

Rhode Island Education Aid



House Fiscal Advisory Staff
October 2024

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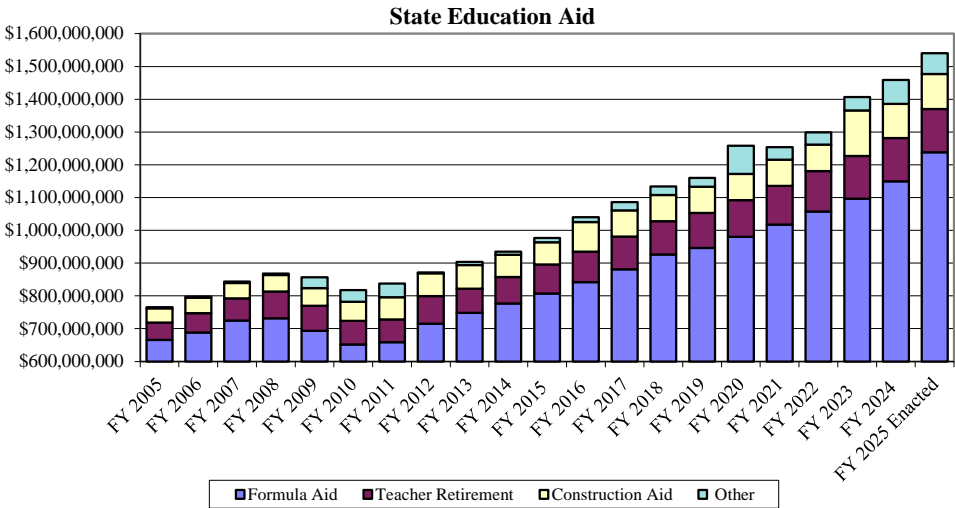
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State Education Aid

Introduction

Rhode Island Education Aid is an annual publication of the House Fiscal Advisory Staff. It provides information on state aid to elementary and secondary education. The Assembly enacted \$1,540.7 million for total FY 2025 aid for local school districts. Funding includes \$1,238.3 million in direct distributions to local school districts, \$62.6 million in categorical funding, \$1.3 million in other aid for distribution by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, \$132.3 million for the state’s contribution to teacher retirement, and \$106.2 million for school construction costs. This does not reflect the \$8.9 million budgeted in the Department of Administration to reflect changes made to the pension plan by the 2024 Assembly.



The 2010 Assembly adopted a funding formula to be effective with the FY 2012 budget that distributes aid to all districts, charter schools and the state schools: Davies Career and Technical School and the Metropolitan Career and Technical School. It is based on the principle that the money follows the student and includes a core instruction amount per pupil that every student will receive, a single poverty weight as a proxy for student supports, and a state share ratio that considers the district’s ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration. Starting in FY 2025, there is also a 20.0 percent weight for multilingual learners included in the initial formula calculation. There is no minimum share in the formula. Group home aid is paid on a per-bed basis, adjusted for the impact of the funding formula. The 2024 Assembly added an exception for the funding formula adjustment for beds associated with the CRAFT program at Bradley Hospital.

The funding plan also provides additional support from the state to districts for high-cost special education students, career and technical programs, early childhood education programs, transportation costs and a limited two-year bonus for regionalized districts.

There have been adjustments in many of the years since adoption to respond to different current and emerging issues.

The funding formula calculation for FY 2025 uses a per pupil core instruction amount of \$12,617. Consistent with Rhode Island General Law, the core instruction amount is calculated using average expenditure and enrollment data from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire from the National Center for Education Statistics. Specific expenditures used in the calculation are instruction and support services for students, general administration, school administration, and other support services.

This report examines the programs through which the state distributes its support for local school districts and how it did so in prior decades. It offers a “How Rhode Island Compares” section. Historic and recent themes and issues in the debate over education aid in recent decades are highlighted in a special section including a discussion of demographics and information about the Uniform Chart of Accounts to track local spending on education. It also includes state and local education spending as a percent of personal income and analysis of the school budget dispute resolution process often referred to as the Caruolo Act. There is a description of the adjusted EWAV (equalized weighted assessed valuation) calculation in the Glossary of Terms section as well as a description of the calculation and distribution of enacted education aid to districts, charter and state schools located in Appendix I.

How Rhode Island Compares

In Rhode Island, for FY 2022, the state provided 39.6 percent of public school revenue from its own sources. Local communities contributed, primarily through property taxes, 48.7 percent, and federal funds were 11.7 percent of total revenue. This is shown in the table below. The statistics and tables in this section of the publication use the most recent education finance data reported by the [United States Census Bureau](#).

FY 2022 Share of Public School Revenue			
	State	Local	Federal
Rhode Island	39.6%	48.7%	11.7%
New England	45.7%	44.5%	9.8%
US Average	43.7%	42.7%	13.6%

For FY 2022, the local contribution for public education in Rhode Island was 48.7 percent, which is greater than the New England average of 44.5 percent and the national average of 42.7 percent. New England as a region was 1.8 percent more than the national average. New Hampshire had the highest percentage of local resources at 61.8 percent and Hawaii had the lowest percentage at 0.8 percent.

Federal funds were higher in Rhode Island than the New England average of 9.8 percent and lower than the national average of 13.6 percent. As a whole, the share of revenues from federal sources in New England is less than the national average.

For FY 2022, Rhode Island ranked 37th in state support for public education and 14th in local support. This means that Rhode Island ranks among the top in the nation when it comes to local funding of public education and among the bottom when it comes to state support. The following tables show this distribution for FY 2012, FY 2017, and FY 2022. Rhode Island's ranking of state support improved from 47th in FY 2012 to 38th in FY 2017; it has continued to improve since then, ranking 37th in FY 2022.

State Share of Public School Revenue				
	RI	New England	US	RI Rank
FY 2012	35.5%	46.0%	45.5%	47
FY 2017	40.5%	46.3%	47.1%	38
FY 2022	39.6%	45.7%	43.7%	37

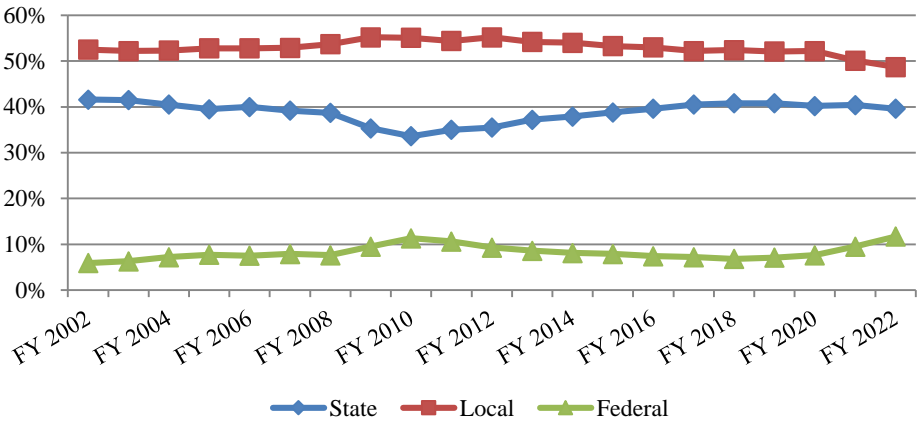
For FY 2022, 39.6 percent of Rhode Island education funding was from state sources. Vermont had the greatest percentage of funding from state sources at 87.4 percent and New Hampshire had the lowest percentage at 29.4 percent.

Local Share of Public School Revenue				
	RI	New England	US	RI Rank
FY 2012	55.2%	46.6%	44.5%	7
FY 2017	52.2%	48.0%	44.9%	14
FY 2022	48.7%	44.5%	42.7%	14

Between FY 2012 and FY 2022, the state’s contribution increased 410 basis points from 35.5 percent to 39.6 percent; the local contribution decreased 650 basis points from 55.2 percent in FY 2012 to 48.7 percent in FY 2022. Nationally, average state contributions decreased from 45.5 percent in FY 2012 to 43.7 percent for FY 2022; local contributions also decreased during the same time period from 44.5 percent to 42.7 percent.

Federal Share of Public School Revenue				
	RI	New England	US	RI Rank
FY 2012	9.7%	7.4%	10.0%	30
FY 2017	7.2%	5.2%	8.0%	31
FY 2022	11.7%	9.8%	13.6%	37

Nationally, the federal share has increased 360 basis points in the ten-year period, from 10.0 percent in FY 2012 to 13.6 percent in FY 2022. For Rhode Island, the federal commitment increased by 200 basis points in that ten-year period from 9.7 percent to 11.7 percent. However, it increased 430 basis points in the five-year period from 7.2 percent in FY 2017. This reflects the increased federal aid provided in response to the coronavirus pandemic.



The previous chart shows historical revenue distribution for Rhode Island by source of funds from FY 2002 through FY 2022. The impact of the recession in 2008 is reflected in the decrease in state support in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

Another way to evaluate education funding nationally is to compare per pupil spending. In FY 2022, the average per pupil spending in Rhode Island was \$19,962. This is 8.5 percent less than the New England average of \$21,736 and 24.3 percent greater than the national average of \$15,633. Regionally, only the Mid-Atlantic states, at \$24,719 per pupil, had higher per pupil costs than New England states. It should be noted that New York and New Jersey, both Mid-Atlantic states, had the nation’s highest and second highest per pupil expenditures, at \$29,873 and \$25,099, respectively. Vermont and Connecticut were the third and fourth highest at \$24,608 and \$24,453, respectively.

Per Pupil Spending				
	RI	New England	US	RI Rank
FY 2012	\$14,005	\$ 14,374	\$10,608	8
FY 2017	\$15,943	\$ 16,521	\$12,201	8
FY 2022	\$19,962	\$ 21,736	\$15,633	8

Regional data on per pupil spending for FY 2012, FY 2017 and FY 2022 is shown in the following table. The ten-year change column displays the percent change from FY 2012 to FY 2022.

Per Pupil Spending				
	FY 2012	FY 2017	FY 2022	10 Year Change
Mid Atlantic	\$ 16,719	\$ 19,270	\$ 24,719	47.8%
Mid West	10,521	11,987	14,541	38.2%
New England	14,374	16,521	21,736	51.2%
Pacific	11,551	13,511	17,507	51.6%
Rocky Mountains	9,057	9,957	12,501	38.0%
South	9,717	10,538	13,366	37.6%
US Average	10,608	12,201	15,633	47.4%
<i>Rhode Island</i>	<i>\$ 14,005</i>	<i>\$ 15,943</i>	<i>\$ 19,962</i>	<i>42.5%</i>

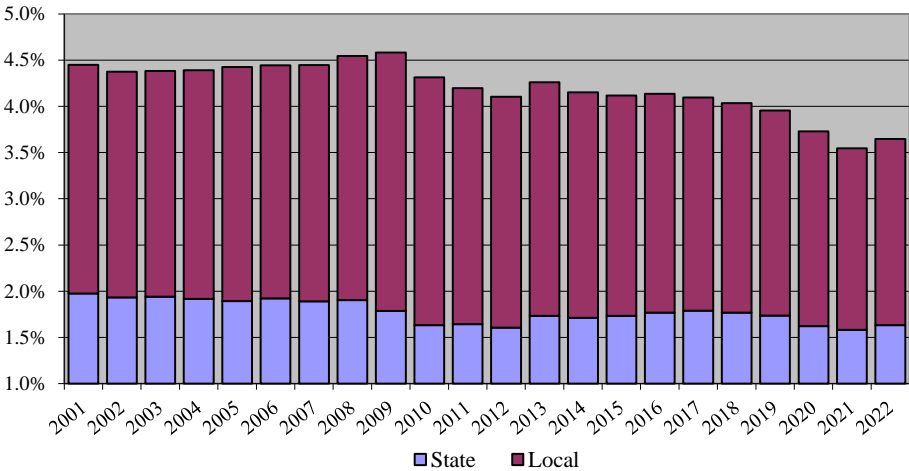
Over the ten-year period from FY 2012 to FY 2022, per pupil spending in Rhode Island increased 42.5 percent from \$14,005 for FY 2012 to \$19,962 for FY 2022. In New England, per pupil spending increased 51.2 percent in this period. Nationally, the increase was 47.4 percent, growing from \$10,608 in FY 2012 to \$15,633 in FY 2022. Factors such as teachers' salaries and benefit packages including retirement, student poverty and the cost of living affect the cost of educating children and can explain some of the difference in per pupil cost regionally.

Over the last decade, Rhode Island has ranked 8th highest in per pupil spending consistently. However, when state funds alone are used as the measure, that ranking decreases to 22nd for FY 2022. This has fluctuated annually from as low as 30th in FY 2010 to as high as 21st for a few years. State spending in Rhode Island was \$9,008 per pupil in FY 2022. This is 23.0 percent less than the New England average of \$11,354 per pupil, although Vermont's \$23,889 raises New England's average significantly. With the passage of Act 60 in 1997, Vermont adopted changes to its funding formula, shifting most of the responsibility from local governments to the state. While local governments continue to contribute to education, that funding is significantly less than what had been collected previously.

FY 2022	State Spending Per Pupil	Change from Prior Year
Mid Atlantic	\$ 11,603	7.5%
Mid West	\$ 8,100	1.0%
New England	\$ 11,354	1.8%
Pacific	\$ 12,859	4.7%
Rocky Mountains	\$ 7,840	9.3%
South	\$ 7,040	2.2%
US Average	\$ 8,267	4.3%
<i>Rhode Island</i>	<i>\$ 9,008</i>	<i>3.8%</i>

State and Local Education Spending as a Percent of Personal Income. Another way to measure spending is by comparing it to a state’s overall wealth. One useful measure of that wealth is total personal income. The following table shows elementary and secondary education spending in Rhode Island as a percent of personal income for the period 2001 through 2022. Education expenditure data are from the United States Census Bureau while personal income data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

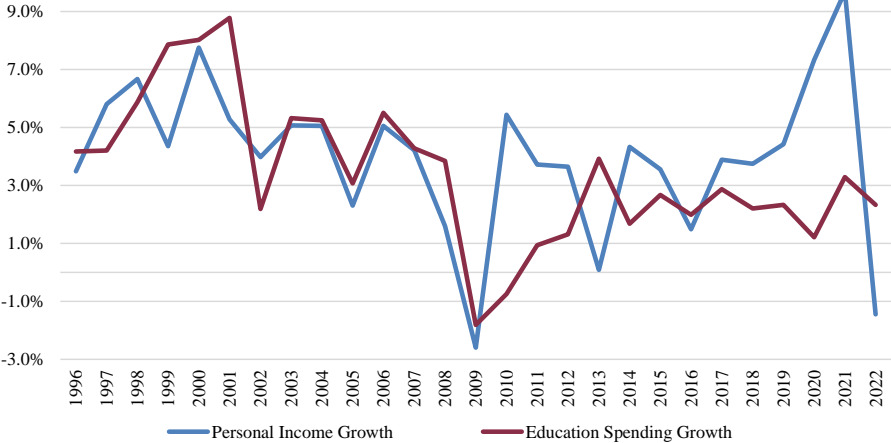
RI Education Spending as Percent of Personal Income



State and local spending on elementary and secondary education was 3.9 percent of personal income from non-federal sources in 1992 and slowly increased annually, reaching a high of 4.6 percent in 2009. It remained at or above 4.0 percent until FY 2020. The current level for 2022 is 3.6 percent; slightly up from 3.5 percent for FY 2021.

The state and local shares of elementary and secondary education spending as a percent of personal income followed similar patterns though the changes in local shares were somewhat less volatile. For additional context, the next graph shows the growth rates for personal income and education spending in the same period.

Growth in Personal Income and Education Spending



Historical Perspective and National Debate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

More recently, Delaware faced a legal challenge over how it funds its public education system in 2018 by the American Civil Liberties Union and Delawareans for Education Opportunity. The organizations argued that the state failed to provide adequate funding for disadvantaged students as lower income schools have fewer resources from failure to reassess property values for more than 30 years and the state did not provide supplemental funding for students in poverty or English language learners. A settlement was reached with the state in 2020 and finalized in 2021 that increased investments in early education and for disadvantaged populations.

Consideration of education adequacy led to a growing focus on school-level equity and accountability. This has in turn created the need for detailed and comprehensive school-

level data systems. States, including Rhode Island, began to seek better data on school performance and implement performance accountability measures with their education aid programs. With the passage of the national No Child Left Behind legislation, there are now measurable outcomes that students and school districts must achieve.

Since the inception of the funding formula, free and reduced-price lunch status has been a proxy measure for student poverty. In fact, this measure has been used for decades in most states. In the past decade changes to the national school lunch program are making free and reduced-price lunch status less reliable as a measure of poverty. These include changes in the ways that districts collect this data or if they collect it at all. Additionally, districts that participate in the community eligibility school meals program use a separate income verification form. As the reliability of this data declines, states are turning to other measures.

As of 2020, 22 states were still relying on school lunch forms but many are beginning to replace the use of lunch forms with direct certification. The research seems to indicate it is a good replacement option. Massachusetts uses direct certification through SNAP, TANF and Medicaid eligibility. Connecticut uses a combination of school lunch forms and direct certification through SNAP, TANF and Medicaid eligibility.

School Lunch Forms	Direct Certification	Lunch Forms & Direct Certification	Census Data	Lunch Forms & Census
22	5	8	3	3

Because of the pandemic requirement for continued eligibility for Medicaid enrollees, eligibility data is not up to date. On December 29, 2022, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, which decouples the requirement for continued eligibility for Medicaid enrollees from the public health emergency declaration. The legislation lifts the prohibition on eligibility redeterminations as of March 31, 2023. States may start the 12-month redetermination process as early as February 1, 2023 but no later than April 1, 2023. The FY 2024 enacted budget requires the Department to reexamine poverty measures as part of its FY 2026 budget submission.

Funding History

The Assembly enacted \$1,540.7 million from general revenues for FY 2025 total aid for local school districts.

Formula Aid (in millions)	FY 2009	FY 2014	FY 2019	FY 2024	FY 2025
Local School Operations	\$ 443.0	\$ 651.9	\$ 787.1	\$ 888.2	\$ 947.9
Davies Career & Tech	-	12.8	13.7	16.7	18.1
Central Falls Operations	44.4	38.4	40.8	48.8	53.6
Met School	11.8	11.1	9.3	10.6	11.1
Student Equity	73.8	-	-	-	-
Early Childhood	6.8	-	-	-	-
Student Technology	3.4	-	-	-	-
Student Language Assistance	31.7	-	-	-	-
Targeted Aid	20.0	-	-	-	-
Direct Charter School Aid	29.3	55.1	90.6	152.1	178.3
Charter-Indirect Aid	1.2	-	-	-	-
Full Day Kindergarten	4.2	-	-	-	-
Vocational Technical Equity	1.5	-	-	-	-
Group Homes Funding	9.9	7.2	3.7	2.0	1.9
UCAP	-	0.3	1.4	1.8	2.1
Nowell Academy	-	-	-	2.0	2.3
YouthBuild Academy	-	-	-	1.9	2.1
Enrollment Transition	-	-	-	20.0	19.5
Poverty Loss Stabilization	-	-	-	5.7	1.2
Total	\$ 722.6	\$ 776.8	\$ 946.6	\$ 1,149.8	\$ 1,238.3
Categorical Funding					
High Cost Special Education	-	1.0	4.5	15.0	15.0
Career and Technical Education	-	3.0	4.5	4.5	6.5
Early Childhood	-	2.0	7.4	22.7	29.9
Non-Public Transportation*	-	1.6	3.0	3.5	3.9
Regional District Transportation*	-	1.7	4.4	7.2	7.3
Multilingual Learners**	-	-	2.7	19.4	-
School of Choice Density Aid	-	-	0.5	-	-
Subtotal	\$ -	\$ 9.2	\$ 27.2	\$ 72.3	\$ 62.6
Set-Aside Funds					
School Visits	0.1	-	-	-	-
Progressive Support & Intervention	2.4	-	-	-	-
Hasbro Children's Hospital	0.1	-	-	-	-
Professional Development	0.5	-	-	-	-
Textbook Loans	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
School Breakfast	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
All Day Kindergarten Pilot	-	0.3	-	-	-
Reduced-Price Meal Subsidy	-	-	-	-	0.8
Recovery High Schools	-	-	0.5	-	-
Subtotal	\$ 3.6	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.3
Total	\$ 726.1	\$ 786.4	\$ 974.7	\$ 1,222.4	\$ 1,302.2
Other Aid					
Teacher Retirement	76.3	80.5	106.8	132.7	132.3
Construction Aid	54.1	67.7	65.3	104.2	106.2
School Building Authority	-	-	14.7	-	-
Statewide Total	\$ 856.6	\$ 934.7	\$ 1,161.4	\$ 1,459.3	\$ 1,540.7

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

**Included in formula aid beginning in FY 2025.

Funding includes \$1,238.3 million in direct distributions to local school districts, \$62.6 million in categorical funding, \$1.3 million in other aid for distribution by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, \$132.3 million for the state's contribution to teacher retirement, and \$106.2 million for school construction costs. This does not reflect the \$8.9 million budgeted in the Department of Administration to reflect changes made to the pension plan by the 2024 Assembly.

Specific allocations in each funding category in five-year increments from FY 2009 through FY 2024 as well as FY 2025 are shown in the previous table. Where applicable, prior year information in the table has been updated to reflect actual expenditures. Set-aside funds, teacher retirement and construction aid usually differ from the original enacted appropriations.

The section that follows summarizes each of the items shown in the previous table, as well as other general revenue appropriations that occurred during the twenty year period, grouped by table section, then chronologically.

Next, brief descriptions of one-time or limited appropriations distributed prior to FY 2002 and from other fund sources, such as federal aid, are provided. Those are followed by explanations of each category shown in the table and distribution methods, except for audit adjustment and additional appropriation items, which are discussed within related items where appropriate.

Appendix I of this report shows the calculation and distribution of direct formula aid by community for FY 2025. A history of education and construction aid distributions by community is shown in Appendix II and Appendix III, respectively.

Summary of Education Aid Programs

This section provides a brief description of the state funded education aid programs. More comprehensive descriptions of each of the following sources can be found beginning on page 18, including statutory references, legislative changes and funding histories. That is followed by summaries of one-time or limited appropriations distributed prior to FY 2002 and from other fund sources as well as prior and defunct programs.

Formula Aid

Formula Aid (FY 2012 - Present). The 2010 Assembly adopted a new funding formula to be effective with the FY 2012 budget. This formula distributes aid to all districts, charter schools and the state schools: Davies Career and Technical School and the Metropolitan Career and Technical School. It is based on the principle that the money follows the student and includes a core instruction amount per pupil, a single poverty weight as a proxy for student supports, and a new state share ratio that considers the district's ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration. No minimum share is used in the formula. The 2024 Assembly shifted multilingual learner aid from a categorical fund to being included in the initial formula calculation.

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

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

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

Charter Schools (FY 2000 - Present). Charter schools are public schools authorized by the state through the Board of Education to operate independently from many state and

local district rules and regulations. Prior to FY 2012, the state shared the cost with the sending district using a wealth based share ratio with a minimum share of 30.0 percent. The aid also included an indirect cost payment to the sending district equal to five percent of the per pupil cost. Beginning with FY 2012, charter schools are funded pursuant to the education funding formula. The 2016 Assembly reduced the local tuition payments made by districts to charter and state schools to recognize certain fixed costs unique to districts.

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

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

Nowell Academy (FY 2014 – Present). The 2024 Assembly adopted legislation to establish the Sheila C. “Skip” Nowell Leadership academy as an independent public school beginning in FY 2025 with a focus on the needs of pregnant and parenting teenagers. The school had previously operated as an independent charter school since 2013. The Department indicated that a referral-based model would be more beneficial for the mission of the school and the needs of its students than the charter school lottery system.

YouthBuild Preparatory Academy (FY 2023 - Present). The 2016 Assembly adopted legislation requiring that YouthBuild Preparatory Academy be funded pursuant to the education funding formula. The program operates as an independent public school providing an alternative learning environment to students in Providence and Central Falls. The school opened in the fall of 2022.

Enrollment Transition (FY 2024 - Present). The 2023 Assembly created an enrollment loss transition fund that will provide two years of funding to districts experiencing enrollment declines, including from students transferring to charter schools. Districts will receive 40.0 percent of the state per-pupil funding lost in the first year and 25.0 percent in the second year.

Poverty Loss Stabilization (FY 2024 - Present). The 2023 Assembly created a poverty loss stabilization fund to support districts when the foundation formula aid produces less than the prior year and the decrease in the state share ratio is more than 2.0 percent. The fund will provide 50.0 percent of the difference that the formula aid calculation produces under the prior year’s share ratio compared to the current year’s share ratio.

Categorical Funding

High Cost Special Education (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to assume the costs related to high cost special education students when those costs exceed four times the district's combined per pupil core instruction amount and student success factor amount. The threshold for reimbursement was lowered from five times by the 2023 Assembly. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year.

Career and Technical Education (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to help meet the initial capital investment needs to transform existing or create new comprehensive career and technical education programs and career pathways in critical and emerging industries and to help offset the higher than average costs associated with facilities, equipment, maintenance, repair and supplies necessary for maintaining the quality of highly specialized programs. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has established criteria for the purpose of allocating funds provided by the Assembly each year and shall prorate the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year.

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

Non-Public Transportation (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to mitigate the excess costs associated with transporting students to out-of-district non-public schools and within regional school districts. The state assumes the costs of non-public out-of-district transportation for those districts participating in the statewide transportation system. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year. Prior to FY 2018, funding for transportation costs was allocated through a single category of aid. For comparison, pre-FY 2018 figures have been adjusted to show the share allocated to each category and can be found on pages 46 and 47 of this report.

Regional District Transportation (FY 2012 - Present). The funding formula allows the state to provide resources to mitigate the excess costs associated with transporting students to out-of-district non-public schools and within regional school districts. The state shares in the costs associated with transporting students within regional school districts. The state and regional school district shares equally the student transportation costs net any federal sources of revenue for these expenditures. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year. Prior to FY 2018, funding for transportation

costs was allocated through a single category of aid. For comparison, pre-FY 2018 figures have been adjusted to show the share allocated to each category and can be found on pages 46 and 47 of this report.

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

Multilingual Learners (FY 2017 - Present). Initially a one-year program, the 2017 Assembly established a permanent category of aid to support English language learners, or multilingual learners. The calculation had originally been 10.0 percent of the core instruction amount, adjusted for the state share ratio, for students based on criteria determined by the Commissioner. The 2023 Assembly increased it to 15.0 percent and removed the allowance for a ratable reduction, requiring full funding. The 2024 Assembly moved this from categorical funding into the initial formula calculation and increased the weight from 15.0 percent to 20.0 percent. This amount is applied to each child identified in the three lowest proficiency categories using widely adopted, independent standards and assessments identified by the Commissioner and defined by Council on Elementary and Secondary education regulations. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education reviews the use of funds to ensure consistency with established best practices.

Set-Aside Funds

Textbook Loans (FY 2001 - Present). Rhode Island General Law mandates that school committees furnish textbooks in the fields of mathematics, science, English, history, social studies, and modern foreign languages to all elementary and secondary school pupils residing in the community. This program reimburses districts for English, history and social studies textbooks provided to non-public school students that are in grades K-12.

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

Recovery High Schools (FY 2017 - Present). The 2016 Assembly enacted legislation initially for a one-year pilot and the 2017 Assembly permanently provided \$500,000 for the state's recovery high school. Recovery high schools are specifically designed for students recovering from a substance use disorder. Funding was removed for FY 2024 and FY 2025 as the state's only recovery high school, Anchor Learning Academy, closed on August 1, 2023 and there is no update on the future status of the program.

Reduced-Price Meal Subsidy (FY 2025- Present). The 2024 Assembly concurred with the Governor’s proposal create a program to make school breakfasts and lunches free for students whose families qualify for reduced-price meals. Funds will be provided to public schools equal to the difference between the federal reimbursement for free breakfast and lunch meals and the reimbursement received for students eligible for reduced-price meals.

Other Aid

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

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

School Building Authority Fund (FY 2016 - Present). The 2015 Assembly enacted legislation establishing the School Building Authority Fund to complement the existing school construction program for smaller projects that do not require the full rehabilitation of a school. It provides for a school building authority within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to administer and oversee both school housing aid programs. The fund is administered in conjunction with the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation and used for financial assistance and loans for school construction projects. The fund is supported by the difference between the traditional housing aid appropriation and actual entitlements, as well as any additional appropriation provided by the Assembly in any given year.

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

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

Formula Aid

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

Description. Beginning with FY 2012, the education funding formula adopted by the 2010 Assembly distributes aid to all districts, charter schools and the state schools: Davies Career and Technical School and the Metropolitan Career and Technical School. It is based on the principle that the money follows the student and includes a core instruction amount per pupil, a single poverty weight as a proxy for student supports, and a new state share ratio that considers the district's ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration. There is no minimum share in the formula.

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

There was a redistribution of aid among communities with some getting less aid than prior years. In an effort to mitigate any losses to communities, the formula was phased in over a ten-year period. Districts that received more state funding had the additional funding phased in over seven years and districts that received less state funding had that loss phased in over ten years. FY 2021 was the tenth and final year of the transition period and local education agencies receive aid as produced by the funding formula with no adjustments. Districts are billed quarterly for students attending charter and state schools.

Prior to implementation of the funding formula, State Support for Local School Operations was the base operations aid for general state support that served as the foundation for all aid increases between FY 1997 and FY 2011. The composition and distribution of this base is equivalent to the final funding for FY 1997 under the old categorical aid programs the state had used. This is the base amount that minimum and maximum increases or hold harmless provisions were applied to.

