



**Gina M. Raimondo,
Governor**

**State of Rhode Island and
Providence Plantations
Fiscal Year 2018
Budget**

Technical Appendix

Appendix D

Aid to Schools

Education Aid to Local Governments

Education Aid to Local Governments totals \$1.171 billion from all sources of funds, of which \$1.138 billion is from general revenue, in the recommended FY 2018 Budget. Total general revenue financed education aid increases by \$45.5 million from the revised FY 2017 Budget, or 4.2 percent. Total Education Aid is defined to include local public schools, School for the Deaf, Davies Career and Technical School, charter schools, Central Falls School District, the Metropolitan Career and Technical School, support for the State's share of Teacher Retirement and School Housing Aid programs, the textbook expansion program, school breakfast program, aid to the recovery high school, and state support for the E-Rate program.

Fiscal year 2018 represents year seven of the education aid funding formula. As of July 1, 2011, education aid to all districts, charter schools, and state schools (Davies and the Met) are formula based. The School for the Deaf is a special education program and the funding method has not changed since it already has a state, federal, and local share. Based on the principle that the money follows the student, the formula was developed with the following guiding principles: (1) build a strong foundation for all children; (2) improve equity among districts and schools; (3) be transparent; and (4) be financially responsible.

The funding formula has been designed to distribute aid based on three key components:

- Core Instructional Amount – (\$9,163 per student in FY 2018) Derived from a regional average of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) expenditure data, the core instructional amount is based on cost studies from states that have been deemed by education researchers to be best practice financial models or states. In order to be informed, objective, and geographically sensitive, the formula uses a New England average cost to provide a balanced perspective on what Rhode Island should be spending to provide a high quality of education. The core instruction amount accounts for costs that have the greatest impact on a child's ability to learn, including instruction, instructional support, and leadership costs.
- Student Success Factor – (\$3,665 per student in FY 2018) Provides additional funding to support student needs beyond the core services listed above with the ultimate goal of closing student achievement gaps. Within the formula, each student is entitled to a 40.0 percent student success factor, which is applied to the core instructional amount. This factor is also applied to PK-12 students who are eligible for free and reduced price lunch.
- State Share Ratio – After the core components have been determined, a state share ratio formula is applied to address two key questions: How to account for differences in the revenue-generation capacity of communities and how to allocate funding to communities based on the supports that students need. The state share ratio is dependent on district property values weighted for median family income and students eligible for free and reduced price lunch.

Data plays a crucial role in how education aid is distributed to districts, charter schools, Davies, and the Met. The funding formula incorporates annual data updates including student counts, the core instruction per pupil, the most recently assessed community property values, and the most recent median family income data in order to ensure aid distribution uses the best available data. The formula establishes a platform for creating horizontal equity. It attempts to get a like amount of funding to children who have similar characteristics regardless of where they sit, which in turn gradually rebalances education funding to provide all districts a common level of purchasing power.

In addition, specific categorical funds for certain high-cost items were established outside the formula distribution: high cost special education, career and technical education, early childhood education, transportation for non-public and regional districts, regional district bonuses, and in FY 2017 two new categoricals for English learners and charter density support. A Central Falls Stabilization Fund was also created to assure that appropriate funding is available to support the district, due to concerns regarding

Education Aid to Local Governments

local capacity. According to law, state stabilization funds are only paid upon transfer of a matching amount to the school district by the city. If Central Falls is unable to pay its share, the State will not provide funding under the stabilization fund. In addition, in FY 2017 the Governor created supplemental funds (stabilization funds) for both Davies Career and Technical High School and the Met School, also discussed in further detail below.

Lastly, funding allocations will be phased in over ten years based on a transition model where overfunded districts shall have a level decrease period, while underfunded districts will have a quicker transition of seven years. In FY 2018, the seventh year of formula implementation, the transition periods for underfunded districts will be complete, with three additional years for overfunded districts.

Working Group to Review the Permanent Education Foundation Aid Formula

On October 22, 2015, Governor Gina M. Raimondo issued Executive Order 15-16, establishing the Funding Formula Working Group. The group organized its deliberations around three areas of review: (1) the degree to which the funding formula is meeting the needs of all students and schools, (2) ensuring formula fairness between school types, and (3) the degree to which the formula incorporates best practices in educational funding, efficiency, and innovation. The group issued a draft report on January 14, 2016, including 20 consensus recommendations, with some that would affect the amount of education aid distributed by the state and others that would affect how the local payment of education aid (which is remitted by sending districts to public schools of choice) is calculated.

