million.

Sections 10 through 12. Paycheck Protection Program. The federal CARES Act enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic established the Paycheck Protection Program to assist small businesses. The program provides no-cost, unsecured deferred loans for eligible individuals or a variety of entities with fewer than 500 employees. That Act also provided that forgiven loans would not be treated as income for tax purposes. Applicable federal tax rules meant that expenditures paid from forgiven loans were therefore not deductible expenses. The federal FY 2021 appropriations act, signed into law on December 27, expressly allowed for the deductibility of those expenses meaning that loan recipients were exempt from federal taxation on both the loan amount as well as expenditures supported by the loans. Because Rhode Island tax rules follow the federal rules in this case, the Office of Revenue Analysis initially estimated that these changes would result in \$133.3 million less from state personal and corporate income tax revenue over FY 2021 and FY 2022 from amounts estimated before the December law change.

This section would partially decouple the state from the federal treatment of forgiven Paycheck Protection Program loans by making only forgiven loan amounts under \$250,000 exempt from state taxation. Updated estimates are that this change would recapture \$47.8 million of otherwise lost revenue including \$1.6 million in FY 2021 and \$46.2 million in FY 2022.

Article 7. Environment

Sections 1 and 10. Agriculture Fees. These sections increase the commercial fertilizer registration fee from \$72 to \$100 and the pesticide product registration fee from \$150 to \$250. The fertilizer fee was established in 1995 and has not changed since then. The pesticide fee was last increased in 2004. The budget assumes \$0.9 million in revenues from this proposal.

Section 2. Hunting and Recreational Fishing Licenses. This section increases license fees for hunting, fishing, and combined hunting and fishing for in-state and out-of-state residents. It increases the permit fee to hunt deer, wild turkey, stocked game, and waterfowl, as well as for fur trapping and trout fishing. These fees are deposited into a restricted receipt account and provide matching funds for federal support for the Department of Environmental Management. This section also increases these fees effective July 2025 and July 2028. The increases vary, but on average are \$7 higher; most of these fees are currently less than \$30. The last time these fees were revised was in 2002.

Section 3. Party or Charter Vessel Licenses. This section changes the effective period of the party and charter vessel license from biennial license renewals to annual, and changes the effective date from February 28 to December 31. This section also increases the license fees for party and charter vessels from \$25 to \$100 for in-state residents and \$300 for nonresidents. These fees have not been changed since they were established in 1998.

Explanations of Budget Articles

Sections 4 through 8. Commercial Fishing Licenses. These sections change how commercial fishing licenses are allocated to simplify and increase access to fisheries. These sections also increase fees to commercial fishing licenses that currently range from \$25 to \$300 to a range of \$300 to \$1,750 depending on the license holder's residency. Sections 4 and 6 through 8, include increases to dealer and landing licenses and would be effective July 1, 2021 and generate \$0.1 million in new restricted receipts. Section 5, which increases the commercial fishing resident and non-resident license and endorsements fee would be effective for FY 2023 and is estimated to generate \$0.2 million in revenue.

Section 9. Shellfish Dockside Program. This section authorizes the director of the Department of Health to establish a dockside program through rules and regulations pursuant to the National Shellfish Sanitation Program Model Ordinance to assure that currently licensed marine shellfish processors are meeting sanitary standards. The legislation also authorizes the director to establish licensing fees, with the discretion of also limiting the number of licenses issued. The fees will be deposited as general revenues and will be allocated to the Department for the administration of the program. The budget assumes revenues of \$0.4 million and expenditures of a like amount from general revenues.

Article 8. Public Utilities and Carriers

This article imposes annual reporting requirements, for gas and electricity distributors, on emergency response standards in the event of a significant and/or widespread outage or service interruption. In an emergency, companies must designate municipality liaisons for each service territory and employees to be stationed at the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency.