The 2019 Assembly included legislation in Article 9 of 2019-H 5151, Substitute A, as amended, to ensure proper notice of school districts of data errors impacting the computation of funding formula aid and a formal reconciliation process. The legislation requires that if the state's share of education formula aid for any local education agency is determined to be incorrect after the budget for that fiscal year is enacted, local education agencies, the Senate President and the Speaker of the House must be notified within 15 days of the determination. Districts whose funding was underpaid would be paid in the following fiscal year prorated to the month in which notification occurred. It should be noted that in August 2021, the Division of Municipal Finance identified errors from Foster, West Warwick, Cumberland and North Kingstown in the data used for the computation of FY 2022 funding formula aid. The net impact of the change is \$0.4 million above the enacted budget. Article 10 of 2022-H 7123, Substitute A, as amended, includes legislation holding local education agencies harmless from the impact of correcting the data and shifts payments owed from FY 2023 to FY 2022. The final FY 2022 budget includes \$0.8 million for the data correction.

The 2021 Assembly enacted legislation to hold districts harmless from the impacts of the coronavirus emergency on student enrollments for FY 2022 only. Local education agencies received aid based on student enrollment in either March 2020 or March 2021, whichever is greater. For any community in which enrollment was higher in March 2020, enrollment was adjusted for students enrolling in new and expanding charter schools for FY 2022. Additionally, the student success factor amount for traditional school districts reflected the percentage of students in poverty in either March 2020 or March 2021, whichever was greater. For schools of choice, the student success factor amount reflected the number of students in poverty for the year in which total enrollment is greater.

Similarly, the 2022 Assembly enacted legislation to hold districts harmless from the impacts of the coronavirus emergency on student enrollments for FY 2023 only. Local education agencies will receive aid based on the greater student enrollment of either March 2020, 2021 or 2022, adjusted for charter school enrollment. The student success factor amount for traditional school districts reflects the percentage of students in poverty in either March 2020, 2021 or 2022, whichever is greater. For schools of choice, the student success factor amount reflects the number of students in poverty for the year in which total enrollment is greater.

For FY 2023, pandemic-related issues also depressed data used to calculate the share ratio because it uses June student enrollment and the number of students in poverty. This caused the state share ratios for wealthier communities to grow while falling for other communities because it is a relative measure. This was contrary to the equity intent of the formula. To avoid the impact of additional data issues in calculating funding formula aid, the enacted legislation also maintains the FY 2022 state share ratio for FY 2023.

For ten local education agencies, including six districts and four schools of choice, the unaltered funding formula calculation would have produced more aid than the amended calculation for FY 2023. To lessen that impact, the Assembly provided an additional appropriation equivalent to 20.0 percent of the difference in aid that would have been received under the unaltered calculation

The 2023 Assembly adopted several changes to the funding formula for FY 2024, which are described in this report and reflected in the distribution tables at the end. It concurred with the Department and the Governor's proposal regarding poverty status calculations. It also added two kinds of new support to help districts manage changes in their demographics from one year to the next.

The Assembly also allowed for an alternate to the share ratio quadratic mean calculation to assist poorer districts. The current formula considers both the district's poverty concentration and its ability to generate revenues. The first component is the percent of children in poverty status. The second component is a measure of a community's per pupil wealth as compared to the per pupil wealth of the rest of the state. It uses property values adjusted for the median family income. This component is the share ratio formula used prior to FY 2012. The Assembly change allows use of that value alone for districts with more than 50.0 percent poverty status if it is greater.

And finally, the Assembly added new reporting elements for the Department to submit as part of its annual budget submission. Beginning with the FY 2025 budget, it must report on local contributions to education aid and report compliance to each city or town school committee and city or town council, as well as different data on English language learners.

The 2024 Assembly increased the weight to support multilingual learners from 15.0 percent of the core instruction amount to 20.0 percent and shifted this aid from a categorical fund to being included in the initial formula calculation. This accounts for \$29.5 million of the increase in formula aid.

Funding. The FY 2025 budget includes \$947.9 million for formula aid to locally operated school districts excluding Central Falls. This is \$59.7 million or 6.7 percent more than enacted for FY 2024. Calculation and distribution tables for FY 2025 funding formula aid are in Appendix I beginning on page 101.

Davies Career and Technical Center

Statute(s). §16-45

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

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

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

Davies enrollment grew from 757 students in FY 2000 to 875 students by FY 2014; this level has been maintained through FY 2024. The 2004 Assembly added \$815,000 to increase the school's capacity by 60 students. It further provided legislation to allow for 40 of those students to come from the City of Providence, which did not previously send students to Davies.

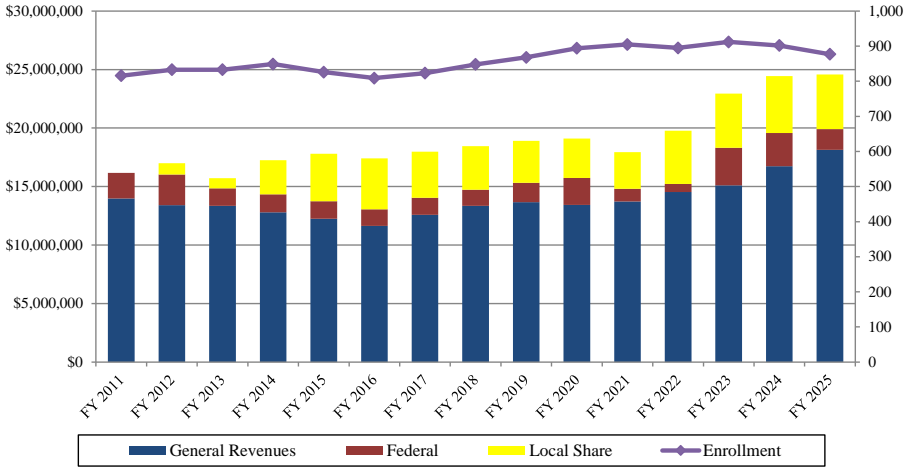
In 2016, the Governor proposed two pieces of legislation to reduce the local tuition payments made to charter and state schools. The first would have reduced payments by \$355 per student; the second would have excluded the local share of funding paid to charter and state schools from the calculation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

Funding. The FY 2025 budget includes \$18.1 million from general revenues for formula aid to support the Davies Career and Technical School. This is \$2.4 million more than the FY 2024 enacted level. This includes \$10.1 million from stabilization funds. Enacted by the 2016 Assembly, these funds mitigate some of the losses from the implementation of the funding formula and the implication of allowing local districts to hold back a share of its per pupil funding, as well as recognize the additional costs of running a stand-alone school that offers both academic and career and technical education.

The local share for FY 2024 is estimated at \$4.7 million and is shown in the school’s budget as restricted receipt expenditures. Davies’ operating budget is still submitted as part of the Department’s budget and Davies’ employees are still state employees. Tables at the end of this report include estimated enrollment by sending district for FY 2025.

Davies was allocated \$3.8 million from federal education stabilization funds authorized through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act. It spent \$1.2 million through FY 2023. The Budget includes \$1.6 million for FY 2024 and \$1.0 million for FY 2025.

Both sources of federal funds are reflected in the following graph that shows operating support and enrollment for Davies from FY 2011 through the FY 2025 enacted budget.



Central Falls School District

Statute(s). §16-1-11

Description. The Central Falls School district was reorganized as of July 1, 1991 under the authority of Section 16-1-11 of the Rhode Island General Laws as a state operated school district. The City of Central Falls was adjudged to be unable to meet its contractual, legal and regulatory obligations without increased funding, which it could not afford because its tax base had sustained little or no growth over several years prior to 1991.

The district was placed under complete control of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in FY 1993, and the state became responsible for 100 percent of the education costs for the district. There was a state administrator who was responsible for the management, care and control of the Central Falls School System and reported to the Commissioner of Education. On July 1, 2003, the state administrator governance structure was replaced with a seven member Board of Trustees.

Because of this unique situation, operations aid for the district was programmed in the budget of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, while distributions from special aid categories were reflected in the state aid appropriation line. This changed for FY 1999 when language was added in Article 31 to restrict the investment funds to “locally or regionally operated” school districts. The state had full responsibility for funding Central Falls, thus inclusion in those investment fund distributions was discontinued. The investment fund and operations aid totals shown in the summary tables from FY 1998 have been adjusted for comparability with FY 1999 and FY 2000.

Beginning with FY 2012, Central Falls is funded pursuant to the funding formula. It includes a transition fund to stabilize the Central Falls School District until the city can begin paying its local share. FY 2015 was the first year of the transition funding and the budget included \$1.8 million; the FY 2025 budget includes \$11.1 million.

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

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

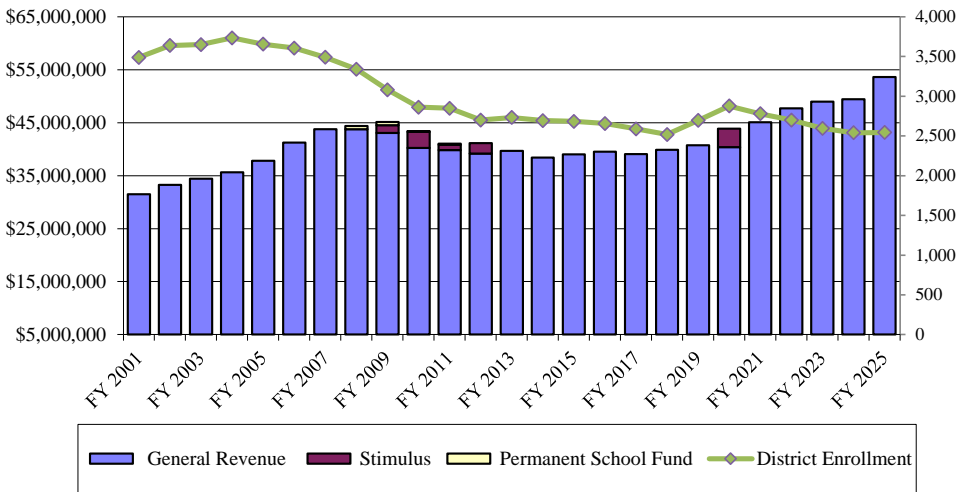
Funding. Funding for Central Falls increased dramatically over the last three decades. State support nearly doubled from FY 1991 to FY 1993 upon the takeover. Aid continued to grow annually since then, doubling from FY 1998 to FY 2006, though it declined during the great recession. More recently, Central Falls has experienced a significant reduction in enrollment in its own schools primarily due to the growth of charter schools. From school

years 2004-05 through 2007-08, student enrollment ranged from 3,656 students to 3,341 students. Since then, enrollment declined until 2017 when it reached a low of 2,470 students. Enrollment projected for FY 2025 is 2,543 students; accounting for students attending charter schools, total enrollment is 4,290.

The FY 2025 budget includes \$53.6 million for formula aid for the Central Falls School District. This is \$4.2 million more than FY 2024 enacted education aid, which largely reflects the inclusion of multilingual learner funding in the initial formula calculation. The formula includes a stabilization fund to stabilize the Central Falls School District until the city can begin paying its local share. The FY 2025 budget includes \$11.1 million of stabilization funding. It should be noted that the school district is responsible for the local share of payments to charter and state schools, which is supported from stabilization funds. Nearly 41 percent of Central Falls resident students were anticipated to attend charter and state schools for FY 2025; funding for that support is also shown in charter school aid.

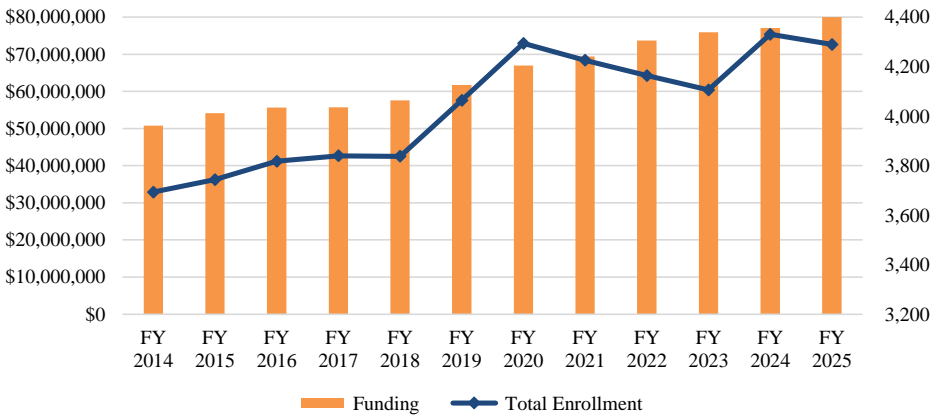
Total aid to charter schools for Central Falls students is \$27.7 million for FY 2025, which is shown by school in Appendix I. In total, the budget includes \$81.3 million in state support for Central Falls students.

**State Support for Central Falls School District
FY 2001-FY 2025**



The next graphic shows funding for all Central Falls students and combined district and charter school enrollment to show the complete state support for the district’s students.

State Support for Central Falls Students FY 2014 - FY 2025



Metropolitan Career and Technical Center

Statute(s). §16-45

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

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

The 2006 Assembly provided \$1.0 million for a new East Bay Met School campus, which opened in FY 2007 with 30 students. Enrollment at the East Bay Campus was frozen at 90 students because of budgetary constraints for FY 2010 and FY 2011. Enrollment peaked at 868 in FY 2013 and steadily declined to 785 in FY 2020. It rebounded in FY 2021 and FY 2022 but dropped to 776 in FY 2023.

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

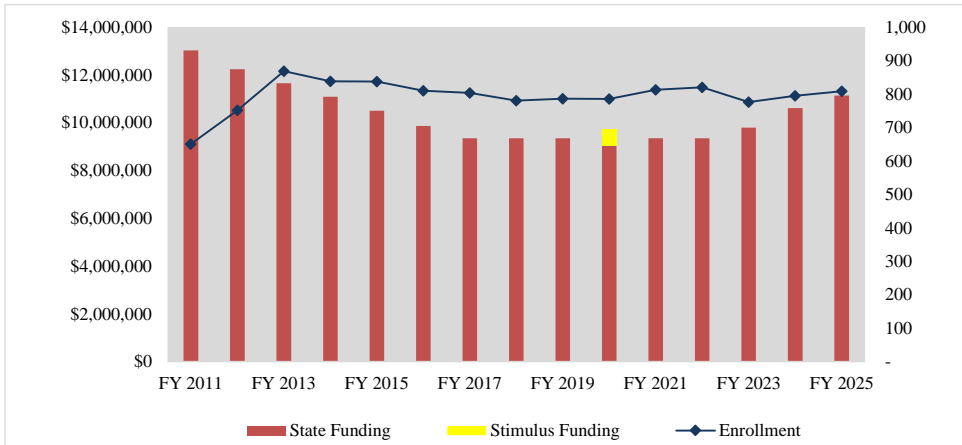
In 2016, the Governor proposed two pieces of legislation to reduce the local tuition payments made to charter and state schools. The first would have reduced payments by \$355 per student; the second would have excluded the local share of funding paid to charter and state schools from the calculation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

Funding. The Met School, which was previously state supported, is funded pursuant to the education funding formula. It is funded like other districts with the state share being that of the sending district for each student plus the local contribution being the local per pupil cost of each sending district, which must pay that to the School. Tables at the end of this report include estimated enrollment by sending district for FY 2025.

The FY 2025 budget includes \$11.1 million for formula aid for the Metropolitan Career and Technical School, \$0.5 million more than the enacted FY 2024 appropriation. This includes \$2.1 million from stabilization funds. Enacted by the 2016 Assembly, these funds mitigate some of the losses from the implementation of the funding formula and the implication of allowing local districts to hold back a share of its per pupil funding, as well as recognize the additional costs of running a stand-alone school that offers both academic and career and technical education.

The Met was allocated \$4.6 million from federal education stabilization funds authorized through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act. The Budget includes \$3.3 million for FY 2024 and \$0.5 million for FY 2025.

The following graph shows funding and enrollment for FY 2011 through FY 2025.



Charter Schools

Statute(s). §16-77.1-2

Description. Charter schools are public schools authorized by the state through the Board of Education to operate independently from many state and local district rules and regulations. Current law limits the statewide total to no more than 35 charters; it had previously been no more than 20 charters serving no more than 4.0 percent of the state's school age population. At least half of the total charters shall be reserved for charter school applications designed to increase the educational opportunities for at-risk pupils. The 2005 Assembly removed the cap on the number of charter schools per community but kept the statewide cap of 20. Previously, no more than two charters could be granted in a single school district, except if a district had more than 20,000 students, then four charters could be granted.

For FY 2025, there are 24 charter schools in nine communities. A list of each charter school and the host communities is shown in the table below. It should be noted that for charter schools with multiple campuses, each host community is listed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The share of public school students who attend charter schools has risen from 3.7 percent in FY 2012, the first year of the funding formula, to 10.1 percent estimated for FY 2025. In that same time period there has been a 56 percent increase in the number of charter schools, growing from 16 in FY 2012 to 24 for FY 2025.

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

Employment Mandates. The Assembly did not adopt the Governor's proposed legislation to exempt charter schools that are chartered after July 1, 2009 and those subject to renewal after July 1, 2009 from having to follow the same employee provisions as other public schools. He proposed that these schools be exempt from prevailing wage and benefit provisions and from participation in the state teacher retirement system or from classifying their employees as public employees. Currently only mayoral academies are exempt from these provisions. The state currently grants charters for a period of up to five years.

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

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

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

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

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

The impetus for this study commission was concern regarding the required local share of funding for charter schools. Under the formula, charter schools are funded like other districts with the state share being that of the sending district for each student and the local contribution being the local per pupil cost of the sending district. Some have argued that there are district expenses such as teacher retirement costs, retiree health, and debt service that are part of a district’s per pupil cost but not expenses borne by charter schools. This issue has become more acute as more charter schools are created and more students elect to go to charter schools. The share of public school students who attend charter schools has risen from 3.7 percent in FY 2012, the first year of the funding formula, to 5.4 percent estimated for FY 2016. In that same time period there has been a 38 percent increase in the number of charter schools, growing from 16 in FY 2012 to 22 for FY 2016.

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

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

The Governor recommended legislation to the 2016 Assembly to reduce the local tuition payments made to charter and state schools by \$355 per student in an effort to capture the cost differential between traditional districts and charter schools in areas such as: preschool services and screening, services to students ages 18 to 21, career and technical education, out-of-district placements, retiree health expenses, debt service and rental costs. The Governor also proposed legislation to codify the Department's practice in how it calculates the local per pupil cost used to determine local tuition payments, which would have reduced local tuition payments to charter and state schools by \$7.0 million for FY 2017; the impact to charter schools would have been \$5.9 million.

The 2016 Assembly did not concur with those proposals related to local tuition payments and instead enacted a single measure that reduces the local tuition payments to charter and state schools by the greater of seven percent of the local per pupil funding or the district's "unique" costs. Unique costs are the per pupil value of the district's costs for preschool services and screening, services to students ages 18 to 21, career and technical education, out-of-district special education placements, retiree health benefits, debt service and rental costs offset by those same costs for charter schools. In the case of districts where the unique cost calculation is greater, local tuition payments to mayoral academies with teachers that do not participate in the state retirement system are further reduced by the value of the unfunded pension liability reflected in the districts' per pupil cost. As of FY 2024 most districts use the seven percent.

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

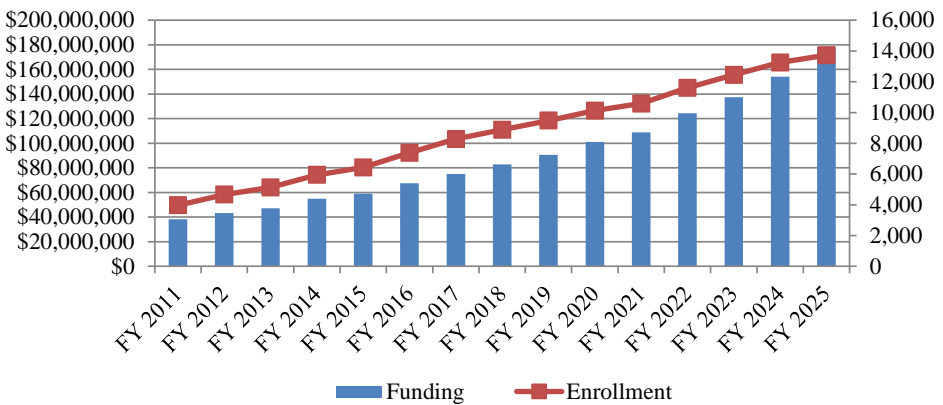
During the 2024 session the Governor requested a budget amendment, which would set the tuition reductions for charter state schools at 7.0 percent of the per-pupil local share tuition

and tuition reductions for mayoral academies at 9.0 percent of the tuition cost. This would have removed the unique cost option that was enacted by the 2016 Assembly. The Assembly did not concur with this proposal.

Funding. The FY 2025 budget includes \$178.3 million for formula aid to charter schools. This is \$26.4 million or 17.2 percent more than final FY 2024 aid based on updated enrollment data. Charter schools were allocated \$50.0 million from federal education stabilization funds through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act.

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

The following graph shows funding and enrollment for FY 2011 through the FY 2025 enacted budget.



Group Home Aid

Statute(s). §16-7-22; §16-64-1.1-3; §16-64-2; §16-64-8

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

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

The 2001 changes provided for a per bed allotment to districts in which group homes are located. This allotment would be set annually and attempt to reflect the mix of regular and special education students residing in these homes. The legislation also relieved the sending districts of financial responsibility for students placed in out-of-district group homes, and prevents the hosting district from billing for those students.

The 2007 Assembly modified the law to ensure that the payment of communities' group home aid more closely reflects the actual number of group home beds open at the time of the budget. The legislation mandates that increases in beds prior to December 31 of each year shall be paid as part of the supplemental budget for that year and included in the budget year recommendation. Decreases in beds will not result in a decrease in aid for the current year but will be adjusted in the subsequent year. Previously, new beds in a fiscal year were not funded until the next fiscal year.

The 2008 Assembly increased the per bed amount from \$15,000 to \$22,000 for the group home beds associated with the Bradley Hospital's residential CRAFT program. The 2016 Assembly further increased that to \$26,000 and increased the per bed amount for other beds to \$17,000.

While most existing aid categories were replaced by the new education funding formula, group home aid is provided in addition to aid through the funding formula. The general laws require that the number of group home beds be deducted from enrollment data for the purpose of determining average daily membership. Instead of showing the impact of group home beds on funding formula aid, the budget shows the impact on group home aid.

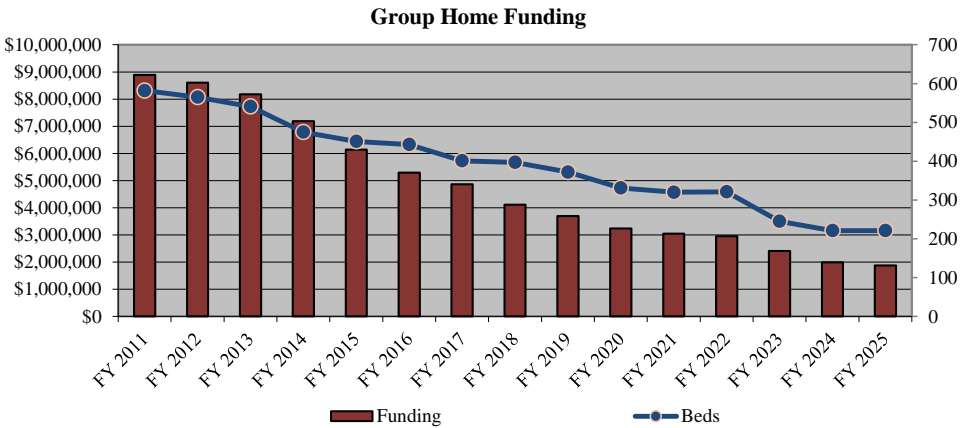
Funding. The FY 2025 budget includes \$1.9 million for group home aid. The chart below shows group home funding as well as group home beds for FY 2011 through FY 2025. In FY 2025, the 12 communities hosting group homes will have a total of 221 beds.

In the calculation of funding formula aid, districts' total enrollment is reduced by the number of group home beds so as not to double count students. The total amount of group

home funding is reduced by the value of that districts' state share of core instruction and student success factor amounts times the number of group home beds. The impact is shown as a reduction to group home aid which accounts for the decline in funding attributed to this aid category relative to the bed count. The 2024 Assembly removed the enrollment deduction for beds associated with Bradley Hospital's residential CRAFT program starting in FY 2025 and included \$0.2 million for that change.

For example, a community with 16 group homes beds would get \$17,000 per bed or \$272,000. The calculation assumes that the beds are filled and the 16 students in those beds would be in the community's enrollment count. Assuming that community receives a state share of 57.4 percent, it is receiving \$152,614 in funding formula aid for those 16 students. The group home aid for that community would be \$119,386 which is the difference between the \$17,000 per bed and the amount of funding formula aid received or \$272,000 minus \$152,614.

The bed count has steadily decreased as the Department of Children, Youth, and Families made an effort to reduce those placements in favor of foster care and adoption. The more pronounced decrease in FY 2023 and FY 2024 was related to homes or beds closing in response to pandemic related staffing shortages.



Urban Collaborative Accelerated Program

Statute(s). §16-3.1-11

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

Funding. The FY 2014 budget included \$0.3 million for the first year of new funding for the Urban Collaborative Accelerated. The FY 2025 budget includes \$2.1 million. This is \$0.3 million more than enacted for FY 2024.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2014	\$ 296,703	FY 2020	\$ 1,539,913
FY 2015	\$ 574,513	FY 2021	\$ 1,555,465
FY 2016	\$ 856,203	FY 2022	\$ 1,630,145
FY 2017	\$ 1,115,290	FY 2023	\$ 1,693,977
FY 2018	\$ 1,494,741	FY 2024	\$ 1,840,097
FY 2019	\$ 1,423,688	FY 2025	\$ 2,111,614

Nowell Academy

Statute(s). §16-114

Description. The 2024 Assembly passed 2024 – H 7560 which the Governor signed on June 12 to establish the Sheila C. “Skip” Nowell Leadership Academy as an independent public school beginning in FY 2025 with a focus on the needs of pregnant and parenting teenagers. The school had previously operated as an independent charter school for 12 years. The Department indicated that a referral-based model would be more beneficial for the mission of the school and the needs of its students than the charter school lottery system.

Funding. The FY 2025 budget includes \$2.3 million for the first year of funding for Nowell Academy as an independent public school.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
FY 2025	\$ 2,311,758

YouthBuild Preparatory Academy

Statute(s). §16-3.1-21

Description. The 2016 Assembly adopted legislation requiring that YouthBuild Preparatory Academy be funded pursuant to the education funding formula. The program operates as an independent public school providing an alternative learning environment to students in Providence and Central Falls. It opened in the fall of 2022.

Funding. The FY 2025 budget includes \$2.1 million for the third year of funding for YouthBuild Preparatory Academy.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2023	\$ 575,818
FY 2024	\$ 1,892,543
FY 2025	\$ 2,137,890

Enrollment Transition

Statute(s). §16-7.2-7

Description. The 2023 Assembly created a new aid category to provide two years of funding to districts experiencing enrollment declines, including from students transferring to charter schools. Districts will receive 40.0 percent of the state per-pupil funding associated with that decline in the first year and 25.0 percent of that amount in the second year in addition to any new enrollment losses that may trigger funding next year. The intent is that the new enrollment loss increments are calculated each year.

Funding. The FY 2025 budget includes \$19.5 million, including \$7.0 million funding for the first year of new losses and \$12.5 million for the second year of FY 2024 losses. The second year of FY 2025 losses will cost \$4.4 million in FY 2026.

Enrollment Transition Fund			
	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
	Enacted	Enacted	Projected
FY 2024: Year 1 - 40%	\$ 19,950,838	\$ -	\$ -
FY 2024: Year 2 - 25%	-	12,469,274	-
FY 2025: Year 1 - 40%	-	6,992,157	-
FY 2025: Year 2 - 25%	-	-	4,370,098
Total	\$ 19,950,838	\$ 19,461,431	\$ 4,370,098

Poverty Loss Stabilization

Statute(s). §16-7.2-4(c)

Description. The 2023 Assembly created a new category of aid that will provide funding to help districts adjust to changes in state aid. The trigger for this aid is when the foundation formula aid produces less than the prior year and the decrease in the state share ratio is more than 2.0 percent. The fund will provide 50.0 percent of the difference that the formula aid calculation produces under the prior year's share ratio compared to the current year's share ratio.

The intent is to give districts time to align their budgets for aid changes that can be significant. The property tax cap, as well as the timing of local budget adoption, limits districts' ability to quickly react to changes in population or wealth. State law caps the property tax levy at 4.0 percent over the prior year; municipalities have a process they must follow to exceed that.

Funding. The FY 2025 budget includes \$1.2 million.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2024	\$ 5,729,149
FY 2025	\$ 1,249,847

Categorical - High Cost Special Education

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (a)

Description. The education formula allows for additional state resources to districts for high-cost special education students.

The 2016 Assembly did not concur the Governor’s recommended legislation to reduce the threshold for eligibility from five times to four times the per pupil core instruction amount and student success factor amount effective FY 2018. Absent additional resources provided for the change in eligibility, this would have reduced the share of funding for some districts as the total is split among more students. However, no data was collected or evaluated to determine the impact of the proposal. Instead the Assembly required the Department to collect data on those special educational costs that exceed four times the per pupil amount in order to evaluate the impact of a change in thresholds. The data indicated that a change in thresholds would have increased the amount of qualifying expenditures by more than 70.0 percent when compared to the existing threshold.

The next year, the 2017 Assembly further required the Department to collect data on those special education costs that exceed two and three times the per pupil amount.

During the 2023 session there were several bills heard in the House Finance Committee that would change the threshold for this aid category. The 2023 Assembly lowered the threshold for reimbursement from five times to four times the district’s combined per pupil core instruction amount and student success factor amount. It also increased state support threefold to \$15.0 million, which represents 75.0 percent of district costs. In prior years the amount of state aid represented between 35 and 40 percent of district costs.