Conclusions of the Working Group:

English Learners. The working group found that English Learners (ELs) have unique needs and their services are more extensive than general education ones. Further, the group found that while ELs will benefit from additional support through the funding formula, this support should not come at the expense of other educational programs. This led to the establishment of the EL categorical which totals \$2.5 million from general revenue in FY 2018.

Density Aid. The working group found that “fixed and marginal costs are real issues for all schools. Enrollment change affects marginal costs; precipitous or sustained enrollment decline can make this effect significant.” Further, the working group found that student movement to public schools of choice has an effect on school budgets because it results in the transfer of both the state and local funding from the sending school to the new school. This led to the establishment of the Density Aid categorical which totals \$938,900 from general revenue in FY 2018.

High Cost Special Education Categorical. The working group found that “there are wide differences in students’ special education needs and an associated variability in the costs.” Further, the group found that “high-cost special education services have a significant impact on school budgets” and that Rhode Island should consider providing additional support for districts with high-cost special education students. This led to bolstering the High Cost Special Education categorical which totals \$4.5 million in general revenue for FY 2018.

Differences in Expense Profiles of Traditional Districts and Public Schools of Choice. The working group found that “the differences in expenses between charter public schools and traditional districts are largely the result of differences in fundamental nature, regulations, or statute. The differences, in and of themselves, cannot be used as a basis for qualitative judgment of practice.” Further, the group concurred “with the House Study Commission in finding that the critical categories that require adjustment are: (1) pre-school screening and services; (2) ages 18-to-21 pupil services; (3) nonpublic-school services; (4) career & technical education costs; (5) expenses associated with out-of-district placement; (6) retiree health expenses; (7) debt service; and (8) rental costs. The latter two are associated almost exclusively

Education Aid to Local Governments

with charter public schools while the preceding six are associated almost exclusively with traditional districts.” The results of this finding led to the General Assembly passing a new calculation to be used by local districts. Known as “differentiated costs”, local districts are now able to retain either 7.0 percent or a subsequent higher percentage due to the unique costs borne by public schools with respect to charter or state schools.

State School Stabilization Funds. The working group found that “expenditure data indicate that free-standing career & technical education centers unaffiliated with a district are one of the most expensive delivery models. Though more expensive, these centers can provide unique benefits to students.” Towards this end, the Governor recommends categorical Stabilization Funds for the William M. Davies Career and Technical High School and the Metropolitan Regional Career and Technical Center. In FY 2018, the Governor recommends \$3.8 million in total stabilization funding for the two state schools.

The following sections summarize changes to the various aid categories that comprise total FY 2018 Education Aid.

Distributed Aid

Beginning in FY 2012, distributed aid reflects aid to both districts and charter schools as a result of the education aid funding formula. In prior years, charter schools were displayed within the non-distributed aid category of the education aid tables following this section. In FY 2018, total Distributed Education Aid, which includes formula aid to districts, Central Falls, charter schools, and Group Home Aid, increases by \$42.5 million over the revised FY 2017 Budget. The recommended FY 2018 Budget includes a reduction of \$756,863 in Group Home Aid to reflect updated group home bed census figures as of December, 31 2016, when compared to the revised FY 2017 Budget.

One of the primary drivers for the growth in formula aid is the expansion of charter schools. Charter school growth is funded in full in the year of growth, while reductions in the sending communities are spread over the remaining years of transition. Upon full transition, money will follow the student and charter or state school growth will be offset by dollar-for-dollar reductions in the sending communities.

Moreover, the FY 2018 recommendation continues with year five of funding the Urban Collaborative through the funding formula, in accordance with the change made to RIGL §16-3.1-11 in the 2012 Session of the General Assembly. Although this change is revenue neutral to the state, the five current sending communities, Central Falls, Cranston, North Providence, Providence, and Warwick, will see a reduction in state education aid for these 138 students. The Urban Collaborative increases in the Governor’s recommendation by \$275,504 to a total of \$1.4 million in FY 2018. Finally, as required by RIGL 16-7.2-6(d), additional funding for the Central Falls Stabilization Fund is included in the Governor’s FY 2018 Budget. In FY 2018 the Governor recommends \$6.8 million for Central Falls Stabilization Fund, an increase of \$250,726 from the revised FY 2017 Budget, to cover costs outside of those calculated by the education aid funding formula. This is the fourth year that Central Falls receives assistance through this Fund.