The article also authorizes the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers to create standards of acceptable performance for emergency response and restoration of service. The article imposes a \$500 per day penalty for each day a company fails to file its emergency response standards, and allows the administrator of the Division to investigate an investor-owned company and issue penalties for non-compliance, not to exceed \$7.5 million. Any penalties paid will be credited back to the impacted customers as determined by the division.

Article 9. Economic Development

Section 1. Engineer Licensure. This section makes technical changes to the credentials and licensure required for professional engineers and creates a distinct path to licensure for engineering technologists. It also modernizes the Department of Business Regulation's posting requirements for this purpose. The budget assumes \$90,000 of new revenues from this change.

Sections 2 and 3. Municipal Infrastructure. This section removes the prohibition on state appropriations to the municipal infrastructure grant program, transfers the program from the Department of Administration to the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank, and authorizes the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank to issue, approve and evaluate such grants, subject to appropriation. The Budget provides a \$1.0 million appropriation.

Sections 4 through 9, 11 through 14 and 17. Sunsets. These sections extend the sunset provisions for the Rebuild Rhode Island Tax Credit, Tax Increment Financing, Tax Stabilization Incentive, First Wave Closing Fund, I-195 Redevelopment Fund, Small Business Assistance Program, Main Street Streetscape Improvement Program, Innovation Initiative, High School, College, and Employer Partnerships, Air Service Development, and the Qualified Jobs Tax Credit from June 30, 2021 to December 31, 2022.

Explanations of Budget Articles

Section 10. Stay Invested in RI Wavemaker Fellowship. This section incorporates technical corrections to clarify that benefits received under this program are tax exempt and extends the sunset from June 30, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

Section 15. Motion Picture Tax Credit. This section provides that for calendar year 2022 only the aggregate amount of tax credits issued for the motion picture and musical and theatrical production tax credits pursuant to Rhode Island General Laws, Chapters 44-31.2 and 44-31.3, totals \$30.0 million.

Section 16. Historic Preservation Tax Credit. This section extends the sunset provision for the Historic Preservation Tax Credits 2013 program by one year to June 30, 2022. The budget also transfers \$20.0 million to the Historic Preservation Tax Credit Trust Fund to allow the program to reach additional program participants.

Article 10. Education.

Section 1. Funding Formula Aid. This section amends the education funding formula calculation for FY 2022 only. Local education agencies will receive aid based on student enrollment in either March 2020 or March 2021, whichever was greater. For any community in which enrollment was higher in March 2020, aid would be adjusted for students enrolling in new and expanding charter schools for FY 2022. Additionally, the student success factor amount for traditional school districts will reflect the percentage of students in poverty in either March 2020 or March 2021, whichever is greater. For schools of choice, the student success factor amount will reflect the number of students in poverty for the year in which total average daily membership is greater.

Section 2. School Choice Density Aid. This section modifies an aid program for traditional school districts with 5.0 percent of more resident students enrolled in schools of choice, including charter schools, Davies and the Met. For FY 2022, \$500 per pupil will be provided for any new students that have enrolled in schools of choice since FY 2019, which was the last year for which there was support to school districts from this fund. Beginning in FY 2023, aid will be provided for any new students enrolling in new and expanding charter schools.

Sections 2 and 3. Education Spending Analysis. These sections require the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to assess and report on each local education agency's compliance with the basic education plan. Reporting would occur annually to each local education agency, the General Assembly, and the Governor. The budget includes \$0.3 million from general revenues and 2.0 new full-time equivalent positions to support this new requirement.

Section 4. Advanced Placement Tests. This section would provide free advanced placement tests provided by the College Board for students in poverty. The budget includes \$400,000 from general revenues to support the program.

Article 11. Leases.

This article includes joint resolutions to seek General Assembly approval for eight long-term lease agreements for the Departments of Revenue, Corrections, and Human Services, the Commission for Human Rights and the Ethics Commission. The FY 2022 budget includes \$2.5 million to fund the cost. Legislative approval is required for lease agreements for terms of five years or longer, and exceeding \$500,000 in value.