Funding. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates available funds among eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the funding appropriated in any fiscal year. Funding for FY 2025 represents 77.0 percent of allowable expenses, up from 71.9 million in FY 2024.

Funding began in FY 2012 for the categorical funding categories with the implementation of the funding formula, though no funding was provided for high cost special education students until FY 2013. While there was an expectation that funding for these expenditures would grow annually as the funding formula was phased-in, aid remained flat at \$4.5 million for FY 2017 through FY 2023. The FY 2025 budget includes \$15.0 million.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ -	FY 2019	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2013	\$ 500,000	FY 2020	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2014	\$ 1,000,000	FY 2021	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2015	\$ 1,500,000	FY 2022	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2016	\$ 2,500,000	FY 2023	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2017	\$ 4,500,000	FY 2024	\$ 15,000,000
FY 2018	\$ 4,500,000	FY 2025	\$ 15,000,000

High Cost Special Education as % of Aid			
<i>District</i>	<i>FY 2016</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2025</i>
Barrington	1.5%	2.2%	2.7%
Burrillville	0.2%	0.5%	2.4%
Charlestown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Coventry	0.1%	0.2%	2.1%
Cranston	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%
Cumberland	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%
East Greenwich	3.8%	3.6%	9.1%
East Providence	0.8%	1.2%	2.3%
Foster	1.5%	3.3%	5.5%
Glocester	0.5%	4.3%	4.0%
Hopkinton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jamestown	3.9%	8.6%	53.9%
Johnston	0.5%	1.2%	4.4%
Lincoln	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Little Compton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Middletown	0.6%	0.4%	2.5%
Narragansett	1.0%	2.4%	9.3%
Newport	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
New Shoreham	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%
North Kingstown	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%
North Providence	0.6%	1.1%	1.9%
North Smithfield	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Pawtucket	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%
Portsmouth	1.0%	2.6%	11.0%
Providence	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%
Richmond	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Scituate	0.5%	1.7%	2.8%
Smithfield	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%
South Kingstown	0.4%	2.9%	9.6%
Tiverton	0.7%	1.3%	3.5%
Warwick	0.4%	1.0%	1.5%
Westerly	1.7%	1.6%	4.4%
West Warwick	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Woonsocket	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
Bristol-Warren	0.9%	1.0%	5.3%
Chariho	2.0%	4.4%	8.0%
Exeter-West Greenwich	1.0%	2.8%	4.8%
Foster-Glocester	0.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Central Falls	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>1.5%</i>
Charter/State Schools	0.0%	0.02%	0.1%
Total	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 15,000,000
Total %	0.3%	0.4%	1.2%

Categorical - Career and Technical Education

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (b)

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

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

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

Recent Legislation. The 2021 Assembly passed legislation that ensures students' rights to enroll in a career and technical education program approved by the Board of Trustees in communities outside of their community of residence.

Funding. The FY 2025 enacted budget includes \$6.5 million, \$2.0 million more than FY 2024. The 2024 Assembly included language in Article 1 of 2024-H 7225, Substitute A, as amended which requires that the \$2.0 million increase in funding be coordinated with the career and technical education board of trustees to be directed to new programs to provide workforce training for jobs for which there are no active programs.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2013 - FY 2014	\$ 3,000,000
FY 2015 - FY 2016	\$ 3,000,000
FY 2017 - FY 2024	\$ 4,500,000
FY 2025	\$ 6,500,000

Ongoing support is granted for more than one year by meeting specific performance targets, for example, 90.0 percent of students successfully transitioned into postsecondary career and technical education programs or employment. Through FY 2024, the \$4.5 million appropriation is split between a \$1.0 million program equipment fund and \$3.5 million for high cost programs. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, 33 districts received allocations from high cost program funds with program equipment funding going to seven districts in FY 2022 and nine districts in FY 2023. For FY 2024, 32 districts received high cost program funding and nine districts received program equipment funding.

		<i># of LEAs Receiving Funding</i>		
	Funding	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
High Cost Programs	\$ 3,500,000	33	33	32
Program Equipment Fund	1,000,000	7	9	9
Total	\$ 4,500,000			

Categorical - Early Childhood

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (c)

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

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

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

The 2022 Assembly enacted legislation in Article 10 of 2022-H 7123, Substitute A, as amended, directing the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop an expansion plan for the state prekindergarten program, including annual participation growth and associated costs, in order to achieve 5,000 seats over five years, including both three and four-year-olds. The proposal was due to the Governor, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and chairs of the House and Senate Finance and Education Committees by December 31, 2022.

In the same legislation, the Assembly also established an early childhood governance working group to review and provide recommendations regarding the structure of early childhood programs in the state. It includes leadership from the Departments of Elementary and Secondary Education, Human Services, Health, and Administration, as well as the Office of Postsecondary Commissioner and Rhode Island Kids Count. The group must report to the Governor, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and chairs of the House and Senate Finance Committees on its findings and recommendations by October 1, 2023.

The plan submitted on December 30, 2022, suggested building a pipeline of programs ready to become preschool providers so the state can open between 35 and 40 new classrooms a year from FY 2025 through FY 2028 to reach the 5,000 seats goal. The

Department will oversee and administer the funding, in partnership with the Department of Human Services, to support quality investments.

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

From FY 2015 through FY 2019, early childhood categorical funds were used as a match for a federal prekindergarten expansion grant. With the expiration of grant funds in FY 2019, the program was fully supported from state sources in FY 2020.

The FY 2025 Budget includes \$29.9 million, which is \$7.0 million more than enacted, to open 35 additional classrooms in FY 2025, consistent with the plan. This will add 633 seats and expand the program to include 2,997 children. The out-year estimates included with the Governor’s recommended budget assumes no growth after FY 2025 despite the goal to increase enrollment by 2,000 by FY 2028.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ -	FY 2019	\$ 7,360,000
FY 2013	\$ 1,450,000	FY 2020	\$ 13,804,779
FY 2014	\$ 1,950,000	FY 2021	\$ 14,850,000
FY 2015	\$ 2,950,000	FY 2022	\$ 14,850,000
FY 2016	\$ 3,950,000	FY 2023	\$ 14,850,000
FY 2017	\$ 5,160,000	FY 2024	\$ 22,850,081
FY 2018	\$ 6,240,000	FY 2025	\$ 29,884,568

Categorical - Non-Public Transportation

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (e)

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

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

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

Funding. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available among eligible districts if the total approved costs exceed funding appropriated in any fiscal year. The FY 2025 budget includes \$3.9 million, for this category of aid, \$0.5 million more than enacted FY 2024 budget. For FY 2025, this appropriation represents full funding. The pre-FY 2018 figures in the table below are adjusted to show the share allocated to each category.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ 577,028	FY 2019	\$ 3,038,684
FY 2013	\$ 1,154,055	FY 2020	\$ 3,038,684
FY 2014	\$ 1,560,283	FY 2021	\$ 3,038,684
FY 2015	\$ 2,131,066	FY 2022	\$ 3,476,076
FY 2016	\$ 2,000,000	FY 2023	\$ 3,476,076
FY 2017	\$ 3,249,743	FY 2024	\$ 3,476,076
FY 2018	\$ 3,038,684	FY 2025	\$ 3,931,589

Categorical - Regional District Transportation

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (f)

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

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

Funding. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available among eligible districts if the total approved costs exceed funding appropriated in any fiscal year. The FY 2022 through FY 2025 enacted budgets fully fund this category of aid based on eligible expenditures. In FY 2021, the state appropriation was 77.7 percent of eligible expenditures. The pre-FY 2018 figures in the table below are adjusted to show the share allocated to each category.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ 510,812	FY 2019	\$ 4,372,676
FY 2013	\$ 1,021,625	FY 2020	\$ 4,622,676
FY 2014	\$ 1,703,237	FY 2021	\$ 4,622,676
FY 2015	\$ 2,220,294	FY 2022	\$ 4,185,284
FY 2016	\$ 2,351,360	FY 2023	\$ 5,793,117
FY 2017	\$ 3,101,617	FY 2024	\$ 7,154,527
FY 2018	\$ 3,772,676	FY 2025	\$ 7,295,110

Categorical - Limited Regionalization Bonus

Statute(s). § 16-7.2-6 (g)

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

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

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2012	\$ 851,241
FY 2013	\$ 412,951
FY 2014 -2025	\$ -

Categorical - Multilingual Learners

Statute(s). §16-7.2-3; §16-7.2-6 (h)

Description. The 2016 Assembly concurred with the Governor’s recommendation to establish a new category of funding to support English language learners in the most intensive programs based on the recommendations of a Working Group to Review the Permanent Education Foundation Aid Formula. The group was tasked with reviewing the degree to which the funding formula is meeting the needs of all students and schools, ensuring formula fairness between school types, and the degree to which the formula incorporates best practices in funding, efficiency and innovation. The group recommended that the state consider providing additional support for English language learners in order to improve education outcomes.

The funding must be used on evidence-based programs proven to increase outcomes for students based on criteria determined by the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education and is monitored by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The Department must collect performance reports from districts and approve the use of funds prior to expenditure. It must also ensure the funds are aligned to activities that are innovative and expansive and not utilized for activities the district is currently funding.

Funding was originally provided for FY 2017 only. The 2017 Assembly removed the provision limiting funding to FY 2017, making the category permanent.

The 2023 Assembly increased the value from 10.0 percent of the core instruction amount to 15.0 percent and removed the allowance for a ratable reduction, thereby requiring full funding. It also included new reporting elements. By October 1, 2023, as part of its budget submission for FY 2025, the Department shall evaluate the number of students by district who qualify as English Language Learners students and English Language Learners students whose family income is at or below 185 percent of federal poverty guidelines. The submission shall also include segmentation of these populations by levels as dictated by the WIDA multilingual learner assessment tool used as an objective benchmark for English proficiency.

The 2024 Assembly moved this from categorical funding into the initial formula calculation and increased the weight from 15.0 percent to 20.0 percent. This amount is applied to each child identified in the three lowest proficiency categories using widely adopted, independent standards and assessments identified by the Commissioner and defined by Council on Elementary and Secondary education regulations. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education reviews the use of funds to ensure consistency with established best practices.

Funding. The Budget includes \$29.5 million for this category of aid, \$10.1 million more than the funding provided for FY 2024. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has established criteria for the purpose of allocating funds provided by the Assembly each year. Prior to FY 2024 it prorated the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts were

seeking reimbursement exceeded the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year. For example, the FY 2023 appropriation of \$5.0 million was 44.0 percent of full funding.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
FY 2017	\$ 2,372,225	FY 2022	\$ 5,000,000
FY 2018	\$ 2,494,939	FY 2023	\$ 5,000,000
FY 2019	\$ 2,744,939	FY 2024	\$ 19,437,941
FY 2020	\$ 5,000,000	FY 2025*	\$ 29,529,878
FY 2021	\$ 5,000,000		

**Value shown now part of initial formula calculation*

Textbook Loans

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

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

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

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

Governor Raimondo proposed legislation in her FY 2016 budget eliminating the requirement that municipalities provide textbooks for non-public school students and with it the funding for the reimbursements allowed. The Assembly maintained the program and funding. The following table shows textbook reimbursements from FY 2008 through the FY 2025 budget.

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	Fiscal Year	Expenditures
2008	\$ 329,000	2017	\$ 159,541
2009	\$ 316,677	2018	\$ 88,960
2010	\$ 233,861	2019	\$ 88,576
2011	\$ 241,490	2020	\$ 56,251
2012	\$ 265,698	2021	\$ 23,315
2013	\$ 237,032	2022	\$ 25,571
2014	\$ 195,052	2023	\$ 31,585
2015	\$ 115,745	2024	\$ 60,266
2016	\$ 150,709	2025	\$ 240,000

School Breakfast

Statute(s). §16-8-10.1

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

The School Breakfast Program provides daily balanced, low-cost or free breakfasts. Program participants include public school districts, private schools, residential child care centers, and state schools. As in the lunch program, children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of poverty level are eligible for free meals. Children between 130 percent and 185 percent of poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals. Children from families over 185 percent of poverty pay a regular price for their subsidized meal. About 85 percent of the breakfasts served in Rhode Island are served free or at a reduced price.

The 2005 Assembly concurred with Governor Carcieri's proposal, effective July 1, 2005, provide a per breakfast subsidy, subject to appropriation, to school districts based on each district's proportion of the number of breakfasts served in the prior school year. As part of his FY 2009 and FY 2010 budgets, Governor Carcieri unsuccessfully proposed eliminating the administrative reimbursement, which would shift the cost to communities.

Governor Chafee twice proposed eliminating the administrative reimbursement again as part of his FY 2013 and FY 2015 budgets; the Assembly did not concur.

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

The following table shows the funding for the program from FY 2008 through FY 2025.

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	Fiscal Year	Expenditures
2008	\$ 200,000	2011	\$ 300,000
2009	\$ 200,000	2012	\$ 300,000
2010	\$ 300,000	2013 - 2025	\$ 270,000

Reduced-Price Meals

Statute(s). §16-8-10, 16-8-10.1 (a)

Description. The 2024 Assembly concurred with the Governor’s proposal to create a program to make school breakfasts and lunches free for students whose families qualify for reduced-price meals. Funds will be provided to public schools equal to the difference between the federal reimbursement for free breakfast and lunch meals and the reimbursement received for students eligible for reduced-price meals. Those students will not be charged.

Funding. The Assembly provided \$0.8 million for the first year of this program which is based on approximately 6,500 students eligible for reduced price meals.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
FY 2025	\$ 812,952

Recovery High Schools

Statute(s). §16-95-4 (c)

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

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

On August 1, 2023 Anchor Learning Academy closed, citing a lack of Special Education Teachers and a decrease in enrollment.

Funding. Funding from FY 2017 through FY 2023 was \$0.5 million annually.

Teacher Retirement

Statute(s). §16-16-22

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

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

Significant Legislative Revisions. The state deferred its contributions to Teacher Retirement in both FY 1991 and FY 1992. These deferrals, valued at \$22.4 million in FY 1991 and \$22.2 million in FY 1992, were paid off in FY 2022 with a \$61.8 million allocation.

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

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

Changes also included freezing service credits for those in Plan A, shifting all future accrual to Plan B. Members in both plans would retain the respective 80.0 and 75.0 percent caps on their accruals. The cost-of-living adjustment would be based on the Plan B model of the lesser of inflation or 3.0 percent on the third anniversary. Finally, the salary basis for benefits would be changed to the five consecutive highest years, from three.

The 2010 Assembly further limited the cost-of-living adjustment to the first \$35,000 of a pension, indexed to inflation but capped at 3.0 percent, beginning on the third anniversary

of retirement or age 65, whichever is later. This applied to all retirees that were not eligible to retire before the date of passage, June 12, 2010.

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

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

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

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

Public labor unions challenged the constitutionality of the law subsequent to its enactment. To avoid what could have been a lengthy and costly trial, the state and labor unions were ordered into federal mediation. In February 2014, a proposed settlement was announced, which maintained most of the pension changes; however, the retirement age was reduced from 67 to 65 and allowed employees who have worked at least 20 years to keep their defined-benefit pensions. Retirees would receive a one-time 2.0 percent cost-of-living increase upon the enactment of the agreement and intermittent cost-of-living increases would be given every four years instead of every five years. Additionally, the settlement needed the approval of retirees, state employees, as well as the General Assembly. If more than half of any one group were to vote against the settlement, the litigation would continue. Though most employees and retirees voted in support of the settlement, a majority of police officers voted against it; thereby rejecting the settlement in whole.

In March 2015, another proposed settlement was announced. The Assembly enacted Article 21 of 2015-H 5900, Substitute A, as amended, to codify the pension settlement

agreement signed by all the parties (except all municipal police and Cranston fire) in April 2015 and determined by the Court to be fair, adequate and reasonable in May 2015. The legislation does not exclude any parties. It preserved over 90 percent of the 2011 pension reform savings. The changes include providing a cost-of-living increase every four years instead of every five as well as two, one-time \$500 payments to all current retirees. It changed the formula for calculating the cost-of-living increase to use both investment returns and the consumer price index with a maximum of 3.5 percent; at the time it was only based on investment returns with a 4.0 percent maximum. It also increased the base used for cost-of-living calculations from \$25,000 to \$30,000 for current retirees. The base remained \$25,000 for future retirees.

It returned state employees, teachers and Municipal Employees Retirement System (MERS) general employees with at least 20 years of service as of June 30, 2012 to a defined benefit plan with a 2.0 percent annual accrual and higher employee contribution rate. It increased the state's contribution to the defined contribution plan for those with between 10 and 20 years of service as of June 30, 2012. It increased accrual rates for correctional officers and municipal public safety employees. It also adjusted the retirement age for all groups and allowed local municipalities to re-amortize the unfunded liability four additional years to 25 years for MERS plans and the local employer portion of teacher contributions.

Partial COLA. As noted, the cost-of-living adjustment is suspended until the system is 80.0 percent funded with intermittent cost-of-living adjustments every four years. As part of Article 12, the 2023 Assembly replaced that provision with a requirement for 25.0 percent of what the cost-of-living calculation would produce if the system was 80.0 percent funded effective beginning in calendar year 2024. This provision will be in effect until the reinstatement of the current cost-of-living adjustment.

2023 Analysis. The 2023 Assembly also adopted legislation in Article 12 of 2023-H 5200, Substitute A, as amended, requiring the General Treasurer to establish and convene a working group to review and analyze the impacts of the Rhode Island Retirement Security Act of 2011 on the retirement systems and their current and retired members. The analysis would assist in determining if the stated goals are being met, as well as inform any changes that may be needed to improve the pension programs and address any unintended consequences of the Act and any impacts on the ability of the state to attract and retain a stable workforce. A report of the findings, recommendations, and any proposed options for consideration must be submitted to the Governor, Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate no later than March 1, 2024. The required report was submitted on February 26; it did not include any recommendations but did provide cost estimates for options that were proposed by witnesses during the six meetings of the working group. Several of the options were incorporated into standalone legislation. Some of these proposals were adopted as part of the FY 2025 Appropriations Act.

The Assembly adopted legislation in Article 12 of 2024-H 7225, Substitute A, as amended, making changes to the pension plan affecting retirees and active members including the cost-of-living adjustment, pension benefit calculation, public safety pensions, and post-retirement employment.

These changes are shown in the following table and are expected to increase the employer share of teacher retirement by \$22.2 million. This includes \$8.9 million for the state's share and \$13.3 million for the local share.

COLA

- Repeals 80% funding target for COLA return for members that retired before July 1,
- Decreases threshold to 75% for all others

Active Members

- Changes benefits calculation from highest 5 consecutive years of compensation to highest 3
- Converts state public safety employees benefits to same retirement benefits as local public safety employees

Post Retirement Employment

- Increases maximum earnings for retired teachers from \$18,000 to \$25,000
 - One year extension for working more than 90 days at LEA; requires employer contribution for extra days
-

Excess Revenues. The 2007 Assembly required the controller to transfer all general revenues received in excess of the estimate adopted for that fiscal year as contained in the final enacted budget to the Retirement System once the audit is complete.

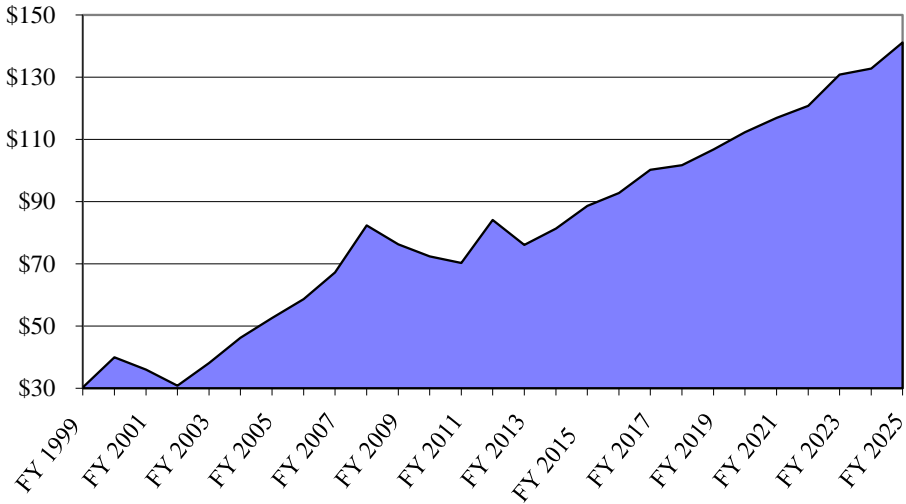
This provision was later repealed by the 2015 Assembly. The 2023 Assembly enacted similar legislation but limited the transfer to half of the excess revenues. It dedicated the other half to a newly established supplemental rainy day fund.

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

The 2010 Assembly enacted legislation to provide that no supplemental contributions be made to the Retirement System for FY 2009, FY 2010 and FY 2011. Based on the pension changes adopted by the 2009 and 2010 Assemblies, the rates in those years would have been lower than the prior year's. The 2012 Assembly provided \$1.5 million for FY 2013. This is the only year in which the conditions of the law applied.

Funding. The following graph depicts the state's contributions to Teacher Retirement since 1998. Because of occasional problems with System accounting, year-end expenditure data does not always reflect the obligations in the proper fiscal year.

**Teacher Retirement (in millions)
FY 1998-FY 2025**



The FY 2025 budget includes \$141.2 million to fund the state’s 40.0 percent share of the employer contribution for teacher retirement, an increase of \$8.4 million or 6.3 percent to the FY 2024 final budget. The total includes \$8.9 million in the Department of Administration’s budget, which reflects the adopted changes to the pension plan included in Article 12 of H-7225, Substitute A, as amended.

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

The Employees’ Retirement Board adopts the employer contribution rates for state employees, judges, state police and teachers annually. These rates are determined using actuarial valuations, which consider the current benefit provisions along with demographic assumptions such as mortality and age at retirement and economic assumptions such as salary increases and investment earnings. Changes in these variables result in rate changes.

In May of 2017, the Employees’ Retirement Board voted to lower the state’s assumed investment rate of return from 7.5 percent to 7.0 percent. It had been at that level since 2011, prior to which it was 8.25 percent. An actuarial experience study is also performed every three to five years to test the appropriateness of these economic and demographic assumptions. The actuaries also report the plans’ funded ratios.

The following table shows the employer and employee rate for FY 2001 through FY 2025 and reflects rates for a teacher that does participate in Social Security. As previously noted, rates are higher for non-participating communities. Information on earlier years can be found in prior versions of this publication.

Fiscal Year	Employer Rate*	Employee Rate	Total Rate	Annual Change
2001	12.01%	9.50%	21.51%	-10.90%
2002	9.95%	9.50%	19.45%	-9.58%
2003	11.97%	9.50%	21.47%	10.39%
2004	13.72%	9.50%	23.22%	8.15%
2005	14.84%	9.50%	24.34%	4.82%
2006	20.01%	9.50%	29.51%	21.24%
2007	19.64%	9.50%	29.14%	-1.25%
2008	22.01%	9.50%	31.51%	8.13%
2009	20.07%	9.50%	29.57%	-6.16%
2010	19.01%	9.50%	28.51%	-3.58%
2011	19.01%	9.50%	28.51%	0.00%
2012	22.32%	9.50%	31.82%	11.61%
2013	20.29%	8.75%	29.04%	-8.74%
2014	21.68%	8.75%	30.43%	4.79%
2015	22.60%	8.75%	31.35%	3.02%
2016	23.14%	8.75%	31.89%	1.72%
2017	23.13%	8.75%	31.88%	-0.03%
2018	23.13%	8.75%	31.88%	0.00%
2019	23.51%	8.75%	32.26%	1.19%
2020	24.61%	8.75%	33.36%	4.64%
2021	25.25%	8.75%	34.00%	1.98%
2022	25.72%	8.75%	34.47%	1.41%
2023	26.16%	8.75%	34.91%	1.29%
2024	26.16%	8.75%	34.91%	0.00%
2025	26.96%	8.75%	35.71%	2.29%

**Beginning in 2013, includes 0.4 percent employer contribution to defined contribution plan.*

Construction Aid/School Housing Aid

Statute(s). §16-7-35 through §16-7-47

Description. The state provides local districts with partial reimbursement for school construction projects. The Commissioner and the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education review and certify the need for the local community's request, which qualifies the project for reimbursement under the program.

The School Building Authority determines the necessity of school construction and develops a priority system, among other related duties. The necessity of school construction process is a multi-state application that requires local education agencies to conduct facility conditions assessments and prepare demographic projections. It also requires the development of schematic design documentation that is used to provide cost estimates that inform that scope, budget and project descriptions. The program generally reimburses a community for expenditures after the project is completed.

The reimbursement rate is based on the cost of the project over the life of the bonds issued for the project. The housing aid share ratio calculation is similar to the operations aid share ratio calculation, i.e., based on a district's wealth compared to the aggregate state wealth. For this program; however, the minimum share for each district is 35.0 percent. It should be noted that although the reimbursement reference for completed projects is one year, there is a two-year reference for formula factors. For example, the FY 2024 allocations are based on 2022 data.

Previously bonuses of four percentage points were given for projects that demonstrate that at least 75.0 percent of their costs are for energy conservation, asbestos removal, and/or handicapped access. The 2018 Assembly eliminated these bonuses but instituted a new four percentage point bonus for projects address school safety, so long as those projects demonstrate that at least 75 percent of their costs are for that purpose. The Assembly maintained a two percent bonus for regional districts receive for each regionalized grade for new construction projects and an additional four-percent bonus for renovation projects. The calculation also includes a debt service adjustment for heavily burdened districts.

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

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

the reporting of figures comparable on a statewide basis, resulting in the Equalized Weighted Assessed Valuation (EWAV).

The valuations are then adjusted by the ratio that the community's median family income bears to the statewide median family income, as reported in the most recent federal census data. Use of both the property value and the median family income is an attempt to compensate for districts that have significant disparity between median family income and the full value of property. Each community's share ratio for FY 2025 is in a table in Appendix V at the end of this publication.

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

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

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

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

The 2008 Assembly mandated school housing aid bonds be refunded when net present value savings, including any direct costs normally associated with such a refunding, of at least \$100,000 and 3.0 percent are possible for the state and the communities or public

building authorities. The legislation allowed for the refunding through the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation without additional legislative authority for projects that have already received enabling authorization from the Assembly.

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

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

The 2013 Assembly adopted legislation to distribute 80.0 percent of the total savings from the local refunding of school housing bonds to the community and the state would receive 20.0 percent of the total savings. This provision applied to any refunding between July 1, 2013 and December 31, 2015. Current law requires refunding when there are savings of at least \$100,000 and 3.0 percent and any savings resulting from the refunding of bonds is allocated between the community and the state by applying the applicable school housing aid ratio at the time of issuance of the refunding bonds. This temporary measure was intended to encourage communities with high state share ratios to refinance to more favorable terms.

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

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

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

The 2014 Assembly extended the moratorium on new approvals from June 30, 2014 to May 1, 2015. This was to allow time for the recommendations on cost saving measures proposed by the Department and the Senate to be fully vetted as well as time for the review of other ideas. As the following table shows, the Council on Elementary and Secondary

Education approved \$162.0 million of health and safety projects during the three years of the moratorium and \$208.7 million through the end of FY 2015.

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

Minimum Share. The education funding formula legislation adopted by the 2010 Assembly included a two-year phased increase in the state's minimum housing aid reimbursement to provide for a 40.0 percent minimum by FY 2013 for projects completed after June 30, 2010. The previous minimum had been 30.0 percent. The 2012 Assembly adopted the Governor's proposed legislation to roll that to 35.0 percent and added language to ensure that projects that received approval from the Board of Regents prior to June 30, 2012 and were expecting the 40.0 percent minimum would be allowed to receive it.

Statewide Assessment. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education contracted for a statewide assessment of need; the cost of which was \$4.4 million. The Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation provided \$1.0 million and the Department used \$3.4 million from the School Building Authority Fund as was allowed under law.

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

After the report's release, the Governor established the Rhode Island School Building Task Force through Executive Order 17-09. It was chaired by the General Treasurer and the Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education, and included 17 other individuals representing various stakeholders, including nonprofits, public schools, districts, and private industry.

The Task Force made several recommendations for the school housing program, including temporary incentives to increase the state's share of projects and additional responsibilities and oversight throughout the projects. It also recommended a total of \$500.0 million of general obligation bonds be used toward public school construction and repairs over a ten-year period.

General Obligation Bonds. The voters approved \$250.0 million of new general obligation bonds on the November 2018 ballot for public school construction and repairs, with an authorization limit of \$100.0 million in any one year. The legislation requires that bond proceeds first be used in the traditional housing aid program, with no more than 5.0 percent of available proceeds in any given year to be used by the capital fund. Enabling legislation also requires proportional distribution.

The School Building Authority released guidance in spring 2019 indicating that districts will receive 15.0 percent of the expected state share for their projects, including interest, provided upfront on a reimbursement basis. For those projects that are eligible for incentive points, the difference between the amount of upfront funding received and what would have been eligible under the incentives will be reimbursed through the traditional housing aid distribution, which occurs over the same period as the local debt service payments. Local education agencies have two years to spend the upfront funding. Districts submit invoices to the Authority; upon verification of completed work, funds are released to districts.

The voters approved a second \$250.0 million general obligation bond in November 2022 without the restrictions of the first bond. The enacted capital budget assumes issuance of \$52.0 million for FY 2024, \$68.0 million for FY 2025, \$90.0 million for FY 2026, \$37.5

million for FY 2027, and \$2.5 million for FY 2028 from the November 2022 bond. The 2018 bond is programmed at \$210.0 million in prior spending and \$40.0 million for FY 2024. For FY 2025, the Budget includes almost \$18 million for debt service on the bonds.

Temporary Incentives. Passage of the general obligation bonds in 2018 unlocked temporary incentives enacted by the 2018 Assembly to enhance the school housing aid ratio in order to encourage new school construction and renovation projects. Districts are eligible for share ratio increases of up to 20.0 percent for projects that address health and safety deficiencies, specific subject areas, replacing facilities, and consolidating facilities. Projects approved between May 1, 2015 and January 1, 2018 are eligible for state share increases of up to 20.0 percent so long as commissioning agents and Owners Program Managers are utilized; those projects that do not are eligible for a 5.0 percent increase.