State Schools

The State Schools, Davies Career and Technical School, Metropolitan Career and Technical School, and Rhode Island School for the Deaf are collectively financed at \$29.1 million in general revenue for FY 2018 (including the proposed stabilization funds for both Davies and the Met), which constitutes an increase of \$868,733 from the revised FY 2017 Budget. Only Davies and the Met fall under the funding formula.

Education Aid to Local Governments

Non-Distributed Aid

Non-distributed aid in FY 2018 increases by \$526,675 from the revised FY 2017 Budget, from \$25.9 million to \$26.4 million. Non-Distributed aid includes the following categories of aid in FY 2018: English learner categorical, density aid, early childhood categorical, transportation categorical, high cost special education categorical, career and technical categorical, nonpublic schools textbook reimbursements, school breakfast funds, recovery high school aid, and the Telecommunications Access (E-Rate) program.

Categorical Funds – Density Aid. The Governor recommends \$938,900 for the density aid categorical, given to districts with greater than or equal to 5.0 percent public school of choice enrollment. This represents a reduction of \$553,325 from general revenue, compared to the FY 2017 enacted (and revised) level. The density aid categorical was designed to decrease over a three year period with a sunset on the completion of FY 2019.

Categorical Funds – English Learners. The Governor recommends \$2.5 million for EL categorical fund, calculated at the level of 10.0 percent of the Core Instruction Amount, applied to students in the most intensive ELs programs. The funds may only be used on evidence-based programs that benefit ELs and its usage will be monitored by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The FY 2018 cost of this categorical is \$2.5 million, which is approximately one-half of the estimated full funding amount. The Governor recommends the permanence of this categorical.

Categorical Funds – High Cost Special Education. The Governor recommends \$4.5 million for the high cost special education categorical fund in FY 2018, consistent with the FY 2017 enacted (and revised) level. The high cost special education categorical provides financial support to districts that are serving students with extraordinary needs.

Categorical Funds – Early Childhood. The Governor recommends \$6.2 million for the early childhood categorical fund in FY 2018, which is \$1.1 million greater than the FY 2017 enacted (and revised) level. The early childhood education categorical is used to increase access to high quality pre-kindergarten programs. Early childhood categorical funds are distributed through a competitive process for high-quality programs. This increase is part of the overall plan to triple the number of state-sponsored high quality pre-kindergarten classrooms by 2019 and leverages \$6.2 million in federal funds.

Categorical Funds – Transportation. The Governor recommends \$6.4 million for the transportation categorical fund in FY 2018, consistent with the FY 2017 enacted (and revised) level. The transportation categorical is used to reimburse districts for a portion of the cost of transporting students outside their districts. Districts must participate in the statewide transportation system to be eligible. Reimbursement for regional district transportation accounts for approximately half of the categorical.

Categorical Funds – Career and Technical. The Governor recommends \$4.5 million for the career and technical categorical fund in FY 2018, consistent with the FY 2017 enacted (and revised) level. The career and technical categorical fund is used to support start-up for new programs and to offset the higher than average per pupil costs associated with existing career and technical programs. Twenty-one LEAs receive funding from this categorical in varying amounts ranging from an annual average of \$405,000 for free-standing centers to an annual average of \$25,000 for single programs embedded in comprehensive high schools.

E-Rate. The Governor recommends \$400,000 from general revenue for the state E-Rate program in FY 2018, consistent with the FY 2017 enacted (and revised) level. This initiative prevents LEAs from having to allocate additional local resources towards internet services in order to maintain current services. The E-Rate program is used to bring Wi-Fi and broadband connectivity to schools.

Education Aid to Local Governments

School Breakfast: Per R.I.G.L. 16-8-10.1, all public schools are required to provide a breakfast program and the Department of Education provides a subsidy for each breakfast served to students. The Governor recommends \$270,000 from general revenue for this purpose in FY 2018, consistent with the enacted (and revised) FY 2017 Budget.

Nonpublic Schools – Textbook Reimbursement: Per R.I.G.L. 16-23-3.1, the Department is required to reimburse LEAs for the cost of providing English/language arts and history/social studies textbooks to students in grades K-12 attending nonpublic schools. The Governor recommends \$240,000 from general revenue for this purpose in FY 2018, consistent with the enacted (and revised) FY 2017 Budget.