Explanations of Budget Articles

Article 12. Medical Assistance

Sections 1 and 7. Assisted Living Payment. These sections make several changes to assisted living payments as part of the Executive Office of Health and Human Services long term care rebalancing initiative. It eliminates the community-based support living program and the enhanced supplemental security income payment that accompanies it. Individuals receiving this payment will now receive the standard assisted living payment to support room and board costs. The FY 2022 budget assumes savings of \$0.6 million from general revenues in the Department of Human Services. It also eliminates the additional \$206 paid to assisted living facilities financed by Rhode Island Housing. The changes are offset by a proposed increase in assisted living rates included in Section 8.

Section 2. Payments. This section rescinds the copayments for prescription drugs and non-emergency services provided in a hospital emergency room; these payments were never implemented by the Executive Office of Health and Human Services. It also makes a technical correction to how the Executive Office of Health and Human Services can reimburse for services provided by the federally qualified health centers.

Section 3. Hospital Uncompensated Care. This article extends the uncompensated care payments to the community hospitals for FY 2022, with the state making a payment on or before July 12, 2021 that does not exceed \$142.5 million and for FY 2023, with the state making the payment on or before July 12, 2022, that does not exceed \$143.8 million.

Section 4. Graduate Medical Education Program. This section removes the public law reference for the program. The FY 2022 enacted budget includes language as part of Article 1 that allocates \$1.0 million from general revenues for hospitals with a Level I Trauma Center and \$1.0 million from general revenues for hospitals with Neonatal Intensive Care Unit level of care.

Section 5. RIte Share Reporting. This section includes new program requirements for the Executive Office of Health and Human Services to report employer sponsored insurance plans that meet the cost effectiveness criteria for RIte Share. Information in the report is to be used for screening for Medicaid enrollment to encourage RIte Share participation. By October 1, 2021, the report shall include any employers with 300 or more employees. By January 1, 2022, the report shall include employers with 100 or more employees. That report shall be provided to the chairpersons of the house and senate finance committees as well as the house fiscal advisor, the senate fiscal advisor, and the state budget officer.

Section 6. Home Care Rates. This section increases the hourly shift differential rate paid to personal care and personal care/homemaker rates by \$0.76 and passes it through to the certified nursing assistants. This takes effect July 1, 2021 and the budget includes \$0.6 million, of which \$0.3 million is from general revenues.

The section also adds a \$1.56 hourly rate increase for certified nursing assistants and homemakers who complete a 30-hour behavioral healthcare training program offered by Rhode Island College or a similar program approved by the Executive Office of Health and Human Services. To get this rate increase, the employer must have at least 30 percent of its direct care workers certified through this training program. The change is effective January 1, 2022 and the rate must also be passed through in its entirety to the certified nursing assistants and homemakers. The budget includes \$1.0 million, of which \$0.5 million is from general revenues.

The home care providers must submit an annual report to the Executive Office by January 1, 2023 showing that increases were provided and which behavioral healthcare training programs were used.

Explanations of Budget Articles

Section 8. Medical Annual Report. This section changes the requirement that the Executive Office of Health and Human Services submit an annual Medicaid expenditure report from March 15 to September 15. The FY 2022 budget includes savings of \$276,000, of which \$138,000 is from general revenues.

Section 9. Medicaid Resolution. This section includes the resolution language for Assembly approval to make the program changes included in the FY 2022 budget that raises home care rates. The resolution also proposes to seek Medicaid approval for a new Perinatal Doula Services program and the budget includes \$0.3 million for it.

The resolution seeks approval for two new programs at the Department of Health. The First Connections Program provides families with resources and services such as preventive health and prenatal care and the budget includes \$0.2 million, of which \$0.1 million is from general revenues. The Parent as Teachers program, as part of the family home visiting program, aims to improve outcomes for families who reside in at-risk communities and the budget includes \$1.4 million, of which \$0.6 million is from general revenues.