A district’s local share cannot decrease by more than half of its regular share regardless of the incentives earned, nor can a district’s state share increase by more than half of its regular share. Each incentive requires spending of 25.0 percent of project costs or \$500,000 on related items. The third incentive cannot be combined with the fourth or fifth incentive. The 2023 Assembly removed the second limitation for the remainder of the incentive period, which will allow minimum share communities the potential to earn an additional 2.5 percent.

The incentives initially required that projects begin by either December 30, 2022 or 2023 and be completed within five years. The 2022 Assembly enacted legislation extending two incentives by one year and aligning all temporary incentives with the December 30, 2023 start deadline with the same five-year completion window. The 2023 Assembly further extended all incentives by six months to June 30, 2024.

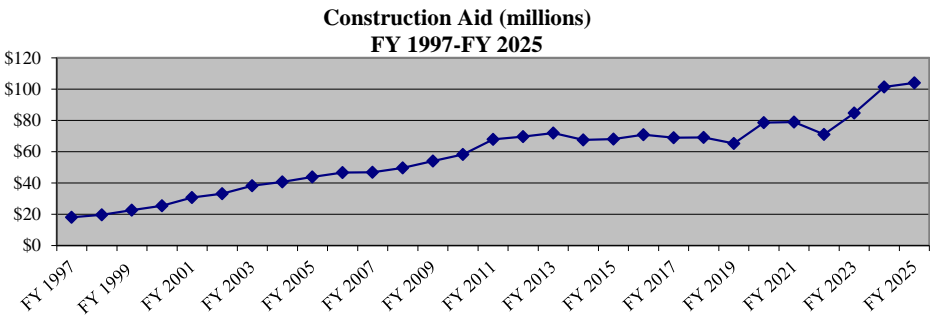
Temporary Incentive	Original Expiration	Current Expiration	Share Ratio Increase
1 Health & safety	December 30, 2022	June 30, 2024	5%
2 Educational enhancements (includes early education & CTE)	December 30, 2022	June 30, 2024	5%
3 Replace facility w/ a facilities condition index of 65%+	December 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	5%
4 Increase functional utilization of a facility from <60% to 80%	December 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	5%
5 Decrease facility functional utilization from >120% to between 85% & 105%	December 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	5%
6 Consolidate 2+ buildings	December 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	5%

Maintenance Minimums. The 2018 legislation established a permanent incentive for projects that address school safety and establishes minimum maintenance spending requirements. Districts are required to meet one of three options to meet the requirement. Maintenance spending may either equal \$3 per square foot of school building space, 3.0 percent of a building’s replacement value, or 3.0 percent of the school’s operating budget; the latter two options are phased-in over four years. If the Department finds that a district is not in compliance, it diverts an amount equal to the shortfall to a restricted fund that the

district can only use for maintenance per the general laws. This has only happened once, in 2020.

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

Funding. The following chart depicts statewide expenditures for the program from FY 1997 through FY 2025, excluding the School Building Authority Capital Fund. From FY 1998 to FY 2004, the cost of the program doubled from \$19.7 million to \$40.7 million. It more than doubled again since then to \$88.5 million for FY 2023. The \$104.2 million figure for FY 2025 is an estimate. It is based on the ongoing costs, net of retired obligations and a projection of the additional costs to the program from newly completed projects.



Between FY 2019 and FY 2021, the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education approved \$1,156.1 million for projects in 17 districts. The Council approved \$864.0 million in 2022 and \$586.4 in FY 2023, with \$2,344.2 million in projects approved during FY 2024, including \$1,307.8 million approved in May 2024. The application surge was anticipated as a result of the pending expiration of the temporary incentives.

The table on the following page summarizes projects approved from FY 2015 through May 2023, as well as projected approvals for FY 2024. This reflects the state share of the total project costs as approved by the Council. It should be noted that these amounts exclude the impact of the new incentives and, pending calculation and confirmation of those final values, the actual state share of projects will likely be higher. More detail on specific project approvals are contained in prior versions of this publication. At the December 2023 Council of Elementary and Secondary Education meeting, the School Building Authority reported that the total amount of pay as you go funding from the \$500.0 million of general obligation bonds has been allocated to projects, which is why there is no upfront bond reimbursement shown for May approvals.

Approvals	Total Project Costs	Base State Share w/o Incentives	Upfront Bond Reimbursement
FY 2015 to FY 2018	\$ 538,462,880	\$ 357,460,960	\$ 39,901,249
FY 2019	\$ 382,996,196	\$ 381,869,952	\$ 55,487,311
FY 2020	\$ 629,519,258	\$ 519,859,392	\$ 77,938,911
FY 2021	\$ 143,541,516	\$ 70,505,684	\$ 16,688,006
FY 2022	\$ 864,010,060	\$ 516,594,386	\$ 77,489,158
FY 2023	\$ 586,425,546	\$ 443,192,789	\$ 49,875,508
December 2023			
Bristol-Warren	\$ 157,368,562	\$ 99,142,195	\$ 18,409,095
Burrillville	6,285,682	2,979,413	389,754
Coventry	25,000,000	12,000,000	2,237,768
Cumberland	71,454,347	28,081,558	4,790,695
Jamestown	1,414,476	495,067	64,737
Lincoln	30,000,000	10,500,000	1,853,569
Pawtucket	326,187,328	261,928,424	48,665,170
Providence	235,000,000	188,470,000	34,996,734
RI Nurses Institute	21,739,625	6,521,888	1,211,009
South Kingstown	150,000,000	52,500,000	9,748,398
Tiverton	11,995,600	4,198,460	549,004
May 2024			
Barrington	\$ 250,000,000	\$ 87,500,000	\$ -
Chariho	7,592,515	4,631,434	-
Cranston	48,303,002	26,017,591	-
East Greenwich	172,092,790	60,232,477	-
Foster	2,298,089	804,331	-
Foster-Glocester	7,776,295	4,070,766	-
Johnston	115,092,608	47,771,489	-
Middletown	207,141,672	72,499,585	-
Providence	466,396,998	374,060,187	-
Scituate	6,056,924	2,119,923	-
Segue Institute	25,000,000	7,000,000	-
FY 2024	\$ 2,344,196,513	\$ 1,353,524,788	\$ 122,915,933
Total FY 2019-FY 2024	\$ 4,950,689,089	\$ 3,285,546,990	\$ 400,394,827

\$ in millions; excludes value of potential incentive points.

Tables in Appendix III offer reimbursement detail by community for FY 1990 through FY 2025.

The out-year estimates included with the Governor's recommended budget are based on December 2023 projections by the School Building Authority; however, the underlying project assumptions appear to exclude any growth for FY 2029. These estimates will change significantly based on actual project activity and do not include debt service for the

state bonds or Central Falls direct debt, which is shown in the Department of Administration’s budget. Subsequently, the School Building Authority released updated projections for the May 2024 Council on Elementary and Secondary Education meeting. These updated values show cost growth shifting to later years based on more updated project activity.

	Out-Year Estimates				
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
<i>Traditional School Construction</i>					
FY 2024 Enacted	\$ 98.7	\$ 106.0	\$ 111.0	\$ 116.0	\$ -
FY 2025 Governor	106.2	130.6	145.9	154.9	154.9
FY 2025 Enacted - May 2024 SBA	106.2	111.1	133.8	162.3	162.3
<i>Debt Service</i>					
School Construction Bond	18.0	26.2	32.1	34.2	34.4
Central Falls Debt	6.9	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.0
Adjusted FY 2025 Enacted Total	\$ 131.1	\$ 147.8	\$ 176.9	\$ 207.5	\$ 207.7

\$ in millions

School Building Authority Capital Fund

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

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

The program is administered by the Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation: funding is used for financial assistance and loans for school construction projects. The Authority determines the necessity of school construction and develops a priority system, among other related duties. The necessity of school construction process is a multi-state application that requires local education agencies to conduct facility conditions assessments and prepare demographic projections. It also requires the development of schematic design documentation that is used to provide cost estimates that inform that scope, budget and project descriptions.

Districts are required to submit and execute asset protection plans for all buildings under their control. A seven-member advisory board advises the Authority, and the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education must approve all projects prior to the award of assistance through the Fund.

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

Funding. The program was first funded in FY 2016 with \$20.0 million from general revenues. The 2018 Assembly enacted legislation that requires that for FY 2019 and FY 2020, the difference between the annual housing aid appropriation and actual housing aid commitments be used for technical assistance to districts.

The 2018 Assembly enacted legislation to temporarily expand incentives used to enhance the school housing aid ratio to encourage new school construction and renovation projects, which were authorized upon approval of \$250.0 million of new general obligation bonds by the voters on the November 2018 ballot. The legislation requires that bond proceeds first be used in the traditional housing aid program, with no more than 5.0 percent of available proceeds in any given year to be used by the capital fund.

The following table shows expenditures for the School Building Authority Fund from FY 2016 through FY 2023. The decline in funding for FY 2020 through FY 2022 from prior years reflects rising expenses in the traditional school construction program. The FY 2023 enacted budget includes \$50.0 million to provide upfront support for high priority school construction projects; the final FY 2023 allocation to the fund was \$53.8 million, consistent

with current law that requires that the difference between the annual housing aid appropriation and actual aid goes to the fund. There was \$2.6 million transferred from traditional housing aid in the FY 2024 final budget and no appropriation for FY 2025.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Spent as of Aug. 1, 2024
FY 2016	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 17,496,688
FY 2017	10,989,901	12,792,704
FY 2018	10,920,444	10,230,775
FY 2019	14,659,718	12,407,003
FY 2020	1,015,029	424,406
FY 2021	1,031,303	3,930,056
FY 2022	8,961,959	15,870,362
FY 2023	53,839,206	33,174,417
FY 2024	2,672,970	166,303
Total	\$ 124,090,530	\$ 106,492,716

While not all of the appropriated money has been spent, it has all been awarded as show in the table below that lists the awards by district since FY 2016. Any awards that are not spent remain in the Capital Fund and are given out again in subsequent years in new grants. Because of this, there have been \$138.1 million in total awards through FY 2024 against \$124.1 million of appropriation.

School Building Authority Capital Fund Awards FY 2016-FY 2024			
District	Total	District	Total
Barrington	\$ 536,509	North Kingstown	1,083,945
Burrillville	1,522,915	North Providence	4,282,142
Central Falls	17,188,188	North Smithfield	295,668
Coventry	4,082,447	Pawtucket	22,847,377
Cranston	4,233,295	Portsmouth	726,483
Cumberland	699,749	Providence	43,928,575
East Greenwich	883,955	Scituate	389,579
East Providence	4,652,416	Smithfield	723,106
Foster	299,786	South Kingstown	917,540
Glocester	136,701	Tiverton	442,782
Jamestown	239,791	Warwick	2,102,207
Johnston	647,135	Westerly	726,301
Lincoln	1,309,724	West Warwick	3,089,885
Little Compton	445,920	Woonsocket	8,948,918
Middletown	429,229	Bristol-Warren	2,349,983
Narragansett	164,291	Charlho	1,452,411
Newport	671,995	Exeter-W. Greenwich	446,899
New Shoreham	165,300	Foster-Glocester	1,079,619
		Subtotal Districts	\$ 134,142,766
		Awards to Charters	3,988,570
		Total Awards	\$ 138,131,336

Limited Appropriations

Along with all of the recurring aid categories, a number of one-time aid or limited programs to accommodate specific areas of concern, or to provide hold harmless funds, have been used throughout the years. Local education agencies also received additional federal relief for schools in response to the Great Recession and coronavirus pandemic. The paragraphs that follow discuss the specific appropriations from these one-time or limited sources. Additional information can be found in prior editions of this publication available on the House Fiscal Advisory Staff page of the General Assembly website at <https://www.rilegislature.gov/Pages/Default.aspx>.

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

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

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

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

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

Special Education Equity Fund (FY 1993 and FY 1994). The Special Education Equity Fund was a one-time sum paid to certain school districts in FY 1993 and FY 1994. This

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

Hold Harmless Provision (FY 1993). The Hold Harmless Provision was a one-time payment totaling \$158,130 to 15 school districts. This represented the difference between total aid in the Governor's FY 1993 budget proposal and the FY 1993 aid enacted by the General Assembly.

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

School Improvement Equity Delay (FY 1994). The School Improvement Equity Delay was a one-time sum paid to certain school districts in FY 1994. This equity delay represented the difference between the current distribution method for the state's contribution to Teacher Retirement and the Governor's proposal to distribute these funds based on the operations aid formula's share ratios. Four school districts were required to use half of these funds in FY 1994 for school improvement activities, although all districts were encouraged to begin similar efforts. Fourteen communities benefited from this school improvement equity delay in FY 1994 for a total of \$5.3 million.

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

Census - Hold Harmless (FY 1994). In the FY 1994 Appropriations Act, the Rhode Island General Assembly budgeted an additional \$6.0 million in FY 1994 for school aid, conditional on additional general revenue receipts attributed to federal income tax changes. The revenue was determined to be available in FY 1994 and was included in FY 1994 expenditures. The funds were distributed through two categories of hold harmless transition aid: the Census and Federal hold harmless transition aid categories. The General Assembly budgeted \$2.9 million in the census transition aid category to assist those communities that lost state aid due to formula changes using the 1990 median family income for the first time in the education aid calculation. (Previous calculations used 1980 median family income data). The federal transition aid category budgeted \$3.1 million to be distributed to communities that still would have received less education aid in FY 1994 than in FY 1993. The \$6.0 million was distributed between January and June 1994.

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

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

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

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

Education Stabilization Funds in lieu of General Revenues (FY 2020). On March 27, President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The act requires that the state maintain support for both elementary and secondary education and public higher education at no less than the average level of aid from FY 2017 through FY 2019 for both FY 2020 and FY 2021 in order to be eligible for stabilization funds. The FY 2020 final budget included \$41.7 million from federal education stabilization funds in lieu of a like amount from general revenues. Local education agencies received funding based on their share of federal funds distributed under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) in FY 2019, consistent with federal requirements. Funding in the final FY 2020 budget exceeded the maintenance of effort requirement by \$36.0 million.

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

begin until FY 2021 because of delays in the process. Accordingly, the FY 2021 budget showed \$46.7 million of funds carried forward from FY 2020. The reduction from \$50.0 million reflects the impact of participation in the Paycheck Protection Program.

Audit Adjustment (FY 2020 and FY 2022). Following enactment of the FY 2019 budget, the Division of Municipal Finance adjusted the local property value data that is used to calculate the state's share of education costs, the apparent result of input errors by the Division. Updating the data, in turn, impacted the state's share of education formula aid for nearly all local education agencies. Excluding the state schools, the net impact of this adjustment is an additional \$18,947, but with more impactful redistributions among districts and charter schools. However, there was no established procedure, either in regulation or state law, for altering formula aid in the case of an audit that produces different results than the official certifications.

The 2019 Assembly enacted legislation to ensure proper notice to districts of data errors used in the calculation of education formula aid and a formal reconciliation process. This requires notification to schools and the General Assembly within 15 days of the determination of data errors. Districts whose funding was underpaid would be paid in the following fiscal year; districts that have been overpaid would have an amount withheld in the following fiscal year prorated to the month in which notification occurred. The FY 2020 enacted budget included \$1.9 million for districts that were underpaid in FY 2019 and districts that were overpaid retained the excess funds.

In August 2021, the Division of Municipal Finance again identified errors in local property data used to calculate FY 2022 state aid. Incorrect data was provided by Foster, West Warwick, Cumberland and North Kingstown. The 2022 Assembly again held local education agencies harmless from the impact of correcting the data and provided \$0.8 million for those districts that were underpaid as part of the FY 2022 revised budget.

Categorical - School Resource Officer Support (FY 2019 - FY 2021). The 2018 Assembly established a voluntary three-year pilot program to support new school resource officers for a period of three years beginning in FY 2019. Funding was used to reimburse school districts or municipalities one-half of the total cost of employing a new school resource officer at a middle or high school for districts that choose to do so. Staffing levels that exceed one officer per school with less than 1,200 students and two officers per school with 1,200 or more students were not eligible for reimbursement. For FY 2019, \$229,936 was spent and \$325,000 was spent in FY 2020 and FY 2021.

Additional Appropriation (FY 2023). The 2022 Assembly altered the data used to calculate funding formula aid to offset the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic on student enrollment. For ten local education agencies, including six districts and four schools of choice, the unaltered funding formula calculation would have produced more aid than the amended calculation. To lessen that impact, the Assembly provided an additional appropriation equivalent to 20.0 percent of the difference in aid that would have been received under the unaltered calculation.

Prior/Defunct Programs

The paragraphs that follow describe the recurring aid categories that were used prior to the implementation of the 2010 funding formula. Additional information, including statutory references and historical funding, can be found in prior editions of this publication available on the House Fiscal Advisory Staff page of the General Assembly website at <https://www.rilegislature.gov/housefiscalreport/Pages/hfreports2024.aspx>.

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

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

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

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

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

State Support for Local School Operations (FY 1997 - FY 2011). State Support for Local School Operations is the base operations aid for general state support that served as the foundation for all aid increases between FY 1997 and FY 2011. The composition and distribution of this base is equivalent to the final funding for FY 1997 under the old categorical aid programs the state had used. This is the base amount that minimum and maximum increases or hold harmless provisions were applied to.

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

The formula determined the statewide median per pupil instructional cost and the statewide property tax yield. These were compared to the median per pupil instructional costs and

tax yields for each community. Communities with a gap in instruction costs and a tax effort well above the statewide median were eligible for this fund.

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

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

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

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

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

Targeted Aid (FY 1999 - FY 2011). The Targeted Aid Fund was introduced by the 1998 Assembly to provide funds to locally or regionally operated districts in which tax effort exceeds tax capacity and at least 40.0 percent of the K-3 students are eligible for free or reduced lunches. Districts used targeted funds to provide new or expanded programs for early childhood education, help improve instruction to meet high standards and reduce class size at the elementary level.

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

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

component of vocational education for students enrolled in career and technical education programs.

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

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

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

Categorical - School of Choice Density Aid (FY 2017 – FY 2023). The 2016 Assembly enacted a three-year program that would phase out in FY 2020 and provide additional state support for those districts who have at least 5.0 percent of their students enrolled at a school of choice, which includes charter schools or state schools. Districts received \$175 per student for FY 2017, \$100 per student for FY 2018, and \$50 per student for FY 2019.

The 2021 Assembly made this program permanent and for FY 2022, \$500 was provided for any new students that have enrolled in schools of choice since FY 2019, the last year for which there was support from this fund. For FY 2023, aid was provided for any new students enrolling in charter schools compared to the prior year. The 2023 Assembly eliminated the school of choice density aid and replaced it with a new enrollment loss transition fund that will provide two years of funding to districts experiencing any enrollment declines, including students transferring to charter schools.

Items of Interest

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

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

Upon implementation of the Rhode Island Student Investment Initiative in FY 1998, the statewide share of education aid increased from 42.9 percent to 43.7 percent of total education expenses. That increased to 45.6 percent in FY 1999 and 46.6 percent in FY 2000. By FY 2003 the share grew to an estimated 50.1 percent. It declined almost annually beginning with 48.9 percent in FY 2004 until reaching 38.7 percent for FY 2010. That trend reversed with the implementation of the funding formula and was 51.0 percent for FY 2022. The next two years are a little lower, mostly to reflect the influx of federal money in response to the coronavirus pandemic. Because state and local education expenses are now over \$2.5 billion, increasing support by one percent requires over \$25 million, plus funds to cover expenditure increases.

The table below shows the state share since FY 2001. These calculations are based on a comparison of the statewide expenditures reported for the reference year and the aid allocation to local districts, excluding teacher retirement and construction aid. Funds set aside for department use such as professional development and school visits as well as the Hasbro allocation are excluded from the aid total.

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

In\$ite is designed to allow for the disaggregating of expenditure data in a number of different ways. Beginning with FY 2010, the Department implemented a Uniform Chart of Accounts, which replaced the In\$ite system. Expenditures included in FY 2004 through FY 2025 data have been adjusted to be as comparable to the old system as possible.

	Reference Year	State Aid	
	Reimbursable	Excluding	
	Expenditures	Retirement and	State
		Construction	Share
FY 2001	\$ 1,170,980,829	\$ 567,546,261	48.5%
FY 2002	\$ 1,260,763,697	\$ 608,824,420	48.3%
FY 2003	\$ 1,269,360,060	\$ 636,095,389	50.1%
FY 2004	\$ 1,342,823,753	\$ 656,758,572	48.9%
FY 2005	\$ 1,421,887,254	\$ 664,930,195	46.8%
FY 2006	\$ 1,579,311,672	\$ 688,358,909	43.6%
FY 2007	\$ 1,676,241,941	\$ 724,520,724	43.2%
FY 2008	\$ 1,726,447,528	\$ 730,407,664	42.3%
FY 2009	\$ 1,685,407,791	\$ 723,176,843	42.9%
FY 2010	\$ 1,767,161,609	\$ 684,274,628	38.7%
FY 2011	\$ 1,743,656,943	\$ 683,881,297	39.2%
FY 2012	\$ 1,877,727,012	\$ 717,497,267	38.2%
FY 2013	\$ 1,893,058,964	\$ 755,813,855	39.9%
FY 2014	\$ 1,927,439,385	\$ 786,769,252	40.8%
FY 2015	\$ 1,971,575,675	\$ 820,172,822	41.6%
FY 2016	\$ 2,024,505,884	\$ 856,664,656	42.3%
FY 2017	\$ 2,089,043,832	\$ 906,231,407	43.4%
FY 2018	\$ 2,139,758,062	\$ 952,435,369	44.5%
FY 2019	\$ 2,209,902,998	\$ 974,664,565	44.1%
FY 2020	\$ 2,290,195,679	\$ 1,018,005,982	44.5%
FY 2021	\$ 2,362,676,318	\$ 1,055,399,692	44.7%
FY 2022	\$ 2,343,970,158	\$ 1,095,493,889	46.7%
FY 2023	\$ 2,426,723,305	\$ 1,136,564,084	46.8%
FY 2024	\$ 2,553,677,112	\$ 1,222,423,232	47.9%
FY 2025	\$ 2,637,783,607	\$ 1,302,242,947	49.4%

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

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

Making these adjustments to incorporate all direct education aid to communities increases the state share for FY 2025 by 260 basis points to 52.0 percent.

	Reference Year	State Aid Excluding Retirement and Construction	Expenditures Adjusted for Retirement and Construction	Total State Aid	Total State Share
FY 2001	\$ 1,170,980,829	\$ 567,546,261	\$ 1,269,277,607	\$ 634,309,502	50.0%
FY 2002	\$ 1,260,763,697	\$ 608,824,420	\$ 1,358,506,654	\$ 672,809,950	49.5%
FY 2003	\$ 1,269,360,060	\$ 636,095,389	\$ 1,390,873,545	\$ 712,400,097	51.2%
FY 2004	\$ 1,342,823,753	\$ 656,758,572	\$ 1,467,272,941	\$ 743,711,785	50.7%
FY 2005	\$ 1,421,887,254	\$ 664,930,195	\$ 1,555,304,465	\$ 761,369,067	49.0%
FY 2006	\$ 1,579,311,672	\$ 688,358,909	\$ 1,726,904,518	\$ 794,163,592	46.0%
FY 2007	\$ 1,676,241,941	\$ 724,520,724	\$ 1,859,242,742	\$ 838,595,616	45.1%
FY 2008	\$ 1,726,447,528	\$ 730,407,664	\$ 1,887,395,365	\$ 862,409,469	45.7%
FY 2009	\$ 1,685,407,791	\$ 723,176,843	\$ 1,867,232,244	\$ 853,602,913	45.7%
FY 2010	\$ 1,767,161,609	\$ 684,274,628	\$ 1,952,621,922	\$ 814,920,632	41.7%
FY 2011	\$ 1,743,656,943	\$ 683,881,297	\$ 1,929,252,808	\$ 822,144,072	42.6%
FY 2012	\$ 1,877,727,012	\$ 717,497,267	\$ 2,078,010,881	\$ 871,258,796	41.9%
FY 2013	\$ 1,893,058,964	\$ 755,813,855	\$ 2,090,366,652	\$ 902,374,776	43.2%
FY 2014	\$ 1,927,439,385	\$ 786,769,252	\$ 2,125,483,238	\$ 934,978,874	44.0%
FY 2015	\$ 1,971,575,675	\$ 820,172,822	\$ 2,179,093,622	\$ 976,893,576	44.8%
FY 2016	\$ 2,024,505,884	\$ 856,664,656	\$ 2,233,856,681	\$ 1,040,377,602	46.6%
FY 2017	\$ 2,089,043,832	\$ 906,231,407	\$ 2,308,481,434	\$ 1,086,453,648	47.1%
FY 2018	\$ 2,139,758,062	\$ 952,435,369	\$ 2,361,886,017	\$ 1,134,209,297	48.0%
FY 2019	\$ 2,209,902,998	\$ 974,664,565	\$ 2,443,293,651	\$ 1,161,418,072	47.5%
FY 2020	\$ 2,290,195,679	\$ 1,018,005,982	\$ 2,539,525,350	\$ 1,208,992,670	47.6%
FY 2021	\$ 2,362,676,318	\$ 1,055,399,692	\$ 2,616,769,925	\$ 1,253,775,094	47.9%
FY 2022	\$ 2,343,970,158	\$ 1,095,493,889	\$ 2,611,089,091	\$ 1,307,852,688	50.1%
FY 2023	\$ 2,426,723,305	\$ 1,136,564,084	\$ 2,685,933,675	\$ 1,405,956,062	52.3%
FY 2024	\$ 2,553,677,112	\$ 1,222,423,232	\$ 2,878,013,157	\$ 1,459,330,307	50.7%
FY 2025	\$ 2,637,783,607	\$ 1,302,242,947	\$ 2,964,050,996	\$ 1,540,710,424	52.0%

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

Distributions based on student or teacher population, hold-harmless guarantees and minimum increases are “disequalizing.” This means that community and student wealth are not considered in the allocation of aid. These categories of aid include the categorical funds and teacher retirement support. For FY 2025, the Assembly added a total of \$82.2 million. Of this amount, \$19.7 million or 24.0 percent was for categorical funds including high cost special education and multilingual learners, which was moved to the funding formula as previously noted.

Without additional funds, only a radical redistribution of existing resources, resulting in funding cuts to many communities, would achieve an equity ideal under a system that relies heavily on the local property tax.

Hold Harmless Provisions. Working directly against wealth equalization are hold harmless provisions as mentioned above. Prior to enactment of the funding formula by the 2010 Assembly, education aid was distributed under the Rhode Island Student Investment Initiative. This included a guarantee that communities would not receive less than the prior year but all funding was subject to appropriation. In the early 2000's, available new funding began to diminish. Resources were primarily used to maintain funding levels. This means that districts with growing populations or increasing poverty did not receive aid commensurate with those changes partially because of hold harmless provisions. At the same time, those districts with declining populations did not lose funding; FY 2006 was the last year that data was updated. The funding formula adopted by the 2010 Assembly included a ten-year phase in to address the prior policies of hold harmless provisions that resulted in the over funding of wealthier districts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uniform Chart of Accounts (UCOA). The Uniform Chart of Accounts is a system of numbers and a method of accounts that all school districts, charter public schools, and state-operated schools use. The work on a statewide uniform chart of accounts to standardize budgeting and accounting across all school districts and charter schools began in 2005. Under Rhode Island General Law, the Office of the Auditor General and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education are charged with promulgating a uniform system of accounting, including a uniform chart of accounts for all school districts and charter schools. Districts began using the new chart on July 1, 2009.

The system captures daily accounting transactions, organizes data for analysis, makes available reporting capabilities, and allows all districts to provide uniform data. Districts upload their financial data on a quarterly basis. The system provides a variety of reports including by districts, on revenues and expenditures. Detailed information is available on the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's [website](#) under Funding & Finance → School District Financial Data → Uniform Chart of Accounts.

Annual [per pupil expenditure charts](#) and [special education per pupil expenditure](#) charts are updated annually beginning with FY 2011 data can be found at the above webpage.

The [UCOA dashboard](#) is an interactive tool that allows users to examine historical data by object of expenditures or program at the district or school level. It can also be accessed from the Uniform Chart of Accounts webpage.

The Assembly added \$0.3 million from general revenues and authorization for 2.0 full-time equivalent positions as part of the FY 2022 enacted budget to assess and annually report on each local education agency's compliance with the basic education plan. As of the fall of 2023, one of those positions is vacant.

Local Spending. Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-23 requires that each community contribute local funds to its school committee in an amount not less than its

local contribution for schools in the previous fiscal year to support the basic education program. It does allow for some exceptions such as any supplemental funds paid to eliminate or reduce a school budget deficit or nonrecurring expenditures are not be used in the calculation of local maintenance of effort. Additionally, any defeased debt service shall not be used in maintenance of effort calculations or included in the annual budget and a community that has a decrease in enrollment may compute maintenance of effort on a per-pupil rather than an aggregate basis when determining its local contribution.

The basic education program or BEP is defined in state law as the cost of education as determined by the mandated minimum program level. The mandated minimum program level is defined as the amount that shall be spent by a community for every pupil in average daily membership as determined by the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education upon recommendation of the commissioner per Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-18. The regulations promulgated by the Council are designed to ensure that high-quality education is available to all public school students and ensures that a basic level of academic and support programs are offered to all students. Districts may offer additional options to its students.

As mentioned above, districts report their financial data to the Department on a quarterly basis through the Uniform Chart of Accounts. On a statewide basis, local contributions, primarily through property taxes, makes up half of local education budgets. State law caps the property tax levy at 4.0 percent over the prior year. The House Fiscal Advisory Staff's *Rhode Island Local Aid* publication includes historical data on property tax increases by community.

