

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

# Budget



## Fiscal Year 2012

Lincoln D. Chafee, Governor

# The Budget

## Military Staff National Guard

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Subprogram</b>					
Adjutant-General	769,448	641,713	983,627	1,139,034	981,199
State Military Prop Officer	2,934,899	2,913,104	3,744,279	5,115,485	3,951,561
Federal Army	2,765,078	3,036,472	3,815,053	3,649,091	3,721,207
Federal Air	4,762,188	4,666,371	4,940,438	5,369,877	5,812,882
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$11,230,434</b>	<b>\$11,258,839</b>	<b>\$13,483,397</b>	<b>\$15,273,487</b>	<b>\$14,466,849</b>
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	5,379,356	5,951,033	6,916,759	7,253,415	7,685,128
Operating Supplies and Expenses	3,995,204	3,715,132	4,116,338	4,184,484	4,057,421
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	133,121	177,670	377,800	419,200	420,300
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$9,507,681</b>	<b>\$9,843,835</b>	<b>\$11,410,897</b>	<b>\$11,857,099</b>	<b>\$12,162,849</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	1,722,753	1,415,004	2,072,500	3,416,388	2,304,000
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$11,230,434</b>	<b>\$11,258,839</b>	<b>\$13,483,397</b>	<b>\$15,273,487</b>	<b>\$14,466,849</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	1,753,667	1,437,819	1,446,704	1,601,057	1,336,401
Federal Funds	8,614,725	9,095,826	10,984,193	11,235,252	11,675,448
Restricted Receipts	22,035	9,969	190,000	235,000	235,000
Other Funds	840,007	715,225	862,500	2,202,178	1,220,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$11,230,434</b>	<b>\$11,258,839</b>	<b>\$13,483,397</b>	<b>\$15,273,487</b>	<b>\$14,466,849</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Percentage of National Guard Facilities Compliant with Code	65.0%	75.0%	78.0%	78.0%	80.0%
Percentage of Army National Guard Facilities that Meet or Exceed Army Standards	24.0%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%
Percentage of Authorized Strength (Air National)	96.0%	102.5%	96.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of Authorized Strength (Army National)	97.3%	99.0%	95.0%	99.0%	99.0%

# The Program

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## **Military Staff Emergency Management**

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### **Program Operations**

The Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency (RIEMA) is responsible for the planning and implementation of all hazard preparedness programs at the state level and for providing appropriate support to community hazard response activity. The Emergency Management staff works in conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) receiving funds annually under a Cooperative Agreement, which is part of a Performance Partnership Agreement. The program channels federal matching funds to 16 communities in the State to support similar programs at the local level. The Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency maintains the State Emergency Operating Center (S-EOC) at the Combined Readiness Center in Cranston. RIEMA is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the state's 800 MHz radio system and network. RIEMA further facilitates the State Communication Working Group for the coordination policy, practices and procedures applicable to the RITERN and RISON radio communication networks. Emergency Management staff operates a mobile radio system which expedites phone calls made from disaster locations to all points, including FEMA. The staff also maintains radio communications with all political subdivisions in the State using the Civil Defense State Radio System in cooperation with the Rhode Island National Guard. RIEMA also has developed an emergency radio communications system that allows all hospitals, the Department of Health, and Emergency Management to be on a private radio system. Emergency Management staff sustains the Emergency Alert System through periodic plan updates and system tests. A comprehensive State Emergency Operations Plan is maintained to respond to all types of disasters or manmade disasters.

### **Program Objectives**

To maintain a high state of readiness for any disaster or major emergency through coordinated planning and exercises. To maintain and staff the State Emergency Operations Center for 24/7/365 operational capability. To maintain daily situational awareness toward the production of a common operating picture, ensuring a proactive response to support requests enabling the ability to place limited resources on critical needs in a timely and effective manner. To sustain qualified personnel ready to respond to emergencies and to assist local governments in disaster response and recovery operations. To increase public awareness of personal preparedness for all hazards, reducing the potential for loss of life and property. To enable the State to assist local governments in disaster planning, preparation, response and recovery operations for the protection of life, property and infrastructure. To ensure as the lead coordinating agency for emergency management "All Hazard" training, preparedness, and response capability at the local and state levels of government.

### **Statutory History**

In 1973, the Rhode Island Defense Civil Preparedness Agency was created by R.I.G.L. 30-15, to replace the former Civil Defense Agency. Executive Order No. 83-5 changed the official name to the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency.

# The Budget

## Military Staff Emergency Management

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	2,098,695	2,528,948	2,864,630	3,229,453	3,369,209
Operating Supplies and Expenses	1,868,338	2,433,337	985,036	1,655,988	1,335,574
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	12,538,731	9,007,909	9,305,101	41,380,426	15,989,693
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$16,505,764</b>	<b>\$13,970,194</b>	<b>\$13,154,767</b>	<b>\$46,265,867</b>	<b>\$20,694,476</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	236,359	83,180	-	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	877,891	328,082	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$17,620,014</b>	<b>\$14,381,456</b>	<b>\$13,154,767</b>	<b>\$46,265,867</b>	<b>\$20,694,476</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	1,735,461	2,667,080	1,335,731	2,565,088	2,281,627
Federal Funds	15,806,791	11,629,782	11,166,561	43,558,997	18,258,538
Restricted Receipts	77,762	84,594	652,475	141,782	154,311
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$17,620,014</b>	<b>\$14,381,456</b>	<b>\$13,154,767</b>	<b>\$46,265,867</b>	<b>\$20,694,476</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Percentage of CDSTARS Remote Stations Responding	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%

# The Agency

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## Department of Public Safety

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### Agency Operations

The Department of Public Safety will serve as the principal agency of the executive branch of state government for managing the Central Management office, E-911 Emergency Telephone System division, the State Fire Marshal, Security Services, Municipal Police Training Academy, and the State Police.

### Agency Objectives

The Department of Public Safety shall lead the state's six (6) public safety departments in order to:

- (1) Improve the economy, efficiency, coordination, and quality of public safety services policy and planning, budgeting and financing, communications and training.
- (2) Increase public confidence by conducting independent reviews of public safety issues in order to promote accountability and coordination across departments.
- (3) Ensure that state public safety policies and programs are responsive to changing needs to the network of public safety organizations that deliver similar services and efforts.

### Statutory History

The FY 2008 Enacted budget, Section 14 of Article 3 Relating to Reorganization provided for the following:

SECTION 14. The general assembly hereby requires the governor to submit, as part of his FY 2009 budget necessary recommended legislation to create a department of public safety, with an effective date of no sooner than July 1, 2008, and no later than January 1, 2009. The director of the department shall be the superintendent of the state police who shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

The governor shall include E-911 Emergency Telephone System division, the State Fire marshal who shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, Capitol Police, Municipal Police Training Academy, and the State Police.

The department shall consolidate communications and overhead expenditures.

# The Budget

## Department of Public Safety

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditure by Program</b>					
Central Management	4,409,844	5,686,201	6,156,042	7,571,920	5,169,481
E-911 Emergency	5,564,660	4,901,495	4,655,752	5,091,943	4,772,358
Fire Marshal	2,814,726	2,817,989	2,772,310	3,519,916	4,291,734
Security Services	3,553,682	3,026,109	3,308,669	3,163,035	19,963,594
Municipal Police Training Academy	444,110	519,988	625,909	751,294	659,498
State Police	62,171,879	82,044,329	69,230,888	72,367,921	67,487,589
Internal Service Program	[696,905]	[779,939]	[665,713]	[697,675]	[739,072]
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>\$78,958,901</b>	<b>\$98,996,111</b>	<b>\$86,749,570</b>	<b>\$92,466,029</b>	<b>\$102,344,254</b>
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	46,575,139	47,452,771	50,980,360	51,726,368	71,198,569
Operating Supplies and Expenses	7,261,857	7,292,502	5,416,049	6,285,753	6,852,068
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	18,720,291	20,431,949	20,586,077	23,610,085	21,323,727
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$72,557,287</b>	<b>\$75,177,222</b>	<b>\$76,982,486</b>	<b>\$81,622,206</b>	<b>\$99,374,364</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	6,401,614	23,818,889	9,767,084	10,843,823	2,969,890
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$78,958,901</b>	<b>\$98,996,111</b>	<b>\$86,749,570</b>	<b>\$92,466,029</b>	<b>\$102,344,254</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	63,138,452	54,155,469	67,024,490	68,565,272	89,407,711
Federal Funds	7,925,797	18,591,398	7,131,554	11,854,997	6,541,865
Restricted Receipts	243,806	942,338	803,106	384,413	335,749
Other Funds	7,650,846	25,306,906	11,790,420	11,661,347	6,058,929
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$78,958,901</b>	<b>\$98,996,111</b>	<b>\$86,749,570</b>	<b>\$92,466,029</b>	<b>\$102,344,254</b>
<b>FTE Authorization</b>	<b>396.1</b>	<b>418.6</b>	<b>423.1</b>	<b>423.2</b>	<b>603.2</b>
<b>Agency Measures</b>					
Minorities as a Percentage of the Workforce	8.6%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Females as a Percentage of the Workforce	18.2%	17.0%	17.0%	17.0%	18.0%
Persons with Disabilities as a Percentage of the Workforce	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

# The Program

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## Department of Public Safety Central Management

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### Program Operations

The Central Management program within the Department of Public Safety includes the administrative functions, which are headed by the superintendent of the Rhode Island State Police, who serves as the "director". In this capacity, the Director of Public Safety shall be authorized to: (a) Coordinate the administration and financing of public safety services and programs. (b) Serve as the governor's chief advisor and liaison to federal policymakers on public safety issues as well as the principal point of contact in the state on any such related matters. (c) Resolve administrative, jurisdictional, operational, program, or policy conflicts among departments and their executive staffs and make necessary recommendations to the governor. (d) Assure continued progress toward improving the quality, the economy, the accountability and the efficiency of state-administered public safety services.

The Central Management program also includes the Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO), formerly the Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC). PSGAO develops comprehensive planning and programming for improving the state criminal justice system's overall response to crime issues. The support of these efforts is primarily obtained through the following federal grants: The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program; the Juvenile Justice Formula, Block and other related grants; the Victims of Crime Act Assistance Formula Grant; the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant and other related grants; the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Grant; and the National Criminal Histories Improvement Grant Program. In addition, the RIJC administers the state Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act Grant program. The agency's primary responsibility is to plan and apply for, receive and administer federal grant programs. It is most common that the PSGAO makes over 200 grants/sub-grants annually in the average amount of approximately six million dollars.

### Program Objectives

To oversee the provision of statewide public safety services in conformance with legislative and policy mandates.

To coordinate and implement a statewide integrated computerized Criminal Justice Information System, called the Justice Link Public Safety Network.

To continue comprehensive/specialized planning and grantsmanship efforts in support of the justice/criminal justice systems present and future.

### Statutory History

The FY2008 Enacted budget, Section 14 of Article 3 Relating to Reorganization provided that the director of the department shall be the superintendent of the state police who shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

# The Budget

## Department of Public Safety Central Management

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2011 Recommended	FY 2012 Enacted
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	1,037,536	1,123,869	1,213,388	1,223,398	1,336,204
Operating Supplies and Expenses	24,937	69,112	409,657	37,688	29,112
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	3,347,371	4,493,220	4,532,997	6,310,834	3,804,165
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,409,844</b>	<b>\$5,686,201</b>	<b>\$6,156,042</b>	<b>\$7,571,920</b>	<b>\$5,169,481</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,409,844</b>	<b>\$5,686,201</b>	<b>\$6,156,042</b>	<b>\$7,571,920</b>	<b>\$5,169,481</b>

<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	567,395	657,041	712,968	702,703	780,113
Federal Funds	3,842,449	5,029,160	4,934,729	6,865,428	4,388,518
Restricted Receipts	-	-	508,345	3,789	850
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,409,844</b>	<b>\$5,686,201</b>	<b>\$6,156,042</b>	<b>\$7,571,920</b>	<b>\$5,169,481</b>

### Program Measures

Percentage of Mun. Police Depts. with the Records Management System Software that are Interfaced with Justice Link (Courts)	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
Percentage of Noncompetitive Formula Grant Applications Provided an Official Response Within 5 Business Days of Completed Application	100.0%	97.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of Competitive Grant Applicants Provided an Official Response Within 75 Business Days of Completed Application	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

# The Program

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## Department of Public Safety E-911 Emergency Telephone System

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### Program Operations

E-911 Emergency Telephone System operates a 24-hour, statewide Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), which receives wireline and wireless 9-1-1 calls, and then transfers them to the appropriate public safety response agency in the caller's area, whether it be police, fire, or rescue. The agency's operations are funded from general revenues and restricted receipt revenues. The general revenue expenditures are backed by a \$1.00 per month surcharge on wireline and wireless telephone subscribers. Effective July 1, 2004, an additional \$0.26 surcharge was levied on wireless subscribers to fund the costs of the Geographic Information System (GIS) database, improve system redundancy, and maintain state-of-the-art technology in the PSAP.

The agency is equipped with sophisticated telephone answering equipment, computers, and software, which are operated by trained 9-1-1 telecommunicators. When a telecommunicator receives a 9-1-1 call from a wireline telephone caller, the equipment displays the caller's street address, telephone number, and map displaying the location of the call. The agency is acquiring additional location capabilities using GIS mapping and other data being collected on a community-by-community basis, as funding becomes available. To date, 19 communities have been coded and 8 more are scheduled for completion in FY 2007. Until the GIS data development project is completed, the agency must rely on voice communication with the wireless caller, supplemented by some limited location information provided by the wireless carriers under Federal Communications Commission requirements. Approximately 62 percent of the 562,517 calls received by the agency in calendar year 2006 were from wireless phones.

### Program Objectives

The agency's objective is to maintain a statewide emergency telephone system providing prompt transfers of emergency 9-1-1 calls to the appropriate responding public safety and rescue agencies utilizing call location technology.

### Statutory History

In 1984, the 9-1-1 Uniform Emergency Telephone System was established under Title 39, Chapter 21. In 1996, the system became an agency within the Executive Department. The agency was originally funded by a surcharge on wireline telephone subscribers set at \$0.42 per month by the Public Utilities Commission. The surcharge was subsequently changed to \$0.47 by the General Assembly. All proceeds of the wireline surcharge were originally placed in a restricted receipt account for the exclusive use of the system. In 1997, the monthly subscriber surcharge was applied to wireless telephone subscribers, with the proceeds directed to the General Fund. In 2000, both wireline and wireless surcharge proceeds were directed to the General Fund, from which the agency's annual operating expenses have been funded from general revenue appropriations. In July 2002, the wireline and wireless surcharges were raised to \$1.00 per month. In July 2004, a new \$0.26 wireless GIS and Technology Fund surcharge was created. Statutory references for the agency are Title 39, Chapters 21 and 21.1.

# The Budget

## Department of Public Safety E-911 Emergency Telephone System

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	4,133,649	4,015,392	4,073,906	4,112,959	4,199,660
Operating Supplies and Expenses	725,042	648,049	579,246	584,188	572,698
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,858,691</b>	<b>\$4,663,441</b>	<b>\$4,653,152</b>	<b>\$4,697,147</b>	<b>\$4,772,358</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	705,969	238,054	2,600	394,796	-
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$5,564,660</b>	<b>\$4,901,495</b>	<b>\$4,655,752</b>	<b>\$5,091,943</b>	<b>\$4,772,358</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	4,826,932	4,635,901	4,655,752	4,851,006	4,772,358
Federal Funds	737,728	265,594	-	240,937	-
Restricted Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$5,564,660</b>	<b>\$4,901,495</b>	<b>\$4,655,752</b>	<b>\$5,091,943</b>	<b>\$4,772,358</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Average Number of Seconds Required to Answer & Transfer Wireless Calls to Secondary Public Service Answering Points	65	72	75	75	77

# The Program

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## Department of Public Safety Rhode Island State Fire Marshal

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### Program Operations

The State Fire Marshal Division is responsible for enforcing and performing the duties required by the Fire Safety Code and all other provisions of the general and public laws as they relate to fires, and fire prevention, protection, inspection and investigation. The division enforces all laws regarding the keeping, storage, use, manufacturing, sale, handling, transportation, or other disposition of explosives and inflammable materials as well as conducting and supervising fire safety inspections of all buildings regulated by the code, and certifying whether or not buildings satisfy these requirements.

The division is divided into units specified in law: The Bomb Disposal Unit assists local police and fire departments in the proper handling and disposition of all hazardous materials suspected to be of explosive or incendiary nature. It also conducts training programs of local fire departments.

The Investigation Unit investigates suspicious or attempted fires to determine the cause, origin and circumstances where property has been damaged or destroyed. It also investigates fires where a fatality has occurred in so far as it is possible to determine the cause. Local government officials must report such fires immediately so as not to delay the start of the investigation.

The Enforcement Unit is responsible for the criminal prosecution of any person(s) in violation of the State Fire Safety Code and any general and public laws as they relate to fires, fire prevention, fire inspection, and fire investigations.