There are three other program expansions including dental treatments for children. There is also expanded coverage and reimbursement for services provided by community health workers that totals \$2.7 million, including \$0.9 million from general revenues for the new benefit. There is also an intensive, expanded mental health psychiatric rehabilitative residential opportunity for discharge planning, treatment and addressing barriers to transitioning to less restrictive settings. The budget includes \$3.5 million, of which \$1.4 million is from general revenues to fund this.

The resolution has several rate changes for nursing homes based on adjustments for level of need, including those on ventilators, and a new daily rate for complex patients with behavioral healthcare needs. There are also proposed increases to assisted living and shared living rates that are part of the long term care rebalancing initiative. These rate increases total \$5.0 million, including \$2.2 million from general revenues.

The resolution also increases the maintenance of need allowance for individuals receiving home and community based services from 100 percent of the federal poverty level to 300 percent of the Supplemental Security Income limit and includes \$5.4 million, of which \$2.4 million is from general revenues.

The resolution also increases the income limit for the Office of Healthy Aging's Healthy@Home program from 200 percent to 250 percent of poverty and seeks authority to provide the services to adults between the ages of 19 and 64 with dementia. The budget includes \$1.3 million for both changes. It also ensures that payments made for non-emergency transportation services through the broker model for basic life and advanced life support will be no less than \$147.67 and \$177.20, respectively.

It also allows the Executive Office of Health and Human Services to seek federal opportunities that do not adversely impact beneficiaries or increase program expenses beyond the FY 2022 appropriation.

Article 13. Human Services

Section 1. Probation Reform. This section limits the use of incarceration for technical probation violations to only defendants who pose a clear and articulable public safety risk, as determined by the Department of Corrections Rehabilitative Services Division. The Budget assumes savings of \$46,046 from this section.

Section 2. Juvenile Offender Parole. This section requires that when considering parole for individuals serving a sentence for a crime committed while they were under the age of 18, the Parole Board take into

Explanations of Budget Articles

consideration the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to that of adults. The Board shall develop guidelines for considering factors such as immaturity, and home and community environment at the time of the offense, education and court documents, participation in rehabilitative and education programs while in prison, evidence of remorse, and other factors the Board considers relevant. All departments are required to submit relevant records and information to the Board if requested. The Budget assumes savings of \$17,268 from this section.

Section 3. Parole Reform. This section authorizes five days of compliance credit, beginning after July 1, 2021, if the eligible parolee served on parole without any violation of the terms and conditions of parole in the prior month. Compliance credit reduces the parole period. This would have retroactive application for individuals sentenced prior to the passage of this legislation and applied to offenses occurring on or after January 1, 1991. The Board is required to issue guidelines regarding the awarding, disqualifying, and the rescission or suspension of compliance credits and notify parolees quarterly of updated termination dates. This section also requires a parole review for any person sentenced for any offense committed prior to their 22nd birthday after that person has served a minimum of 20 years, unless the person is entitled to earlier parole eligibility.

This section expands the Parole Board's discretion to respond to technical violations of parole without requiring re-arrest of the parolee, thereby limiting re-incarcerations. Consistent with current law, parolees would be given due process, including a preliminary hearing before the Board to determine whether a violation has occurred. This section also allows for a parolee to waive his or her right to a final parole revocation hearing. The Budget assumes savings of \$49,886 from this section.

Section 4. Medical and Geriatric Parole. This section expands consideration for medical parole to include inmates who are cognitively incapacitated which impairs them from being able to conduct routine activities such as feeding, toileting, dressing and bathing. Currently, medical parole may only be considered for inmates that are not sentenced to life without parole and are physically incapacitated or chronically ill to the point that incarceration is no longer punitive and rehabilitative. The section also authorizes geriatric parole for inmates aged 65 or older who suffer from functional impairments, infirmity or illness. To be eligible, inmates must have served the lesser of 10 years or 75 percent of their total sentence regardless of the crime committed. The individual would go through the same process as an inmate applying for medical parole. The section further requires the Department of Corrections healthcare unit to offer an annual education seminar to the parole board and community stakeholders on aging and infirmity in prison and special considerations that should be applied to aging prisoners and prisoners with severe illnesses during parole consideration. The Budget assumes savings of \$149,997 from these changes.