The property tax cap, as well as the timing of local budget adoption, limits districts' ability to quickly react to changes in population or wealth. In the past, hold harmless provisions have been used to address demographic changes from year to year. The FY 2024 enacted budget includes two measures to help districts manage such changes on a more systematic and predictable way: poverty loss stabilization and enrollment loss transition funding, which are described elsewhere in the publication.

The FY 2024 enacted budget also includes a provision that requires the Department to report with its annual budget request information regarding local contributions to education aid. The report must compare local contributions to state foundation education aid by community. The Department must also report compliance with adequate minimum budget provision requirements to each city or town school committee and city or town council. The Department submitted a report in August 2023 that used other measures including the total foundation amount as a proxy for examining what is required by the basic education plan, but did not specifically examine compliance with the plan. Its submitted FY 2022 data showed that Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Central Falls, and Providence did not cover core expenditures with their local appropriations in FY 2022.

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

Limited Liability Corporations, and Limited Liability Partnerships to the definitions of business entities able to take the credit.

Students who are members of households with annual household income of 250 percent of the federal poverty level or less are eligible. The credit is 75 percent of the contribution for a one year contribution and 90 percent for a two year contribution provided the second year contribution is at least 80 percent of the first year's contribution. The maximum credit per tax year is \$100,000 and must be used in the year it is awarded. There is an annual total program cap awarded on a first-come-first-serve basis. The cap was last increased to \$1.6 million by the 2023 Assembly.

Tax Year	Annual Program Cap
2005	\$ 1,000,000
2014	\$ 1,500,000
2024	\$ 1,600,000

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

The goal of the board of trustees is to establish a coordinated and comprehensive system of career and technical education to improve education and foster workplace success. Among its responsibilities will be to assume management and jurisdiction of state-owned and operated career and technical schools, subject to the approval of the Board of Education, at the request of the governing body of the school, and assume management of other career and technical schools as agreed to by local districts with recommendation from the superintendent. In the event the Board of Trustees assumes responsibility, the Board shall act with the same authority as a local school committee.

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

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

curriculum, and raise funds. Debt and obligations of the trust shall not be or constitute a debt of the state, municipality or subdivision thereof.

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

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

The 2021 Assembly passed legislation that ensures students' rights to enroll in a career and technical education program approved by the Board of Trustees in communities outside of their community of residence.

The 2024 Assembly included language in Article 1 of 2024-H 7225, Substitute A, as amended which requires that the \$2.0 million increase in funding be coordinated with the career and technical board of trustees to be directed to new programs to provide workforce training for jobs which there are no active programs. The FY 2025 enacted budget also includes \$0.3 million for 1.0 new full-time equivalent position for the Department to support monitoring of the career and technical education programs and 1.0 new position to work with the Career and Technical Education Board to determine most needed training programs and to assist districts with establishment of approved programs.

Establishment of the Education Funding Formula. The funding formula adopted by the 2010 Assembly was the culmination of a multi-year process. The 2004 Rhode Island Assembly adopted the Education and Property Tax Relief Act, which indicated that it “recognizes the need for an equitable distribution of resources among the states’ school districts, property relief and a predictable method of distributing education aid.” The legislation established a joint legislative committee to establish a permanent education foundation aid formula for Rhode Island. It provided a framework for the deliberations and directed the appointment of technical advisory groups to assist the committee in reaching its finding and issuing recommendations by October 1, 2005. The 2005 Assembly extended the reporting deadline to March 15, 2006 and provided \$150,000 for contracted support for committee efforts. The 2007 Assembly extended the reporting deadline to May 15, 2007.

The committee met regularly, took testimony from a variety of stakeholders and relied on the expertise of R.C. Wood and Associates in its charge to develop a new system for funding public education. In May of 2007, the foundation aid technical advisory group to the joint committee made several recommendations for the establishment of a permanent

foundation aid formula. The recommendations included establishing a statewide per pupil expenditure with weighting for special education, English language learners, eligibility for free or reduced school lunch, and vocational education. The group recommended that regardless of the outcomes of a new funding formula, communities be held harmless to current levels of state aid and that all communities receive at least 25.0 percent of school funding from the state. The recommendation also included shifting certain costs such as certain special education costs, out-of-district transportation, non-public school textbooks and group homes to the state. The recommendations of the committee were introduced as proposed legislation in House Bill 6539 and Senate Bill 1112 at the end of the 2007 session. Neither bill advanced.

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

The same legislation was introduced during the 2009 session as House Bill 5978. The House Finance Committee took testimony in June 2009 and held the bill for further study. The Senate passed similar legislation in Senate Bill 921 on June 26, 2009 and referred it to the House Finance Committee, which did not hear it. The Senate bill prescribed that the new formula would take effect only after two consecutive fall Revenue Estimating Conferences in which there were increases in revenues over the previous fall conference. This is because reallocating existing resources through a new formula would produce winners and losers and no new resources were available.

The 2010 Assembly adopted a new funding formula contained in 2010-H 8094 Substitute A, as amended to be effective with the FY 2012 budget. This formula distributes aid to all districts, charter schools and the state schools: Davies Career and Technical School and the Metropolitan Career and Technical School. It is based on the principle that the money follows the student and includes a core instruction amount per pupil, a single poverty weight as a proxy for student supports, and a new state share ratio that considers the district's ability to generate revenues and its poverty concentration. No minimum share is used.

The formula allows for additional funding from the state to districts for high-cost special education students, career and technical programs, early childhood education programs, transportation costs and a limited two-year bonus for regionalized districts. There is redistribution of aid among communities with some getting less aid than prior years. In an effort to mitigate any losses to communities, the formula was phased in over a ten-year period. The formula began in FY 2012 and was fully phased-in with FY 2021 aid.

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

A number of smaller changes have been enacted since then including a category of aid for English language learners created by the 2016 Assembly and made permanent the following year. The 2024 Assembly moved this category of aid into the initial formula calculation, renamed it to multilingual learners, and clarified that the funding applies to students in the lowest three proficiency levels. Other changes included limited support for districts with high rates of students attending charter schools, which was replaced with a new enrollment transition fund in FY 2024, and a temporary aid category for certain new school resource officer positions at public middle and high schools, which was funded from FY 2019 to FY 2022.

Impact of COVID-19. The 2021 Assembly enacted legislation to hold districts harmless from the impacts of the coronavirus emergency on student enrollments for FY 2022 only. Local education agencies received 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, enrollment was adjusted for students enrolling in new and expanding charter schools for FY 2022. Additionally, the student success factor amount for traditional school districts reflected the greater percentage of students in poverty in either March 2020 or March 2021. For schools of choice, the student success factor amount reflected the number of students in poverty for the year in which total enrollment is greater.

Similarly, the 2022 Assembly enacted legislation to hold districts harmless from the impacts of the coronavirus emergency on student enrollments for FY 2023 only. Local education agencies will receive aid based on the greater of student enrollment in either March 2020, 2021 or 2022, adjusted for charter school enrollment. The student success factor amount for traditional school districts reflects the greater percentage of students in poverty of either March 2020, 2021 or 2022. For schools of choice, the student success factor amount reflects the number of students in poverty for the year in which total enrollment is greater.

As a result of the coronavirus pandemic, local education agencies have experienced a decline in student enrollment. Data collected in March 2021 showed nearly 4,000 fewer students were enrolled in public schools than in March 2020. October 1, 2021 data showed further decline of 1,271 students for total enrollment of 137,069 students. The decline for children in poverty was twice that rate. This likely relates to the data collection for this metric, which is partially based on school lunch applications. Data collected in March 2022 showed total student enrollment of 137,556, including 62,335 students in poverty. Enrollment for students in poverty declined by 6,012 likely related to data collection issues for this metric.

For FY 2023, pandemic-related issues also depressed data used to calculate the share ratio because it uses June student enrollment and the number of students in poverty. This caused the state share ratios for wealthier communities to grow while falling for other communities because it is a relative measure. This was contrary to the equity intent of the formula. To avoid the impact of additional data issues in calculating funding formula aid, the enacted legislation also maintains the FY 2022 state share ratio for FY 2023. This is further discussed in the Formula Aid section.

In response to the coronavirus emergency, Congress authorized a total of \$190.3 billion for emergency relief to elementary and secondary schools through three separate acts. All funds were awarded to states in proportion to the distribution of Title I-A formula grants, of which at least 90 percent must be distributed to local education agencies, including charter and state schools. The state received a total of \$646.3 million. It first received \$46.4 million through the CARES Act. The state was subsequently awarded \$184.8 million and \$415.1 million through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act, respectively.

As of August 27, 2024, districts have spent \$528.7 million or 89.1 percent of their total allocation. Information by district can be found on the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education’s website under the [Funding & Finance](#) section.

Poverty Data. The 2022 Assembly required the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop measures for the collection of student poverty data that do not rely on school nutrition program participation. The new measurement would be implemented beginning with the calculation of FY 2024 funding formula aid. Under then current law, “poverty status” for the purpose of calculating funding formula aid is defined as students whose family income is at or below 185.0 percent of the federal poverty level.

The Department traditionally used information from lunch forms as one measure for data on student poverty but in the past decade, there were increasing differences in how districts collected this data or if they collected the data at all. Those districts that participate in the community eligibility school meals program use a separate income verification form. The state also ensures it counts students receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and other public assistance, since they are automatically eligible to participate in the school meal program.

The Department recommended the use of direct certifications, that is students categorically eligible for free lunch because they receive a means tested benefit, multiplied by a factor of 1.6. The use of that factor is intended to address shortcomings of the direct certification data, including that it relies on voluntary household participation and excludes some non-citizens. These data would also be used in the annual calculation of state share ratios. The Assembly adopted this proposal as recommended by the Department and the Governor but also required that beginning with the FY 2026 budget submission, it must reexamine options for changing the measure for identifying students in poverty using more available data options.

As of 2020, 22 states were still relying on school lunch forms but many are beginning to replace the use of lunch forms with direct certification. This issue was discussed previously in the Historical Perspective and National Debate section of this publication.

Trends. The FY 2025 enacted budget includes \$1,238.3 million for direct aid to local school districts, an average annual increase of 5.4 percent from the first year of the formula. The largest component of this number is driven by enrollment, poverty measures, and the core instruction amount. Per Rhode Island General Law, the core instruction amount is calculated using average expenditure and enrollment data from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire from the National Center for Education

Statistics. Specific expenditures used in the calculation are instruction and support services for students, general administration, school administration, and other support services.

Since FY 2012, the per pupil core instruction amount has increased by an annual rate of 4.0 percent. Aid per student during that same period has increased by 5.9 percent annually. The difference there can be attributed to more students in poverty and the inclusion of the multilingual learner factor in the formula by the 2024 Assembly.

The following table shows these changes, as well as changes to enrollment, students in poverty, and average state share ratio since the first year of the funding formula. The formula provides a 40.0 percent weight for each student determined in poverty status and a 20.0 percent weight for high need multilingual learners. The state share is a relative measure determined using the full value of local property, the median family income as determined by the last five years of census data, and enrollment data, including students in poverty. Among all communities, the average state share ratio used for FY 2025 is 38.3 percent.

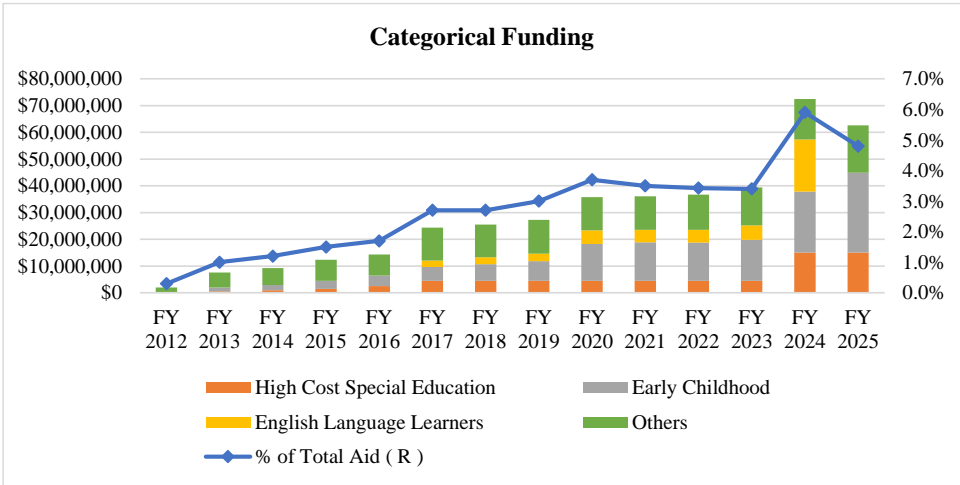
When weighted for the number of students, the average state share ratio is 54.9 percent, somewhat higher than the 52.6 percent when the formula began. Table 2 in Appendix I shows the funding formula calculation by community for FY 2025.

	FY 2012	FY 2017	FY 2022	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	Change to FY 2012		% Avg. Annual Change
Per Pupil Core Amount	\$ 8,333	\$ 9,100	\$10,635	\$11,876	\$12,617	\$4,284	51.4%	4.0%
Student Enrollment	140,913	141,278	142,426	136,699	135,689	(5,224)	-3.7%	-0.3%
Students in Poverty	63,446	69,630	68,099	55,430	57,541	(5,905)	-9.3%	-0.7%
Highest State Share Ratio	92.6%	94.4%	95.4%	97.2%	97.1%	4.5%	4.9%	0.4%
Avg. State Share Ratio	38.7%	39.4%	38.1%	38.2%	38.3%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.1%
Avg. Weighted State Share Ratio	52.6%	55.5%	55.3%	54.6%	54.9%	2.3%	4.4%	0.2%
Aid Per Student	\$ 5,074	\$ 6,202	\$ 6,737	\$ 8,213	\$ 8,973	\$3,899	76.9%	5.9%

Categorical Funds. As described previously, the funding formula allows for additional support from the state to districts for high-cost special education students, career and technical programs, early childhood education programs, and transportation costs. There have been other, limited and short-term categories.

For most categories of aid, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education prorates the funds available for distribution among those eligible school districts if the total approved costs for which districts are seeking reimbursement exceed the amount of funding appropriated in any fiscal year. There was an expectation that funding for all these categories would grow annually as the formula was phased-in; however, that did not occur.

The state allocated its resources to fully-funding the ten-year transition period of the funding formula through FY 2021. For example, in FY 2012, the first year of the formula, categorical aid was \$1.9 million or 0.3 percent of total education aid. By the end of the transition period, categorical aid had grown to \$16.7 million or 1.9 percent of all education aid. This is shown in the graph below. The additional resources in FY 2024 partially made up for growth that was expected to happen earlier.



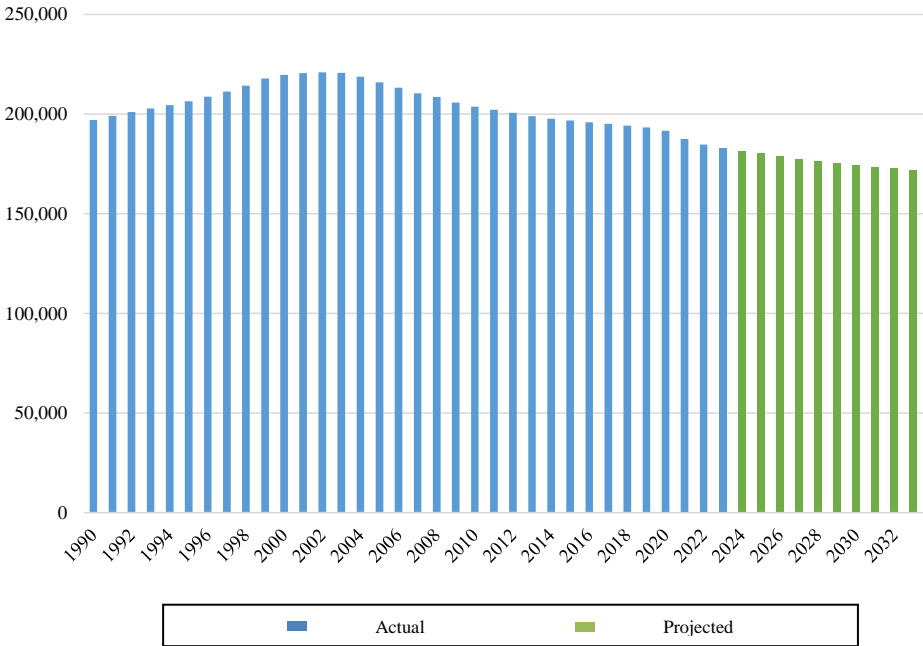
The FY 2025 enacted budget contains \$26.2 million of distributed categorical aid to district, charter, and state schools, which is 2.1 percent of total aid. This does not reflect \$29.5 million in funding for multilingual learners, which the 2024 Assembly moved to the initial formula calculation beginning in FY 2025. Including multilingual learner funding, distributed categorical funding would be 4.4 percent of total aid.

Categoricals as % of Aid

<i>District</i>	<i>FY 2012</i>	<i>FY 2016</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2025</i>
Barrington	0.5%	2.3%	4.5%	4.5%
Burrillville	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	2.6%
Charlestown	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Coventry	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	2.3%
Cranston	0.3%	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%
Cumberland	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
East Greenwich	0.3%	4.8%	5.8%	11.0%
East Providence	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	2.3%
Foster	0.1%	2.1%	3.3%	6.6%
Glocester	0.1%	1.2%	4.3%	5.0%
Hopkinton	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jamestown	0.0%	3.9%	8.6%	53.9%
Johnston	0.7%	2.3%	2.3%	5.3%
Lincoln	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%
Little Compton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Middletown	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	2.5%
Narragansett	0.0%	1.0%	2.4%	9.3%
Newport	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%
New Shoreham	0.0%	17.6%	0.3%	0.0%
North Kingstown	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%
North Providence	0.3%	1.2%	1.7%	2.3%
North Smithfield	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%
Pawtucket	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	1.3%
Portsmouth	0.0%	1.0%	2.6%	11.0%
Providence	0.0%	0.3%	1.3%	0.7%
Richmond	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Scituate	0.2%	1.6%	2.9%	3.8%
Smithfield	0.2%	0.7%	3.7%	1.8%
South Kingstown	0.2%	2.1%	5.6%	11.9%
Tiverton	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	3.5%
Warwick	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	1.6%
Westerly	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	4.4%
West Warwick	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Woonsocket	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%
Bristol-Warren	2.9%	4.9%	12.3%	22.9%
Chariho	46.3%	85.5%	100.0%	100.0%
Exeter-West Greenwich	4.4%	9.5%	23.6%	26.1%
Foster-Glocester	4.0%	4.7%	11.0%	14.1%
Central Falls	0.0%	0.2%	1.3%	0.6%
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>15.7%</i>	<i>2.5%</i>
Charter/State Schools	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Total	\$ 1,939,081	\$ 6,851,360	\$ 17,161,361	\$ 26,226,699
Total %	0.3%	0.8%	1.7%	2.1%

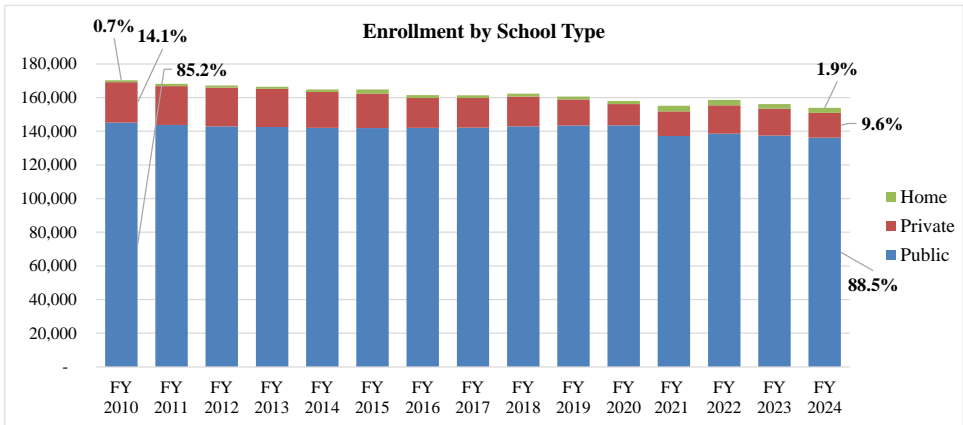
Demographics. Changes in demographics are expected to have a significant impact on public education funding. Rhode Island’s population age 5 through 19 grew annually from 1990 to 2002 when it reached 220,508. Since then, it has declined annually, an average of 0.8 percent a year through 2023 to 182,539. It is projected to continue to decline annually by 0.6 percent through 2033 to 171,575 according to data from IHS Markit provided to the state in support of the Consensus Economic Forecast in May 2024.

Age 5 - 19 Population



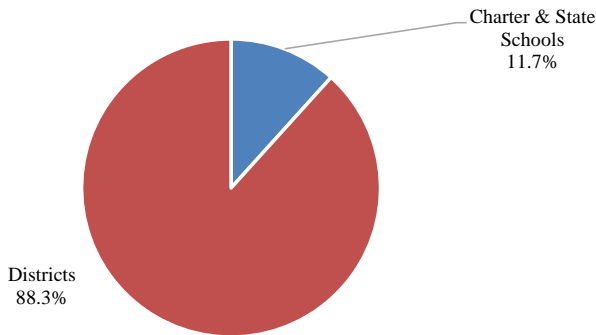
Rhode Island students attend both public and private institutions and a smaller number are home schooled. There were 170,279 total students in FY 2010. That fell by 9.6 percent to 153,880 for FY 2024. In that 15 years, the number of students attending public schools decreased by 6.2 percent or 8,964 students from 145,118 in FY 2010 to 136,154 in FY 2024. During that same period, the number of students attending private schools decreased by 9,186 or 36.2 percent from 24,026 to 14,840. The number of home schooled students grew by 1,751 or 178.1 percent from 1,135 in FY 2010 to 2,886 in FY 2024.

Interestingly, the share of students attending public schools grew from 85.2 percent in FY 2010 to 88.5 percent for FY 2024. This is largely attributable to a smaller share of students attending private schools. The following graph shows the distribution of enrollment by school type and uses Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education data.



Public school enrollment includes students attending traditional districts, state, and charter schools. When state and charter school enrollments are separated from traditional district enrollment, the impact of charter schools on district enrollment becomes more evident. For FY 2025, enrollment in charter and state schools is estimated to be nearly 12 percent of total public school enrollment. This clearly affects planning for public school facilities and operations and signifies long term issues with enrollment declines.

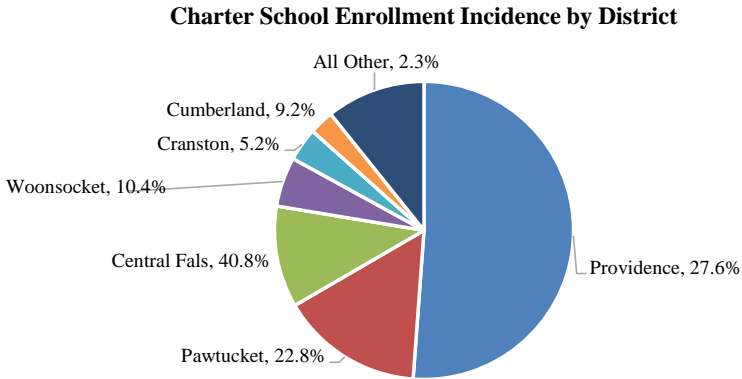
FY 2025 Public Enrollment



Charter school enrollment varies greatly by district and is concentrated in urban areas by design. As discussed in the Charter School section earlier, at least half of the total charters must be reserved for charter school applications intended to increase the educational opportunities for at-risk pupils. Another important point is that charter school growth is built into the approval process. Charter schools are approved to add grades incrementally, opening with only a few classes and grades then growing over time.

Providence students represent 20.1 percent of total public school enrollment but 51.2 percent of charter enrollment; 29.7 percent of Providence students attend charter schools. Central Falls has only 3.2 percent of the states' public school students, but makes up 11.0

percent of total charter school enrollment. The segments of the pie in the chart below show the percent of each district’s total students that attend a charter or state school.



Between FY 2012 and FY 2024 statewide public school enrollment fell by 4.5 percent from 142,062 to 135,689. During that period, enrollment in traditional district schools fell by 12.8 percent and charter and state schools enrollment more than tripled. Notably, during the FY 2012 to FY 2024 period, Providence district enrollment dropped by 18.3 percent while its charter and state school enrollment grew by almost 300 percent. In total, there are 1,743 more Providence students attending public schools, but the shift of students away from traditional schools has been significant.

The following tables show the total public school enrollment by home district, with the split between district and state or charter school for FY 2012, FY 2017, FY 2022, and FY 2024.

	FY 2012			FY 2017			Change from FY 2012
	District	State & Charter	Total	District	State & Charter	Total	
Barrington	3,429	2	3,431	3,355	4	3,359	-2.1%
Burrillville	2,464	11	2,475	2,341	28	2,369	-4.3%
Coventry	5,110	53	5,163	4,713	58	4,771	-7.6%
Cranston	10,683	217	10,900	10,415	280	10,695	-1.9%
Cumberland	4,686	203	4,889	4,568	435	5,003	2.3%
East Greenwich	2,393	6	2,399	2,504	4	2,508	4.5%
East Providence	5,597	32	5,629	5,238	79	5,317	-5.5%
Foster	284	4	288	265	2	267	-7.3%
Glocester	579	3	582	547	1	548	-5.8%
Jamestown	493	6	499	488	2	490	-1.8%
Johnston	3,103	28	3,131	3,190	43	3,233	3.3%
Lincoln	3,295	65	3,360	3,002	207	3,209	-4.5%
Little Compton	294	-	294	246	-	246	-16.3%
Middletown	2,400	1	2,401	2,191	2	2,193	-8.7%
Narragansett	1,452	26	1,478	1,326	17	1,343	-9.1%
Newport	2,107	-	2,107	2,198	-	2,198	4.3%
New Shoreham	114	-	114	120	-	120	5.3%
North Kingstown	4,364	60	4,424	4,047	110	4,157	-6.0%
North Providence	3,274	34	3,308	3,493	80	3,573	8.0%
North Smithfield	1,729	22	1,751	1,707	32	1,739	-0.7%
Pawtucket	8,769	586	9,355	8,984	1,072	10,056	7.5%
Portsmouth	2,715	-	2,715	2,464	2	2,466	-9.2%
Providence	23,518	2,058	25,576	23,983	3,775	27,758	8.5%
Scituate	1,548	15	1,563	1,305	10	1,315	-15.9%
Smithfield	2,407	4	2,411	2,384	8	2,392	-0.8%
South Kingstown	3,478	108	3,586	3,111	88	3,199	-10.8%
Tiverton	1,889	-	1,889	1,841	-	1,841	-2.5%
Warwick	9,977	33	10,010	9,124	92	9,216	-7.9%
Westerly	3,071	36	3,107	2,865	50	2,915	-6.2%
West Warwick	3,470	10	3,480	3,474	30	3,504	0.7%
Woonsocket	5,999	88	6,087	5,863	261	6,124	0.6%
Bristol-Warren	3,512	3	3,515	3,218	9	3,227	-8.2%
Chariho	3,492	105	3,597	3,270	74	3,344	-7.0%
Exeter-West Greenwich	1,771	39	1,810	1,654	31	1,685	-6.9%
Foster-Glocester	1,234	-	1,234	1,147	-	1,147	-7.1%
Central Falls	2,700	804	3,504	2,589	1,251	3,840	9.6%
Total	137,400	4,662	142,062	133,230	8,137	141,367	-0.5%

	FY 2022			FY 2024			Change from FY 2012
	District	State & Charter	Total	District	State & Charter	Total	
Barrington	3,377	10	3,387	3,292	14	3,306	-3.6%
Burrillville	2,128	92	2,220	2,027	103	2,130	-13.9%
Coventry	4,392	50	4,442	4,156	75	4,231	-18.1%
Cranston	10,258	421	10,679	9,792	572	10,364	-4.9%
Cumberland	4,724	468	5,192	4,771	422	5,193	6.2%
East Greenwich	2,552	9	2,561	2,506	16	2,522	5.1%
East Providence	5,053	65	5,118	5,020	84	5,104	-9.3%
Foster	221	-	221	221	-	221	-23.3%
Glocester	537	1	538	551	-	551	-5.3%
Jamestown	444	-	444	571	12	583	16.8%
Johnston	3,067	57	3,124	3,278	81	3,359	7.3%
Lincoln	3,252	198	3,450	3,272	204	3,476	3.5%
Little Compton	209	-	209	281	2	283	-3.7%
Middletown	2,073	4	2,077	1,964	18	1,982	-17.5%
Narragansett	1,206	11	1,217	986	15	1,001	-32.3%
Newport	1,975	-	1,975	1,798	31	1,829	-13.2%
New Shoreham	129	-	129	125	-	125	9.6%
North Kingstown	3,914	118	4,032	3,501	116	3,617	-18.2%
North Providence	3,464	168	3,632	3,493	260	3,753	13.5%
North Smithfield	1,614	59	1,673	1,636	55	1,691	-3.4%
Pawtucket	8,127	1,570	9,697	7,791	2,446	10,237	9.4%
Portsmouth	2,247	4	2,251	2,033	12	2,045	-24.7%
Providence	21,656	5,650	27,306	19,212	8,107	27,319	6.8%
Scituate	1,196	6	1,202	1,165	4	1,169	-25.2%
Smithfield	2,392	7	2,399	2,407	20	2,427	0.7%
South Kingstown	2,608	106	2,714	2,424	134	2,558	-28.7%
Tiverton	1,678	1	1,679	1,588	12	1,600	-15.3%
Warwick	8,168	124	8,292	7,970	181	8,151	-18.6%
Westerly	2,378	42	2,420	2,256	25	2,281	-26.6%
West Warwick	3,562	54	3,616	3,558	59	3,617	3.9%
Woonsocket	5,664	531	6,195	5,419	851	6,270	3.0%
Bristol-Warren	2,941	6	2,947	2,807	29	2,836	-19.3%
Chariho	3,200	82	3,282	2,836	81	2,917	-18.9%
Exeter-West Greenwich	1,572	41	1,613	1,527	57	1,584	-12.5%
Foster-Glocester	1,396	-	1,396	1,065	2	1,067	-13.5%
Central Falls	2,701	1,463	4,164	2,543	1,747	4,290	22.4%
Total	126,075	11,418	137,493	119,842	15,847	135,689	-4.5%

Glossary of Terms

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

Reference Year. The year, established by law, that provides the variable or data used in determining aid allocations is the reference year. Calculation of a formula with a two-year reference in FY 2024 would require using FY 2022 data.