The Fire Education and Training Unit administer the Fire Academy by providing education and training to all fire departments in the State, public and private. The Fire Education and Training Coordinating Board develop the training program and the cost is reimbursed by the participating community.

The Plan Review Unit reviews architectural drawings of proposed construction plans for compliance with the Fire Safety Code. All fees collected for review of the plans are deposited as general revenue for the State.

The Inspection Unit is responsible for conducting fire safety inspections of all buildings regulated by the Fire Safety Code.

### Program Objectives

To reduce the number of fire losses in Rhode Island through prosecution of arson related crimes and through the investigation of suspicious fire; to enforce state, federal, and other laws relative to fires, explosives and public safety; to develop public awareness programs related to arson, explosives, juvenile fire setters, and fire prevention; and, to develop uniformity in firefighting techniques through courses presented by the State Fire Marshal and Training Academy.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L.23-28.2 establishes the Rhode Island State Fire Marshal and defines its duties.

# The Budget

## Department of Public Safety Rhode Island State Fire Marshal

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	2,051,951	2,273,837	2,340,190	2,603,065	2,648,976
Operating Supplies and Expenses	126,658	278,326	187,620	204,625	307,758
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,178,609</b>	<b>\$2,552,163</b>	<b>\$2,527,810</b>	<b>\$2,807,690</b>	<b>\$2,956,734</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	636,117	265,826	244,500	712,226	1,335,000
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,814,726</b>	<b>\$2,817,989</b>	<b>\$2,772,310</b>	<b>\$3,519,916</b>	<b>\$4,291,734</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	2,196,951	2,398,083	2,461,060	2,504,034	2,568,574
Federal Funds	617,775	409,877	261,250	896,292	53,000
Restricted Receipts	-	10,029	50,000	97,950	280,899
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	21,640	1,389,261
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,814,726</b>	<b>\$2,817,989</b>	<b>\$2,772,310</b>	<b>\$3,519,916</b>	<b>\$4,291,734</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Fire Determination Rate	86.6%	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%
Fire Fatalities in Rhode Island	10	12	12	12	12

# The Program

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## Department of Public Safety Security Services

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### Program Operations

The Capitol Police are a uniformed security force with powers of arrest and trained in police work at the State Police Academy. They have security responsibilities at ten buildings and also patrol the grounds and parking areas at the State House and Capitol Hill complex. Their job is to protect property and ensure the safety of employees and the public that work and visit the buildings. At court buildings they provide door security which includes monitoring the passage of persons through the metal detectors installed at each entrance and confiscating weapons and illicit materials. At the State House they are charged with maintaining order during protests and demonstrations. They protect the Governor, members of the General Assembly and other State Officers. They maintain peace and order to that the General Assembly and other functions of government can operate without disruption.

### Program Objectives

To provide and maintain security for judges at all state courts; to provide and maintain security in all courtrooms and other public areas within state courthouses; to provide and maintain security in the cellblocks in all state courts, and exercise all powers as required and prescribed in all other provisions of the general laws and public laws relating to the powers and duties of the Capitol Police.

### Statutory History

Chapter 12-2.2-1 of the Rhode General Laws defines the powers and responsibilities of the Capitol Police.

# The Budget

## Department of Public Safety Security Services

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Subprogram</b>					
Sheriffs	-	-	-	-	16,656,866
Capitol Police	3,553,682	3,026,109	3,308,669	3,163,035	3,306,728
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,553,682</b>	<b>\$3,026,109</b>	<b>\$3,308,669</b>	<b>\$3,163,035</b>	<b>\$19,963,594</b>
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	3,494,111	2,947,774	3,230,719	3,089,151	18,987,554
Operating Supplies and Expenses	59,447	78,335	77,950	73,884	970,540
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	-	-	-	-	500
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,553,558</b>	<b>\$3,026,109</b>	<b>\$3,308,669</b>	<b>\$3,163,035</b>	<b>\$19,958,594</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	124	-	-	-	5,000
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,553,682</b>	<b>\$3,026,109</b>	<b>\$3,308,669</b>	<b>\$3,163,035</b>	<b>\$19,963,594</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	3,553,682	3,026,109	3,308,669	3,163,035	19,963,594
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,553,682</b>	<b>\$3,026,109</b>	<b>\$3,308,669</b>	<b>\$3,163,035</b>	<b>\$19,963,594</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

\* In the FY 2012 Budget, the Governor recommends that the Security Services - Sheriffs program be transferred from the Department of Administration to the Department of Public Safety.

# The Program

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## Department of Public Safety Municipal Police Training Academy

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### Program Operations

The Rhode Island Municipal Police Training Academy provides basic training to all new police officers throughout Rhode Island with the exception of the Providence Police and the Rhode Island State Police. Additionally, new officers from the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management-Enforcement Division, University of Rhode Island, Brown University, Airport Police and others attend the Police Academy.

The Police Academy's training program includes instruction in criminal, constitutional, juvenile and motor vehicle code law; breathalyzer/standard field sobriety testing; police patrol operations; CPR/AED; criminalistics; police ethics; physical fitness training; use of force training; basic water rescue; emergency vehicle operator's course training (EVOC); community policing; firearms training and role-play operations training. Additionally, the recruits receive instruction on hate crimes, diversity and racial profiling, as well as weapons of mass destruction and terrorism awareness.

The Police Academy also conducts extensive police in-service and specialized training programs in many areas such as First Line Supervision; Field Training Officers Course; Criminal Investigation; Community/Problem Oriented Policing Programs; Advanced Firearms Instructor Training and High Threat Tactical Encounters Training.

The basic police recruit training operations are funded totally from the State General Fund. Most classroom instruction for police recruits is conducted at the Community College of Rhode Island's Flanagan Campus, in Lincoln. The Rhode Island Municipal Police Training Academy also provides basic in-service and specialized police training at various locations throughout the State. All training operations are designed, coordinated and monitored by staff.

### Program Objectives

Evaluate and screen police officer candidates to ascertain required minimum qualifications.

Provide required instruction to all Police Academy recruits to ensure capability to perform all necessary police tasks.

Provide in-service and specialized training courses.

### Statutory History

In 1969, Title 42 Chapter 28.2 of the Rhode Island General Laws established the Rhode Island Municipal Police Training Academy and assigned it the responsibility of training and certifying all municipal police officers except Providence. The Academy also has the responsibility, by law, to train police officers from various state agencies.

# The Budget

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## Department of Public Safety Municipal Police Training Academy

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	386,574	441,328	565,358	574,868	548,550
Operating Supplies and Expenses	45,132	76,557	60,551	171,156	110,948
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$431,706</b>	<b>\$517,885</b>	<b>\$625,909</b>	<b>\$746,024</b>	<b>\$659,498</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	12,404	2,103	-	5,270	-
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$444,110</b>	<b>\$519,988</b>	<b>\$625,909</b>	<b>\$751,294</b>	<b>\$659,498</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	354,935	319,312	334,567	335,251	352,118
Federal Funds	89,175	200,676	291,342	416,043	307,380
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$444,110</b>	<b>\$519,988</b>	<b>\$625,909</b>	<b>\$751,294</b>	<b>\$659,498</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Cumulative Grade Point Average for Recruit Classes	93.0%	82.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%

# The Program

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## Department of Public Safety State Police

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### Program Operations

The Rhode Island State Police (RISP) ensures citizens an increased level of safety and security through a professional uniformed and investigative law enforcement agency having statewide jurisdiction. The agency is organized into three divisions: the Patrol Division, the Detective Division, and Central Management.

The Patrol Division prevents crime and investigates criminal and noncriminal activities. The division establishes highway safety through enforcement of motor vehicle laws with emphasis on hazardous moving violations, i.e. drunk driving and speeding.

The Detective Division is the primary investigative unit. It assists the Attorney General's Office in investigating organized crime and white collar crime, and provides support to police agencies throughout the State. It is composed of several bureaus: the Area Detectives, the Intelligence Bureau, the Narcotics Bureau, the Auto Theft Unit, the Bureau of Criminal Identification, a Financial Crimes Unit, and a Major Crimes Unit. Further, the RISP assumed control of the Judicial Branch's Warrant Squad to consolidate statewide operations in the apprehension of fugitives.

The Central Management Division consists of the Command Officers, the Inspection Division, the Training Academy, Planning and Research, the Business/Supply Office, and a Communications section. The Communications and Technology Unit supports all users of its local and wide area networks, microwave and radio systems, and electronic surveillance and communications equipment located in the agency's fleet. The State Police retirement costs are entirely funded through the annual general fund appropriation, including widow and disability pensions, cost of living adjustments and health insurance benefits.

### Program Objectives

To recruit and train troopers who are diverse in race, culture, and ethnicity; to operate a full-time highway enforcement program to combat motor vehicle accidents and highway fatalities; to provide the most efficient investigative and support services to other state agencies and municipal law enforcement agencies to combat complex and serious crimes; to maintain a cyber crime specialized unit; to continually upgrade radio and microwave communication and investigative equipment to the state of the art level; to maintain national accreditation; and to increase public awareness of the Rhode Island State Police mission.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 42-28 established the Rhode Island State Police in 1925. Sections 1 through 20 include organization, membership, duty, salary, equipment, and legal requirements; Sections 21 through 33 include retirement, training and appropriation requirements; and Sections 34 through 46 include special units, public accident reports and special crime systems.

# The Budget

## Department of Public Safety State Police

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Subprogram</b>					
Support	8,900,809	36,989,912	13,973,606	13,521,385	7,792,519
Detectives	11,863,512	13,084,890	10,798,784	13,390,973	12,757,309
Patrol	23,721,023	13,113,011	26,206,006	24,755,632	26,400,137
Pension	15,375,100	15,940,176	16,055,580	17,281,739	17,521,537
Communications and Technology	2,311,435	2,916,340	2,196,912	3,418,192	3,016,087
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$62,171,879</b>	<b>\$82,044,329</b>	<b>\$69,230,888</b>	<b>\$72,367,921</b>	<b>\$67,487,589</b>
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	35,471,318	36,650,571	39,556,799	40,122,927	43,477,625
Operating Supplies and Expenses	6,280,641	6,142,123	4,101,025	5,214,212	4,861,012
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	15,372,920	15,938,729	16,053,080	17,299,251	17,519,062
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$57,124,879</b>	<b>\$58,731,423</b>	<b>\$59,710,904</b>	<b>\$62,636,390</b>	<b>\$65,857,699</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	5,047,000	23,312,906	9,519,984	9,731,531	1,629,890
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$62,171,879</b>	<b>\$82,044,329</b>	<b>\$69,230,888</b>	<b>\$72,367,921</b>	<b>\$67,487,589</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	51,638,557	43,119,023	55,551,474	57,009,243	60,970,954
Federal Funds	2,638,670	12,686,091	1,644,233	3,436,297	1,792,967
Restricted Receipts	243,806	932,309	244,761	282,674	54,000
Other Funds	7,650,846	25,306,906	11,790,420	11,639,707	4,669,668
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$62,171,879</b>	<b>\$82,044,329</b>	<b>\$69,230,888</b>	<b>\$72,367,921</b>	<b>\$67,487,589</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Safety Violations Found for Every One Hundred Vehicles Inspected	28.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

# The Program

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## **Department of Public Safety Internal Service Program**

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### **Program Operations**

Various services needed by state operated programs and activities are provided on a centralized basis. The costs of these operations are borne by the user agencies through a charge system that allocates the cost of delivery of the goods or services. The operational expenses of these programs are shown for display purposes only, since the costs to state agencies are reflected in the budget of the user agency both on an actual and budget basis.

The Internal service program that is operated by the Department of Public Safety is the Capitol Police Rotary.

This Capitol Police Rotary provide security services to seven different agencies throughout the state of Rhode Island.

### **Program Objectives**

To provide the most cost-effective delivery of goods and services to other state programs.

### **Statutory History**

The Director of Administration is authorized by R.I.G.L. 35-5 to establish a system of rotary or rotating funds in any state department or agency.

# The Budget

## Department of Public Safety Internal Service Programs

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	696,905	789,737	658,209	697,675	736,088
Operating Supplies and Expenses	-	53	7,504	-	2,984
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$696,905</b>	<b>\$789,790</b>	<b>\$665,713</b>	<b>\$697,675</b>	<b>\$739,072</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$696,905</b>	<b>\$789,790</b>	<b>\$665,713</b>	<b>\$697,675</b>	<b>\$739,072</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
Internal Service Funds	\$696,905	\$789,790	\$665,713	\$697,675	\$739,072
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$696,905</b>	<b>\$789,790</b>	<b>\$665,713</b>	<b>\$697,675</b>	<b>\$739,072</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

# The Agency

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## Office of the Public Defender

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### Agency Operations

The Office of the Public Defender is statutorily mandated to represent indigent adults and juveniles who are charged with criminal offenses or who are in jeopardy of losing custody of their children to the State. Referrals come from the Supreme, Superior, District, and Family Courts. All who are financially eligible are assigned to a staff attorney for representation in the appropriate court.

The office carries out a single program: representation of indigents. Within this program are activities associated with adult and juvenile criminal matters, and with termination of parental rights and dependency and neglect petitions filed by the DCYF. The office offers appellate representation in the Rhode Island Supreme Court in those areas in which it offers trial level representation. Assisting the attorneys who deliver the primary service of the office is a support staff of social workers, investigators, interpreters, information technology staff, intake staff and clericals.

The Public Defender is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a six-year term.

### Agency Objectives

To provide high quality representation to all indigents in criminal, juvenile and parental rights litigation, fulfilling the governmental obligation to provide effective assistance of counsel and to secure fundamental fairness and due process to the indigent citizens of Rhode Island.

### Statutory History

The Office of the Public Defender was created in 1941 by Chapter 1007 of the Rhode Island Public Laws. It was one of the earliest, and perhaps even the first, statewide Public Defender agencies in the Nation. Title 12, Chapter 15 of the Rhode Island General Laws defines the organization and functions of the agency, and mandates it to represent those who are without financial resources to retain private counsel. Title 14, Chapter 1 describes the referral process by the Family Court, and Title 40, Chapter 11 authorizes referral of dependency, neglect and termination of parental rights cases to the office by the Family Court.

# The Budget

## Office of the Public Defender

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	8,490,175	8,320,498	9,166,751	9,191,685	9,897,502
Operating Supplies and Expenses	756,835	740,041	821,250	834,803	845,709
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$9,247,010</b>	<b>\$9,060,539</b>	<b>\$9,988,001</b>	<b>\$10,126,488</b>	<b>\$10,843,211</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	25,205	64,142	32,400	33,730	33,730
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$9,272,215</b>	<b>\$9,124,681</b>	<b>\$10,020,401</b>	<b>\$10,160,218</b>	<b>\$10,876,941</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	8,986,912	9,013,466	9,590,261	9,541,448	10,300,580
Federal Funds	285,303	111,215	430,140	618,770	576,361
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$9,272,215</b>	<b>\$9,124,681</b>	<b>\$10,020,401</b>	<b>\$10,160,218</b>	<b>\$10,876,941</b>
<b>FTE Authorization</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>93.0</b>
<b>Agency Measures</b>					
Minorities as a Percentage of the Workforce	14.6%	12.7%	13.3%	13.3%	15.1%
Females as a Percentage of the Workforce	62.5%	63.8%	64.4%	64.4%	63.4%
Persons with Disabilities as a Percentage of the Workforce	10.4%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Percentage by which Attorney Caseload Exceeds National Standards - Misdemeanors	295.0%	379.0%	300.0%	300.0%	300.0%
Percentage by which Attorney Caseload Exceeds National Standards - Felonies	33.0%	46.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Average Percentage of the Continuing Legal Education Requirement Fulfilled with Public Defender Sponsored Courses (All Attorneys)	55.3%	91.5%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%

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# **Natural Resources**

Department of Environmental Management  
Office of the Director  
Bureau of Natural Resources  
Bureau of Environmental Protection  
Coastal Resources Management Council

Coastal Resources Management Council  
State Water Resources Board

## Natural Resources Function Expenditures

	FY 2009 Actuals	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Working	FY 2011 Gov.	FY 2012 Gov.
<b>Expenditure by Object</b>						
Personnel	50,239,109	49,459,496	61,439,815	61,439,815	71,194,051	66,369,856
Operating Supplies and Expenses	8,631,859	8,421,291	10,828,488	10,828,488	10,959,452	10,880,598
Aid to Local Units of Government	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-
Assistance, Grants, and Benefits	4,318,633	4,225,585	8,142,268	8,142,268	9,224,413	7,841,552
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>\$63,189,601</b>	<b>\$62,106,372</b>	<b>\$80,412,571</b>	<b>\$80,412,571</b>	<b>\$91,377,916</b>	<b>\$85,092,006</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	8,016,853	9,451,552	18,528,391	18,528,391	20,331,367	18,825,021
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	99,140	72,274	-	-	50,000	50,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$71,305,594</b>	<b>\$71,630,198</b>	<b>\$98,940,962</b>	<b>\$98,940,962</b>	<b>\$111,759,283</b>	<b>\$103,967,027</b>
<b>Expenditures by Funds</b>						
General Revenue	35,854,071	35,637,289	37,758,384	37,758,384	37,629,759	38,962,668
Federal Funds	21,043,448	20,244,547	37,481,371	37,481,371	49,282,728	40,395,003
Restricted Receipts	11,743,701	10,382,927	14,386,916	14,386,916	14,924,427	16,081,035
Other Funds	2,664,374	5,365,435	9,314,291	9,314,291	9,922,369	8,528,321
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$71,305,594</b>	<b>\$71,630,198</b>	<b>\$98,940,962</b>	<b>\$98,940,962</b>	<b>\$111,759,283</b>	<b>\$103,967,027</b>
<b>FTE Authorization</b>	<b>445.0</b>	<b>438.5</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>446.0</b>

# The Agency

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## Department of Environmental Management

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### Agency Operations

The mission of the Department of Environmental Management is to protect, restore, and manage the State's natural resources; while maintaining its citizens' health and safety, and motivation citizens to practice of an environmental ethic based upon an understanding of their environment, their own dependence on it, and the ways in which their actions affect it.