Section 5. Foster Youth Aging Out Requirement. This section allows for the Courts to reopen, extend, or retain young adults who would otherwise age out of Department of Children, Youth and Families care until the youth's twenty-second birthday or until September 30, 2021. This would allow for the Department to use federal funds provided for youth who cannot age out of Department care pursuant to the terms of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021.

Section 6. Rhode Island Works. This section allows dependent children of Rhode Island Works participants who are under 19 and in high school to remain on the program regardless of their graduation date. Currently, they must be under 19 and on track to graduate. It allows adult participants who have complied with their employment plans and have earned income from it, to have that income exempted from the monthly benefit calculation for either: six months, until their family's total gross household income exceeds 185 percent of federal poverty, or until they reach their lifetime limit, whichever is first. Under current law, earned income is counted towards eligibility and could lead to termination from the program.

Explanations of Budget Articles

This section also increases the monthly benefit payments for Rhode Island Works participants by 30 percent over the current amount. The budget includes \$4.5 million from federal funds for the three changes.

This section also eliminates the age restriction for the child clothing allowance. This section expands the clothing allowance, currently limited to school age children only to all children. Beginning in FY 2021, the clothing allowance was increased from \$30 to \$100. The budget includes \$116,300 from federal funds for the proposal.

Sections 6 and 7. Child Care Assistance. Section 7 changes rates paid for subsidized child care through the state's child care assistance program for center-based child care providers. The 2018 Assembly established tiered reimbursement for infant, toddler, and preschool age children in licensed child care facilities. The 2019 Assembly extended tiered reimbursement for infants and toddlers in licensed family-based providers. Rates paid to providers are based on their performance according to the state's quality rating system. The article increases payments for first tier infant, toddler and preschool age providers above the 25th percentile of a 2018 market survey and payments for top tier providers above the 75th percentile. The increases average between 16 and 23 percent. It also increases rates for school-age children by an average of about 26 percent and establishes a tiered system of reimbursement, consistent with the system for infants, toddlers, and preschool age children. Reimbursement rates for family-based providers would continue to be determined by collective bargaining. The budget includes \$6.2 million from federal funds for the Department of Human Services and \$0.7 million for the Department of Children, Youth and Families.

Section 6 establishes a pilot program to provide child care assistance for individuals enrolled in a degree program at a Rhode Island public post-secondary institution. This program is limited to FY 2022 only, up to the \$200,000 from federal funds included in the budget.

Section 8. Work Release, Home Confinement, and Probation. This section amends the amount withheld from an inmate's earnings for room and board from 30 percent of the gross income to 30 percent of the net income. This is estimated to generate \$18,800 in additional revenues from increased program participation by inmates.

This section also makes changes to home confinement eligibility criteria. People sentenced to more than six months in prison would be eligible for home confinement upon serving at least half of their sentence and being within one year of their projected good time release date rather than six months as required under the current statute; it would also make people sentenced to less than six months in prison eligible upon serving half of their sentence, rather than three-quarters as required under the current statute. The Budget includes savings of \$17,260 from this section.

This section also authorizes ten days per month of compliance credit if an eligible probationer did not have any violations of the terms and conditions of probation in the prior month. Compliance credit reduces the probation period. The Department is required to keep a record of probationers sentences, including the person's end of sentence date, based on earned credits for compliance with their terms and conditions of probation. This applies to all individuals on probation including those sentenced prior to the enactment of the legislation. Compliance credits are not awarded retroactively.