Share Ratio. The share ratio is a measure of a community's per pupil wealth as compared to the per pupil wealth of the rest of the state. The formula measures state and community wealth using two factors: the full value of local property and the median family income as determined by the most recent census. Once community wealth is determined, it is divided by pupil counts to calculate the wealth per pupil for each community compared to the per pupil wealth for the state as a whole. The relative per pupil community wealth is then multiplied by 47.5 percent, the mean state reimbursement, and subtracted from one, yielding the district's share ratio.

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

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

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

Step 1. Start with the assessed value of real and tangible personal property for each city and town as of December 31 of the third preceding calendar year in accordance with Rhode Island General Law, Section 16-7-21. The assessed value as of December 31, 2019, is used for FY 2024 calculations. The certification from the city or town includes the gross amount due to negate the impact of the various homestead exemptions and other tax treaties available at the local level.

<p>Community A</p> <p>Assessed value = \$5,323.4 million</p>	<p>Community B</p> <p>Assessed value = \$5,482.6 million</p>
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Step 2. Bring all *assessed values* up to *full value* based upon market value. The Division of Municipal Finance does this by examining the past two years of sales in a community, including both residential and commercial. For each sale, the Division calculates the ratio of the assessed value of the property, which is obtained from the tax assessor, to the actual sale price. A separate ratio is developed for residential and commercial properties. The assessed values as reported by the community are then divided by the ratio of assessed value to sale price to arrive at the full value.

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

<p>Community A</p> <p>\$5,323.4 million / 93.66% = \$5,683.5 million</p>	<p>Community B</p> <p>\$5,482.6 million / 93.74% = \$5,848.9 million</p>
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Step 3. Calculate the *statewide ratio* of assessed value to full value. This is derived by dividing the total statewide assessed values by the total statewide full values. The statewide ratio of assessed value to full value is 95.09 percent.

<p>Statewide Ratio</p> <p>Assessed Value: \$117,082.8 million/Full Value: \$123,134.4 million= 95.09%</p>
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Step 4. Calculate the *equalized weighted assessed valuation* by multiplying the full value by the statewide ratio of full value to assessed value.

<p>Community A</p> <p>\$5,683.5 million*95.09% = \$5,404.4 million</p>	<p>Community B</p> <p>\$5,848.9 million*95.09% = \$5,561.7 million</p>
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Step 5. Calculate the *adjusted equalized weighted assessed valuation* by adjusting for median family income. The median family income adjustment factor is based on the most recent United States Census Bureau census and is the ratio of the median family income of a city or town to the statewide median family income as reported in the latest available federal census data. In these scenarios, Community A’s median family income is 28.67 percent higher than the statewide median family income. Community B’s median family

income is 73.96 percent of the statewide average. The *equalized weighted assessed valuation* is multiplied by the median family income adjustment factor to get the *adjusted equalized weighted assessed valuation*.

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

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

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

While Communities A and B begin with assessed values of \$5.4 billion and \$5.6 billion respectively, once brought to full value and adjusted for the median family income, Community A’s property value increases to \$6.6 billion while Community B’s decreases to \$3.9 billion.

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

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

Appendix I
Calculation and Distribution Tables
Funding Formula FY 2025

The 12 tables on the following pages include the calculation and distribution of the FY 2025 enacted education aid to districts, charter and state schools. Tables 1A and 1B show the total funding and Tables 2 through 9 illustrate different components of the funding formula. Table 10 has education aid to districts for FY 2019 through FY 2023 for comparison purposes. Table 11 shows the distribution of federal stimulus funds authorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and the American Rescue Plan Act.

Table 1A: Total Education Aid for Districts for FY 2025

Table 1B: Total Education Aid for Charter and State Schools for FY 2025

Table 2: Calculation of Funding Formula for FY 2025

Table 3: Group Home Aid for FY 2025

Table 4: Calculation of State Share Ratio

Table 5: FY 2025 Estimated Charter and State School Enrollment by Sending District

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

Table 7: Categorical Aid for FY 2025

Table 8: Enrollment Transition Fund for FY 2025

Table 9: Poverty Stabilization Fund for FY 2025

Table 10: Education Aid for FY 2019-FY 2023

Table 11: Education Federal Stimulus Funds

Table 1A: Total Education Aid for Districts for FY 2025

A. Column **A** shows the formula aid calculation for FY 2025. It is based on March 15, 2024 student enrollment data adjusted for charter school growth and uses the current law core instruction amount of \$12,617. It also includes the change made by the Assembly to move multilingual learner support into the initial formula calculation.

B. Column **B** shows the total funding for multilingual or English learners using a weight of 20.0 percent of the core instruction amount. This aid was categorical funding from FY 2017 until FY 2024. The Assembly moved this into the initial formula calculation starting in FY 2025. This column is provided for reference only as it is already reflected in the Column **A** total.

C. Column **C** shows the amount of group home aid for FY 2025. Group home aid is paid through the funding formula pursuant to current law. This includes the change made by the 2024 Assembly to remove the enrollment deduction for group home beds associated with the CRAFT program. The calculation is described in Table 3.

D. The formula allows for additional resources for specific purposes. Some of these are distributed to districts. Table 7 includes the distribution by district and those totals are shown in column **D**.

E. Column **E** shows the enrollment transition fund. This fund provides two years of support to districts experiencing enrollment losses. Districts receive 40.0 percent of the state per-pupil funding lost in the first year and 25.0 percent in the second year. The calculation is described in Table 8.

F. Column **F** shows the poverty loss stabilization fund. The fund provides 50.0 percent of the difference that the formula aid calculation produces under the prior year's share ratio compared to the current year's share ratio if the foundation formula aid calculation produces less than it would using the prior year's state share ratio and the decrease in the state share ratio is greater than 2.0 percent. The calculation is described in Table 9.

G. Column **G** shows the total FY 2025 enacted aid.

H. Column **H** is the difference between FY 2025 enacted aid shown in column **G** and the FY 2024 enacted budget.

I. Column **I** shows the Governor's total FY 2025 recommended aid.

J. Column **J** is the difference between the FY 2025 enacted budget shown in column **G** and the Governor's recommended FY 2025 budget showed in column **I**.

Table 1A: Total Education Aid for Districts for FY 2025

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>District</i>	<i>FY 2025 Enacted Formula Aid</i>	<i>MLL Funding (in formula)</i>	<i>Group Home Aid (Table 3)</i>	<i>Categoricals (Table 7)</i>	<i>Enrollment Transition Fund (Table 8)</i>
Barrington	\$ 11,418,578	\$[28,396]	\$ -	\$ 544,946	\$ 149,032
Burrillville	13,266,956	[13,106]	-	368,037	320,071
Charlestown	1,514,709	-	-	-	33,365
Coventry	26,569,935	[16,296]	70,815	648,586	593,384
Cranston	77,102,194	[1,111,439]	-	1,634,407	808,944
Cumberland	26,341,736	[159,888]	-	195,459	-
East Greenwich	6,243,354	[11,596]	-	777,631	52,230
East Providence	37,431,252	[228,194]	611,557	905,937	137,198
Foster	1,178,178	[1,959]	-	85,718	18,524
Glocester	2,902,861	-	-	155,820	52,683
Hopkinton	6,709,736	[3,405]	-	-	77,790
James town	297,632	[102]	-	382,985	12,534
Johnston	23,368,076	[256,699]	-	1,300,584	82,269
Lincoln	18,481,613	[66,106]	78,157	224,165	-
Little Compton	326,439	-	-	-	17,214
Middletown	6,722,115	[61,190]	-	183,224	196,347
Narragansett	1,757,494	[671]	-	204,621	119,404
Newport	14,971,701	[384,127]	72,064	61,873	620,064
New Shoreham	74,570	[1,370]	-	-	4,540
North Kingstown	13,120,180	[45,951]	-	143,213	231,399
North Providence	29,606,271	[462,899]	108,452	706,702	30,261
North Smithfield	7,857,620	[12,599]	-	129,838	46,957
Pawtucket	107,328,506	[2,750,731]	38,736	1,499,061	2,696,952
Portsmouth	2,830,867	[3,697]	272,726	393,002	92,248
Providence	284,752,093	[14,329,422]	109,622	1,941,470	7,513,349
Richmond	6,228,750	[6,525]	-	-	141,616
Scituate	3,357,790	[1,099]	-	139,389	81,607
Smithfield	9,812,560	[17,742]	69,601	183,674	60,335
South Kingstown	4,997,562	[15,274]	-	716,462	294,496
Tiverton	5,361,007	[4,985]	-	203,845	177,001
Warwick	44,822,207	[143,360]	249,560	752,022	963,369
Westerly	7,912,662	[26,854]	-	382,697	407,204
West Warwick	39,595,027	[182,116]	-	211,713	298,198
Woonsocket	82,151,150	[1,765,984]	-	873,862	2,057,614
Bristol-Warren	10,538,060	[31,135]	96,083	3,402,028	431,035
Chariho	-	-	-	3,455,443	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	5,395,150	[7,447]	101,477	2,004,841	96,020
Foster-Glocester	5,590,751	[1,984]	-	947,291	138,861
Central Falls*	53,634,575	[2,736,897]	-	323,605	407,315
Total	\$ 1,001,571,920	\$[24,891,242]	\$ 1,878,850	\$26,084,151	\$ 19,461,431
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>14,453,195</i>	<i>[9,929]</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,455,443</i>	<i>252,771</i>

*Includes an \$11.1 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls

Table 1A: Total Education Aid for Districts for FY 2024

	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>
	<i>Poverty Loss Stabilization</i>		<i>FY 2025</i>		
<i>District</i>	<i>Fund (Table 9)</i>	<i>FY 2025 Total Aid</i>	<i>Change to Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2025 Governor Total Aid</i>	<i>Change to Governor</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ 12,112,556	\$ 1,011,310	\$ 11,830,429	\$ 282,127
Burnillville	-	13,955,064	(169,557)	13,690,282	264,782
Charlestown	-	1,548,074	175,233	1,509,129	38,944
Coventry	-	27,882,721	1,506,670	27,218,909	663,811
Cranston	-	79,545,544	5,123,292	77,789,379	1,756,165
Cumberland	-	26,537,195	2,178,028	25,876,633	660,562
East Greenwich	-	7,073,215	988,201	6,879,232	193,984
East Providence	-	39,085,945	(100,613)	38,578,165	507,780
Foster	22,977	1,305,398	83,034	1,270,055	35,343
Glocester	-	3,111,364	220,860	3,007,968	103,396
Hopkinton	-	6,787,526	444,211	6,665,381	122,145
Jamestown	16,747	709,899	(85,019)	668,621	41,278
Johnston	-	24,750,928	2,322,194	24,080,958	669,971
Lincoln	-	18,783,935	1,062,412	18,560,630	223,305
Little Compton	-	343,653	(18,673)	334,800	8,853
Middletown	295,311	7,396,997	(500,257)	7,278,525	118,472
Narragansett	124,828	2,206,347	(49,788)	2,192,472	13,875
Newport	-	15,725,702	513,593	15,243,086	482,616
New Shoreham	11,774	90,884	(61,107)	89,426	1,459
North Kingstown	-	13,494,792	1,573,432	13,313,799	180,992
North Providence	-	30,451,686	1,405,630	29,984,543	467,143
North Smithfield	-	8,034,416	427,782	7,968,587	65,829
Pawtucket	-	111,563,255	4,389,116	108,445,979	3,117,275
Portsmouth	-	3,588,844	(4,844)	3,497,208	91,636
Providence	-	294,316,534	11,450,201	282,567,411	11,749,123
Richmond	-	6,370,367	595,496	6,199,120	171,246
Scituate	111,518	3,690,304	(27,293)	3,613,934	76,369
Smithfield	-	10,126,170	1,199,296	9,861,895	264,274
South Kingstown	-	6,008,520	85,515	5,848,729	159,791
Tiverton	108,928	5,850,781	(1,110,572)	5,703,246	147,535
Warwick	-	46,787,158	888,688	46,379,654	407,503
Westerly	82,745	8,785,308	4,211	8,547,185	238,122
West Warwick	-	40,104,938	2,121,288	39,260,273	844,665
Woonsocket	-	85,082,626	2,209,877	82,922,553	2,160,074
Bristol-Warren	365,645	14,832,850	213,398	14,551,102	281,748
Charlho	-	3,455,443	277,347	3,432,252	23,191
Exeter-West Greenwich	76,163	7,673,651	403,989	7,516,404	157,247
Foster-Glocester	33,211	6,710,115	50,858	6,620,948	89,167
Central Falls*	-	54,365,495	2,722,146	51,980,487	2,385,008
Total	\$ 1,249,847	\$ 1,050,246,199	\$ 43,519,583	\$ 1,020,979,391	\$ 29,266,808
<i>Adjusted Charlho</i>	-	18,161,409	1,492,286	17,805,883	355,527

*Includes an \$11.1 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls

Table 1B: Total Education Aid for Charter and State Schools for FY 2025

A. Column **A** is the FY 2024 formula aid enacted by the 2023 Assembly. It is based on March 15, 2023 student enrollment data adjusted for charter school growth.

B. Column **B** is the final FY 2024 formula aid. There is \$0.2 million more from general revenues for education aid to charter schools based on a mid-year adjustment. State law allows for a mid-year aid adjustment if a charter school's October enrollment data in the current fiscal year shows a 10 percent or greater change from the prior October. Enrollment at Apprenticeship Exploration School, formerly New England Laborers'/Cranston Public Schools Construction and Career Academy grew by 10.7 percent, and this adjustment reflects that. There is also a \$0.5 million adjustment for Davies school stabilization funds, reflecting increased transportation costs and costs related to its employee contract agreement.

C. Column **C** shows the formula aid calculation for FY 2025. It is based on March 15, 2024 student enrollment data adjusted for charter school growth and uses the current law core instruction amount of \$12,617. It also includes the change made by the Assembly to move multilingual learner support into the initial formula calculation.

D. Column **D** shows the total funding for multilingual or English learners using a weight of 20.0 percent of the core instruction amount. This aid was categorical funding from FY 2017 until FY 2024. The Assembly moved this into the initial formula calculation starting in FY 2025. This column is provided for reference only as it is already reflected in the Column **C** total.

E. Column **E** shows the amount of high cost special education funding. The funding formula allows for additional funding from the state for high cost special education students when those costs exceed four times the district's combined per pupil core instruction and student success factor amounts. Funds available for distribution are prorated if the total costs exceed the appropriation; this represents 77.0 percent of allowable expenses.

F. Column **F** shows the total general revenue education aid enacted for FY 2025.

G. Column **G** shows the total general revenue education aid enacted for FY 2024.

H. Column **H** is the difference between the FY 2025 enacted aid shown in column **F** and the FY 2024 total enacted aid shown in column **G**.

I. Column **I** shows the Governor's original recommendation for FY 2025.

J. Column **J** is the difference between the FY 2025 enacted aid shown in column **F** and the Governor's original recommendation for FY 2025 shown in column **H**.

Table 1B: Total Education Aid for Charter and State Schools for FY 2025

School	A	B	C	D	E
	FY 2024 Enacted Formula Aid	FY 2024 Final Formula Aid	FY 2025 Enacted Formula Aid	MLL Funding (in formula)	High Cost Special Ed. Categorical
Achievement First	\$ 35,689,659	\$ 35,689,659	\$ 43,546,953	\$[1,186,441]	\$ 10,663
Apprenticeship					
Exploration (New England					
Laborers)	1,509,044	1,709,691	1,810,414	[38,250]	-
Beacon	4,213,494	4,213,494	4,661,107	[32,990]	-
Blackstone	4,473,015	4,473,015	4,722,778	[72,627]	-
Charette	2,256,822	2,256,822	2,439,857	[51,692]	-
Compass	722,594	722,594	848,585	-	-
Excel Academy	2,690,484	2,690,484	4,314,759	[44,262]	-
Greene School	1,590,857	1,590,857	1,631,523	[6,048]	9,000
Highlander	7,218,745	7,218,745	7,983,567	[232,629]	-
Hope Academy	4,044,778	4,044,778	4,452,503	[140,766]	2,461
International	4,002,278	4,002,278	4,557,483	[208,085]	-
Kingston Hill	1,065,446	1,065,446	1,151,989	[686]	-
Learning Community	7,964,296	7,964,296	9,009,693	[526,345]	-
Nuestro Mundo	3,420,807	3,420,807	5,393,618	[148,614]	-
Nurses Institute	5,593,497	5,593,497	6,688,041	[121,127]	-
Paul Cuffee	10,475,053	10,475,053	11,316,647	[245,536]	76,070
Providence Preparatory	3,511,064	3,511,064	3,304,404	[43,077]	-
RI Mayoral Academies Bla	24,590,996	24,590,996	26,950,437	[555,918]	44,354
RISE Mayoral Academy	5,593,727	5,593,727	8,175,911	[49,995]	-
Segue Institute	5,103,707	5,103,707	7,131,892	[220,520]	-
Southside Elementary	1,928,320	1,928,320	2,047,860	[32,307]	-
Times2 Academy	8,805,305	8,805,305	9,675,429	[170,152]	-
Trinity	2,677,613	2,677,613	3,636,955	[71,076]	-
Village Green	2,725,217	2,725,217	2,870,482	[40,974]	-
Charter Schools Subtotal	\$ 151,866,819	\$ 152,067,466	\$ 178,322,887	\$[4,294,118]	\$ 142,548
Davies Career and Tech*	15,721,292	16,221,292	18,131,389	[55,461]	-
Met School*	10,610,928	10,610,928	11,131,142	[146,188]	-
Nowell Academy	2,021,740	2,021,740	2,311,758	[104,255]	-
Urban Collaborative	1,840,097	1,840,097	2,111,614	[17,076]	-
Youth Build Academy	1,892,543	1,892,543	2,137,890	[21,538]	-
Total	\$ 183,953,419	\$ 184,654,066	\$ 214,146,680	\$[4,638,636]	\$ 142,548

*Includes state schools stabilization payments of \$6.5 million, \$7.0 million & \$8.0 million to Davies and \$2.1 million to Met for FY 2024, FY 2024 Final & FY 2025.

Table 1B: Total Education Aid for Charter and State Schools for FY 2025

School	F	G	H	I	J
	FY 2025 Enacted Total Aid	FY 2024 Enacted Total Aid	Change to Enacted	FY 2025 Gov. Recommended Total Aid	Change to Governor
Achievement First	\$ 43,557,616	\$ 36,357,731	\$ 7,199,885	\$ 42,561,431	\$ 996,185
Apprenticeship					
Exploration (New England					
Laborers)	1,810,414	1,532,159	278,255	1,860,911	(50,497)
Beacon	4,661,107	4,235,274	425,833	4,600,866	60,241
Blackstone	4,722,778	4,520,601	202,177	4,681,914	40,864
Charette	2,439,857	2,285,796	154,061	2,503,665	(63,808)
Compass	848,585	722,594	125,991	813,187	35,398
Excel Academy	4,314,759	2,690,484	1,624,275	4,452,359	(137,600)
Greene School	1,640,523	1,597,564	42,959	1,623,945	16,578
Highlander	7,983,567	7,386,125	597,442	7,795,239	188,328
Hope Academy	4,454,964	4,131,197	323,767	4,452,129	2,835
International	4,557,483	4,165,037	392,446	4,330,180	227,303
Kingston Hill	1,151,989	1,065,720	86,269	1,121,605	30,384
Learning Community	9,009,693	8,384,590	625,103	8,917,090	92,603
Nuestro Mundo	5,393,618	3,484,855	1,908,763	5,309,390	84,228
Nurses Institute	6,688,041	5,641,954	1,046,087	6,608,902	79,139
Paul Cuffee	11,392,717	10,649,839	742,878	11,255,942	136,775
Providence Preparatory	3,304,404	3,530,888	(226,484)	3,176,221	128,183
RI Mayoral Academies Bla	26,994,791	25,010,765	1,984,026	26,685,806	308,985
RISE Mayoral Academy	8,175,911	5,623,651	2,552,260	7,668,718	507,193
Segue Institute	7,131,892	5,205,867	1,926,025	7,046,075	85,817
Southside Elementary	2,047,860	1,945,095	102,765	1,940,919	106,941
Times2 Academy	9,675,429	8,902,902	772,527	9,168,064	507,365
Trinity	3,636,955	2,714,212	922,743	2,868,054	768,901
Village Green	2,870,482	2,743,504	126,978	2,907,733	(37,251)
Charter Schools Subtotal	\$ 178,465,435	\$ 154,528,401	\$ 23,937,034	\$ 174,350,345	\$ 4,115,090
Davies Career and Tech*	18,131,389	15,740,409	2,390,980	17,630,630	500,759
Met School*	11,131,142	10,682,968	448,174	10,919,684	211,458
Nowell Academy	2,311,758	2,080,171	231,587	2,319,822	(8,064)
Urban Collaborative	2,111,614	1,864,702	246,912	1,984,086	127,528
Youth Build Academy	2,137,890	1,892,543	245,347	2,344,263	(206,373)
Total	\$ 214,289,228	\$ 186,789,195	\$ 27,500,034	\$ 209,548,830	\$ 4,740,398

*Includes state schools stabilization payments of \$6.5 million, \$7.0 million & \$8.0 million to Davies and \$2.1 million to Met for FY 2024, FY 2024 Final & FY 2025.

Table 2: Calculation of Funding Formula for FY 2025

A. The FY 2025 student counts are shown in column **A** based on the resident average daily membership as of March 15, 2024, adjusted for expanding charter schools. Average daily membership calculates an average of the number of days all students are formally members of a district and/or a school per year.

B. Column **B** includes the number of students identified as multilingual learners in the three lowest proficiency categories.

C. Column **C** includes the number of students in prekindergarten through 12th grade that are in “poverty status,” which is defined as a child whose family income is at or below 185.0 percent of federal poverty guidelines. Consistent with current law, the enacted budget uses direct certifications, or students categorically eligible for free and reduced-price lunch because they receive a means tested benefit, multiplied by a factor of 1.6.

D. Column **D** includes the percent of students that are in poverty status. This is column **C** divided by column **A**.

E. Column **E** is the core instruction funding, which is the student count in column **A** times the core instruction per pupil amount of \$12,617. Current law requires the core instruction per pupil amount to be updated annually. It is derived from the average of northeast regional expenditure data for the states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire from the National Center for Education Statistics. Maine and Vermont are excluded from the calculation because the data are not comparable to the other New England states. Expenditure data from the following categories are used: instruction and support services for students, instruction, general administration, school administration and other support services.

F. Column **F** includes the student success factor funding, which is a single poverty weight as a proxy for student supports and is 40.0 percent times the number of students in prekindergarten through 12th grade that are in poverty status in column **C** times the core instruction per-pupil amount of \$12,617.

G. Column **G** includes the MLL factor, shifted from a categorical fund to the formula by the 2024 Assembly. It is 20.0 percent times the number of students identified as multilingual learners in the three lowest proficiency categories in column **B** times the core instruction amount.

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

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

J. Column **J** includes the state formula aid under the funding formula. It is the total foundation amount in column **H** times the state share ratio in column **I**.

K. Column **K** is the FY 2024 enacted formula aid.

L. Column **L** is the difference between the FY 2025 enacted formula aid shown in column **J** and the FY 2024 enacted amount of formula aid in column **K**.

M. Column **M** is the difference between the FY 2025 enacted formula aid shown in column **J** and the Governor's recommended formula aid.

Table 2: Calculation of Funding Formula for FY 2025

<i>District</i>	<i>A</i> <i>FY2025</i> <i>PK-12</i> <i>RADM</i>	<i>B</i> <i>MLL</i> <i>Students</i>	<i>C</i> <i>FY2025</i> <i>Poverty</i> <i>Status</i>	<i>D</i> <i>% Poverty</i> <i>Status</i>	<i>E</i> <i>Core</i> <i>Instruction</i> <i>Funding</i>	<i>F</i> <i>Student</i> <i>Success Factor</i> <i>Funding</i>	<i>G</i> <i>MLL</i> <i>Factor</i>
Barrington	3,292	42	194	5.9%	\$ 41,535,164	\$ 977,060	\$ 105,983
Burrillville	2,027	11	494	24.4%	25,574,659	2,495,138	27,757
Charlestown	687	-	136	19.8%	8,667,879	686,365	-
Coventry	4,156	14	1,016	24.4%	52,436,252	5,127,549	35,328
Cranston	9,792	814	3,347	34.2%	123,545,664	16,892,649	2,054,048
Cumberland	4,771	155	763	16.0%	60,195,707	3,851,718	391,127
East Greenwich	2,506	24	184	7.3%	31,618,202	928,611	60,562
East Providence	5,020	177	1,878	37.4%	63,337,340	9,479,909	446,642
Foster	221	2	48	21.7%	2,788,357	242,246	5,047
Glocester	551	-	67	12.2%	6,951,967	339,145	-
Hopkinton	1,091	3	227	20.8%	13,765,147	1,146,633	7,570
Jamestown	571	1	35	6.2%	7,204,307	177,647	2,523
Johnston	3,278	206	1,078	32.9%	41,358,526	5,442,469	519,820
Lincoln	3,272	64	734	22.4%	41,282,824	3,706,370	161,498
Little Compton	281	-	35	12.5%	3,545,377	177,647	-
Middletown	1,964	100	533	27.1%	24,779,788	2,688,935	252,340
Narragansett	986	2	154	15.6%	12,440,362	775,188	5,047
Newport	1,798	299	1,182	65.8%	22,685,366	5,967,336	754,497
New Shoreham	125	12	8	6.4%	1,577,125	40,374	30,281
North Kingstown	3,501	67	779	22.3%	44,172,117	3,932,467	169,068
North Providence	3,493	317	1,246	35.7%	44,071,181	6,290,332	799,918
North Smithfield	1,636	14	269	16.4%	20,641,412	1,356,580	35,328
Pawtucket	7,791	1,287	4,987	64.0%	98,299,047	25,169,401	3,247,616
Portsmouth	2,033	14	270	13.3%	25,650,361	1,364,655	35,328
Providence	19,212	6,653	14,747	76.8%	242,397,804	74,426,169	16,788,180
Richmond	1,058	6	216	20.4%	13,348,786	1,090,109	15,140
Scituate	1,165	2	142	12.2%	14,698,805	718,664	5,047
Smithfield	2,407	23	331	13.8%	30,369,119	1,671,500	58,038
South Kingstown	2,424	40	464	19.1%	30,583,608	2,341,715	100,936
Tiverton	1,588	8	328	20.7%	20,035,796	1,655,350	20,187
Warwick	7,970	143	2,358	29.6%	100,557,490	11,902,373	360,846
Westerly	2,256	43	674	29.9%	28,463,952	3,399,524	108,506
West Warwick	3,558	99	1,818	51.1%	44,891,286	9,173,064	249,817
Woonsocket	5,419	789	4,410	81.4%	68,371,523	22,254,369	1,990,963
Bristol-Warren	2,807	41	646		35,415,919	3,262,252	103,459
Chariho	-	-	-	see table	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwic	1,527	12	211	below	19,266,159	1,065,884	30,281
Foster-Glocester	1,065	2	141		13,437,105	710,589	5,047
Central Falls	2,543	1,117	1,758	69.1%	32,085,031	8,874,293	2,818,638
Total	119,842	12,603	47,912		\$1,512,046,514	\$241,802,282	\$ 31,802,410
<i>Bristol</i>	<i>1,742</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>18.1%</i>	<i>21,978,814</i>	<i>1,590,751</i>	<i>50,468</i>
<i>Warren</i>	<i>1,065</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>31.1%</i>	<i>13,437,105</i>	<i>1,671,500</i>	<i>52,991</i>
<i>Exeter</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>17.1%</i>	<i>9,437,516</i>	<i>645,990</i>	<i>10,094</i>
<i>West Greenwich</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>10.7%</i>	<i>9,828,643</i>	<i>419,894</i>	<i>20,187</i>
<i>Foster</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>14.1%</i>	<i>4,150,993</i>	<i>234,172</i>	<i>2,523</i>
<i>Glocester</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>12.8%</i>	<i>9,286,112</i>	<i>476,418</i>	<i>2,523</i>
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>2,836</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>35,781,812</i>	<i>2,923,107</i>	<i>22,711</i>

*This excludes an \$11.1 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls in FY 2024 & FY 2025.