### Agency Objectives

To ensure residents have equal access to environmental benefits; to prevent any segment of the State's population from bearing a disproportionate share of environmental risks and pollution.

To ensure all residents and visitors will have the opportunity to enjoy a diverse mix of well-maintained, scenic and accessible facilities and outdoor recreation opportunities.

To ensure natural habitats are managed to maintain species biodiversity.

To ensure air, water, and land resources are restored and maintained to protect public health and ecological integrity.

To educate residents and corporate entities to practice an environmental ethic based upon an understanding of their environment, and how their interactions affect it; including prevent pollution and minimize waste at the source.

To practice careful stewardship of Rhode Island's finite water, air, land, agriculture, forest resources, and to ensure that Rhode Island's rich aquatic resources are maintained for the future.

To take necessary actions to preserve and enhance resources of the Narragansett Bay and coastal environments

To revitalize, protect and restore urban areas for reuse while conserving ecologically sensitive urban areas

To promote economic opportunity that preserves the State's resources and maintains Rhode Island's high quality of life for a sound economy.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 42-17.1 establishes the Department of Environmental Management.

# The Budget

## Department of Environmental Management

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Program</b>					
Office of the Director	\$6,930,608	\$6,561,423	\$7,639,383	\$7,981,102	\$8,196,933
Bureau of Natural Resources	\$34,752,724	\$33,275,839	\$48,624,641	\$53,250,365	\$52,692,139
Bureau of Environmental Protection	\$24,882,917	\$24,933,606	\$36,856,687	\$39,433,177	\$36,693,313
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$66,566,249</b>	<b>\$64,770,868</b>	<b>\$93,120,711</b>	<b>\$100,664,644</b>	<b>\$97,582,385</b>
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	46,065,952	45,055,169	56,396,458	61,372,460	61,177,351
Operating Supplies and Expenses	8,387,383	8,210,359	10,569,638	10,611,877	10,651,705
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	2,000	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	3,996,921	3,661,929	8,016,724	9,098,519	7,759,908
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$58,450,256</b>	<b>\$56,927,457</b>	<b>\$74,984,820</b>	<b>\$81,082,856</b>	<b>\$79,588,964</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	8,016,853	7,771,137	18,135,891	19,531,788	17,943,421
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	99,140	72,274	-	50,000	50,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$66,566,249</b>	<b>\$64,770,868</b>	<b>\$93,120,711</b>	<b>\$100,664,644</b>	<b>\$97,582,385</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	32,853,889	32,646,082	34,403,329	34,268,194	35,495,587
Federal Funds	19,660,143	18,437,828	35,386,175	42,330,832	38,356,542
Restricted Receipts	11,413,385	10,159,927	14,136,916	14,674,427	15,831,035
Other Funds	2,638,832	3,527,031	9,194,291	9,391,191	7,899,221
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$66,566,249</b>	<b>\$64,770,868</b>	<b>\$93,120,711</b>	<b>\$100,664,644</b>	<b>\$97,582,385</b>
<b>FTE Authorization</b>	<b>409.0</b>	<b>402.5</b>	<b>410.0</b>	<b>410.0</b>	<b>410.0</b>
<b>Agency Measures</b>					
Minorities as a Percentage of the Workforce	5.3%	5.8%	5.8%	5.5%	6.5%
Females as a Percentage of the Workforce	35.4%	34.4%	34.4%	33.0%	33.9%
Persons with Disabilities as a Percentage of the Workforce	9.5%	10.2%	10.2%	9.7%	11.7%

# The Program

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## Department of Environmental Management Office of the Director

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### Program Operations

The Office of the Director develops and implements the agency's wide range of programs to protect Rhode Island's environment; protect the citizens of the state from public health threats resulting from pollution; and provide facilities that support a diversity of outdoor recreational activities. The Office includes: The Office of Management Services; Legal Services; Administrative Adjudication; and two central services offices; Human Resources and Information Technology. The Office also coordinates the Department's Planning & Policy Initiatives, legislative & Intergovernmental Affairs, and Communications & Outreach.

The Office of Management Services is responsible for managing the financial, budget, licensing and business support services for the department. This involves maintaining approximately 200 separate accounts for the department's programs, as well as the issuance of 22,339 boat registrations and all hunting and fishing licenses.

The Office of Legal Services counsels and represents the department and its divisions, and provides legal guidance on the development and administration of regulatory programs. It also provides legal assistance to a number of municipalities particularly in the area of land use relating to the preservation of open space.

The Office of Administrative Adjudication is the administrative tribunal for environmental matters originating from the Department. It adjudicates appeals of enforcement actions taken by the Department's regulatory programs and hears enforcement appeals for alleged violations of statutes and/or regulations. The Office is responsible for ensuring that the regulated community has an opportunity to contest actions taken by the Department and have such actions reviewed at the agency level.

The Human Resource Service Center staff provides direct administrative support to the Department Director, Senior Management and the agency's workforce, which currently comprises approximately 405 full-time employees and 510 seasonal positions. Functions include payroll, personnel administration, labor relations, equal employment opportunity, minority recruitment/internship program, and training.

The Information Technology Service Center staff provides oversight, coordination, and development of standardized investments in software, hardware, networks and services. Staff provides the Department with effective and efficient application of information technology; and delivers secure, innovative, and reliable technology solutions in the most responsive and effective manner.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 42-17.1 establishes the Department of Environmental Management.

# The Budget

## Department of Environmental Management Office of the Director

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Subprogram</b>					
Administration	3,137,223	2,919,389	3,199,954	3,041,670	3,099,358
Environmental Coordination	292,182	257,816	978,469	1,076,900	926,200
Management Services	2,612,724	2,437,627	2,297,628	2,571,141	2,715,442
Legal Services	452,223	431,767	532,614	482,705	635,232
Employee Relations/Human Resources	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and Development	(102)	-	-	-	-
Administrative Adjudication	377,945	485,541	536,966	720,103	732,287
Permit Streamlining	58,413	29,283	93,752	88,583	88,414
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$6,930,608</b>	<b>\$6,561,423</b>	<b>\$7,639,383</b>	<b>\$7,981,102</b>	<b>\$8,196,933</b>
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	4,177,809	3,860,169	4,606,406	4,892,521	5,111,274
Operating Supplies and Expenses	2,526,765	2,484,014	2,683,662	2,552,836	2,734,914
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	221,922	189,372	320,065	505,065	320,065
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$6,926,496</b>	<b>\$6,533,555</b>	<b>\$7,610,133</b>	<b>\$7,950,422</b>	<b>\$8,166,253</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	4,112	27,868	29,250	30,680	30,680
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$6,930,608</b>	<b>\$6,561,423</b>	<b>\$7,639,383</b>	<b>\$7,981,102</b>	<b>\$8,196,933</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	4,496,139	4,220,711	4,635,985	4,547,591	4,887,414
Federal Funds	91,987	66,301	566,300	674,300	476,300
Restricted Receipts	2,342,482	2,274,411	2,437,098	2,759,211	2,833,219
Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$6,930,608</b>	<b>\$6,561,423</b>	<b>\$7,639,383</b>	<b>\$7,981,102</b>	<b>\$8,196,933</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

# The Program

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## Department of Environmental Management Bureau of Natural Resources

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### Program Operations

The Bureau of Natural Resources is organized into six divisions:

The Division of Fish and Wildlife manages the State's marine and freshwater, and upland resources to achieve a sustained yield for commercial fishermen, recreational fishermen and hunters; to enhance non-consumptive uses of wildlife; and to protect the State's rare, and endangered species. The division maintains state-owned management areas, fishing areas, and boat ramps.

The Division of Agriculture and Resource Marketing manages the State's agriculture programs, including farm viability and protection; licensing and permitting; farm-best management practices; animal health, mosquito and rabies disease control; and pesticide management and regulation.

The Division of Enforcement enforces state laws and regulations governing hunting and fishing, public safety in state parks, and recreational boating. The division maintains a 24-hour hotline and dispatch center, conducts search and rescue activities on both land and the bay, and responds to animal complaints, particularly those associated with rabies. The division oversees the Criminal Investigation Unit, which investigates solid, medical, and hazardous waste violations.

The Division of Parks and Recreation manages eight major state parks, seven state beaches, a golf course, the East Bay and Blackstone Bike Paths, and other secondary parks, historic sites and monuments totaling approximately 14,000 acres. The division administers, maintains and operates these facilities as well as coordinating recreational opportunities and activities at the Narragansett Bay Estuarine Research Reserve and all port facilities and commercial fishing piers in Narragansett and Newport.

The Division of Forest Environment manages 40,000 acres of state-owned forests. It coordinates forest fire protection plans, the Urban Forestry Grant Program, and it assists rural volunteer fire departments.

The Division of Planning and Development is responsible for state land acquisitions, engineering/design work for improvements to state parks and facilities, and local matching grant programs for outdoor recreation, open space preservation and greenways/trails grants.

### Program Objective

The objectives of this bureau are to provide stewardship of the State's finite water, air, land, agricultural, forest resources, and the conservation of the State's aquatic resources; and provide people with well-maintained, scenic, and accessible outdoor recreational opportunities.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 42-17.1 establishes the Department of Environmental Management.

# The Budget

## Department of Environmental Management Bureau of Natural Resources

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Subprogram</b>					
Fish, Wildlife & Estuarine Resources	7,484,775	7,540,729	15,417,943	21,338,549	19,868,632
Agriculture	2,106,137	2,062,845	2,495,193	2,503,807	2,582,898
Enforcement	5,302,020	4,871,692	6,346,947	6,199,882	6,489,656
Natural Resources Administration	2,475,391	4,808,993	7,187,155	5,676,101	4,838,309
Parks and Recreation	10,809,860	10,816,259	11,591,998	12,004,974	13,432,862
Forest Environment	5,938,204	2,219,358	4,247,249	4,197,052	4,279,782
Coastal Resources	636,337	955,963	1,338,156	1,330,000	1,200,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>34,752,724</b>	<b>33,275,839</b>	<b>48,624,641</b>	<b>53,250,365</b>	<b>52,692,139</b>
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	20,585,546	20,537,283	22,998,251	25,939,589	26,339,066
Operating Supplies and Expenses	4,992,016	5,016,031	6,426,890	6,639,857	6,489,268
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	2,000	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	1,309,940	1,191,139	2,813,459	2,926,411	2,841,464
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$26,887,502</b>	<b>26,744,453</b>	<b>\$32,240,600</b>	<b>\$35,505,857</b>	<b>\$35,669,798</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	7,865,222	6,478,666	16,384,041	17,694,508	16,972,341
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	52,720	-	50,000	50,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$34,752,724</b>	<b>33,275,839</b>	<b>48,624,641</b>	<b>\$53,250,365</b>	<b>52,692,139</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	17,788,329	17,354,137	17,797,447	17,763,138	18,508,312
Federal Funds	12,121,497	10,825,146	21,379,160	25,940,140	24,455,444
Restricted Receipts	2,415,757	1,672,876	3,930,478	3,833,681	5,479,269
Other Funds	2,427,141	3,423,680	5,517,556	5,713,406	4,249,114
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$34,752,724</b>	<b>\$33,275,839</b>	<b>\$48,624,641</b>	<b>\$53,250,365</b>	<b>\$52,692,139</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Cumulative Percentage of Land Acquisition Goal of 17,850 Acres Actually Acquired	59.0%	62.0%	65.0%	65.0%	68.0%
Percentage of RI Communities on at Least the Formative Level in the Urban Forestry Program	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Percentage of RI Communities on at Least the Sustained Level in the Urban Forestry Program	25.0%	25.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%

# The Program

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## Department of Environmental Management Bureau of Environmental Protection

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### Program Operations

The Bureau of Environmental Protection is composed of regulatory and assistance programs.

The Office of Water Resources operates the following regulatory programs: Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; Pretreatment; Underground Injection Control; Groundwater Protection; Water Quality Certification; Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems; Freshwater Wetlands; Water Quality Restoration Studies (TMDLS); Shellfish Area Monitoring; Wastewater Treatment Facility and Sludge Programs, Nonpoint Source; Water Quality Monitoring and Standards; Financial Assistance (SRF/Bond Funds).

The Office of Compliance and Inspection centralizes response to citizen complaints and regulatory enforcement activities in Air Resources, Waste Management, and Water Resources, to ensure that the department has consistent enforcement policies to address the most serious issues and investigates suspected violations and takes enforcement actions.

The Office for Customer and Technical Assistance serves the public by coordinating the review of projects requiring multiple applications and permits and tracking the status of permitting activities throughout the bureau. OCTA directly reviews projects funded by federal economic stimulus programs. The office assists businesses to prevent pollution by adhering to regulations made more effective by the Environmental Results Program in priority sectors.

The Office of Air Resources is responsible for the protection and improvement of Rhode Island's air resources through monitoring and regulating the emission of air pollutants from stationary and mobile sources.

The Office of Waste Management regulates the transportation and disposal of solid, medical and hazardous wastes and the investigation and remediation of unpermitted releases of those materials. It includes the Site Remediation Program; Brownfield initiatives; Superfund and Department of Defense site programs; Waste Facility Management Program; and Underground Storage Tank Program, including administration of the RI Underground Storage Tank Financial Responsibility Fund.

The Emergency Response Program responds to emergency spills of oil and chemicals that present an immediate threat to public health and the environment, including events related to terrorism and natural disasters.

### Program Objective

To ensure the quality of Rhode Island's air, water, and land resources through regulating activities that compromise public health and impact the environment; prevent further degradation of environmental resources; restore existing features and a bureau-wide ethic of customer assistance.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 42-17.1 establishes the Department of Environmental Management.

# The Budget

## Department of Environmental Management Bureau of Environmental Protection

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Subprogram</b>					
Water Resources	7,542,305	7,164,348	11,189,529	11,200,176	11,578,850
Environmental Protection Administration	130,284	127,016	206,614	203,574	169,459
Compliance & Inspection	4,611,523	4,117,355	5,139,333	4,952,435	4,586,534
Technical & Customer Assistance	822,472	1,422,279	1,472,468	1,485,121	1,549,589
RIPDES	1,011,754	995,355	1,097,591	1,160,992	1,149,622
Air Resources	3,182,065	3,053,120	7,996,477	9,492,849	7,614,762
Waste Management	3,621,769	4,254,438	4,842,099	5,639,094	5,434,251
Environmental Response	3,960,745	3,799,695	4,912,576	5,298,936	4,610,246
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$24,882,917</b>	<b>\$24,933,606</b>	<b>\$36,856,687</b>	<b>\$39,433,177</b>	<b>\$36,693,313</b>
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	21,302,597	20,657,717	28,791,801	30,540,350	29,727,011
Operating Supplies and Expenses	868,602	710,314	1,459,086	1,419,184	1,427,523
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	2,465,059	2,281,418	4,883,200	5,667,043	4,598,379
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$24,636,258</b>	<b>\$23,649,449</b>	<b>\$35,134,087</b>	<b>\$37,626,577</b>	<b>\$35,752,913</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	147,519	1,264,603	1,722,600	1,806,600	940,400
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	99,140	19,554	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$24,882,917</b>	<b>\$24,933,606</b>	<b>\$36,856,687</b>	<b>\$39,433,177</b>	<b>\$36,693,313</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	10,569,421	11,071,234	11,969,897	11,957,465	12,099,861
Federal Funds	7,446,659	7,546,381	13,440,715	15,716,392	13,424,798
Restricted Receipts	6,655,146	6,212,640	7,769,340	8,081,535	7,518,547
Other Funds	211,691	103,351	3,676,735	3,677,785	3,650,107
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$24,882,917</b>	<b>\$24,933,606</b>	<b>\$36,856,687</b>	<b>\$39,433,177</b>	<b>\$36,693,313</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Percentage of Sites Suspected or Identified as Contaminated that are Cleaned Up	43.0%	47.0%	47.0%	47.0%	47.0%
Percentage of Operating Permit Programs that are Inspected Annually for Compliance with Air Quality Standards	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%

# The Agency

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## Coastal Resources Management Council

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### Agency Operations

Rhode Island law mandates the Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC) to preserve, protect, develop and, where possible, restore the coastal resources of the State. The council is administered by 16 appointed representatives from the public, state, and local governments and staffed by professional engineers, biologists, environmental scientists, and marine resource specialists. The public is given regular opportunities at public hearings to comment on the management of state coastal resources. The council carries out its permitting, enforcement and planning functions primarily through its management programs. Coastal Resources Management Plans are considered to be the environmental management “blueprint” for coastal zone management in the State, and are drafted to meet federal mandates. Special Area Management Plans address specific issues associated with designated management areas. Municipal Harbor Management Plans address issues at the municipal level regarding the management of activities occurring in, or on, the waters of a town. The Coastal Resources Management Council is closely involved with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce in a series of initiatives to improve the management of the State’s coastal resources. In 1996, legislation authorized the CRMC as the lead agency (including permitting and planning activities) for dredging and aquaculture, as well as transferring certain freshwater wetlands and permitting responsibility from the Department of Environmental Management to the council. The CRMC oversees the Coastal Habitat Restoration Program to include and is charged with developing a Marine Resources Development Plan and an Ocean Special Area Management plan.