Recovery High School. The Governor recommend \$500,000 for the State’s recovery high school, consistent with the enacted (and revised) FY 2017 Budget. The high school provides individualized programs to students recovering from substance abuse, supporting both personal recovery and academic achievement.

Other Aid

Other aid in FY 2018 increases by \$1.6 million from general revenue when compared to the revised FY 2017 Budget, increasing from \$179.1 million to \$180.7 million. Other aid includes School Construction Aid and contributions to the Teacher Retirement program.

School Construction. Within the School Housing Aid program, the Governor recommends FY 2018 appropriations of \$80.0 million from general revenue, comprised of \$70.9 million for the formal School Housing Aid program established by R.I.G.L. 16-7-35, and \$9.1 million for the School Building Authority Fund, established by R.I.G.L. 45-38.2-2. Both subprograms are consistent with the revised FY 2017 Budget.

Teacher Retirement. Within the Teacher Retirement program, the Governor recommends FY 2018 appropriations of \$100.7 million from general revenue, which is \$1.7 million more than the FY 2017 enacted level. Per RIGL 16-16-22, the state funds 40 percent of the employer’s share of retirement contributions on behalf of teachers who are members of the Teacher’s Retirement System.

FY 2018 Education Aid Increases (Decreases) From the Revised FY 2017 Budget (General Revenue)

Formula Aid: \$40,001,065, attributable to the following:

- Formula Aid (Traditional Districts & Charters): \$43,050,368
- Central Falls School District: (\$1,720,444)
- Metropolitan Career and Technical School: (\$625,068)
- Davies Career and Technical School: (\$703,791)

Categorical Funds: \$526,675, attributable to the following:

- Early Childhood: \$1,080,000
- Density Aid – Public School of Choice: (\$553,325)

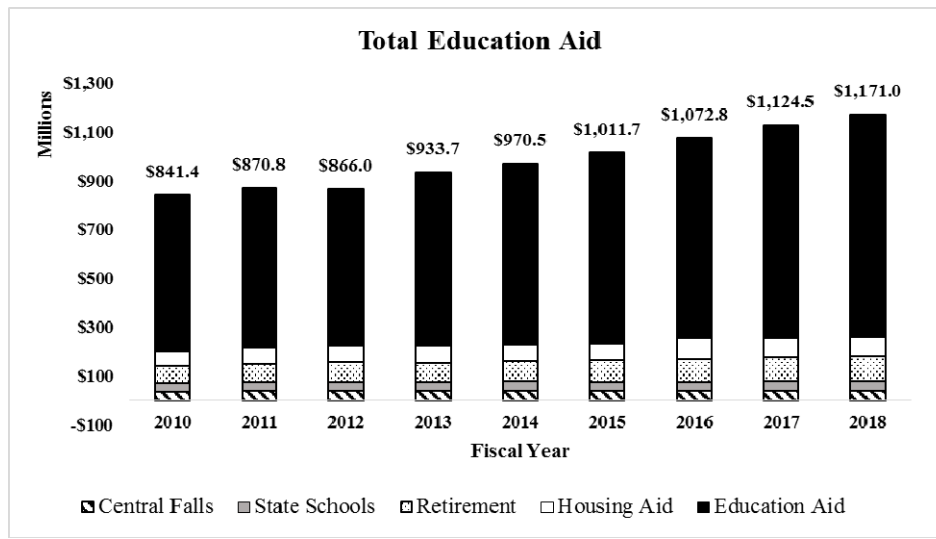
Other changes: \$4,995,303, attributable to the following:

- Davies Supplemental Funding: \$1,471,756
- Met School Supplemental Funding: \$625,068
- Central Falls Transition Fund: \$1,971,170
- Teachers’ Retirement: \$1,583,404
- Group Home Funding: (\$756,863)
- School for the Deaf: \$100,768

Education Aid to Local Governments

Total Education Aid – All Sources of Funds

The following graph displays total school aid from FY 2010 to FY 2018, from all sources of funds. The “Education Aid” component is comprised of all aid categories under the standard Education Aid program. For FY 2012 and on, this includes such items as the Funding Formula Distribution and Group Home Aid. FY 2011 and prior include, but are not limited to, General Aid, Targeted Aid, Charter School Aid, and the Student Investment Initiatives. Other components of total aid include: State Contributions for Teachers’ Retirement; School Housing Aid; Central Falls School District; and State Schools (Davies, Deaf, and the Metropolitan School).