Table 2: Calculation of Funding Formula for FY 2025

<i>District</i>	<i>H</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Foundation</i>	<i>I</i> <i>State Share</i> <i>Ratio</i> <i>(Table 4)</i>	<i>J</i> <i>FY 2025</i> <i>Enacted</i> <i>Formula Aid</i>	<i>K</i> <i>FY 2024</i> <i>Enacted</i> <i>Formula Aid</i>	<i>L</i> <i>Difference</i> <i>from Enacted</i>	<i>M</i> <i>Difference</i> <i>from</i> <i>Governor</i>
Barrington	\$ 42,618,207	26.8%	\$ 11,418,578	\$ 10,346,999	\$ 1,071,579	\$ 302,805
Burrillville	28,097,554	47.2%	13,266,956	12,904,573	362,383	275,560
Charlestown	9,354,244	16.2%	1,514,709	1,347,679	167,030	41,125
Coventry	57,599,128	46.1%	26,569,935	25,200,762	1,369,173	607,060
Cranston	142,492,361	54.1%	77,102,194	71,840,320	5,261,873	3,215,431
Cumberland	64,438,552	40.9%	26,341,736	24,039,982	2,301,754	850,762
East Greenwich	32,607,375	19.1%	6,243,354	5,386,895	856,459	173,743
East Providence	73,263,891	51.1%	37,431,252	35,844,734	1,586,519	454,965
Foster	3,035,650	38.8%	1,178,178	1,127,337	50,842	33,036
Glocester	7,291,112	39.8%	2,902,861	2,859,443	43,418	102,009
Hopkinton	14,919,350	45.0%	6,709,736	6,263,725	446,011	120,899
Jamestown	7,384,478	4.0%	297,632	319,561	(21,929)	7,567
Johnston	47,320,816	49.4%	23,368,076	21,291,119	2,076,956	912,869
Lincoln	45,150,692	40.9%	18,481,613	16,694,774	1,786,839	288,063
Little Compton	3,723,024	8.8%	326,439	279,472	46,967	8,854
Middletown	27,721,063	2.2%	6,722,115	6,842,405	(120,290)	244,286
Narragansett	13,220,597	13.3%	1,757,494	1,983,316	(225,821)	(12,601)
Newport	29,407,199	50.9%	14,971,701	14,077,237	894,464	963,128
New Shoreham	1,647,780	4.5%	74,570	94,704	(20,134)	2,247
North Kingstown	48,273,651	27.2%	13,120,180	11,142,827	1,977,353	214,262
North Providence	51,161,430	57.9%	29,606,271	27,354,244	2,252,028	986,648
North Smithfield	22,033,319	35.7%	7,857,620	7,343,688	513,933	76,735
Pawtucket	126,716,064	84.7%	107,328,506	101,240,632	6,087,874	6,906,871
Portsmouth	27,050,343	10.5%	2,830,867	2,597,715	233,153	68,642
Providence	333,612,153	85.4%	284,752,093	262,261,735	22,490,357	33,123,531
Richmond	14,454,035	43.1%	6,228,750	5,664,511	564,239	191,098
Scituate	15,422,516	21.8%	3,357,790	3,410,780	(52,990)	72,901
Smithfield	32,098,657	30.6%	9,812,560	8,703,479	1,109,081	291,266
South Kingstown	33,026,259	15.1%	4,997,562	5,063,712	(66,150)	133,874
Tiverton	21,711,334	24.7%	5,361,007	5,469,710	(108,703)	118,483
Warwick	112,820,709	39.7%	44,822,207	42,784,774	2,037,433	1,490,689
Westerly	31,971,983	24.7%	7,912,662	7,847,731	64,931	239,131
West Warwick	54,314,166	72.9%	39,595,027	37,221,502	2,373,525	1,060,508
Woonsocket	92,616,855	88.7%	82,151,150	80,001,773	2,149,377	4,169,233
Bristol-Warren	38,781,630		10,538,060	11,040,792	(502,732)	234,647
Chariho	-		-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwic	20,362,324	see table below	5,395,150	4,853,740	541,410	134,819
Foster-Glocester	14,152,741		5,590,751	5,463,033	127,719	74,903
Central Falls	43,777,962	97.1%	42,508,401	37,635,874	4,872,527	6,943,051
Total	\$ 1,785,651,206		\$990,445,746	\$925,847,288	\$ 64,598,458	\$ 65,123,098
<i>Bristol</i>	<i>23,620,033</i>	<i>17.8%</i>	<i>4,193,471</i>	<i>4,804,103</i>	<i>(610,632)</i>	<i>117,204</i>
<i>Warren</i>	<i>15,161,597</i>	<i>41.8%</i>	<i>6,344,589</i>	<i>6,236,689</i>	<i>107,900</i>	<i>117,443</i>
<i>Exeter</i>	<i>10,093,600</i>	<i>32.4%</i>	<i>3,271,323</i>	<i>2,659,671</i>	<i>611,652</i>	<i>107,657</i>
<i>West Greenwich</i>	<i>10,268,724</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>2,123,827</i>	<i>2,194,069</i>	<i>(70,242)</i>	<i>27,162</i>
<i>Foster</i>	<i>4,387,688</i>	<i>38.8%</i>	<i>1,702,923</i>	<i>1,796,076</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(9,046)</i>
<i>Glocester</i>	<i>9,765,053</i>	<i>39.8%</i>	<i>3,887,828</i>	<i>3,666,957</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>83,949</i>
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>38,727,629</i>		<i>14,453,195</i>	<i>13,275,915</i>	<i>1,177,280</i>	<i>353,122</i>

*This excludes an \$11.1 million stabilization fund payment to Central Falls in FY 2024 & FY 2025.

Table 3: Group Home Aid for FY 2025

The distribution of group home aid includes \$17,000 per bed with the exception of \$26,000 per bed for the group home beds associated with Bradley Hospital's residential CRAFT program. The district's total enrollment is then reduced by the number of group home beds. The 2024 Assembly removed this enrollment deduction for group home beds associated with the CRAFT program only starting in FY 2025. The total amount of funding is reduced by the value of that district's state share of core instruction and student success factor amounts times the number of group home beds. The impact is shown as a reduction to group home aid.

A. Column **A** is the number of beds eligible for group home aid. The Department of Children, Youth and Families identified 221 beds eligible for aid as of December 31, 2023.

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

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

D. Column **D** shows the enacted FY 2025 group home aid.

E. Column **E** shows the FY 2024 enacted group home aid.

F. Column **F** shows the difference in group home aid from the FY 2025 enacted appropriation shown in column **D** and the FY 2024 enacted aid shown in column **E**.

Table 3: Calculation of Group Home Aid for FY 2025

<i>District</i>	<i>A Beds as of Dec. 31, 2023</i>	<i>B Total Cost of Beds</i>	<i>C Funding Formula Reduction</i>	<i>D FY 2025 Enacted</i>	<i>E FY 2024 Enacted</i>	<i>F Change to Enacted</i>
Barrington	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Burrillville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	8	136,000	(65,185)	70,815	74,889	(4,074)
Cranston	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	36	774,000	(162,443)	611,557	458,072	153,485
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	8	136,000	(57,843)	78,157	83,789	(5,632)
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	9	153,000	(80,936)	72,064	76,500	(4,436)
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	16	272,000	(163,548)	108,452	119,386	(10,934)
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	19	323,000	(284,264)	38,736	79,743	(41,007)
Portsmouth	18	306,000	(33,274)	272,726	275,950	(3,224)
Providence	57	969,000	(859,378)	109,622	138,359	(28,737)
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	6	102,000	(32,399)	69,601	73,562	(3,961)
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	25	425,000	(175,440)	249,560	248,975	585
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woonsocket	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol-Warren	10	170,000	(73,917)	96,083	100,921	(4,838)
Charlho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	9	153,000	(51,523)	101,477	110,250	(8,773)
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	221	\$3,919,000	\$ (2,040,150)	\$ 1,878,850	\$ 1,840,396	\$ 38,454

Table 4: Calculation of State Share Ratio

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

A. The assessed value of real and tangible personal property for each city and town as of December 31 of the third preceding calendar year in accordance with Section 16-7-21 of the General Laws. The December 31, 2020 value is used for FY 2025 calculations. This is certified annually by the Department of Revenue’s Division of Municipal Finance, based on local sales data and appraisals. This is shown in column **A**.

B. The Division adjusts for differences in local assessment rates to allow the reporting of figures comparable on a statewide basis, resulting in the equalized weighted assessed valuation (EWAV). The valuations are then adjusted by the ratio that the community’s median family income bears to the statewide median family income, as reported in the most recent federal census data. This is shown in column **B**. Use of both the property value and income is an attempt to compensate for districts that have significant disparity between income and the full value of property.

C. The FY 2025 student counts are shown in column **C** based on the resident average daily membership as of June 30, 2023. This represents the average of the number of days all students are formally members of a district and/or a school per year.

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

E. Column **E** includes the percentage of students in poverty status in prekindergarten through 6th grade as of June 2023. Under current law, “poverty status” for the purpose of calculating funding formula aid is defined as students whose family income is at or below 185.0 percent of the federal poverty level. This is now measured by direct certifications, or students categorically eligible for free and reduced-price lunch because they receive a means tested benefit, multiplied by a factor of 1.6.

F. The calculation in column **F** is the square root of the sum of the state share ratio for the community calculation in column **D** squared plus the district’s percentage of students in poverty status in grades prekindergarten through sixth in column **E** squared, divided by two.

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

G. Column **G** shows the final state share ratio. The 2023 Assembly adopted a change to maximize the share ratio for districts with more than 50.0 percent poverty status by allowing use of the property share ratio alone if it is higher than the two-factor calculation.

H. Column **H** shows the state share ratio used in the FY 2024 enacted budget. It uses property valuations as of December 31, 2019 and student counts as of June 30, 2022.

I. Column **I** shows the difference between the share ratio calculated for FY 2025 and the FY 2024 enacted share ratio.

J. Column **J** is the percent change between the share ratio calculated for FY 2025 and the FY 2024 enacted share ratio and is used to determine eligibility for the poverty loss stabilization fund. That calculation is shown in Table 9.

State share ratios for FY 2018 through FY 2024 can be found in Appendix IV.

Table 4: Calculation of State Share Ratio

<i>District</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
	<i>Assessed Value 12/31/20</i>	<i>Adjusted EWAV 12/31/20</i>	<i>June 2023 Student Count</i>	<i>Property Share Ratio</i>	<i>June 2023 % Students in Poverty</i>
Barrington	\$ 3,588,991,799	\$ 4,835,039,813	3,376	37.1%	7.7%
Bristol	3,338,100,527	3,727,795,359	1,812	9.6%	23.1%
Burrillville	2,002,189,710	1,993,217,943	2,151	59.3%	30.7%
Charlestown	2,907,010,672	2,850,213,091	731	0.0%	22.9%
Coventry	4,174,859,146	3,961,209,183	4,321	59.7%	26.3%
Cranston	9,597,154,583	8,240,151,343	10,522	65.6%	39.4%
Cumberland	4,796,586,127	5,329,960,296	5,151	54.6%	19.0%
East Greenwich	2,862,395,620	4,315,929,255	2,557	25.9%	7.9%
East Providence	5,018,937,953	4,859,731,387	5,293	59.7%	40.7%
Exeter	1,049,203,373	999,828,968	768	42.8%	16.4%
Foster	672,419,002	668,093,411	563	47.9%	26.8%
Glocester	1,336,368,818	1,362,094,035	1,326	54.9%	12.5%
Hopkinton	1,122,680,771	1,071,302,457	1,120	58.0%	26.1%
Jamestown	2,700,302,322	4,305,925,210	599	0.0%	5.7%
Johnston	3,330,914,144	3,199,436,931	3,344	58.0%	38.9%
Lincoln	3,379,755,681	3,880,866,784	3,488	51.1%	27.2%
Little Compton	2,206,234,810	2,762,922,350	278	0.0%	12.4%
Middletown	3,788,847,242	3,674,083,568	2,011	19.8%	28.0%
Narragansett	6,341,161,065	6,820,532,746	1,047	0.0%	18.8%
Newport	7,934,714,532	8,410,285,140	1,864	0.0%	72.0%
New Shoreham	1,716,739,601	1,593,536,930	132	0.0%	6.4%
North Kingstown	5,056,565,395	6,199,181,520	3,674	25.9%	28.4%
North Providence	3,225,292,083	2,492,450,839	3,773	71.0%	40.7%
North Smithfield	1,915,043,287	2,029,763,460	1,648	45.9%	20.9%
Pawtucket	5,634,180,881	3,593,036,213	10,323	84.7%	68.8%
Portsmouth	3,962,013,456	5,091,101,352	2,095	0.0%	14.8%
Providence	14,270,157,602	9,634,947,382	27,275	84.5%	86.2%
Richmond	1,069,503,463	1,096,863,979	1,123	57.1%	21.3%
Scituate	1,769,537,866	1,974,338,773	1,187	27.0%	14.8%
Smithfield	3,225,872,295	3,305,101,528	2,470	41.2%	13.1%
South Kingstown	5,446,259,847	6,395,423,946	2,699	0.0%	21.4%
Tiverton	2,950,331,107	2,726,978,773	1,662	27.9%	21.0%
Warren	1,474,988,793	1,392,298,078	1,126	45.7%	37.6%
Warwick	11,069,847,289	10,449,245,023	8,271	44.5%	34.3%
West Greenwich	1,130,237,699	1,352,380,423	806	26.3%	12.8%
Westerly	6,711,144,594	7,684,830,298	2,376	0.0%	35.0%
West Warwick	2,665,693,775	2,198,957,548	3,565	72.9%	57.7%
Woonsocket	2,308,743,962	1,614,025,555	6,275	88.7%	88.7%
Central Falls	633,027,410	290,927,414	4,390	97.1%	74.4%
Total	\$ 148,384,008,302	\$ 148,384,008,302	137,192		

Table 4: Calculation of State Share Ratio

<i>District</i>	<i>F</i> <i>FY 2025 State</i> <i>Share Ratio -</i> <i>Two-Factor</i>	<i>G</i> <i>FY 2025 State</i> <i>Share Ratio -</i> <i>Maximized</i>	<i>H</i> <i>FY 2024 Enacted</i> <i>State Share Ratio</i>	<i>I</i> <i>Change to</i> <i>FY 2024</i>	<i>J</i> <i>% Change to</i> <i>FY 2024</i>
Barrington	26.8%	26.8%	25.2%	1.6%	6.5%
Bristol	17.7%	17.7%	20.8%	-3.2%	-15.2%
Burrillville	47.2%	47.2%	48.1%	-0.8%	-1.7%
Charlestown	16.2%	16.2%	15.0%	1.2%	8.0%
Coventry	46.2%	46.2%	45.9%	0.3%	0.7%
Cranston	54.1%	54.1%	53.5%	0.6%	1.1%
Cumberland	40.8%	40.8%	40.5%	0.3%	0.8%
East Greenwich	19.1%	19.1%	17.3%	1.8%	10.3%
East Providence	51.1%	51.1%	51.4%	-0.4%	-0.7%
Exeter	32.4%	32.4%	28.5%	3.9%	13.7%
Foster	38.8%	38.8%	40.3%	-1.5%	-3.8%
Glocester	39.8%	39.8%	39.6%	0.2%	0.4%
Hopkinton	45.0%	45.0%	44.1%	0.9%	1.9%
Jamestown	4.0%	4.0%	4.5%	-0.5%	-10.3%
Johnston	49.4%	49.4%	48.7%	0.7%	1.4%
Lincoln	41.0%	41.0%	39.3%	1.7%	4.2%
Little Compton	8.8%	8.8%	8.0%	0.7%	9.3%
Middletown	24.2%	24.2%	26.4%	-2.2%	-8.3%
Narragansett	13.3%	13.3%	15.2%	-1.9%	-12.4%
Newport	50.9%	50.9%	51.2%	-0.3%	-0.6%
New Shoreham	4.5%	4.5%	6.0%	-1.4%	-23.9%
North Kingstown	27.2%	27.2%	24.1%	3.1%	12.9%
North Providence	57.9%	57.9%	57.4%	0.5%	0.9%
North Smithfield	35.7%	35.7%	36.2%	-0.6%	-1.6%
Pawtucket	77.2%	84.7%	84.9%	-0.2%	-0.3%
Portsmouth	10.4%	10.4%	10.0%	0.4%	4.4%
Providence	85.3%	85.3%	85.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Richmond	43.1%	43.1%	40.7%	2.4%	6.0%
Scituate	21.7%	21.7%	23.2%	-1.4%	-6.2%
Smithfield	30.6%	30.6%	28.5%	2.1%	7.4%
South Kingstown	15.1%	15.1%	15.3%	-0.2%	-1.3%
Tiverton	24.7%	24.7%	25.7%	-1.0%	-3.9%
Warren	41.9%	41.9%	41.6%	0.3%	0.7%
Warwick	39.8%	39.8%	39.8%	-0.1%	-0.2%
West Greenwich	20.7%	20.7%	22.2%	-1.6%	-7.0%
Westerly	24.7%	24.7%	25.3%	-0.5%	-2.2%
West Warwick	65.7%	72.9%	74.2%	-1.3%	-1.8%
Woonsocket	88.7%	88.7%	89.3%	-0.6%	-0.7%
Central Falls	86.5%	97.1%	97.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Total					

Table 5: FY 2025 Estimated Charter and State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Achievement First</i>	<i>Apprenticeship Exploration (N.E. Laborers)</i>		<i>Blackstone</i>		
		<i>Beacon</i>	<i>Academy</i>	<i>Charette</i>	<i>Compass</i>	
Barrington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burrillville	-	1	16	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	13
Coventry	2	-	-	-	-	11
Cranston	306	92	3	-	-	5
Cumberland	-	-	16	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	1	1	-	-	-	1
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	10
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	1
Johnston	1	6	3	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	1	7	1	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-	8
Newport	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	36
North Providence	93	2	6	-	-	1
North Smithfield	-	-	8	-	-	-
Pawtucket	1	18	26	175	-	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	2,748	34	20	53	168	2
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	17
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	1
Smithfield	-	-	-	1	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	55
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	62	7	4	-	-	16
Westerly	1	-	-	-	-	14
West Warwick	-	3	3	-	-	4
Woonsocket	-	2	249	-	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	1	-	-	23
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	-	9	4	116	-	-
Total	3,216	176	366	346	168	218
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	-	-	-	-	-	40

Table 5: FY 2025 Estimated Charter and State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Excel</i>	<i>Greene School</i>	<i>Highlander</i>	<i>Hope Academy</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Kingston Hill</i>
Barrington	-	1	1	-	6	-
Burrillville	-	1	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	3	-	-	-	4
Coventry	-	32	2	-	-	15
Cranston	-	11	39	-	14	13
Cumberland	-	4	-	-	1	-
East Greenwich	-	6	-	-	1	5
East Providence	-	1	9	-	28	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	2	-	-	-	8
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	3	10	-	12	2
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	5	2
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	1
Narragansett	-	1	-	-	-	2
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	5	-	-	-	63
North Providence	31	3	15	14	15	-
North Smithfield	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	-	22	76	-	172	3
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	2
Providence	246	25	417	304	106	7
Richmond	-	3	-	-	-	11
Scituate	-	1	-	-	1	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	6	-	-	-	63
Tiverton	-	-	2	-	-	-
Warwick	-	21	9	1	2	30
Westerly	-	4	-	-	-	6
West Warwick	-	18	7	-	3	9
Woonsocket	-	1	9	-	5	1
Bristol-Warren	-	1	12	-	1	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	14	1	-	-	13
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	31	9	6	-	10	-
Total	308	199	615	319	382	260
<i>Adjusted Charho</i>	-	8	-	-	-	23

Table 5: FY 2025 Estimated Charter and State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Learning Community</i>	<i>Nowell Academy</i>	<i>Nuestro Mundo</i>	<i>Nurses Institute</i>	<i>Paul Cuffee</i>	<i>Providence Preparatory</i>
Barrington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burrillville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cranston	-	4	-	25	-	-
Cumberland	-	-	-	5	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	2	-	-	9	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	1	4	-	2	-	-
Lincoln	-	2	-	2	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	-	4	-	7	-	-
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	146	45	-	91	-	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	108	92	368	302	813	235
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	2	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	-	2	-	8	-	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	-	-	4	-	-
Woonsocket	-	4	-	16	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	1	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	321	3	-	25	-	-
Total	578	160	368	500	813	235
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5: FY 2025 Estimated Charter and State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>RI Mayoral Academies Blackstone Valley Prep</i>	<i>RISE Mayoral Academy</i>	<i>Segue Institute</i>	<i>Southside Elementary</i>	<i>Times2</i>	<i>Trinity</i>
Barrington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burrillville	-	80	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	2	1	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	362	-	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	4	-	1	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	142	-	-	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	7	2	-	-	-	-
North Smithfield	-	39	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	1,061	2	22	-	-	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	8	1	23	143	706	262
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	1	-	-	-	-	-
Woonsocket	4	514	20	-	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	651	-	394	-	-	-
Total	2,243	640	460	143	706	262
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5: FY 2025 Estimated Charter and State School Enrollment by Sending District

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Davies</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Village Green</i>	<i>Career & Tech. Center</i>	<i>Metropolitan Career & Tech. Center</i>	<i>Urban Collaborative</i>	<i>YouthBuild Academy</i>	
Barrington	-	2	4	-	-	14
Burrillville	-	5	-	-	-	103
Charlestown	-	-	5	-	-	25
Coventry	2	1	9	-	-	75
Cranston	6	8	43	-	-	572
Cumberland	4	24	6	-	-	422
East Greenwich	-	-	4	-	-	16
East Providence	2	5	20	-	-	84
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	1	-	-	21
Jamestown	-	-	11	-	-	12
Johnston	3	21	11	-	-	81
Lincoln	2	37	3	-	-	204
Little Compton	-	-	2	-	-	2
Middletown	-	-	17	-	-	18
Narragansett	-	-	4	-	-	15
Newport	-	-	30	-	-	31
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	2	-	10	-	-	116
North Providence	2	44	14	-	-	260
North Smithfield	-	7	-	-	-	55
Pawtucket	26	490	70	-	-	2,446
Portsmouth	-	-	10	-	-	12
Providence	145	81	416	137	137	8,107
Richmond	-	-	4	-	-	35
Scituate	-	-	1	-	-	4
Smithfield	-	16	1	-	-	20
South Kingstown	-	-	10	-	-	134
Tiverton	-	-	10	-	-	12
Warwick	2	3	14	-	-	181
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	25
West Warwick	1	-	6	-	-	59
Woonsocket	5	10	11	-	-	851
Bristol-Warren	-	1	13	-	-	29
Exeter-West Greenwic	-	-	5	-	-	57
Foster-Glocester	-	-	2	-	-	2
Central Falls	5	122	41	-	-	1,747
Total	207	877	808	137	137	15,847
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	-	-	10	-	-	81

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

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Achievement First</i>	<i>Apprenticeship Exploration (N.E. Laborers)</i>	<i>Beacon</i>	<i>Blackstone Academy</i>	<i>Charette</i>	<i>Compass</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Burrillville	-	5,957	102,944	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	30,482
Coventry	19,090	-	-	-	-	67,746
Cranston	2,610,107	754,249	20,481	-	-	38,504
Cumberland	-	-	89,125	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	6,446	10,572	-	-	-	6,446
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	56,743
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	509
Johnston	10,218	37,383	22,679	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	8,470	36,152	5,165	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-	15,565
Newport	10,535	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	134,422
North Providence	838,475	19,275	43,807	-	-	7,301
North Smithfield	-	-	41,756	-	-	-
Pawtucket	17,526	235,533	307,347	2,183,486	-	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	39,664,479	480,304	272,672	771,501	2,439,857	28,431
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	92,431
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	4,505
Smithfield	-	-	-	3,857	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	107,451
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	365,116	44,712	20,050	-	-	86,617
Westerly	3,123	-	-	-	-	45,714
West Warwick	1,840	33,480	35,320	-	-	36,791
Woonsocket	-	29,545	3,615,678	-	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	4,089	-	-	88,928
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	-	150,934	49,004	1,758,769	-	-
Total	\$43,546,953	\$ 1,810,414	\$ 4,661,107	\$ 4,722,778	\$ 2,439,857	\$848,585

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

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Excel</i>	<i>Greene School</i>	<i>Highlander</i>	<i>Hope Academy</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Kingston Hill</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ 3,380	\$ 3,380	\$ -	\$ 20,283	\$ -
Burrillville	-	5,957	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	6,129	-	-	-	8,172
Coventry	-	212,317	11,640	-	-	87,302
Cranston	-	92,574	317,866	-	108,413	97,490
Cumberland	-	23,932	-	-	6,189	-
East Greenwich	-	14,495	-	-	2,416	12,079
East Providence	-	6,446	75,807	-	198,026	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	11,349	-	-	-	49,026
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	-	18,692	79,253	-	94,455	12,461
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	27,889	10,329
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	5,018
Narragansett	-	1,677	-	-	-	3,355
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	17,146	-	-	-	234,279
North Providence	287,085	23,364	156,247	119,156	132,591	-
North Smithfield	-	4,500	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	-	264,600	1,045,577	-	2,302,748	32,060
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	2,641
Providence	3,496,956	324,367	5,847,214	4,328,334	1,379,312	82,276
Richmond	-	19,791	-	-	-	63,288
Scituate	-	2,747	-	-	2,747	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	11,455	-	-	-	122,724
Tiverton	-	-	6,231	-	-	-
Warwick	-	121,304	55,740	5,013	11,028	160,001
Westerly	-	19,610	-	-	-	22,732
West Warwick	-	189,107	70,271	-	29,433	88,667
Woonsocket	-	-	143,696	-	81,920	11,191
Bristol-Warren	-	5,280	69,527	-	2,240	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	48,028	4,089	-	-	46,898
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	530,718	183,277	97,029	-	157,794	-
Total	\$4,314,759	\$1,631,523	\$ 7,983,567	\$ 4,452,503	\$ 4,557,483	\$ 1,151,989

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

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Learning Community</i>	<i>Nowell Academy</i>	<i>Nuestro Mundo</i>	<i>Nurses Institute</i>	<i>Paul Cuffee</i>	<i>Providence Prep</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Burrillville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	5,820	-	-
Cranston	-	31,404	-	218,465	-	-
Cumberland	-	-	-	25,788	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	12,892	-	-	74,518	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	6,231	33,894	-	16,449	-	-
Lincoln	-	19,006	-	13,634	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	-	47,896	-	65,127	-	-
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	2,117,229	671,546	-	1,267,431	-	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	1,517,157	1,390,081	5,393,618	4,257,258	11,316,647	3,304,404
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	7,714	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	-	10,025	-	46,517	-	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	-	-	-	42,678	-	-
Woonsocket	-	66,252	-	265,009	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	5,280	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	5,356,184	41,654	-	376,354	-	-
Total	\$9,009,693	\$ 2,311,758	\$ 5,393,618	\$ 6,688,041	\$11,316,647	\$3,304,404

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

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>RI Mayoral Academies Blackstone Valley Prep</i>	<i>RISE Mayoral Academy</i>	<i>Segue Institute</i>	<i>Southside Elementary</i>	<i>Times2</i>	<i>Trinity</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Burrillville	-	534,977	-	-	-	-
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cranston	18,023	6,827	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	2,168,084	-	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Providence	29,910	-	6,446	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnston	6,231	6,231	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	838,308	-	-	-	-	-
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Providence	55,782	14,602	-	-	-	-
North Smithfield	-	206,079	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket	13,446,734	21,373	289,821	-	-	-
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Providence	93,045	10,769	316,613	2,047,860	9,675,429	3,636,955
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Warwick	9,198	-	-	-	-	-
Woonsocket	61,328	7,375,053	295,450	-	-	-
Bristol-Warren	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foster-Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Falls	10,223,794	-	6,223,562	-	-	-
Total	\$ 26,950,437	\$ 8,175,911	\$ 7,131,892	\$ 2,047,860	\$ 9,675,429	\$ 3,636,955

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

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>Village Green</i>	<i>Davies Career and Technical Center</i>	<i>Metropolitan Career and Technical Center</i>	<i>Urban Collaborative</i>	<i>YouthBuild Academy</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barrington	\$ -	\$ 6,761	\$ 13,522	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,326
Burrillville	-	29,787	-	-	-	679,622
Charlestown	-	-	10,215	-	-	54,998
Coventry	15,365	9,545	52,381	-	-	481,206
Cranston	49,701	63,355	316,774	-	-	4,744,233
Cumberland	23,932	133,687	41,880	-	-	2,512,617
East Greenwich	-	-	9,663	-	-	38,653
East Providence	12,892	36,356	145,425	-	-	622,182
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton	-	-	5,674	-	-	122,792
Jamestown	-	-	5,594	-	-	6,103
Johnston	26,667	146,792	96,449	-	-	614,085
Lincoln	16,940	210,920	15,494	-	-	1,202,307
Little Compton	-	-	2,921	-	-	2,921
Middletown	-	-	59,844	-	-	64,862
Narragansett	-	-	9,929	-	-	30,526
Newport	-	-	242,039	-	-	252,574
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	11,248	-	36,486	-	-	433,581
North Providence	14,602	364,770	108,351	-	-	2,298,431
North Smithfield	-	34,376	-	-	-	286,711
Pawtucket	364,199	6,005,014	963,931	-	-	31,536,155
Portsmouth	-	-	14,894	-	-	17,535
Providence	2,147,367	1,044,607	5,820,507	2,111,614	2,137,890	115,337,524
Richmond	-	-	21,748	-	-	197,258
Scituate	-	-	2,747	-	-	12,746
Smithfield	-	66,649	3,857	-	-	82,077
South Kingstown	-	-	20,314	-	-	261,944
Tiverton	-	-	37,136	-	-	43,367
Warwick	13,233	18,246	73,384	-	-	1,030,986
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	91,179
West Warwick	9,198	-	88,299	-	-	634,282
Woonsocket	72,519	116,389	166,079	-	-	12,300,109
Bristol-Warren	-	2,240	47,186	-	-	131,753
Exeter-West Greenwich	-	-	18,967	-	-	210,999
Foster-Glocester	-	-	9,794	-	-	9,794
Central Falls	92,618	1,827,865	619,416	-	-	27,688,972
Total	\$2,870,482	\$ 10,117,360	\$ 9,080,898	\$ 2,111,614	\$2,137,890	\$204,082,407

Table 7: Categorical Aid for FY 2025

<i>Sending District</i>	<i>High Cost Special Education</i>	<i>Non-Public Transportation</i>	<i>Regional Transportation</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barrington	\$ 333,033	\$ 211,913	\$ -	\$ 544,946
Burrillville	337,996	30,041	-	368,037
Charlestown	-	-	-	-
Coventry	596,694	51,892	-	648,586
Cranston	845,525	788,882	-	1,634,407
Cumberland	175,101	20,358	-	195,459
East Greenwich	643,760	133,871	-	777,631
East Providence	905,937	-	-	905,937
Foster	72,276	13,442	-	85,718
Glocester	125,921	29,899	-	155,820
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	382,985	-	-	382,985
Johnston	1,083,578	217,006	-	1,300,584
Lincoln	224,165	-	-	224,165
Little Compton	-	-	-	-
Middletown	183,224	-	-	183,224
Narragansett	204,621	-	-	204,621
Newport	61,873	-	-	61,873
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown	143,213	-	-	143,213
North Providence	567,609	139,093	-	706,702
North Smithfield	85,308	44,530	-	129,838
Pawtucket	1,245,797	253,264	-	1,499,061
Portsmouth	393,002	-	-	393,002
Providence	1,341,441	600,029	-	1,941,470
Richmond	-	-	-	-
Scituate	102,303	37,086	-	139,389
Smithfield	130,856	52,818	-	183,674
South Kingstown	575,789	140,673	-	716,462
Tiverton	203,845	-	-	203,845
Warwick	711,914	40,108	-	752,022
Westerly	382,697	-	-	382,697
West Warwick	160,354	51,359	-	211,713
Woonsocket	860,554	13,308	-	873,862
Bristol-Warren	787,751	513,493	2,100,784	3,402,028
Charlho	274,915	474,896	2,705,632	3,455,443
Exeter-West Greenwich	368,566	-	1,636,275	2,004,841
Foster-Glocester	94,872	-	852,419	947,291
Central Falls	249,977	73,628	-	323,605
Subtotal	\$ 14,857,452	\$ 3,931,589	\$ 7,295,110	\$ 26,084,151
Charters & State Schools	142,548	-	-	142,548
Total	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 3,931,589	\$ 7,295,110	\$ 26,226,699

Table 8: Enrollment Transition Fund for FY 2025

A. Column **A** shows the FY 2024 enacted student counts based on the resident average daily membership in March 2023.

B. The FY 2025 student counts are shown in column **B** based on the resident average daily membership as of March 2024.

C. Column **C** is the difference between the FY 2025 student counts shown column **B** and the FY 2024 student counts shown in column **A**.