### Agency Objectives

To preserve, protect, develop and, where possible, restore the coastal resources of the State. Maintain a balance between conservation and development and between conflicting private and public interests that will provide the greatest long-term benefits. To protect and preserve valuable natural and cultural features such as historic sites, barrier beaches, coastal ponds, wetlands, and fishing grounds that are subject to development and misuse. To protect and promote public access to the shore and provide high quality recreational opportunities to all who come to the Rhode Island shore. Provide suitable waterfront sites for industries and businesses needing direct coastal access.

To direct new development away from sensitive areas and into already developed areas. To establish a working partnership among the public and local, state, and federal governments.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 46-23 (1972) establishes the duties and functions of the council. Federally, 16 U.S.C. 1451 (Coastal Zone Management Act) establishes the authority to develop management programs.

# The Budget

## Coastal Resources Management Council

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	3,256,413	3,352,851	3,989,374	8,773,986	4,173,241
Operating Supplies and Expenses	130,102	122,562	121,837	222,462	99,534
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	220,500	466,742	-	250	-
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,607,015</b>	<b>\$3,942,155</b>	<b>\$4,111,211</b>	<b>\$8,996,698</b>	<b>\$4,272,775</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	-	1,681,795	272,500	268,401	681,600
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,607,015</b>	<b>\$5,623,950</b>	<b>\$4,383,711</b>	<b>\$9,265,099</b>	<b>\$4,954,375</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	2,002,176	1,938,722	2,038,515	2,063,203	2,236,814
Federal Grants	1,384,339	1,806,719	2,095,196	6,951,896	2,038,461
Restricted Receipts	220,500	223,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Other	-	1,655,509	-	-	429,100
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,607,015</b>	<b>\$5,623,950</b>	<b>\$4,383,711</b>	<b>\$9,265,099</b>	<b>\$4,954,375</b>
<b>FTE Authorization</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>
<b>Agency Measures</b>					
Minorities as a Percentage of the Workforce	-	-	-	-	-
Females as a Percentage of the Workforce	36.7%	36.7%	36.7%	36.7%	36.7%
Persons with Disabilities as a Percentage of the Workforce	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Cumulative Percentage of Shoreline Miles with Designated Right-of-Way Sites	52.9%	52.9%	53.8%	53.8%	54.3%

# The Agency

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## State Water Resources Board

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Water Resources Board is a water supply development and regulatory agency, which promotes the planning, development, and conservation of water supplies to ensure sufficient water resources are available for present and future generations of Rhode Islanders. The board accomplishes this broad program responsibility through the 39 municipal water supply systems located around the State. The board oversees the planning, coordination, development and allocation of both surface and ground water supplies by the municipal systems to ensure the availability and quality of water. The Board brings together key state agencies (Environmental Management, Health, Economic Development Corporation, and the Statewide Planning Program) with water suppliers and the public to coordinate the management of water resources across major interest and regulatory groups. The Board may additionally acquire sites, dams, water rights, rights of way, easements and other property for reservoirs, groundwater wells, well sites, pumping stations and filtration plants for the treatment and distribution of water as well as construction of water systems.

The ten member Board appoints a General Manager who carries out its policy and direction. Five members represent the public and are appointed by the Governor of which two are affiliated with public water supply systems; one appointed by the agriculture council; the four remaining members are the Director of the Department of Environmental Management, the Director of the Economic Development Corporation, the Director of the Department of Health, the Director of the Department of Administration.

### Agency Objectives

Promote the planning, development, allocation and conservation of the State's water resources.

### Statutory History

The Rhode Island Water Resources Board was established in 1967. Chapters 15, 15.2, 15.3, 15.7, and 15.8, of Title 46 and Chapter 20 of Title 37 of the Rhode Island General Laws authorize the organization and functions of the board.

# The Budget

## State Water Resources Board

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	916,744	1,051,476	1,053,983	1,047,605	1,019,264
Operating Supplies and Expenses	114,374	88,370	137,013	125,113	129,359
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	101,212	96,914	125,544	125,644	81,644
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,132,330</b>	<b>\$1,236,760</b>	<b>\$1,316,540</b>	<b>\$1,298,362</b>	<b>\$1,230,267</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	-	(1,380)	120,000	531,178	200,000
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,132,330</b>	<b>\$1,235,380</b>	<b>\$1,436,540</b>	<b>\$1,829,540</b>	<b>\$1,430,267</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
General Revenue	998,006	1,052,485	1,316,540	1,298,362	1,230,267
Federal Funds	(1,034)	-	-	-	-
Restricted Receipts	109,816	-	-	-	-
Other Funds	25,542	182,895	120,000	531,178	200,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,132,330</b>	<b>\$1,235,380</b>	<b>\$1,436,540</b>	<b>\$1,829,540</b>	<b>\$1,430,267</b>
<b>FTE Authorization</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Agency Measures</b>					
Minorities as a Percentage of the Workforce	-	-	-	-	-
Females as a Percentage of the Workforce	44.0%	33.0%	33.0%	33.0%	33.0%
Persons with Disabilities as a Percentage of the Workforce	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Number of Houses Remaining at the Big River Management Area	31	31	31	31	19
Emergency Water Connections Established per Year	2	1	1	0	2

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# Transportation

Department of Transportation  
Central Management  
Management and Budget  
Infrastructure (Engineering)  
Infrastructure (Maintenance)

## Transportation Function Expenditures

	FY 2009 Actuals	FY 2010 Actuals	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Working	FY 2011 Gov.	FY 2012 Gov.
<b>Expenditure by Object</b>						
Personnel	78,720,253	97,749,203	108,756,833	108,756,833	103,813,754	108,380,278
Operating Supplies and Expenses	46,298,462	18,009,457	43,052,505	43,052,505	48,041,396	41,169,459
Aid to Local Units of Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistance, Grants, and Benefits	39,297,046	69,266,347	57,109,704	57,109,704	75,192,448	68,555,745
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$164,315,761</b>	<b>\$185,025,007</b>	<b>\$208,919,042</b>	<b>\$208,919,042</b>	<b>\$227,047,598</b>	<b>\$218,105,482</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	65,093,578	118,853,715	119,830,142	119,830,142	123,156,919	116,472,580
Debt Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Transfers	128,959,213	72,062,495	100,144,582	100,144,582	100,653,942	100,396,462
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$358,368,552</b>	<b>\$375,941,217</b>	<b>\$428,893,766</b>	<b>\$428,893,766</b>	<b>\$450,858,459</b>	<b>\$434,974,524</b>
<b>Expenditures by Funds</b>						
General Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	217,263,313	242,296,127	318,808,127	318,808,127	340,116,026	316,591,958
Restricted Receipts	370,418	757,110	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Funds	140,734,821	132,887,980	109,085,639	109,085,639	109,742,433	117,382,566
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$358,368,552</b>	<b>\$375,941,217</b>	<b>\$428,893,766</b>	<b>\$428,893,766</b>	<b>\$450,858,459</b>	<b>\$434,974,524</b>
<b>FTE Authorization</b>	<b>691.2</b>	<b>739.4</b>	<b>772.2</b>	<b>772.2</b>	<b>772.6</b>	<b>772.6</b>

# The Agency

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## Department of Transportation

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### Agency Operations

The Department of Transportation, under the leadership of a director appointed by the Governor, is responsible for the maintenance and construction of a quality infrastructure which reflects the transportation needs of the citizens of the State. These tasks include supervision of all planning, design, construction and upgrading activities associated with the implementation of the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The department has three major functional components: Central Management, Management and Budget, and Infrastructure.

Prior to FY 1994, funding was provided through general revenue, dedicated receipts, and federal aid. In FY 1994, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Fund (ISTF) was established to finance all of the department's personnel, operating, and capital improvement expenditures, as well as highway debt service, Rhode Island Public Transit Authority (RIPTA) operating funds and elderly transportation services. State funding for transportation services is provided by earmarking 32 cents of the state per gallon gasoline tax.

The Department of Transportation is responsible for the maintenance of approximately 3,300 lane miles of highway and 1,153 bridges, as well as the inspection of all bridges, both municipal and state, that are greater than 20 feet in length. Other responsibilities include planning, development, and implementation of transit, rail, water, and bicycle/pedestrian transportation projects. Maintenance is funded by the Rhode Island Transportation Fund. Road and bridge capital improvements are financed by federal funds (with an average share of 80 percent), and the remaining share is financed by state bond issues. The Infrastructure Program is funded by the Federal Highway Administration under the authority of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

### Agency Objectives

To maintain and provide a safe, efficient, environmentally, aesthetically and culturally sensitive intermodal transportation network that offers a variety of convenient, cost-effective mobility opportunities for people and the movement of goods supporting economic development and improved quality of life.

### Statutory History

In 1970, the department assumed the responsibilities of the Department of Public Works, Registry of Motor Vehicles, and Council on Highway Safety. The Director also sits on the boards of the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority (responsible for the operations of the Mount Hope and Newport Bridges) and the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority (the statewide bus system). R.I.G.L 42-13 establishes the organization and functions of the department. R.I.G.L. 31-36-20 establishes the Intermodal Service Transportation Fund (Rhode Island Transportation Fund). Article 21 of P.L. 1994, Chapter 70 transferred the Registry of Motor Vehicles to the Department of Administration.

# The Budget

## Department of Transportation

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Program</b>					
Central Management	\$4,806,234	\$4,421,464	\$15,422,933	\$12,044,662	\$12,503,313
Management and Budget	\$172,578	\$354,065	\$1,652,721	\$705,457	\$1,176,686
Infrastructure - Engineering	\$306,260,569	\$332,539,339	\$377,570,137	\$384,155,028	\$375,783,095
Infrastructure - Maintenance	\$47,129,171	\$38,626,349	\$34,247,975	\$53,953,312	\$45,511,430
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$358,368,552</b>	<b>\$375,941,217</b>	<b>428,893,766</b>	<b>\$450,858,459</b>	<b>\$434,974,524</b>
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	78,720,253	97,749,203	108,756,833	103,813,754	108,380,278
Operating Supplies and Expenses	46,298,462	18,009,457	43,052,505	48,041,396	41,169,459
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	39,297,046	69,266,347	57,109,704	75,192,448	68,555,745
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$164,315,761</b>	<b>\$185,025,007</b>	<b>\$208,919,042</b>	<b>\$227,047,598</b>	<b>\$218,105,482</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	65,093,578	118,853,715	119,830,142	123,156,919	116,472,580
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	128,959,213	72,062,495	100,144,582	100,653,942	100,396,462
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$358,368,552</b>	<b>\$375,941,217</b>	<b>\$428,893,766</b>	<b>\$450,858,459</b>	<b>\$434,974,524</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
Federal Funds	217,263,313	242,296,127	318,808,127	340,116,026	316,591,958
Restricted Receipts	370,418	757,110	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Funds	140,734,821	132,887,980	109,085,639	109,742,433	117,382,566
	<b>\$358,368,552</b>	<b>\$375,941,217</b>	<b>\$428,893,766</b>	<b>\$450,858,459</b>	<b>\$434,974,524</b>
<b>FTE Authorization</b>	<b>691.2</b>	<b>739.4</b>	<b>772.2</b>	<b>772.6</b>	<b>772.6</b>
<b>Agency Measures</b>					
Minorities as a Percentage of the Workforce	9.6%	10.0%	13.0%	13.0%	15.0%
Females as a Percentage of the Workforce	20.6%	18.0%	20.1%	20.1%	22.0%
Persons with Disabilities as a Percentage of the Workforce	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%

# The Program

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## Department of Transportation Central Management

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### Program Operations

The program consists of seven functional units:

The Office of the Director is responsible for providing vision, leadership and policy development for the Department of Transportation in order to ensure that the State's public transportation services are safe, efficient, environmentally prudent, and consumer oriented.

The Legal Office is responsible for providing advice and representation and other assistance in relation to program development, property management and acquisition, contract finalization, litigation, and arbitration for the department.

The Office of Human Resources is responsible for administering labor relations, human resource development and training, equal opportunity programs, and payroll and fringe benefits programs.

The Office on Highway Safety, through funding provided by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), develops and coordinates programs with local, state and federal agencies to reduce highway deaths and injuries, and to promote public awareness of the correlation between highway safety and alcohol and substance abuse through the development and distribution of educational information.

The Office of Communications is the spokesperson for the department handling all media inquiries, speaking engagements, legislative correspondence and special events and managing the Department of Transportation website: [www.dot.state.ri.us](http://www.dot.state.ri.us).

The Real Estate Section acquires real estate necessary for highway and other construction projects through appraisals, titles, leases, easements and property relocation assistance.

Internal Audit is responsible for internal controls and independent departmental audits

### Program Objective

To maintain a system of centralized program services, which promotes optimum utilization of departmental resources consistent with all federal, state and departmental policies, objectives, and procedures.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 42-13 governs the Department of Transportation.

# The Budget

## Department of Transportation Central Management

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	2,743,484	1,549,376	1,677,141	1,025,359	1,478,482
Operating Supplies and Expenses	781,089	696,912	970,592	516,957	522,331
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	1,075,683	2,124,133	6,661,200	4,480,300	4,480,500
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,600,256</b>	<b>\$4,370,421</b>	<b>\$9,308,933</b>	<b>\$6,022,616</b>	<b>\$6,481,313</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	185,450	51,043	6,114,000	6,022,046	6,022,000
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	20,528	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,806,234</b>	<b>\$4,421,464</b>	<b>\$15,422,933</b>	<b>\$12,044,662</b>	<b>\$12,503,313</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
Federal Funds	3,040,011	3,733,622	14,118,217	11,349,561	11,394,390
Other Funds	1,766,223	687,842	1,304,716	695,101	1,108,923
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,806,234</b>	<b>\$4,421,464</b>	<b>\$15,422,933</b>	<b>\$12,044,662</b>	<b>\$12,503,313</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

# The Program

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## Department of Transportation Management and Budget

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### Program Operations

The Management and Budget Program consists of seven functional units:

The Office of Contracts and Specifications develops and monitors all preliminary engineering and construction contracts, and negotiates consultant engineering fees and staff hours for engineering projects. Management Information Services (MIS) is responsible for the automated telephone system and computer related services which includes network communication, custom programming, software installation, computer purchases, inventory maintenance, on-line help desk, Geographic Informational Systems (GIS) data integration/mapping and the management of consultants developing custom applications. Financial Management is responsible for the preparation and processing of all fiscal materials. The Assistant Director serves as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) with oversight over all financial transactions. The Office is charged with developing overall agency policies, guidelines, and procedures for budget administration, financial reporting, and financial management systems. Fleet Operations is responsible for development and enhancement of the department's vehicle fleet. Specific functions include continual monitoring and review of vehicle maintenance costs and records for improved vehicle history and analysis, and vehicle maintenance and inspections. Other functions include the supervision of the Vehicle & Safety Program. The Office of Business and Community Resources is charged with overseeing the department's role in all Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) programs, which includes supportive services, On-The-Job Training (OJT), the Transportation and Civil Engineering program (TRAC), and other educational, training, and outreach programs targeted to underrepresented groups in the Rhode Island Transportation Industry. External Audit performs routine and special audits as required in such areas as consultant fringe benefits, overhead rates, and final payments. The Federal Programs Section is chiefly responsible for managing all federally reimbursable costs attributed to the Highway Program and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). It also administers the annual Federal Highway Program as it relates to the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

### Program Objective

To provide the necessary support staff and systems needed to ensure efficient program services.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L 42-13 governs the Department of Transportation which outlines its responsibilities and organization. Rhode Island General Laws Title 37 Chapters 5, 12, 12.1, 13 and 13.1 define state rules on contractors.