School Construction Aid

School Construction Aid provides school districts and charter schools with a reimbursement for approved and completed school construction, repair, and renovation projects supported by bonds or capital reserve funds. This aid is provided in order to guarantee adequate school housing for all public-school children in the State and to prevent the cost of school housing from interfering with the effective operation of the schools. The program proposes support of school-district building and infrastructure needs based on reimbursement of successfully completed locally funded capital projects. The reimbursement is linked to district wealth, with poorer communities receiving a higher reimbursement than wealthy districts. In FY 2017, these range from 35.0 percent to 96.3 percent. By statute, the charter school construction state reimbursement is set at 30 percent, below the traditional district minimum of 35.0 percent.

From July 1, 2011 through May 1, 2015, there was a moratorium on new approvals with the exception of projects necessitated by immediate health and safety. The moratorium expired on May 1, 2015. There is no additional projected impact for fiscal year 2018 as a result of the ending of the moratorium, as this aid is only paid on projects completed by June 30 of the prior fiscal year. Typically, larger projects take two to four years from approval to completion; thus, any significant impact from lifting the moratorium is not expected until fiscal year 2019 or after.

The 2015 General Assembly established a School Building Authority (SBA) at the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to ensure equitable and adequate school housing for all public school children. The SBA within the Department oversees and manages the school housing aid program and the SBA capital fund. The fund is administered by the RI Health and Educational Building Corporation (RIHEBC). Upon transfer of the funding from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, RIHEBC holds the funds in trust until they are ready for release to the appropriate LEA.

Education Aid to Local Governments

The Governor recommends FY 2018 appropriations of \$80.0 million from general revenue, comprised of \$70.9 million for the formal school housing aid program established by R.I.G.L. 16-7-35, and \$9.1 million for the School Building Authority Fund, established by R.I.G.L. 45-38.2-2, consistent with the enacted (and revised) level in FY 2017.

Teachers' Retirement

RIGL 16-16-22 requires the State of Rhode Island to make contributions to the teacher retirement system. The State shall contribute a percentage of the employer's share, with the school districts contributing the balance. The State's share has varied over the years based upon the total actuarially determined rate of payroll, but since FY 1993 it has been fixed at 40.0 percent, with the municipalities contributing 60.0 percent. Each district receives the same percentage, regardless of district wealth.

The State deferred the State's contributions to Teachers' Retirement in both FY 1991 and FY 1992. Most municipalities also deferred the local portion of teacher retirement contributions for this period. The state deferrals, valued at \$22.4 million in FY 1991 and \$22.2 million in FY 1992, was financed over twenty years, as was the local deferral. The annual calculation applied to the state contribution to Teachers' Retirement included an adjustment to accommodate the deferred liability.

Furthermore, in past fiscal years the municipalities of Burrillville, East Greenwich, Little Compton, New Shoreham, and North Smithfield did not participate in the 1990 early retirement window for teachers and therefore contribute a slightly smaller percentage of teachers' salaries. As of FY 2018, as well as future years, this discrepancy will no longer exist.

The Governor recommends FY 2018 appropriations of \$100.7 million from general revenue for the Teacher's Retirement program, \$1.6 million greater than the enacted (and revised) level in FY 2017.

Education Aid to Local Governments

Contribution Rates for Teachers' Retirement Fund

- Defined Benefit Retirement Plan

	<u>Actuarial Contribution Rate of Payroll</u>	<u>Employer Share</u>			Teacher
		<u>Local (60.0%)*</u>	<u>State (40%)*</u>	<u>Sub Share</u>	
1999	21.02%	6.62%	4.90%	11.52%	9.50%
2000	24.14%	8.43%	6.21%	14.64%	9.50%
2001	21.51%	6.86%	5.15%	12.01%	9.50%
2002	19.45%	5.73%	4.22%	9.95%	9.50%
2003	21.47%	6.93%	5.04%	11.97%	9.50%
2004	23.22%	7.99%	5.73%	13.72%	9.50%
2005	24.34%	8.72%	6.12%	14.84%	9.50%
2006	25.97%	9.72%	6.75%	16.47%	9.50%
2007	29.14%	11.62%	8.02%	19.64%	9.50%
2008	31.51%	13.04%	8.97%	22.01%	9.50%
2009	29.57%	11.89%	8.18%	20.07%	9.50%
2010	28.51%	11.25%	7.76%	19.01%	9.50%
2011	28.51%	11.25%	7.76%	19.01%	9.50%
2012	31.82%	13.23%	9.09%	22.32%	9.50%
2013	23.04%	11.41%	7.88%	19.29%	3.75%
2014	24.43%	12.26%	8.42%	20.68%	3.75%
2015	26.35%	13.41%	9.19%	22.60%	3.75%
2016	26.89%	13.73%	9.41%	23.14%	3.75%
2017	26.88%	13.18%	9.95%	23.13%	3.75%
2018	26.88%	13.24%	9.89%	23.13%	3.75%
2019	27.26%	13.45%	10.06%	23.51%	3.75%