D. Column **D** is the effective state share per pupil. It is the amount of FY 2025 enacted formula aid shown in Column **H** in Table 2 divided by the FY 2025 student counts shown in column **B**.

E. Column **E** shows the year one aid for FY 2025. The calculation is 40.0 percent of the loss of students shown in column **C** times the effective state share per pupil shown in column **D**. The second year of this payment will be \$4.4 million in FY 2026.

F. Column **F** shows the value of year two aid related to FY 2024 enrollment losses in the FY 2024 enacted budget.

G. Column **G** is the total enrollment transition fund amount for FY 2025. It is the sum of the FY 2024 year two calculation in column **F** and the FY 2025 year one aid in column **E**.

Table 8: Enrollment Transition Fund for FY 2025

<i>District</i>	<i>A FY2024 PK-12 RADM</i>	<i>B FY2025 PK-12 RADM</i>	<i>C FY 2025 Chg. to</i>	<i>D Effective State Share Per Pupil</i>	<i>E FY2025 Year 1</i>	<i>F FY2024 Year 2</i>	<i>G Total Enrollment Transition</i>
Barrington	3,379	3,292	(87)	\$ 3,469	\$ 120,707	\$ 28,325	\$ 149,032
Burrillville	2,057	2,027	(30)	6,545	78,541	241,529	320,071
Charlestown	707	687	(20)	2,205	17,639	15,726	33,365
Coventry	4,229	4,156	(73)	6,393	186,680	406,704	593,384
Cranston	9,941	9,792	(149)	7,874	469,290	339,653	808,944
Cumberland	4,685	4,771	86	5,521	-	-	-
East Greenwich	2,543	2,506	(37)	2,491	36,872	15,358	52,230
East Providence	5,066	5,020	(46)	7,456	137,198	-	137,198
Foster	213	221	8	5,331	-	18,524	18,524
Glocester	576	551	(25)	5,268	52,683	-	52,683
Hopkinton	1,103	1,091	(12)	6,150	29,520	48,270	77,790
Jamestown	586	571	(15)	521	3,127	9,407	12,534
Johnston	3,235	3,278	43	7,129	-	82,269	82,269
Lincoln	3,262	3,272	10	5,648	-	-	-
Little Compton	276	281	5	1,162	-	17,214	17,214
Middletown	1,994	1,964	(30)	3,423	41,072	155,275	196,347
Narragansett	1,036	986	(50)	1,782	35,649	83,755	119,404
Newport	1,845	1,798	(47)	8,327	156,545	463,519	620,064
New Shoreham	132	125	(7)	597	1,670	2,870	4,540
North Kingstown	3,555	3,501	(54)	3,748	80,947	150,452	231,399
North Providence	3,495	3,493	(2)	8,476	6,781	23,480	30,261
North Smithfield	1,603	1,636	33	4,803	-	46,957	46,957
Pawtucket	7,913	7,791	(122)	13,776	672,267	2,024,685	2,696,952
Portsmouth	2,075	2,033	(42)	1,392	23,393	68,855	92,248
Providence	19,625	19,212	(413)	14,822	2,448,524	5,064,825	7,513,349
Richmond	1,090	1,058	(32)	5,887	75,357	66,259	141,616
Scituate	1,180	1,165	(15)	2,882	17,293	64,313	81,607
Smithfield	2,444	2,407	(37)	4,077	60,335	-	60,335
South Kingstown	2,580	2,424	(156)	2,062	128,650	165,846	294,496
Tiverton	1,658	1,588	(70)	3,376	94,527	82,475	177,001
Warwick	8,097	7,970	(127)	5,624	285,692	677,677	963,369
Westerly	2,344	2,256	(88)	3,507	123,460	283,744	407,204
West Warwick	3,495	3,558	63	11,128	-	298,198	298,198
Woonsocket	5,639	5,419	(220)	15,160	1,334,066	723,549	2,057,614
Bristol-Warren	2,914	2,807	(107)		172,613	258,422	431,035
Chariho	-	-	-	See Table	-	-	-
Exeter-West Greenwic	1,536	1,527	(9)	Below	19,630	76,390	96,020
Foster-Glocester	1,104	1,065	(39)		81,427	57,434	138,861
Central Falls	2,541	2,543	2	16,718	-	407,315	407,315
Total	121,753	119,842	(1,911)	\$ 8,264	\$ 6,992,157	\$ 12,469,274	\$ 19,461,431
<i>Bristol</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>1,742</i>	<i>(58)</i>	<i>2,407</i>	<i>55,849</i>	<i>82,070</i>	<i>137,919</i>
<i>Warren</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>1,065</i>	<i>(49)</i>	<i>5,957</i>	<i>116,764</i>	<i>176,352</i>	<i>293,116</i>
<i>Exeter</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>4,373</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>11,697</i>	<i>11,697</i>
<i>West Greenwich</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>(18)</i>	<i>2,726</i>	<i>19,630</i>	<i>64,693</i>	<i>84,323</i>
<i>Foster</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>(23)</i>	<i>5,176</i>	<i>47,620</i>	<i>30,615</i>	<i>78,235</i>
<i>Glocester</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>5,282</i>	<i>33,807</i>	<i>26,819</i>	<i>60,627</i>
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>2,900</i>	<i>2,836</i>	<i>(64)</i>	<i>5,096</i>	<i>122,516</i>	<i>130,255</i>	<i>252,771</i>

Table 9: Poverty Stabilization Fund for FY 2025

- A.** Column *A* is the FY 2025 enacted formula aid shown in column *H* in Table 2.
- B.** Column *B* is the calculation of formula aid using FY 2025 enrollment, student poverty and core instruction amount but the FY 2024 share ratio instead of the FY 2025 share ratio.
- C.** Column *C* is the difference between the FY 2025 recommended formula aid in column *A* and the FY 2025 calculation using the FY 2024 share ratio in column *B*.
- D.** Column *D* is the percent change between the share ratio for FY 2025 and FY 2024. It is column *J* on Table 4. The full calculation is shown in Table 4.
- E.** Column *E* is the distribution of the poverty loss stabilization fund. When the foundation formula aid produces less than the prior year as shown in column *C* and the decrease in the state share ratio is more than 2.0 percent as shown in column *D*, the payment is 50.0 percent of the difference in formula aid shown in column *C*.

Table 9: Poverty Stabilization Fund for FY 2025

<i>District</i>	<i>A</i> <i>FY 2025</i> <i>Enacted</i> <i>Formula Aid</i>	<i>B</i> <i>FY 2025 Enacted</i> <i>Formula Aid w/FY</i> <i>2024 Share Ratio</i>	<i>C</i> <i>FY 2025</i> <i>Calculation</i> <i>Chg. to FY</i>	<i>D</i> <i>Share Ratio %</i> <i>Chg. To FY</i> <i>2024 (Table 4)</i>	<i>E</i> <i>Poverty Loss</i> <i>Stabilizatio</i> <i>n Fund</i>
Barrington	\$ 11,418,578	\$ 10,736,660	\$ 681,918	6.4%	\$ -
Burrillville	13,266,956	13,502,391	(235,435)	-1.7%	-
Charlestown	1,514,709	1,403,597	111,112	7.9%	-
Coventry	26,569,935	26,462,691	107,245	0.4%	-
Cranston	77,102,194	76,281,982	820,211	1.1%	-
Cumberland	26,341,736	26,128,697	213,039	0.8%	-
East Greenwich	6,243,354	5,649,817	593,537	10.5%	-
East Providence	37,431,252	37,630,988	(199,736)	-0.5%	-
Foster	1,178,178	1,224,133	(45,955)	-3.8%	22,977
Glocester	2,902,861	2,890,406	12,455	0.4%	-
Hopkinton	6,709,736	6,580,424	129,313	2.0%	-
Jamestown	297,632	331,127	(33,495)	-10.1%	16,747
Johnston	23,368,076	23,038,505	329,571	1.4%	-
Lincoln	18,481,613	17,725,741	755,872	4.3%	-
Little Compton	326,439	298,732	27,707	9.3%	-
Middletown	6,722,115	7,312,736	(590,621)	-8.1%	295,311
Narragansett	1,757,494	2,007,151	(249,657)	-12.4%	124,828
Newport	14,971,701	15,054,796	(83,095)	-0.6%	-
New Shoreham	74,570	98,118	(23,548)	-24.0%	11,774
North Kingstown	13,120,180	11,631,001	1,489,179	12.8%	-
North Providence	29,606,271	29,352,579	253,693	0.9%	-
North Smithfield	7,857,620	7,968,165	(110,544)	-1.4%	-
Pawtucket	107,328,506	107,581,938	(253,432)	-0.2%	-
Portsmouth	2,830,867	2,706,278	124,590	4.6%	-
Providence	284,752,093	285,493,155	(741,062)	-0.3%	-
Richmond	6,228,750	5,876,372	352,378	6.0%	-
Scituate	3,357,790	3,580,825	(223,035)	-6.2%	111,518
Smithfield	9,812,560	9,148,432	664,128	7.3%	-
South Kingstown	4,997,562	5,065,979	(68,418)	-1.4%	-
Tiverton	5,361,007	5,578,863	(217,856)	-3.9%	108,928
Warwick	44,822,207	44,946,843	(124,636)	-0.3%	-
Westerly	7,912,662	8,078,152	(165,490)	-2.0%	82,745
West Warwick	39,595,027	40,301,111	(706,084)	-1.8%	-
Woonsocket	82,151,150	82,720,318	(569,168)	-0.7%	-
Bristol-Warren	10,538,060	11,228,296	(690,236)		365,645
Chariho	-	-	-	See Table Below	-
Exeter-West Greenwich	5,395,150	5,155,472	239,677		76,163
Foster-Glocester	5,590,751	5,640,493	(49,741)		33,211
Central Falls	42,508,401	39,812,463	2,695,938	-0.1%	-
Total	\$ 990,445,746	\$ 986,225,426	\$ 4,220,320		\$ 1,249,847
<i>Bristol</i>	<i>4,193,471</i>	<i>4,924,760</i>	<i>(731,289)</i>	<i>-14.8%</i>	<i>365,645</i>
<i>Warren</i>	<i>6,344,589</i>	<i>6,303,536</i>	<i>41,054</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Exeter</i>	<i>3,271,323</i>	<i>2,879,320</i>	<i>392,004</i>	<i>13.6%</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>West Greenwich</i>	<i>2,123,827</i>	<i>2,276,153</i>	<i>(152,326)</i>	<i>-6.7%</i>	<i>76,163</i>
<i>Foster</i>	<i>1,702,923</i>	<i>1,769,346</i>	<i>(66,422)</i>	<i>-3.8%</i>	<i>33,211</i>
<i>Glocester</i>	<i>3,887,828</i>	<i>3,871,147</i>	<i>16,681</i>	<i>0.4%</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Adjusted Chariho</i>	<i>14,453,195</i>	<i>13,860,393</i>	<i>(592,803)</i>	<i>15.9%</i>	<i>-</i>

Table 10: 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>

Appendix II
Education Aid by Community
FY 1987-FY 2024

Education Aid By Community

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

Education Aid By Community

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

Education Aid By Community

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

Education Aid By Community

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

Education Aid By Community

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

Education Aid By Community

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

Education Aid By Community

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

Education Aid By Community

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

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Barrington	\$ 5,481,235	\$ 5,968,590	\$ 6,148,515	\$ 8,232,393
Burrillville	12,467,771	13,637,900	14,352,095	13,994,929
Charlestown	1,602,569	1,543,508	1,310,422	1,291,375
Coventry	22,790,523	25,210,202	23,564,535	24,191,219
Cranston	61,904,926	68,385,801	69,762,285	69,876,885
Cumberland	20,796,258	22,322,835	20,799,151	21,305,153
East Greenwich	3,167,385	2,808,479	3,490,910	4,542,049
East Providence	35,710,484	37,893,298	36,377,563	36,956,352
Foster	1,164,308	1,277,800	1,065,648	1,109,702
Glocester	2,323,354	2,452,059	2,218,174	2,481,208
Hopkinton	5,223,049	5,170,111	5,488,786	5,590,838
Jamestown	522,234	584,201	405,580	339,230
Johnston	18,398,579	19,080,865	19,127,284	19,970,936
Lincoln	12,325,264	14,989,728	15,198,685	16,231,922
Little Compton	355,525	443,482	397,665	432,020
Middletown	7,979,347	7,908,428	7,894,209	8,185,474
Narragansett	2,313,574	2,476,876	2,261,373	2,196,991
Newport	12,433,123	13,534,682	14,034,125	15,005,286
New Shoreham	156,926	147,858	178,491	237,000
North Kingstown	10,127,666	11,035,258	11,867,847	11,302,964
North Providence	23,428,292	24,245,600	25,275,682	27,298,296
North Smithfield	6,219,135	6,102,552	6,206,522	6,372,462
Pawtucket	88,331,184	95,643,809	92,823,636	96,013,908
Portsmouth	4,178,680	4,340,455	3,935,800	3,800,556
Providence	253,712,258	281,066,991	272,314,070	277,047,845
Richmond	4,596,526	4,640,811	4,694,206	5,150,039
Scituate	3,369,504	3,077,896	2,727,973	2,535,612
Smithfield	7,854,975	6,700,269	6,227,713	7,085,403
South Kingstown	6,293,429	5,856,410	4,853,437	4,969,168
Tiverton	6,779,518	7,473,020	7,475,571	6,896,308
Warwick	37,379,213	40,544,636	38,441,937	40,271,671
Westerly	8,766,881	9,318,816	8,255,191	8,083,721
West Warwick	26,186,038	28,246,403	29,535,239	30,945,717
Woonsocket	62,454,134	67,945,973	68,991,503	70,423,976
Bristol-Warren	14,912,237	15,437,608	14,514,094	13,130,077
Charlho	2,126,257	2,526,147	2,135,033	1,847,044
Exeter-West Greenwich	6,071,142	6,590,347	5,696,331	5,468,643
Foster-Glocester	5,199,951	5,376,546	5,207,657	5,768,566
Central Falls	41,173,119	44,387,271	45,680,069	48,422,396
Met School Operations	9,355,134	9,732,284	9,356,427	9,790,163
Davies Career & Tech	13,667,654	14,020,977	13,728,646	14,772,019
Charter Schools	90,865,644	105,679,343	109,288,557	137,747,583
Urban Collaborative	1,432,045	1,646,916	1,559,049	1,693,977
Subtotal	\$ 961,597,055	\$ 1,047,473,041	\$ 1,034,867,689	\$ 1,089,009,077
Teacher Retirement	106,753,507	112,337,502	118,375,402	123,987,654
Construction Aid	80,000,000	79,664,215	80,000,000	80,000,000
School Breakfast	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
Textbook Loans	88,576	56,251	23,315	25,571
Total	\$ 1,148,709,138	\$ 1,239,801,009	\$ 1,233,536,406	\$ 1,293,292,302

Education Aid By Community

Community	FY 2023	FY 2024
Barrington	\$ 8,828,606	\$ 11,101,246
Burrillville	14,410,118	14,124,620
Charlestown	1,341,690	1,372,841
Coventry	25,098,898	26,376,051
Cranston	72,154,948	74,422,252
Cumberland	22,263,569	24,359,167
East Greenwich	4,841,875	6,085,014
East Providence	38,149,384	39,186,558
Foster	1,137,350	1,222,365
Glocester	2,551,793	2,890,505
Hopkinton	5,826,634	6,343,316
Jamestown	391,662	794,918
Johnston	20,720,126	22,428,734
Lincoln	17,055,189	17,721,522
Little Compton	448,877	362,326
Middletown	8,476,387	7,897,253
Narragansett	2,271,278	2,256,135
Newport	15,698,952	15,212,110
New Shoreham	240,792	151,991
North Kingstown	11,547,833	11,921,360
North Providence	28,223,847	29,046,056
North Smithfield	6,533,857	7,606,634
Pawtucket	99,145,207	107,174,138
Portsmouth	3,772,245	3,593,688
Providence	279,075,003	282,866,333
Richmond	5,415,636	5,774,871
Scituate	2,603,877	3,717,597
Smithfield	7,281,435	8,926,874
South Kingstown	5,140,323	5,923,005
Tiverton	7,236,769	6,961,353
Warwick	41,873,277	45,898,470
Westerly	8,379,537	8,781,097
West Warwick	32,123,085	37,983,651
Woonsocket	72,528,817	82,872,750
Bristol-Warren	14,008,318	14,619,452
Charlton	2,405,627	3,178,096
Exeter-West Greenwich	6,213,653	7,269,662
Foster-Glocester	5,961,183	6,659,257
Central Falls	49,633,417	51,643,349
Met School Operations	9,790,163	10,682,968
Davies Career & Tech	14,774,827	16,766,320
Charter Schools	137,433,152	154,089,206
Urban Collaborative	1,693,976	1,864,702
YouthBuild Academy	575,818	1,892,543
Subtotal	\$ 1,115,279,009	\$ 1,192,022,356
Teacher Retirement	130,855,471	132,744,129
Construction Aid	138,536,507	101,489,976
School Breakfast	270,000	270,000
Textbook Loans	31,585	60,266
Total	\$ 1,384,972,572	\$ 1,426,586,727

Appendix III
Construction Aid by Community
FY 1990-FY 2024

Construction Aid by Community

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

Construction Aid by Community

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

Construction Aid by Community

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

Construction Aid by Community

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

Construction Aid by Community

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

Construction Aid by Community

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

Construction Aid by Community

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

Construction Aid by Community

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

Construction Aid by Community

Community	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Barrington	\$ 1,387,964	\$ 1,389,221	\$ 1,567,891
Burrillville	253,367	317,702	784,085
Charlestown	-	-	-
Coventry	1,384,202	828,284	290,844
Cranston	3,164,437	2,526,215	2,683,133
Cumberland	1,182,710	1,462,941	2,695,068
East Greenwich	1,292,436	1,369,014	1,313,120
East Providence	1,353,954	10,416,256	7,835,306
Foster	-	21,804	218,548
Glocester	18,979	294,925	218,405
Hopkinton	-	-	-
Jamestown	32,808	247,427	343,746
Johnston	169,788	178,472	161,234
Lincoln	3,927,465	3,063,486	7,009,991
Little Compton	330,495	332,029	331,719
Middletown	437,250	625,529	294,768
Narragansett	841,427	458,717	508,478
Newport	649,516	1,033,614	1,405,863
New Shoreham	283,468	294,154	240,396
North Kingstown	975,180	1,074,898	1,598,442
North Providence	3,948,323	3,966,474	3,648,680
North Smithfield	1,490,832	1,080,803	1,103,063
Pawtucket	5,786,258	6,497,643	11,370,565
Portsmouth	506,052	163,943	158,306
Providence	20,983,497	26,958,915	31,368,371
Richmond	-	-	-
Scituate	330,485	643,594	194,851
Smithfield	269,248	2,003,330	1,548,959
South Kingstown	241,547	219,458	202,507
Tiverton	1,263,632	1,199,731	1,407,783
Warwick	1,493,985	1,583,551	1,986,273
Westerly	1,835,602	1,937,668	1,561,172
West Warwick	894,492	570,987	333,842
Woonsocket	4,783,647	4,718,764	4,383,510
Bristol-Warren	1,277,004	1,225,076	2,069,969
Chariho	1,718,515	1,808,950	1,685,705
Exeter-West Greenwich	360,468	224,678	213,161
Foster-Glocester	2,082,931	2,474,573	2,019,144
Central Falls	813,083	97,286	98,393
Subtotal	\$ 67,765,047	\$ 83,310,112	\$ 94,855,291
Charter Schools	\$ 3,272,994	\$ 1,387,189	\$ 6,634,685
Total	\$ 71,038,041	\$ 84,697,301	\$ 101,489,976

Appendix IV

**State Share Ratio - Education Funding Formula
FY 2021 - FY 2025**

State Share By Community

Community	FY 2021	FY 2022*	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Barrington	16.4%	21.4%	21.4%	25.2%	26.8%
Burrillville	53.7%	51.0%	51.0%	48.1%	47.2%
Charlestown	15.8%	15.1%	15.1%	15.0%	16.2%
Coventry	45.6%	45.3%	45.3%	45.9%	46.1%
Cranston	56.1%	54.5%	54.5%	53.5%	54.1%
Cumberland	40.3%	40.1%	40.1%	40.5%	40.9%
East Greenwich	12.1%	15.3%	15.3%	17.3%	19.1%
East Providence	57.1%	56.5%	56.4%	51.4%	51.1%
Foster∞	39.6%	39.5%	39.5%	40.3%	38.8%
Glocester∞	35.4%	39.1%	39.1%	39.6%	39.8%
Hopkinton	43.2%	42.6%	42.6%	44.1%	45.0%
Jamestown	5.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.5%	4.0%
Johnston	47.2%	47.7%	47.7%	48.7%	49.4%
Lincoln	41.4%	42.6%	42.6%	39.3%	40.9%
Little Compton	10.6%	11.2%	11.2%	8.0%	8.8%
Middletown	31.0%	31.1%	31.1%	26.4%	24.2%
Narragansett	16.5%	15.8%	15.8%	15.2%	13.3%
Newport	50.0%	51.8%	51.8%	51.2%	50.9%
New Shoreham	12.0%	12.4%	12.4%	6.0%	4.5%
North Kingstown	28.1%	25.6%	25.6%	24.1%	27.2%
North Providence	56.6%	59.5%	59.5%	57.4%	57.9%
North Smithfield	32.9%	32.8%	32.8%	36.2%	35.7%
Pawtucket	80.4%	80.6%	80.6%	84.9%	84.7%
Portsmouth	12.8%	11.8%	11.8%	10.0%	10.5%
Providence	85.3%	86.8%	86.8%	85.6%	85.4%
Richmond	37.8%	40.2%	40.2%	40.7%	43.1%
Scituate	19.3%	16.6%	16.6%	23.2%	21.8%
Smithfield	22.2%	25.4%	25.4%	28.5%	30.6%
South Kingstown	13.9%	13.7%	13.7%	15.3%	15.1%
Tiverton	37.3%	33.1%	33.1%	25.7%	24.7%
Warwick	37.6%	37.9%	37.9%	39.8%	39.7%
Westerly	37.3%	24.6%	24.6%	25.3%	24.7%
West Warwick	65.2%	66.2%	66.2%	74.2%	72.9%
Woonsocket	85.5%	85.2%	85.2%	89.3%	88.7%
Bristol-Warren					
Chariho					
Exeter-West Greenwich			see table below		
Foster-Glocester					
Central Falls	94.6%	95.4%	95.4%	97.2%	97.1%
<i>Bristol</i>	<i>24.6%</i>	<i>21.5%</i>	<i>21.5%</i>	<i>20.8%</i>	<i>17.7%</i>
<i>Warren</i>	<i>49.6%</i>	<i>42.9%</i>	<i>42.9%</i>	<i>41.6%</i>	<i>17.8%</i>
<i>Exeter</i>	<i>22.5%</i>	<i>22.0%</i>	<i>22.0%</i>	<i>28.5%</i>	<i>41.8%</i>
<i>West Greenwich</i>	<i>24.2%</i>	<i>23.3%</i>	<i>23.3%</i>	<i>22.2%</i>	<i>32.4%</i>
<i>Foster</i>	<i>39.6%</i>	<i>39.5%</i>	<i>39.5%</i>	<i>40.3%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>
<i>Glocester</i>	<i>35.4%</i>	<i>39.1%</i>	<i>39.1%</i>	<i>39.6%</i>	<i>38.8%</i>

*Updated for August 2021 adjustment

Appendix V

**Share Ratio Calculation
Housing Aid FY 2025**

Calculation of School Housing Aid Ratio. The following table shows the calculation for each community's share ratio for FY 2025 for the purpose of school housing aid. The share ratio formula measures state and community wealth using two factors: the full value of local property and the median family income as determined by the most recent census.

A. The equalized weighted assessed property valuations for the third preceding calendar year per current law, as of December 31, 2020 as reported by the Department of Revenue's Division of Municipal Finance in August of each year. Property value is certified annually by the Division of Municipal Finance based on local sales data and appraisals. The total assessed local property value of a community is adjusted for differences in local assessment rates to allow the reporting of figures comparable on a statewide basis, resulting in the Equalized Weighted Assessed Valuation (EWAV).

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

B. The FY 2023 student counts are shown in column **B** based on the resident average daily membership as of June 30. Average daily membership calculates an average of the number of days all students are formally members of a district and/or a school per year.

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

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

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

F. Column **F** shows the final share ratio with the inclusion of any regional bonuses. It does not include project specific incentives that are awarded on a project basis.

District	A	B	C	D	E*	F
	Adjusted EWAV 12/31/20	FY2023 Student Count	Base Share Ratio	Adjust for 35% Minimum	Regional Bonus	Final Share Ratio
Barrington	\$ 4,835,039,813	3,376	17.9%	35.0%		35.0%
Burrillville	1,993,217,943	2,151	46.9%	46.9%		46.9%
Coventry	3,961,209,183	4,321	47.4%	47.4%		47.4%
Cranston	8,240,151,343	10,522	55.1%	55.1%		55.1%
Cumberland	5,329,960,296	5,151	40.7%	40.7%		40.7%
East Greenwich	4,315,929,255	2,557	3.2%	35.0%		35.0%
East Providence	4,859,731,387	5,293	47.4%	47.4%		47.4%
Foster	278,696,457	212	24.6%	35.0%		35.0%
Glocester	568,200,159	576	43.5%	43.5%		43.5%
Jamestown	4,305,925,210	599	-312.1%	35.0%		35.0%
Johnston	3,199,436,931	3,344	45.2%	45.2%		45.2%
Lincoln	3,880,866,784	3,488	36.2%	36.2%		36.2%
Little Compton	2,762,922,350	278	-469.7%	35.0%		35.0%
Middletown	3,674,083,568	2,011	-4.7%	35.0%		35.0%
Narragansett	6,820,532,746	1,047	-273.4%	35.0%		35.0%
Newport	8,410,285,140	1,864	-158.6%	35.0%		35.0%
New Shoreham	1,593,536,930	132	-592.0%	35.0%		35.0%
North Kingstown	6,199,181,520	3,674	3.3%	35.0%		35.0%
North Providence	2,492,450,839	3,773	62.1%	62.1%		62.1%
North Smithfield	2,029,763,460	1,648	29.4%	35.0%		35.0%
Pawtucket	3,593,036,213	10,323	80.0%	80.0%		80.0%
Portsmouth	5,091,101,352	2,095	-39.3%	35.0%		35.0%
Providence	9,634,947,382	27,275	79.8%	79.8%		79.8%
Scituate	1,974,338,773	1,187	4.7%	35.0%		35.0%
Smithfield	3,305,101,528	2,470	23.3%	35.0%		35.0%
South Kingstown	6,395,423,946	2,699	-35.8%	35.0%		35.0%
Tiverton	2,726,978,773	1,662	5.9%	35.0%		35.0%
Warwick	10,449,245,023	8,271	27.6%	35.0%		35.0%
Westerly	7,684,830,298	2,376	-85.4%	35.0%		35.0%
West Warwick	2,198,957,548	3,565	64.6%	64.6%		64.6%
Woonsocket	1,614,025,555	6,275	85.3%	85.3%		85.3%
Bristol/Warren	5,120,093,437	2,938	0.1%	35.0%	28.0%	63.0%
Chariho	5,018,379,527	2,974	3.3%	35.0%	26.0%	61.0%
Exeter/West Greenwich	2,352,209,391	1,574	14.3%	35.0%	26.0%	61.0%
Foster/Glocester	1,183,290,830	1,101	38.4%	38.4%	14.0%	52.4%
Central Falls	290,927,414	4,390	96.2%	96.2%		96.2%
Davies/Deaf/Met						
Total	\$ 148,384,008,304	137,192				

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