# The Budget

## Department of Transportation Management and Budget

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	449,295	133,846	1,116,578	348,232	801,061
Operating Supplies and Expenses	(395,914)	232,537	436,143	287,225	301,625
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$53,381</b>	<b>\$366,383</b>	<b>\$1,552,721</b>	<b>\$635,457</b>	<b>\$1,102,686</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	119,197	(12,318)	100,000	70,000	74,000
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$172,578</b>	<b>\$354,065</b>	<b>\$1,652,721</b>	<b>\$705,457</b>	<b>\$1,176,686</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
Other Funds	\$172,578	\$354,065	\$1,652,721	\$705,457	\$1,176,686
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$172,578</b>	<b>\$354,065</b>	<b>\$1,652,721</b>	<b>\$705,457</b>	<b>\$1,176,686</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

# The Program

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## Department of Transportation Infrastructure Engineering

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### Program Operations

Infrastructure Engineering is headed by the Transportation Development Division through the Office of the Chief Engineer and consists of Construction Management, Design, Traffic Management, Environmental and Intermodal Planning, and Capital Programming. Transportation Development is responsible for the development of projects, from initial scoping through construction and is charged with the complete design of capital projects undertaken by the Department. The Construction Management Section includes the Materials and Survey Units and is responsible for overseeing the statewide highway reconstruction and bridge rehabilitation/replacement program totaling over \$100 million. The Materials Unit is responsible for testing and verifying that construction materials are in compliance with established standards. The Central Surveying functions include construction layout and the dissemination of survey information. The Engineering Section or Design is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive transportation program, as well as environmental assessments and other preliminary engineering required for receipt of federal funds for the construction and reconstruction of Rhode Island's state-owned and maintained highways, bridges, intersections, and bicycle and pedestrian paths. Traffic Management is responsible for managing the department's database and information management systems as they relate to traffic research. The Environmental and Intermodal Planning Unit is charged with developing an integrated transportation system that provides convenient transition between mode shifts through the development and implementation of planning projects in the areas of rail, water, bicycle/pedestrian transportation, and transit. The unit is also responsible for strengthening the department's compliance efforts with respect to environmental issues. The Capital Programming Unit develops and monitors the Capital Transportation Program to meet the transportation needs of the State's citizens and ensure successful implementation of the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

### Program Objectives

To develop Rhode Island's roads and bridges into an advanced, state-of-the-art ground transportation system. To maintain and improve public safety, convenience, mobility, and service.

To promote a balanced Intermodal Transportation System through the use of buses, cars and van pooling, light freight/commuter rail, and water transportation.

To develop an Intelligent Vehicle Highway Reporting System to provide a more efficient highway program that will conform to the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 42-13 establishes the Maintenance and Public Works Division and defines its role. R.I.G.L. 24-8 defines the duties of the department regarding the construction and maintenance of state roads. Title 37 Chapters 6.1, 6.2, and 7 defines state rules on land acquisition and property management.

# The Budget

## Department of Transportation Infrastructure Engineering

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	58,999,083	80,605,120	88,923,719	84,859,835	88,014,165
Operating Supplies and Expenses	17,599,922	(2,884,113)	22,741,250	16,275,623	16,782,143
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	38,118,491	67,026,659	49,995,504	70,245,648	63,582,745
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$114,717,496</b>	<b>\$144,747,666</b>	<b>\$161,660,473</b>	<b>\$171,381,106</b>	<b>\$168,379,053</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	63,083,050	116,129,737	116,165,082	112,520,980	107,008,580
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	128,460,023	71,661,936	99,744,582	100,252,942	100,395,462
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$306,260,569</b>	<b>\$332,539,339</b>	<b>\$377,570,137</b>	<b>\$384,155,028</b>	<b>\$375,783,095</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
Federal Funds	214,223,302	238,562,505	304,689,910	328,766,465	305,197,568
Restricted Receipts	370,418	757,110	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Funds	91,666,849	93,219,724	71,880,227	54,388,563	69,585,527
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$306,260,569</b>	<b>\$332,539,339</b>	<b>\$377,570,137</b>	<b>\$384,155,028</b>	<b>\$375,783,095</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>					
Vehicle Crash Fatalities per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
Linear Feet of State Sidewalk Retrofitted to Conform to Americans with Disabilities Act Regulations	142,000	158,550	100,000	100,000	100,000
Vehicle Crash Injuries per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Percentage of State Roadways and Sidewalks Swept Annually	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Percentage of State Roadway Miles Whose Pavement is Rated Good or Excellent	44.0%	42.0%	41.0%	41.0%	40.0%
Number of Rhode Island Bridges Over 20 Feet Listed as Structurally Deficient	21.1%	19.7%	19.5%	19.5%	19.3%

# The Program

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## Department of Transportation Infrastructure Maintenance

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### Program Operations

The Division of Maintenance is responsible for the routine maintenance of approximately 3,300 lane miles of state highways, 1,153 bridges, and associated roadsides and highway appurtenances. The Highway and Bridge Maintenance Section is comprised of several units that address the various aspects of the highway system. The units include Administration, Automotive, Business Office, Employee Relations Office, Engineering and Support, and Field Operations. Administration is responsible for supervision, planning, and administration for the section. The Automotive section is responsible for the maintenance and repair of the section's fleet of heavy trucks and other equipment. The Business Office administers purchasing, invoicing, and payroll activities and coordinates with contract administration to ensure proper recording of subcontractor documentation. The Employee Relations Office is responsible for all personnel matters of the Highway and Bridge Maintenance Section including, but not limited to, labor relations, Workers' Compensation, and training. The Engineering and Support Office is multi-faceted and is responsible for the following: review and resolution of drainage problems, issuance and inspection of work permits, contract preparation, maintenance of guardrails, fences, and highway attenuators along the state highway, maintenance of highway appurtenances including signs, traffic signals, and highway illumination, processing of pothole, state fleet and other tort claims, and state-wide beautification projects. Field Operations is comprised of a field staff which operates from satellite facilities statewide and is involved with sweeping, litter collection, snow plowing, and bridge, pothole, guardrail repairs, and other roadway maintenance tasks.

### Program Objectives

To provide for the safe, comfortable, aesthetically pleasing, and efficient movement of people and commerce along the State's highway system. Our objective is met by providing a well-maintained system of highways with their associated pavements, drainage systems, roadsides, bridges, and traffic-related appurtenances.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 42-13 establishes the Maintenance and Public Works Division and defines their roles.  
R.I.G.L. 24-8 defines the duties of the department regarding the maintenance of state roads.  
R.I.G.L. 24-9 establishes an emergency storm account and authorizes the Director to take the action necessary to respond to emergency situations.

# The Budget

## Department of Transportation Infrastructure Maintenance

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures By Object</b>					
Personnel	16,528,391	15,460,861	17,039,395	17,580,328	18,086,570
Operating Supplies and Expenses	28,313,365	19,964,121	18,904,520	30,961,591	23,563,360
Aid To Local Units Of Government	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	102,872	115,555	453,000	466,500	492,500
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$44,944,628</b>	<b>\$35,540,537</b>	<b>\$36,396,915</b>	<b>\$49,008,419</b>	<b>\$42,142,430</b>
Capital Purchases and Equipment	1,705,881	2,685,253	(2,548,940)	4,543,893	3,368,000
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers	478,662	400,559	400,000	401,000	1,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$47,129,171</b>	<b>\$38,626,349</b>	<b>\$34,247,975</b>	<b>\$53,953,312</b>	<b>\$45,511,430</b>
<b>Expenditures By Funds</b>					
Other Funds	\$47,129,171	\$38,626,349	\$34,247,975	\$53,953,312	\$45,511,430
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$47,129,171</b>	<b>\$38,626,349</b>	<b>\$34,247,975</b>	<b>\$53,953,312</b>	<b>\$45,511,430</b>
<b>Program Measures</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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# Quasi-Public Agencies



Rhode Island Airport Corporation  
Capital Center Commission  
Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency  
Rhode Island Convention Center Authority  
Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation  
Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation  
Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation  
Housing Resources Commission  
Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation  
Rhode Island Industrial-Recreational Building Authority  
Narragansett Bay Commission  
Rhode Island Public Transit Authority  
Quonset Development Corporation  
Rhode Island Refunding Bond Authority  
Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation  
Rhode Island Student Loan Authority  
Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority  
Rhode Island Water Resources Board Corporate

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Airport Corporation

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Airport Corporation (Corporation) was created by the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation (formerly the Port Authority) on December 9, 1992, as a subsidiary public corporation, government agency, and public instrumentality, having a distinct legal existence from the state and the authority, and having many of the same powers and purposes of the authority. The Corporation is empowered to undertake the planning, development, management, acquisition, ownership, operation, repair, construction, renovation, sale, lease or other disposition of any airport facility, including the T.F. Green State Airport in Warwick, as well as the five general aviation airports: North Central, Quonset, Westerly, Newport, and Block Island Airports.

The powers of the Corporation are vested in its Board of Directors consisting of seven members. The Corporation does not have the power to issue bonds or notes or borrow money without the approval of the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation.

The Corporation leases the airports from the State of Rhode Island, through the Department of Transportation (DOT). Under the lease agreement, the State and DOT have assigned all rights to airport revenues, the proceeds of the State general obligation bonds issued for airport projects, federal grant agreements, insurance proceeds, all contracts including concession agreements with vendors and airlines, and all licenses and permits. The Corporation has agreed to reimburse the State for general obligation debt service after July 1, 1993, to the extent that money is available from its funds. In the event of insufficient funds, the unpaid debt shall accrue and be payable in the following year.

The Corporation assumes responsibility for the airports and undertaking capital improvements. The Corporation is intended to provide more flexibility in the provision of state match funds for all airport related projects by utilizing revenue bonds backed by revenue from parking, car rental, and other concessionaires, including landing fees paid by airlines, as well as a passenger facility charge that the federal government has empowered local airports to collect in order to finance capital improvements.

The Corporation is entitled to receive funds from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) on a matching fund basis to improve the state's airport system and finance various airport operations and improvements based on the following table:

<b>Program</b>	<b>FAA portion</b>	<b>Corporation portion</b>
Land Acquisition	80%	20%
T.F. Green projects	75%	25%
General Aviation Airports	95%	5%

# The Agency

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## **Rhode Island Airport Corporation**

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The Corporation does not receive any state appropriations from the State of Rhode Island for the operation and maintenance and capital programs relating to T.F. Green and the five general aviation airports. All of the operating and maintenance expenses, as well as operating capital programs and projects, are funded directly by revenues derived from airport operations. The only "State" funds utilized by the Corporation are general obligation bonds which were issued by the State of Rhode Island for airport related projects. The debt service on these general obligation bonds is the responsibility of the Corporation and the Corporation is current with respect to that responsibility. The DOT has contributed capital to fund a portion of the construction of the Intermodal Facility.

# The Budget

## Rhode Island Airport Corporation

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Budget	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Revenue: (T.F. Green)</b>				
Airline Revenues	22,393,608	21,784,368	21,600,000	21,600,000
Landing Fees	368,140	394,400	400,000	400,000
General Aviation	201,452	232,800	200,000	230,000
Fuel Flowage Fees	965,636	1,000,457	952,700	952,700
Tiedown & Hanger Fees	1,135,484	1,147,372	1,179,400	1,203,000
Aircraft Registration	21,980	22,945	22,000	22,000
Concessions	2,998,492	3,424,162	3,385,800	3,453,500
Miscellaneous Revenues	507,218	390,372	130,900	133,500
Utilities Reimbursement	363,967	379,591	308,000	314,200
Airline Equipment Charge	575,988	573,490	-	-
Terminal Rent-Non Airlines	1,317,577	1,066,813	1,026,700	1,047,200
Automobile Parking	13,571,760	11,941,974	11,818,900	12,055,300
Rental Car Parking	6,340,312	5,868,274	5,377,800	5,485,400
Off Airport Courtesy Fees	646,631	630,082	622,700	635,200
Bad Debt Expenses	288,697	97,356	-	-
Audit & Finance Charge	34,943	198,388	-	-
Federal Grants - FAA	256,172	410,342	343,600	343,600
Airport Support Fund - Revenue A65	662,082	686,456	662,100	686,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>52,650,139</b>	<b>50,249,642</b>	<b>48,030,600</b>	<b>48,561,600</b>
<b>Personnel Expenses: (T.F. Green)</b>				
Payroll	12,246,797	11,948,367	11,057,300	10,844,000
Payroll - Overtime	732,131	692,715	302,600	308,700
Snow Removal Overtime	325,212	138,798	165,900	169,200
Overtime-Holiday	375,697	353,346	440,600	449,400
Employee Retirement	956,625	914,773	811,900	828,100
FICA Tax	1,001,491	958,633	815,200	831,500
Long Term Disability & Life Insurance	196,126	207,995	207,400	211,500
Workers' Comp Insurance	308,122	242,353	322,100	328,500
Health Insurance	1,980,700	2,059,095	1,745,800	1,833,100
<b>Total Personnel Expenses</b>	<b>\$18,122,901</b>	<b>\$17,516,075</b>	<b>\$15,868,800</b>	<b>\$15,804,000</b>
<b>Total Expenses - Operating</b>	<b>13,147,539</b>	<b>10,609,252</b>	<b>11,620,600</b>	<b>11,853,000</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$31,270,440</b>	<b>\$28,125,327</b>	<b>\$27,489,400</b>	<b>\$27,657,000</b>
<b>Net Income from Operations</b>	<b>\$21,379,699</b>	<b>\$22,124,315</b>	<b>\$20,541,200</b>	<b>\$20,904,600</b>

# The Budget

## Rhode Island Airport Corporation

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Budget	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Outlying Airports</b>				
Revenues	1,762,673	1,978,991	2,024,100	2,084,800
Payroll Expenses	(1,520,431)	(1,557,339)	(1,557,300)	(1,588,400)
Operating Expenses	(1,157,476)	(1,081,326)	(1,020,100)	(1,040,500)
Airport Management Fee	(157,101)	(183,009)	(185,400)	(191,000)
<b>Net Gain (Loss) Outlying Airport</b>	<b>(\$1,072,335)</b>	<b>(\$842,683)</b>	<b>(\$738,700)</b>	<b>(\$735,100)</b>
Depreciation & Amortization	18,137,836	19,192,984	19,700,000	20,094,000
Net Income(Loss) After Depreciation and Amortization	<b>\$2,169,528</b>	<b>\$2,088,648</b>	<b>\$102,500</b>	<b>\$75,500</b>
<b>Other Income &amp; Expenses</b>				
Interest Income	1,228,719	255,630	160,000	160,000
Interest Expense	(105,449)	(78,677)	(48,000)	(48,000)
Interest Expense - All Bonds	(14,088,357)	(14,972,823)	(13,640,000)	(13,500,000)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets	40,999	78,111	-	-
Miscellaneous Income (Expense)	(140,588)	(13,152)	-	-
Interest Income - PFC	116,392	21,729	25,000	20,000
Passenger Facility Charge	9,111,640	8,293,604	8,078,000	8,239,600
Federal Grants - FAA	8,898,556	14,960,759	23,494,400	44,119,000
Miscellaneous Grants & Contributions	49,795	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Program	(3,403,122)	(8,734,124)	(11,275,300)	(6,669,000)
<b>Total Non-Operating Income &amp; Exp</b>	<b>\$1,708,585</b>	<b>(188,943)</b>	<b>6,794,100</b>	<b>32,321,600</b>
<b>Intermodal Facility Operations (b)</b>				
Facility Revenues	5,576,326	4,810,076	6,505,000	7,510,000
Operating Expenses	-	-	(1,403,000)	(2,102,000)
Depreciation	-	-	(4,000,000)	(5,500,000)
Interest Expense	-	-	(3,650,000)	(4,614,000)
<b>Total Intermodal Facility, Net</b>	<b>\$5,576,326</b>	<b>\$4,810,076</b>	<b>(\$2,548,000)</b>	<b>(\$4,706,000)</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$9,454,439</b>	<b>\$6,709,781</b>	<b>\$4,348,600</b>	<b>\$27,691,100</b>

(a) The information presented for FY 2012 has not been reviewed nor approved by the Rhode Island Airport Corporation Board of Directors and is subject to change, pending the aforementioned review.

(b) Operations at the InterLink Facility began in October 2010. Facility Revenues include Customer Facility Charges.

# The Agency

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## Capital Center Commission

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### Agency Operations

The Capital Center Commission is a public corporation and agency of the State of Rhode Island that was created by state enabling legislation in 1981, and is a public body of the City of Providence by City Council Ordinance enacted in 1982. Legislatively, it is responsible for the adoption, implementation, and administration of the public and private development within Capital Center through its Design and Development Regulations, which, in part, are more restrictive than the local zoning ordinance. The commission's Internal Operating Procedures establish an application and design review process, which is legislated as not to exceed ninety days. The goal is to assure compliance with the regulations and at the same time assure the developer of an early decision on its application for development.

The Capital Center Commission, a fifteen member board created by state legislation, is funded by the State of Rhode Island through the Economic Development Corporation and through development fees assessed during the project application period.