Explanations of Budget Articles

Article 14. Housing

Section 1. Living Home Modification. This section codifies the current program that provides grant subsidies up to 50.0 percent for certain disability and accessibility home modifications. This includes annual reporting requirements. The budget provides \$0.5 million for this.

Sections 2 and 4. Housing and Community Development. These sections establish a deputy secretary position within the Executive Office of Commerce to be the state's lead official to coordinate and facilitate the development of housing production. It includes extensive annual reporting requirements on housing units, affordability, healthy housing stock and housing formation trends for each community, and requires recommendations to facilitate future development.

Sections 3 and 5. Housing Incentives. Section 3 establishes a new restricted receipt account administered by Rhode Island Housing subject to the guidelines established by and discretion of the Coordinating Committee of the Housing Resources Commission. Section 5 permits municipalities to adopt housing incentive districts by ordinance in consultation with the Division of Statewide Planning and Rhode Island Housing. The coordinating council may provide these districts financial or technical assistance, including payments for increased education expenses.

Sections 6 and 7. Real Estate Conveyance Tax. Section 6 establishes a second tier of the real estate conveyance tax to be deposited in a new housing production fund, effective January 1, 2022. The current tax is \$2.30 per \$500 portion of a property's purchase price with proceeds split among the state, municipalities and dedicated housing related uses. For residential property only, this section doubles the tax levied on the portion of sales over \$0.8 million. The budget assumes this will yield \$1.9 million for the new fund. From FY 2023 to FY 2026, the annualized impact is estimated to average \$4.3 million. The budget also includes \$25.0 million from general revenues to capitalize the fund.

Section 8. Pay For Success. This section authorizes a five-year pilot program whereby the Executive Office of Health and Human Services contracts with non-profit investors and service providers to provide permanent supportive housing and additional wraparound services to a cohort of 125 individuals experiencing homelessness. The budget assumes a \$6.0 million from general revenues to capitalize a restricted receipt fund authorized consistent with legislation and authorizes FY 2022 expenditures up to \$1.5 million from that restricted account if certain contracted metrics are achieved.

Article 15. Effective Date

Article 15 provides that the act shall take effect on July 1, 2021, except where a provision within an article specifies a retroactive or prospective effective date.

House Fiscal Advisory Staff

Patricia Arruda

Legislative Budget Analyst

Department of Labor and Training
RI Ethics Commission
Office of the Governor
Department of Human Services
Department of Elementary and Secondary
Education

Robert E. Carr

Legal Counsel

John Collins, II

Legislative Budget Analyst

Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Department of Children, Youth and Families
Office of the Child Advocate
Department of Corrections
Military Staff
RI Emergency Management Agency

Timothy Donahue

Legislative Budget Analyst

Executive Office of Commerce
Department of Business Regulation
Department of Revenue
RI Council on the Arts

Hideilda Flores

Administrative Assistant

Sharon Reynolds Ferland

House Fiscal Advisor

Linda M. Haley

Principal Legislative Budget Analyst

Executive Office of Health and Human Services
Department of Behavioral Healthcare,
Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals
Office of the Mental Health Advocate
Office of the Attorney General
Office of the Public Defender

Kathleen Morgan

Administrative Assistant

Christopher O'Brien

Committee Clerk

Molly Ogren

Legislative Budget Analyst

Secretary of State
Board of Elections
RI Commission for Human Rights
Public Utilities Commission
Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission
Department of Public Safety
Department of Environmental Management
Coastal Resources Management Council
RI Infrastructure Bank
Narragansett Bay Commission
RI Resource Recovery Corporation

Liza Pinto

Deputy House Fiscal Advisor

Legislature
Office of the General Treasurer
Public Higher Education
RI Atomic Energy Commission
Judicial Department

Chantale Sarrasin

Principal Legislative Budget Analyst

Department of Administration
Department of Health
Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Governor's Commission on Disabilities
Department of Transportation
RI Public Transit Authority
RI Airport Corporation
Turnpike and Bridge Authority