*Adjusted for deferral liability

- Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

Required Contribution		<u>Employer Share*</u>			Teacher Share
<u>Rate of Payroll</u>		Local (60%)	State (40%)	Subtotal	
2017 and 2018	6.0% to 6.5%	0.6% to 0.9%	0.4% to 0.6%	1.0% to 1.5%	5.0%
2017 and 2018 (Non-Social Security-eligible position)	10.0% to 10.5%	2.6% to 2.9%	0.4% to 0.6%	3.0% to 3.5%	7.0%

*For teachers with less than 20 years of service as of June 30, 2012 the employer contribution varies from 1.0% to 1.5% (for Social Security eligible positions). Teachers with 20+ years of service have no further contributions, employer or employee, as of July 1, 2015.

Education Aid to Local Governments

State Contributions for Teacher Retirement

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>State Share</u>
1999 Actual	\$30,202,943
2000 Actual	\$40,719,407
2001 Actual	\$35,365,234
2002 Actual	\$30,652,207
2003 Actual	\$38,242,690
2004 Actual	\$45,039,269
2005 Actual	\$48,503,125
2006 Actual	\$54,537,733
2007 Actual	\$70,286,753
2008 Actual	\$83,028,510
2009 Actual	\$73,592,722
2010 Actual	\$68,550,306
2011 Actual	\$70,286,261
2012 Actual	\$80,385,930
2013 Actual	\$75,777,027
2014 Actual	\$80,351,295
2015 Actual	\$88,625,881
2016 Actual	\$91,610,186
2017 Revised	\$99,076,582
2018 Recommended	\$100,659,986

Explanation of Education Aid Table by LEAs

The following table displays education aid by apportionment among the state's local and regional education agencies. "Distributed LEA Aid" consists of the various categories of aid that are directly distributed to school districts on a regular (usually monthly) basis, including Funding Formula Aid to all districts and charter schools and Group Home Aid. "State Schools" include the Metropolitan School, Davies, and School for the Deaf. "Non-Distributed Aid" includes several categories of aid including the various categorical funds, some of which are distributed on a monthly basis and others that are not distributed in regular intervals, but according to their own set of rules. "Other Aid" consists of allocations for School Housing Aid and State contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Education Aid to Local Units of Government

	FY 2017		FY 2018		Difference
	Revised		Recommend		
Distributed LEA Aid					
Barrington	\$ 5,215,104		\$ 5,140,662		\$ (74,442)
Bristol/Warren	14,848,749		14,426,344		(422,405)
Burrillville	13,064,180		13,461,230		397,050
Central Falls (1)	39,100,578		39,351,304		250,726
Chariho District	153,282		114,962		(38,321)
Charlestown	1,687,921		1,653,819		(34,102)
Coventry	22,803,573		23,679,222		875,649
Cranston	54,874,851		58,205,934		3,331,083
Cumberland	17,659,354		18,516,317		856,963
East Greenwich	2,626,313		2,526,160		(100,153)
East Providence	32,795,264		35,833,412		3,038,148
Exeter/W Greenwich	5,348,737		5,055,987		(292,750)
Foster	1,163,998		1,154,658		(9,340)
Foster/Glocester	4,743,256		4,644,083		(99,173)
Glocester	2,502,877		2,381,051		(121,826)
Hopkinton	5,386,069		5,290,965		(95,104)
Jamestown	438,902		456,869		17,967
Johnston	15,770,318		18,383,733		2,613,415
Lincoln	11,026,313		12,145,000		1,118,687
Little Compton	413,267		397,961		(15,306)
Middletown	8,468,713		8,239,609		(229,104)
Narragansett	2,114,201		2,100,131		(14,070)
New Shoreham	110,826		117,208		6,382
Newport	10,905,411		11,646,067		740,656
North Kingstown	10,846,006		10,695,802		(150,204)
North Providence	19,733,044		21,842,350		2,109,306
North Smithfield	6,068,223		5,969,391		(98,832)
Pawtucket	83,146,873		88,312,842		5,165,969
Portsmouth	4,620,438		4,419,194		(201,244)
Providence	231,757,337		241,729,475		9,972,138
Richmond	4,840,982		4,637,363		(203,619)
Scituate	3,711,978		3,573,621		(138,357)
Smithfield	5,771,607		6,207,913		436,306
South Kingstown	7,247,513		6,769,483		(478,030)
Tiverton	6,230,844		6,477,570		246,726
Warwick	37,775,481		38,579,488		804,007
West Warwick	23,016,375		24,228,708		1,212,333
Westerly	8,724,889		8,970,783		245,894
Woonsocket	56,109,085		58,751,334		2,642,249
Subtotal (1) (2)	\$ 782,822,732		\$ 816,088,002		\$ 33,265,270