One of the largest and most ambitious economic ventures of the State of Rhode Island and its capital city - Providence - is Capital Center, a seventy-seven acre northerly expansion of downtown Providence to the State Capitol. Through the cooperative and continuing efforts of public and private ownerships and interests, an infusion of over \$100 million of public and private funds has been committed for the planning and construction of public infrastructure improvements within the area. The public improvements, completed in mid 1994, include: new rights-of-way and utility lines, expansion of public open space, river walks along restaurants and retail uses, an amphitheater, and pedestrian bridges created, in part, by the relocation of two rivers.

Private development is controlled by Design and Development Regulations mandating, in part: use, height, building coverage, parking and service. Pedestrian and traffic circulation controls are also established to assure the movement of people and automobiles through Capital Center and to and from the downtown area. Forty-eight of the seventy-seven acres, representing twenty development sites, are designated for private development by public and private ownerships. To date, the following projects have been completed or are under construction: over 1.2 million square feet of retail space, one million square feet of office space, 1,052 hotel rooms and guest suites, 765 residential units, 7,800 structured parking spaces, over 6,900 permanent jobs, and over one billion dollars in private development.

### Statutory History

Public Laws of 1981, Section 2, Chapter 332, as amended, establish the Capital Commission as a special development district, as governed by Title 45, Section 24.4 of the Rhode Island General Laws.

# The Budget

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## Capital Center Commission

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Operating Revenues</b>				
State Grants	20,528	18,028	18,028	18,028
City Grants	15,750	23,625	-	-
Development Fees	9,335	-	-	-
Management Fees	200	450	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	25	1,238	-	-
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$45,838</b>	<b>\$43,341</b>	<b>\$18,028</b>	<b>\$18,028</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Salaries	107,358	-	-	-
Fringes	17,542	-	-	-
Rent and Utilities	9,812	-	-	-
Telephone	150	-	-	-
Print/Supplies	1,529	114	1,500	1,500
Postage	756	-	2,000	2,000
Meetings	2,193	412	2,000	2,000
Miscellaneous	1,577	345	1,500	1,500
Travel/Prof. Dev.	190	-	-	-
Dues, Ins. Subscriptions	2,046	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	5,000	5,000
Legal & Audit Fees	25,323	11,067	12,000	12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$168,476</b>	<b>\$11,938</b>	<b>\$24,000</b>	<b>\$24,000</b>
<b>Less Non Operating Revenue</b>				
Interest Income	53	7	-	-
<b>Net Income(Loss)</b>	<b>(\$122,585)</b>	<b>\$31,410</b>	<b>(\$5,972)</b>	<b>(\$5,972)</b>

*FY 2009 are unaudited figures. Budget numbers for FY 2011 are preliminary and have not been approved or reviewed by the Capital Center Commission. The Commission had reserves to cover the shortfalls in 2008 and 2009. Effective in March 2009, the Providence Planning Department assumed responsibilities for the day to day operations of the Commission. There is currently no full time staff of the Commission and no longer any rental of office space.*

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency (the “Agency”) established in 1990, is an independent, public corporation having a distinct legal existence from the state. The purpose of the Agency is to provide low cost loans to Rhode Island cities, towns, sewer commissions, wastewater management districts and water suppliers to finance capital improvements to wastewater and drinking water infrastructure. The Agency operates three revolving loan funds. Two of the funds provide subsidized loans to finance wastewater infrastructure projects and are collectively referred to as the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). A third fund provides subsidized loans to finance drinking water infrastructure projects and is called the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

The CWSRF is jointly administered by the Agency and the Department of Environmental Management (DEM). DEM is responsible for the environmental and regulatory components of the CWSRF while the Agency is responsible for the financial components. The CWSRF is capitalized by the grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with a match of 20 percent by the State of Rhode Island. The Agency reimburses DEM for its administrative expenses.

The DWSRF is jointly administered by the Agency and the Department of Health (DOH). DOH is responsible for the water quality and regulatory components of the DWSRF while the Agency is responsible for the financial components. Funding for the DWSRF comes from capitalization grants from the federal and state governments, and through the issuance of tax-exempt Agency revenue bonds or direct loans. (The State of Rhode Island does not have any obligation for repayment of Agency revenue bonds.) DOH is reimbursed for administrative expenses via an administrative set-aside component of the capitalization grant.

### Agency Objectives

The objective of the Agency is to provide low-cost loans to finance capital improvements to the wastewater and the drinking water infrastructure in Rhode Island.

### Statutory History

Chapter 12.2 of Title 46 established the CWSRF. Chapter 238 as amended by Chapter 303 and Chapter 434 authorized the state to issue General Obligation Bonds up to \$34 million for Capitalization Grants to the CWSRF. Chapter 12.8 of Title 46 established the DWSRF.

# The Budget

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## Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Interest and Investment Income	25,994,837	27,271,986	24,043,627	25,005,372
Operating Grant Income	2,428,174	2,247,603	2,199,000	2,237,483
Loan Service Fees <sup>(1)</sup>	3,873,536	3,973,817	4,257,398	4,363,833
Other Revenue	209,852	233,244	198,000	217,800
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$32,506,399</b>	<b>\$33,726,650</b>	<b>\$30,698,025</b>	<b>\$31,824,488</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>				
Interest and Finance Expenses	27,716,562	28,153,881	29,656,540	30,546,236
Administrative Expenses	1,715,012	1,632,225	1,357,840	1,384,997
Administrative Fees - DEM	210,362	303,723	399,000	405,000
Administrative Fees - DOH	119,399	127,401	139,401	155,000
DOH Set-Aside Programs	2,098,413	1,816,479	1,660,599	1,700,000
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$31,859,748</b>	<b>\$32,033,709</b>	<b>\$33,213,380</b>	<b>\$34,191,233</b>
<b>Other Revenues (Expenses)</b>				
Federal & State Capitalization Grants	8,185,602	22,355,699	42,327,680	21,163,840
Gain (Loss) Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-
<b>Excess Revenues over Expenses</b>	<b>\$8,832,253</b>	<b>\$24,048,640</b>	<b>\$39,812,325</b>	<b>\$18,797,095</b>

(1) Service Fee portion of loan service fees is on a cash basis; loan origination fees are amortized over the life of the bonds/loan as per G.A.A.P.

(2) The FY 2012 Budget information has not been presented to, or approved by the Agency's Board of Directors. The Board normally reviews and accepts the budgets in the quarter before the start of the fiscal year.

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Convention Center Authority

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Convention Center Authority was created in 1987 by the Rhode Island General Assembly as a public corporation, instrumentality and agency of the state, having a distinct legal existence from the state and not constituting a department of state government. The Authority is governed by a Board of Directors, which is comprised of eleven members, eight appointed by the Governor, two appointed by the mayor of the City of Providence and one appointed by the Providence City Council.

The authority's original purpose was the construction, management and operation of a facility to house conventions, trade shows, exhibitions, displays, meetings, banquets, and other events, as well as facilities related thereto, such as parking lots and garages, connection walkways, hotels and office buildings, including any retail facilities incidental to and located within any of the foregoing, and to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, land to construct the complex. The authority was authorized to lease the convention center and the related facilities to the state and undergo a bond and note issuance for facilities pursuant to the terms of a sublease agreement, dated as of November 1, 1991, as amended, by and between the state as sub lessor and the authority, as sub lessee (the "Sublease").

A "phased" approach for each entity of the complex occurred as follows: North Parking Facility: December 5, 1992, Convention Center and South Parking Facilities: December 2, 1993 and the Westin Hotel: December, 1994. The authority has operated its facilities with various management contracts since inception. During FY 2005 and FY 2006, major changes occurred altering the future direction and scope for the authority, including the Westin Hotel sale in April, 2005 and the authority's acquisition of the Dunkin' Donuts Center from the City of Providence in December 2005.

The authority was authorized to issue revenue bonds to acquire the Dunkin' Donuts Center and lease the facility to the state. Rental payments from the Dunkin's Donuts Center lease are applied to payments of the bonds. The Center underwent major renovations subsequent to its acquisition by the authority and re-opened with new seating, luxury suites, a new sound system and video scoreboard, a redesigned concourse/lobby and a bridge connection to the Convention Center in September, 2008.

In July, 2008, the authority assumed management responsibility for the Veterans Memorial Auditorium and Cultural Center (VMA) from the Veterans Memorial Auditorium Foundation.

### Agency Objectives

Manage and operate the convention center complex, parking facilities and the Dunkin' Donuts Center. Future potential plans under investigation by the authority's Board include the acquisition of the Veteran's Memorial Auditorium, which will complement the current assets of the Authority.

# The Budget

## Rhode Island Convention Center Authority

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Resources</b>				
Opening Cash Balances	965,135	1,619,715	3,164,814	2,633,056
Operations	19,941,584	21,540,669	21,726,808	23,998,960
Reimbursement for Capital Projects	66,895	767,771	-	-
Investment Income and Swap Savings	(1,349,293)	153	200	350
Westin Hotel Room Tax	288,089	261,542	300,000	306,000
Net Bank Transfers/Misc Revenues	1,265,929	419,536	350,000	400,000
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>\$21,178,339</b>	<b>\$24,609,386</b>	<b>\$25,541,822</b>	<b>\$27,338,366</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Convention Center Authority	3,298,552	2,879,324	3,193,006	3,321,440
Convention Center Management	12,343,623	11,825,933	11,406,522	11,753,404
Dunkin Donuts Center	6,466,315	6,331,502	7,188,939	7,646,007
Veteran's Memorial Auditorium	-	527,814	660,298	660,469
Dunkin Donuts Center Renovation	4,100,000	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Operations</b>	<b>\$26,208,490</b>	<b>\$21,564,572</b>	<b>\$22,448,766</b>	<b>\$23,381,320</b>
Debt Service	13,433,412	\$15,476,433	\$16,224,883	\$16,230,945
Dunkin Donuts Center Debt Service	6,906,654	6,906,665	6,905,454	6,909,337
Renewal and Replacement - Conv. Ctr.	-	-	-	-
Renewal and Replacement - D.D. Center	-	1,380,000	460,000	460,000
<b>Grand Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$46,548,556</b>	<b>\$45,327,670</b>	<b>\$46,039,103</b>	<b>\$46,981,602</b>
<b>Balance from Operations</b>	<b>(\$25,370,216)</b>	<b>(\$20,718,284)</b>	<b>(\$20,497,281)</b>	<b>(\$19,643,236)</b>
State Appropriation - Debt Service	20,340,066	22,383,098	23,130,337	23,140,282
State Appropriation - Operating	2,549,865	\$1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Dunkin Donuts Center Renovation	4,100,000	-	-	-
<b>Final Cash Balances</b>	<b>\$1,619,715</b>	<b>\$3,164,814</b>	<b>\$2,633,056</b>	<b>\$4,997,046</b>

The information presented above is based upon cash flow data provided by the authority and has not been approved by the authority's Board of Directors.

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation consolidates all economic development activities of the State of Rhode Island into one entity to enhance service delivery, performance, and accountability.

The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation's Board of Directors consists of eight members, including the Governor, who serves as chair. The Governor appoints all seven members. The board oversees the implementation of all state-level economic development programs. Effective January 1, 2005, corporate governance for the Quonset Point/Davisville Industrial Park in North Kingstown was transferred to the Board of Directors of the newly created Quonset Development Corporation.

Effective July 1, 2008, the Corporation will provide staff support to the Economic Policy Council.

### Agency Objectives

The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation works in partnership with the business community to enhance Rhode Island's business climate; provides direct assistance to Rhode Island businesses to retain and add jobs; identifies and works to attract new businesses and investment to Rhode Island; and serves as an advocate for economic development in Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation's economic growth plan involves a targeted calling program by Business Development professionals with specific expertise in industries that pay higher wages and enable workers to move from lower to higher-wage positions. Specific industries targeted include: (1) Information technology and Digital Media; (2) Marine trades and Defense Technology; (3) Financial Services; (4) Advanced Manufacturing and Industrial Products; (5) Health and Life Sciences; and (6) Consumer Products and Design.

### Statutory History

The Corporation was created in 1995 by Title 42, Chapters 43 and 64, of the Rhode Island General Laws, replacing the former Department of Economic Development and the Rhode Island Port Authority.

# The Budget

## Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Estimated Opening Balance Revenues:</b>	<b>\$356,748</b>	<b>\$219,059</b>	<b>\$358,720</b>	<b>\$3,191</b>
<b>Resources</b>				
State Appropriation	5,098,487	4,566,052	4,648,487	3,951,214
Legislative Grants	730,320	852,320	852,320	852,320
Welcome Center	-	-	-	350,000
Airport Impact Aid	1,000,754	1,010,496	1,025,000	1,025,000
STAC Research Alliance (EPScore)	1,601,545	1,369,871	1,500,000	1,500,000
Business Innovation Factory <sup>2</sup>	100,000	-	-	-
Grants - Department of Education	125,000	58,140	-	-
Slater Centers of Excellence	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Subtotal	<b>\$11,656,106</b>	<b>\$9,856,879</b>	<b>\$10,025,807</b>	<b>\$9,678,534</b>
<b>Revenue from Federal Government</b>				
Federal Grants	1,203,314	1,568,367	1,263,453	1,184,232
Renewable Energy Fund	1,725,832	3,400,666	2,400,000	2,400,000
Subtotal	<b>\$2,929,146</b>	<b>\$4,969,033</b>	<b>\$3,663,453</b>	<b>\$3,584,232</b>
<b>Revenues from Operations</b>				
Other Income	120,000	465,236	141,735	152,500
Finance Program Allocation <sup>1</sup>	487,420	525,005	537,076	750,978
Welcome Center	455,759	416,898	400,000	-
QDC Allocation	150,000	150,000	-	-
Subtotal	<b>\$1,213,179</b>	<b>\$1,557,139</b>	<b>\$1,078,811</b>	<b>\$903,478</b>
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>\$16,155,179</b>	<b>\$16,602,110</b>	<b>\$15,126,791</b>	<b>\$14,169,435</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Personnel Expenses	3,410,759	3,825,902	4,242,821	4,099,116
Operating Expenses	2,861,008	2,401,642	2,155,452	1,362,250
Legislative/EDC Grants	730,320	852,320	852,320	852,320
Airport Impact Aid	1,000,754	1,010,496	1,025,000	1,025,000
STAC Research Alliance (EPSCoR)	1,601,545	1,177,933	1,280,554	1,280,554
Business Innovation Factory <sup>2</sup>	100,000	-	-	-
Slater Centers of Excellence	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Welcome Center	455,759	416,898	400,000	350,000
Federal Grants	1,050,143	1,338,512	872,453	1,027,286
Renewable Energy Fund	1,725,832	3,219,687	2,295,000	2,168,191
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$15,936,120</b>	<b>\$16,243,390</b>	<b>\$15,123,600</b>	<b>\$14,164,717</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>\$219,059</b>	<b>\$358,720</b>	<b>\$3,191</b>	<b>\$4,718</b>

The information presented above was provided by the entity, and in most cases, the data provided for FY 2011 has not been approved by the Board of Directors.

<sup>1</sup> Includes funding from the Small Business Loan Fund, the Renewable Energy Fund and the Industrial-Recreational Building Authority for staff support.

<sup>2</sup> Funding for STAC and BIF are incorporated into the state appropriation under resources and in personnel and operating expenses under expenditures

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation is a non-business corporation and agency of the state that provides bond and lease financing to non-profit health and educational institutions in the state. Since its inception in 1966, the corporation has assisted with over \$5 billion in financing for such institutions without obligating the state's credit.

Under the direction of a five member board of directors, appointed by the Governor, the corporation has assisted hospitals, nursing homes, mental health centers, health care providers, day care centers, visiting nurses associations, and colleges and universities in obtaining low-cost financing from the public bond market.

The corporation receives no state appropriations for its operations.

### Agency Objectives

To ensure that adequate financing is available for the education institutions and health care providers in the state to meet the needs of the citizens of Rhode Island.

### Statutory History

The Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation was created by the General Assembly in 1967 with its duties and powers defined by R.I.G.L. 45-38 (as amended).

# The Budget

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## Rhode Island Health and Educational Building Corporation

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Projected	FY 2012 Proposed
<b>Expenditure by Object</b>				
Personnel	493,686	487,290	525,500	540,000
Other Operating Expenditures	308,132	314,156	298,700	315,000
Financing Services	556,517	654,421	575,000	625,000
Grants	-	-	50,000	50,000
Transfer to State	1,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,458,335</b>	<b>\$2,955,867</b>	<b>\$2,449,200</b>	<b>\$1,530,000</b>
<b>Expenditures by Fund</b>				
Personnel	493,686	487,290	525,500	540,000
Other Operating Expenditures	308,132	314,156	298,700	315,000
Financing Services	556,517	654,421	575,000	625,000
Grants	-	-	50,000	50,000
Transfer to State	1,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,458,335</b>	<b>\$2,955,867</b>	<b>\$2,449,200</b>	<b>\$1,530,000</b>

The information presented above was provided by the entity, and in most cases, the data provided for FY 2012 has not been approved by the Board of Directors.

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation (the “Corporation”) is a public instrumentality of the State established in 1973 by an Act of the Rhode Island General Assembly. The Corporation is governed by a seven member board of commissioners. The Corporation was created to provide and improve housing to persons of low and moderate income, as well as to encourage the investment of private capital for the construction, rehabilitation, operation, retention, and maintenance of residential housing and health care facilities, to provide construction and mortgage loans, and to make grants in regard to housing needs including shelters for the homeless. The Corporation also has the power to acquire and operate housing projects on an individual or partnership basis in order to meet the housing demands of the State and to create subsidiaries for the purpose of the development and preservation of affordable housing for low and moderate income families.

The Corporation also provides services for the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development as a contract administrator, technical assistance in the housing area to other governmental entities and homeowner buying and counseling assistance to all Rhode Island citizens.

The Corporation has the power to issue negotiable notes and bonds to achieve its corporate purpose, and has a separate credit rating for itself and its bond apart from the state.

### Agency Objectives

To provide, improve and expand housing and housing related community development services to, and specifically address issues of sanitary, safe and decent housing for, persons of low and moderate income, as well as to encourage the investment of private capital for the construction, rehabilitation, operation, retention, and maintenance of residential housing and housing related community development efforts, to provide construction and mortgage loans, and to make grants in regard to housing needs including shelters for the homeless.

### Statutory History

The Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered under Title 42, Chapter 55 of the Rhode Island General Laws.

# The Budget

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## Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditure Report</b>				
Personnel Services*	12,591,609	13,347,822	14,900,000	15,300,000
Other Administrative Expenses	4,745,880	4,335,316	5,100,000	5,100,000
Programmatic Expenses	8,621,700	8,730,558	9,400,000	9,400,000
Provision for Loan Loss	3,469,602	4,288,119	2,000,000	2,000,000
Arbitrage Rebate	811,768	1,271,806	200,000	200,000
Amortization and Depreciation	1,899,118	1,859,375	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,139,677</b>	<b>\$33,832,996</b>	<b>\$33,100,000</b>	<b>\$33,500,000</b>

The information for FY 2011 has not been reviewed nor approved by the Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation and is subject to change pending review by the Corporation.

\* Actual amounts for personnel services do not include adjustment for FASB 91.

# The Agency

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## Housing Resources Commission

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Housing Resources Commission was established in 1998 with responsibility for establishing housing policy, planning and coordination for the State of Rhode Island. Funding was provided to establish a lead hazardous reduction program in conjunction with Rhode Island Housing. With the passage of the Lead Hazard Mitigation Act, the Commission's responsibilities included implementation of that law. Additional responsibility was given to the Commission with the passage of the Comprehensive Housing and Rehabilitation Act of 2004. This law mandated the development of a strategic housing plan and ongoing tracking of 29 local affordable housing plans.

With the passage of the Building Homes Rhode Island Bond in November 2006, the Commission assumed responsibility for the program with administrative assistance from Rhode Island Housing. Regulations, an application, distribution process and contracts were developed and the Commission will disburse \$12.5 million annually for this program. The Commission is responsible for program development and implementation of homeless facilities and resources to respond to those seeking shelter including those who have been discharged from the Department of Corrections, aged out of foster care and lost housing due to foreclosures of multi-family housing.

### Agency Objectives

The objectives are to promulgate state policies and plans for housing and performance measures for housing programs established pursuant to state law. The Commission coordinates activities among state agencies and political subdivisions pertaining to housing and promotes quality of life within communities. We accomplished this by providing opportunities for safe, healthy, and affordable housing and economic development for all Rhode Islanders through encouraging public-private partnerships, fostering support for nonprofit organizations, and distributing funding for housing, shelter, and community development.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 42-128 established the Housing Resources Commission as of July 1, 1998. The Commission has 27 members, both ex-officio and appointed by the Governor representing a cross section of people working on housing issues. Amendments enacted during the 2008 legislative session give two additional responsibilities to the Commission: operation of a supportive service program and administration of an expedited permitting process for affordable housing.

# The Budget

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## Housing Resources Commission

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditure by Object</b>				
Administrative Expenses	106,000	106,000	89,040	89,040
Assistance, Grants, Benefits	2,064,000	2,064,000	2,080,960	2,080,960
Capital (NOP)	5,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	-
Capital (Building Homes RI) <sup>(1)</sup>	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	-
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>19,670,000</b>	<b>17,170,000</b>	<b>16,170,000</b>	<b>2,170,000</b>
<b>Expenditure by Funds</b>				
State General Revenues	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000
Federal Grants	-	-	-	-
NOP	5,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	-
G.O. Bond Proceeds - Building Homes	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>19,670,000</b>	<b>17,170,000</b>	<b>16,170,000</b>	<b>2,170,000</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Reflects State General Obligation bond proceeds also reflected in the State's Capital Budget.

# The Agency

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## **Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation**

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### **Agency Operations**

The Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation is a public body corporate of the State of Rhode Island in accordance with Section 45-37 of the General Laws. The corporation is utilized to foster economic growth within the State of Rhode Island.

The purpose of the Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation is to act as the issuer of tax-exempt and taxable revenue bonds, which are sold to private or public investors, on the behalf of Rhode Island companies seeking financing. The role of the Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation is to act as a conduit in a company's efforts to obtain financing from sources other than the corporation. The Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation is a title holder to the property and does not have financial exposure in connection with the bonds.

### **Agency Objectives**

The corporation's objective is to encourage economic growth within the state by further developing industrial and recreational facilities.

### **Statutory History**

The Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation was created in 1956 by Chapter 45-37.1 of the Rhode Island General Laws.

# The Budget

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## Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation

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	<b>FY 2009 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 Revised</b>	<b>FY 2012 Recommended</b>
<b>Receipts</b>				
Bond Fees	72,928	61,615	75,000	85,000
Other	3,500	4,250	5,000	5,000
Interest	4,867	63	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$81,295</b>	<b>\$65,928</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Administration	85,421	83,056	68,000	70,000
Insurance	16,866	11,768	12,000	13,000
Legal and Audit	11,936	33,248	30,000	30,000
Recovery Zone Program Costs	-	13,891	-	-
Other	29	13	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$114,252</b>	<b>\$141,976</b>	<b>\$110,000</b>	<b>\$113,000</b>
<b>Net Gain/(Loss)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>(\$32,957)</b>	<b>(\$76,048)</b>	<b>(\$30,000)</b>	<b>(\$23,000)</b>

The information was provided by the entity and was approved by the Board on October 21, 2010

# The Agency

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## **Rhode Island Industrial-Recreational Building Authority**

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### **Agency Operations**

The Rhode Island Industrial-Recreational Building Authority was created for the purpose of nurturing economic growth within the State of Rhode Island by insuring mortgage payments on industrial or recreational projects approved by the authority. The Rhode Island Industrial-Recreational Building Authority, as required by statute, maintains a first security position in all projects. Effective July 1, 2008, the total amount of mortgage insurance issued cannot exceed \$20,000,000 in the aggregate.

The State of Rhode Island, according to R.I.G.L. 42-34-15, is responsible for providing any additional resources that may be required to allow the mortgage insurance fund to meet its obligations.

### **Agency Objectives**

The authority promotes economic growth in the state by providing insurance for qualifying mortgages of industrial and recreational facilities.

### **Statutory History**

The Rhode Island Industrial-Recreational Building Authority was created in 1958 by R.I.G.L. 42-34.

# The Budget

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## Rhode Island Industrial - Recreational Building Authority

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Receipts:</b>				
Premiums	95,853	91,894	170,000	300,000
Interest	40,692	12,524	5,000	15,000
Rent	75,000	75,000	56,250	-
Recovery of Bad Debt	613,320	10,250	-	-
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$824,865</b>	<b>\$189,668</b>	<b>\$231,250</b>	<b>\$315,000</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>				
Administration	85,421	83,056	145,000	150,000
Legal	33,627	28,064	36,000	40,000
Insurance	20,725	11,023	11,000	15,000
Building Maintenance and Repairs	-	25,674	-	-
Other	14,286	15,406	12,000	-
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$154,059</b>	<b>\$163,223</b>	<b>\$204,000</b>	<b>\$205,000</b>
<b>Operating Income (Loss)</b>	<b>\$670,806</b>	<b>\$26,445</b>	<b>\$27,250</b>	<b>\$110,000</b>
<b>Est. Loss-Default</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Net</b>	<b>\$670,806</b>	<b>\$26,445</b>	<b>\$27,250</b>	<b>\$110,000</b>

*The information was provided by the entity, and the data provided for FY 2011 was approved by the Board on 11/19/10*

# The Agency

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## Narragansett Bay Commission

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### Agency Operations

The Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) was created by the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1980. Charged with the acquisition and operation of the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in Providence and portions of the metropolitan Providence wastewater collection system, the NBC's fundamental purpose is to improve and preserve the environmental integrity of Narragansett Bay and its tributaries. Through legislation signed into law by the Governor, the NBC assumed ownership of the Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facility in East Providence on January 1, 1992.

The NBC owns and operates Rhode Island's two largest wastewater treatment facilities, 92 miles of sewer interceptors, 66 combined sewer overflows, 32 tide gates and 6 pump stations, and provides wastewater collection and treatment services to over 360,000 residents and approximately 7,900 industrial and commercial customers in 10 communities throughout Rhode Island. These communities include Providence, North Providence, Johnston, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cumberland, Lincoln and the northern portion of East Providence, and small sections of Cranston and Smithfield.

The NBC has a \$507 million five-year capital improvement budget for fiscal years 2012-2016. The NBC is governed by a 19-member Board and is organized into five divisions: the Executive Affairs, Construction Services, Administration and Finance, Operations and Engineering, and Planning, Policy and Regulation divisions. In addition, through the Clean Water Act, which sets guidelines for water-quality improvements, the NBC has been charged with the responsibility to reduce the amount of combined sewer overflow to local waterways within its service area.

### Agency Objectives

The Narragansett Bay Commission's primary objective is to ensure that the Field's Point and Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Facilities are in compliance with state and federal guidelines, thereby safeguarding the health and safety of the citizens of Rhode Island and protecting their environment.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 46-25 relates to the Narragansett Bay Commission: R.I.G.L. 46-25.1 relates to the merger of the Blackstone Valley District Commission and the Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District Commission, and R.I.G.L. 46-25.2 relates to future acquisitions of wastewater treatment facilities.

# The Budget

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## Narragansett Bay Commission

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Budget	FY 2012* Projected
<b>Expenditures by Object</b>				
Personnel	18,108,181	18,903,583	19,118,418	20,552,299
Operating Supplies & Expenses	8,311,523	8,538,736	9,707,750	9,707,750
Special Services	7,158,834	6,894,154	7,480,289	7,480,289
<b>Subtotal Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>\$33,578,538</b>	<b>\$34,336,473</b>	<b>\$36,306,457</b>	<b>\$37,740,338</b>
Capital Outlays	1,529,433	1,710,227	2,300,000	2,000,000
Debt Service	29,486,227	36,156,930	32,801,374	36,779,372
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$64,594,198</b>	<b>\$72,203,630</b>	<b>\$71,407,831</b>	<b>\$76,519,710</b>
<b>Expenditures by Funds</b>				
<b>NBC User Fees/Misc Revenues</b>				
Personnel	18,108,181	18,903,583	19,118,418	20,552,299
Operating Supplies & Expenses	8,311,523	8,538,736	9,707,750	9,707,750
Special Services	7,158,834	6,894,154	7,480,289	7,480,289
Capital Outlays	1,529,433	1,710,227	2,300,000	2,000,000
Debt Service	29,486,227	36,156,930	32,801,374	36,779,372
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$64,594,198</b>	<b>\$72,203,630</b>	<b>\$71,407,831</b>	<b>\$76,519,710</b>

\* The information presented for FY 2012 has not been reviewed nor approved by the Narragansett Bay Commission and is subject to change pending review by the Commission.

### Sources:

FY 2009 Actuals taken from the audited financial statements.

FY 2010 Actuals taken from the audited financial statements.

FY 2011 taken from NBC's approved budget.

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Public Transit Authority

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Public Transit Authority (RIPTA) has primary responsibility for directing statewide fixed-route bus service and Americans with Disabilities Act paratransit service operations. RIPTA is managed under the direction of an eight-member policy Board of Directors. In addition to these core transit services, RIPTA operations also include program development and implementation of the statewide carpool program. RIPTA is committed to protecting the environment and providing safe, reliable, quality transit service that is responsive to customer needs with particular emphasis on Rhode Island's families, children, transit dependent populations, and elderly and disabled residents. RIPTA operates a fleet of 258 buses operated and maintained by 700 employees. The authority's main facility is located in the City of Providence with a satellite operation on Aquidneck Island. The state's paratransit operation includes 135 vans currently operated by 3 carriers. In FY 2010, 17.4 million passengers were carried on RIPTA's fixed-route bus service and an additional 616,875 passengers were transported on the state's coordinated paratransit service.

### Agency Objectives

As the statewide public transit organization, RIPTA has a primary role to expand access and mobility opportunities for Rhode Islanders by undertaking actions and supportive strategies, directly and in collaboration with others, to provide a full range of alternatives to the single-occupant automobile. These key mobility strategies include: transit design and service strategies to improve the livability of communities and act as a stimulus for neighborhood renewal; technological advancements which increase travel options and convenience; and collaborative land use strategies and economic development initiatives that foster transit ridership and pedestrian movement through transit-friendly land use and development.

### Statutory History

The authority was created as a body corporate and politic in 1964 by R.I.G.L. 39-18-2 to acquire, purchase, hold, use and dispose of any property, real, personal or mixed, tangible or intangible, or any interest therein necessary or desirable for carrying out the purposes of the authority.

# The Budget

## Rhode Island Public Transit Authority

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommend
<b>Revenue</b>				
Passenger Revenue	26,481,446	20,339,300	21,061,127	21,803,459
Special Revenue	688,035	821,984	863,624	907,622
Other Revenue	11,306,471	10,660,300	11,285,707	11,483,647
State Subsidy - Gasoline Tax <sup>(2)</sup>	33,613,398	41,788,014	41,762,604	41,830,981
Department of Human Services <sup>(4)</sup>	976,000	975,998	883,742	889,382
Federal Subsidy	21,181,376	20,599,287	24,468,767	20,617,857
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$94,246,726</b>	<b>\$95,184,883</b>	<b>\$100,325,571</b>	<b>\$97,532,948</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Salaries and Wages	42,800,274	42,522,117	44,697,751	46,553,447
Employee Benefits	22,407,488	24,693,407	23,825,925	24,723,417
Special Services	1,509,711	1,720,442	2,235,751	1,588,502
Operating Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	27,108,007	25,989,251	29,305,365	30,264,891
Offset to Balance Expenses/Revenues <sup>(3)</sup>			(1,229,604)	
Prior Year Carry Forward	-	-	1,490,383	-
<b>Total Expenses:</b>	<b>\$93,825,480</b>	<b>\$94,925,217</b>	<b>\$100,325,571</b>	<b>\$103,130,257</b>
<b>Closing Surplus/(Deficit): <sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>\$421,246</b>	<b>\$259,666</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(\$5,597,309)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Debt Service payable on general obligation bonds.

<sup>(2)</sup> Figure represents agency's estimate.

<sup>(3)</sup> Board must determine reductions of expenses or increases of revenue to provide a balanced budget.

<sup>(4)</sup> Gas Tax funding provided through the Department of Human Service for the RIDE Program.

### Sources:

FY 2009 and FY 2010 Actuals taken from the audited financial statements

FY 2011 Revised and FY 2012 Proposed Budget have not been approved by RIPTA Board of Directors.

# The Agency

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## Quonset Development Corporation

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### Agency Operations

The Quonset Development Corporation (QDC) is a real estate development and management company organized as a subsidiary of the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation.

The Quonset Development Corporation's Board of Directors consists of eleven members. The Executive Director of the RI Economic Development Corporation is the chairperson. The Governor appoints six members, the Town of North Kingstown appoints two members, the Town of Jamestown appoints one member, and the Town of East Greenwich appoints one member.

### Agency Objectives

The Corporation develops and manages the Quonset Business Park in accordance with the QDC Master Plan and in the best interests of the citizens of Rhode Island to attract and retain successful businesses that provide high quality jobs.

The Corporation insures quality infrastructure, a high standard of design and aesthetics within the Park to create a favorable work environment compatible with the natural setting of the land and Narragansett Bay.

The Corporation develops and operates the Park in an environmentally sound manner, maintains excellent relationships with Park tenants, the Town of North Kingstown, and surrounding communities.

### Statutory History

The Corporation was created in 2004 by Title 42, Chapter 64.9 of the Rhode Island General Laws, as a subsidiary of the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation.