Education Aid to Local Units of Government

	FY 2017 Revised		FY 2018 Recommend		Difference
Distributed LEA Aid- Charter Schools					
ACE (Textron)	2,350,612	\$	2,429,807	\$	79,195
Achievement First	7,220,957		9,162,172		1,941,215
Beacon Charter School	2,353,075		2,750,059		396,984
Blackstone Academy	3,107,898		3,686,292		578,394
Compass School	485,495		459,614		(25,881)
Greene School	1,064,990		1,153,580		88,590
Highlander	5,015,986		5,490,953		474,967
Hope Academy	1,027,078		1,392,650		365,572
International Charter School	3,031,448		3,122,371		90,923
Kingston Hill Academy	592,656		577,544		(15,112)
Learning Community	6,121,487		6,228,060		106,574
New England Laborers	1,148,339		1,173,734		25,395
Nowell Academy	1,615,892		2,434,969		819,077
Nurses Institute	2,542,959		2,675,058		132,099
Paul Cuffee Charter School	7,941,388		8,024,610		83,222
RIMA Blackstone Valley	13,436,200		16,096,050		2,659,850
RISE Mayoral Academy	868,551		1,368,632		500,081
Segue Institute for Learning	2,720,353		2,816,751		96,398
Southside Elementary	757,281		1,025,100		267,819
Times 2 Academy	7,545,985		7,661,020		115,035
Trinity Academy	2,187,349		2,213,575		26,226
Village Green	2,041,748		2,238,583		196,835
Subtotal	\$ 75,177,727	\$	84,181,184	\$	9,003,457
Urban Collaborative (RIGL 16-3.1-11)	\$ 1,115,290	\$	1,390,794	\$	275,504
Subtotal	\$ 859,115,749	\$	901,659,980	\$	42,544,231
Non-Distributed Aid					
Textbook Expansion	\$ 240,000	\$	240,000	\$	-
School Breakfast	270,000		270,000		-
Telecommunications Access	400,000		400,000		-
Early Childhood Demonstration	5,160,000		6,240,000		1,080,000
Transportation Categorical	6,351,360		6,351,360		-
High Cost Special Ed Categorical	4,500,000		4,500,000		-
Career and Tech Categorical	4,500,000		4,500,000		-
English Learner Categorical	2,494,939		2,494,939		-
Density Fund - Choice Schools	1,492,225		938,900		(553,325)
Subtotal	\$ 25,408,524	\$	25,935,199	\$	526,675

Education Aid to Local Units of Government

	FY 2017 Revised		FY 2018 Recommend		Difference
State Schools					
Metropolitan School (1)	\$ 9,342,007	\$	9,342,007	\$	-
School for the Deaf	6,259,211		6,359,979		100,768
Davies School (1)	12,590,093		13,358,058		767,965
Subtotal (1)	\$ 28,191,311	\$	29,060,044	\$	868,733
 Other Aid					
Teachers' Retirement	\$99,076,582	\$	100,659,986	\$	1,583,404
School Housing Aid (3)	80,000,000		80,000,000		-
Subtotal	\$ 179,076,582	\$	180,659,986	\$	1,583,404
Total	\$ 1,091,792,166	\$	1,137,315,209	\$	45,523,043

(1) Includes Stabilization Funds in FY 2017 of \$6.8 million for Central Falls, \$3.0 million for Davies, and \$0.8 million for the Met.

(2) Non-Charter LEAs include Group Home Aid within district distributed aid.

(3) Includes the School Building Authority Capital Fund