# The Budget

## Quonset Development Corporation

	FY 2009 Actual <sup>(1)</sup>	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Estimated Opening Balance Revenues:</b>	\$4,347	(\$50)	\$46,437	\$50,631
<b>Revenues from Operations</b>				
Rental Income	4,758,618	4,978,090	5,191,256	6,076,608
Pier Income	694,019	680,885	700,000	720,000
Utility Sales	1,857,474	1,758,687	1,900,000	1,825,000
Other Income	169,227	464,304	523,688	744,953
	<b>7,479,338</b>	<b>7,881,966</b>	<b>8,314,944</b>	<b>9,366,561</b>
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>\$7,483,685</b>	<b>\$7,881,916</b>	<b>\$8,361,381</b>	<b>\$9,417,192</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Personnel Expenses	2,986,100	3,434,901	3,770,235	3,827,175
Operating Expenses	2,874,635	2,450,578	3,090,515	3,296,378
EDC Allocation	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
Capital Expenditures	1,473,000	1,800,000	1,300,000	2,300,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$7,483,735</b>	<b>\$7,835,479</b>	<b>\$8,310,750</b>	<b>\$9,423,553</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(\$50)</b>	<b>\$46,437</b>	<b>\$50,631</b>	<b>(\$6,361)</b>

(1) Operating surplus to be used for Capital Improvements Projects as well as other internal capital requirement

# The Program

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## **Rhode Island Refunding Bond Authority**

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### **Program Operations**

The Rhode Island Refunding Bond Authority was created in 1987 as a public corporation, having a distinct legal existence from the state and not constituting a department of state government. It was created for the purpose of providing a means to advance refund two series of general obligation bonds (1984 and 1985) of the State of Rhode Island. The authority was authorized to issue bonds and notes secured solely by revenues derived from payments pursuant to a loan and trust agreement with the State of Rhode Island, which are subject to annual appropriation.

On July 1, 1997, the Rhode Island Public Buildings Authority was merged into the authority. Prior to the merger, the Public Buildings Authority issued debt to finance the acquisition and construction of certain facilities to be leased by state agencies. Debt service payments are secured by the lease payments made by the state, subject to annual appropriations. Since 1998, the Refunding Bond Authority has refunded all of the outstanding principal of bonds issued by the Public Building Authority. As of June 30, 2010, total net debt of the authority has been repaid, with no further obligations planned.

### **Program Objectives**

To ensure prompt payment of outstanding debts of the authority.

### **Statutory History**

R.I.G.L. 35-8.1 created the authority.

# The Budget

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## **Rhode Island Refunding Bond Authority**

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In earlier years, the budget of the Refunding Bond Authority was reflected in the operating budget of the General Treasurer. As of June 30, 2010, the Authority had paid all its debt obligations and the Authority is not anticipated to be used in the short term for debt refinancing or refunding.

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation operates an integrated statewide system of solid waste management facilities and programs to provide waste reduction, recycling and disposal services. The goal of the corporation's solid waste management system is to minimize waste generated and landfilled and maximize waste reduction and recycling.

The Corporation's materials recycling facility (MRF), in conjunction with grants and technical assistance provided to municipalities supports the State's municipal recycling programs. Metals, plastic and glass containers, paper cartons, juice boxes, as well as numerous types of paper and cardboard are delivered to the MRF, processed, and sold on the open market to be remanufactured.

The waste reduction program includes initiatives including (but not limited to): two web-based materials exchange programs, an education program, promotion of leaf and yard debris composting and information on reducing household waste. The corporation encourages backyard composting and sells subsidized composting bins to Rhode Island residents.

Other Corporation recycling initiatives target computer equipment and televisions, marine shrink wrap, plastic bags and provide assistance to school paper recycling programs.

In August 2001, the Corporation assumed responsibility of the ECO-DEPOT program, previously administered by the R.I. Department of Environmental Management, to handle and dispose of household hazardous waste.

The Corporation has developed and implemented an integrated solid waste management system in the most environmentally sensitive and economical manner possible. The landfill is currently the foundation of the integrated system. All operations are conducted utilizing state-of-the-art technology, including double lining of the landfill and an integrated methane recovery system. The Corporation operates a construction/demolition (C&D) debris processing facility, converting types of C&D debris from solid waste to alternate cover material, thereby conserving valuable landfill capacity.

### Agency Objectives

The Corporation's primary objectives are to develop and implement waste reduction programs, divert waste from the landfill, and provide cost-effective disposal alternatives. Since its initial roll-out, the Corporation's "Maximum Recycling Program," has increased recyclables diversion from the municipalities. The "Maximum Recycling Program" is available in all 39 municipalities throughout the state, providing the opportunity of these municipalities to reduce their waste disposal costs. Licensure of additional landfill capacity is being pursued to maintain disposal capacity as the current facility is depleted.

### Statutory History

R.I.G.L. 23-19 defines the programs that are required of the Corporation.

# The Budget

## Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation

	FY 2009 Audited	FY 2010 Audited	FY 2011 Projected	FY 2012 Projected
<b>Revenues:</b>	<b>\$45,526,158</b>	<b>\$48,782,579</b>	<b>\$45,354,309</b>	<b>\$46,800,000</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>				
Personnel Costs	12,466,008	11,603,613	11,614,789	12,000,000
Contractual Services	9,945,221	9,217,409	8,581,015	8,600,000
Utilities	1,722,848	3,526,869	1,614,903	1,700,000
Repairs and Maintenance	3,981,364	3,219,118	3,358,964	3,400,000
Other Supplies and Expenses	2,933,233	2,512,318	2,330,579	2,500,000
Grants to Municipalities for Recycling	1,040,072	1,241,230	120,250	1,800,000
Bad Debts	576,931	414,493	120,000	120,000
Provision for landfill closure and post closure care and Superfund clean-up costs	(355,952)	648,601	2,526,318	(6,800,000)
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	10,408,402	11,023,519	10,382,146	13,200,000
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$42,718,127</b>	<b>\$43,407,170</b>	<b>\$40,648,964</b>	<b>\$36,520,000</b>
<b>Income (Loss) from Operations</b>	<b>\$2,808,031</b>	<b>\$5,375,409</b>	<b>\$4,705,345</b>	<b>\$10,280,000</b>
Transfers to State of Rhode Island	(7,500,000)	-	-	(3,500,000)
Interest and investment revenue	1,627,519	1,734,656	951,292	1,000,000
Loss on disposal of land held for sale	26,431	-	-	-
Interest expense	(778,890)	(722,791)	(677,486)	(600,000)
Other income (expense)	1,000,000	3,477,146	-	-
<b>Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)</b>	<b>(\$5,624,940)</b>	<b>\$4,489,011</b>	<b>\$273,806</b>	<b>(\$3,100,000)</b>
<b>Net Income (Loss) for the Year</b>	<b>(\$2,816,909)</b>	<b>\$9,864,420</b>	<b>\$4,979,151</b>	<b>\$7,180,000</b>
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	5,332,005	11,431,210	(1,568,790)	(2,168,790)
Accounts Receivable, Net	6,058,595	7,741,395	7,741,395	7,741,395
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	74,557,395	64,728,351	75,128,351	83,028,351
Restricted Investments	2,219,925	9,697,969	9,697,969	10,597,969
Assets Held in Trust	81,057,415	82,375,079	88,875,079	88,875,079
Other Assets	5,885,403	5,103,678	5,103,678	5,103,678
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$175,110,738</b>	<b>\$181,077,682</b>	<b>\$184,977,682</b>	<b>\$193,177,682</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Accounts Payable	9,646,449	3,563,640	3,563,640	3,563,640
Other Current Liabilities	4,858,177	4,585,123	4,585,123	4,585,123
Bonds/ Notes Payable	13,730,060	13,750,855	12,855,855	11,920,855
Superfund Clean-up, Closure & Post-Closure Costs	87,600,562	90,038,154	89,197,472	75,097,472
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$115,835,248</b>	<b>\$111,937,772</b>	<b>\$110,202,090</b>	<b>\$95,167,090</b>
<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>\$59,275,490</b>	<b>\$69,139,910</b>	<b>\$74,775,592</b>	<b>\$98,010,592</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Retained Earnings</b>	<b>\$175,110,738</b>	<b>\$181,077,682</b>	<b>\$184,977,682</b>	<b>\$193,177,682</b>

(1) The FY 2012 recommended budget reflects management's FY 2012 budget projections made at the end of SFY 2010. They have not been approved by the Corporation's Board of Commissioners or the Office of the Governor under Executive Order 08-03. The final budget numbers will likely be significantly different than the preliminary numbers reflected above due to the uncertainties involving estimated volumes and market prices for recyclables.

(2) Due to the recent economic conditions, the Corporation has experienced a significant drop in volume and corresponding revenues compared to State fiscal year 2008. Accordingly, the Corporation has made significant cuts in operating costs, and has deferred various capital outlays previously anticipated in fiscal years 2009 and 2010.

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Student Loan Authority

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### Agency Operations

The Authority, a public corporation, governmental agency, and public instrumentality of the state, was established pursuant to an act of the Legislature in May, 1981 for the purpose of providing a comprehensive system of financial aid for needy students. The Authority originates over \$25,000,000 per year of low cost state based education loans for students pursuant to its enabling Act under its Rhode Island Family Education Loan Program (RIFEL).

The Authority operates a free information service called the College Planning Center of Rhode Island (CPC). The CPC, staffed by experienced college financial aid and admission counselors, is open seven days a week during the peak financial aid season. The CPC operates out of four locations in Warwick, Bristol, Cumberland and Providence. The CPC is dedicated to increasing access to higher education through the several free services it provides. Its focus is to help provide parents and students with information on early awareness, college planning, admissions, and financial aid. It is a service that is used by over 7,000 Rhode Islanders each year. The CPC conducts financial aid nights at most high schools in Rhode Island and helps parents and students complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid Form (FAFSA) and College Board Profile form. RISLA also started the Latino College Access Coalition which is a coalition of 17 business and community groups whose mission is to increase college access and completion for the fastest growing population group in the state.

### Agency Objectives

The Authority has helped over 200,000 students and parents since its state in 1981. As of December 31, 2010, the authority also holds \$662,619,960 in Federal Family Education Loans and \$417,909,603 in Rhode Island Family Education Loans. Under its enabling legislation, the Authority may issue bonds to further its corporate purpose. The bonds are not an obligation of the State of Rhode Island and are solely an obligation of the Authority. As of December 31, 2010 the Authority has \$685,770,000 in bonds outstanding. As of December 31, 2010 the Authority has a balance of \$390,418,150 under the US Department of Education's Conduit borrowing program.

RISLA also offers a need based scholarship named after former professor of education and state representative Paul Sherlock. RISLA has awarded a total of \$350,000 in need based scholarships to 175 students in the past seven years.

### Statutory History

The authority was created in 1981 by Title 16 Chapter 62 of the Rhode Island General Laws. It is governed by a six-member board of directors, five of which are appointed by the Governor for staggered terms and the general treasurer (ex-officio).

# The Budget

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## Rhode Island Student Loan Authority

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	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Program</b>				
Student Loan Program	48,612,098	41,043,594	38,449,776	33,994,771
College Planning Center	585,985	573,817	658,820	658,820
Representative Paul Sherlock Scholarship Progr	50,000	82,890	296,421	296,421
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$49,248,083</b>	<b>\$41,700,301</b>	<b>\$39,405,017</b>	<b>\$34,950,012</b>
<b>Expenditures by Category</b>				
Interest & Bond Expenses	34,703,487	24,025,470	22,919,262	20,301,262
Arbitrage Rebate Expense	(7,764,290)	(2,141,304)	1,750,000	1,750,000
Loan Servicing	7,015,326	6,949,382	5,667,480	5,667,480
Provision for Risk Share	5,009,338	4,174,467	2,246,344	2,246,344
Department of Education Loan fees	5,809,946	4,198,901	1,468,816	1,427,322
Repurchase Loan Origination Rights	1,057,046	820,000	1,845,000	-
Personnel	3,299,359	3,562,854	3,401,336	3,450,825
Depreciation	67,871	60,531	56,779	56,779
Representative Paul Sherlock Scholarship Progr	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$49,248,083</b>	<b>\$41,700,301</b>	<b>\$39,405,017</b>	<b>\$34,950,012</b>
<b>Expenditures by Funds</b>				
Bond Indentures	49,198,083	41,617,411	39,108,596	34,653,591
Dedicated Revenue from Licensing	50,000	82,890	296,421	296,421
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$49,248,083</b>	<b>\$41,700,301</b>	<b>\$39,405,017</b>	<b>\$34,950,012</b>

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority was created in 1954 by the Rhode Island General Assembly as a body corporate and politic with powers to construct, acquire, maintain, and operate bridge projects as defined by law. The Authority was responsible for the construction of the Claiborne Pell Bridge (formerly the Newport Bridge) which was opened for traffic on June 28, 1969. The Turnpike and Bridge Authority is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Pell Bridge between Newport and Jamestown, and the Mount Hope Bridge between Portsmouth and Bristol, structures that are integral to travel in the coastal area of Rhode Island and neighboring states.

On July 31, 2003 Taxable Refunding Revenue Bonds – Series 2003 were issued in the amount of \$35,650,000 to refund the outstanding 1997 Refunding Revenue Bonds. The maturity date of December 1, 2017 remains the same. At June 30, 2009, \$23,683,887 in principal remains to be paid. Principal and interest payments are made annually and semi-annually, respectively. The toll for the Mount Hope Bridge has been eliminated and the upkeep remains the responsibility of the Authority from proceeds of toll revenues calculated on the Claiborne Pell Bridge and interest earned on investments. Bond covenants provide for non-system projects to the extent that revenues in excess of the obligations of the system allow.

### Agency Objectives

To facilitate safe and efficient vehicular traffic over waters of the Mount Hope Bay and the East Passage of Narragansett Bay through the operation and maintenance of its two suspension bridges - the Claiborne Pell Bridge, built in 1969, and the Mount Hope Bridge, built in 1929.

### Statutory History

Title 24 Chapter 12 of the General Laws of Rhode Island established the organization and function of the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority. In January 1997 the legislature passed article 36 amending the law adding certain provisions in section 24-12-9.

# The Budget

## Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Tolls	12,546,502	13,500,555	18,900,000	18,942,000
Interest Income	1,241,956	800,000	800,125	800,125
Miscellaneous	836,249	12,000	12,000	12,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$14,624,707</b>	<b>14,312,555</b>	<b>19,712,125</b>	<b>19,754,125</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Salaries and Wages	2,547,860	2,806,494	2,923,110	2,923,110
Bond Interest	1,170,064	1,089,446	3,275,205	3,275,204
Maintenance & Supplies	307,753	457,500	617,550	763,750
Insurance	1,253,495	979,770	929,425	948,000
Professional	1,138,424	264,000	410,750	351,375
All Other	1,290,275	1,249,118	1,657,609	1,465,250
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$7,707,871</b>	<b>6,846,328</b>	<b>9,813,649</b>	<b>9,726,689</b>
<b>Debt Service and Reserves</b>				
Bond Principal Account	2,105,000	2,180,000	2,370,000	2,475,000
Renewal and Replacement Fund <sup>(1)</sup>	5,334,230	4,433,723	6,500,000	7,552,436
Insurance Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-
General Fund	40,437	-	-	-
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$7,479,667</b>	<b>6,613,723</b>	<b>8,870,000</b>	<b>10,027,436</b>
<b>Total Expenses and Funding</b>	<b>\$15,187,538</b>	<b>13,460,051</b>	<b>18,683,649</b>	<b>19,754,125</b>
<b>Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>(562,831)</b>	<b>852,504</b>	<b>1,028,476</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The Renewal and Replacement Fund is used for capital improvements included in the ten-year plan approved by the Board of Trustees and certain maintenance costs of the Authority's two bridges and related buildings and grounds. Amounts in this fund are pledged to bondholders.

<sup>(2)</sup> The information presented above was provided by the Authority. Fiscal 2012 data has not been approved by the Authority's management or Board of Directors. The final budget numbers may be significantly different than the preliminary numbers reflected herein.

# The Agency

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## Rhode Island Water Resources Board Corporate

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### Agency Operations

The Rhode Island Water Resources Board Corporate (RIWRB Corporate) was established by the General Assembly in 1970 as an agency with a distinct legal existence from the state. The RIWRB Corporate establishes water supply facilities and leases them to the cities, towns, districts and other municipal, quasi-municipal, private corporations and water supply companies. The RIWRB Corporate may contract for use of the facilities of such persons, or sell to those persons, the water derived from, carried by, or processed in the facilities. The RIWRB Corporate administers the Public Drinking Water Protection Program, which protects the quality and safety of public drinking water supplies. The RIWRB Corporate operates two funds: the Providence Project Fund has financed water quality/quantity improvement projects for the Providence Water Supply Board; the Water Quality Protection Fund secures revenue bonds, the proceeds from which are disbursed to fund contributors for the purposes of protecting water supplies and associated watersheds, wells and wellheads.

### Agency Objective

Protect the quality and safety of the public drinking water supply by providing revenue bonding for the acquisition of properties surrounding watersheds and water supply facilities for the state and municipal water suppliers.

### Statutory History

The Rhode Island Water Resources Board Corporate was established under R.I.G.L. 46-15.1 in 1970.

# The Budget

## Rhode Island Water Resources Board Corporate

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Expenditures by Object <sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Personnel	21,181	30,742	26,100	34,350
Other State Operating	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal: Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>\$21,181</b>	<b>\$30,742</b>	<b>\$26,100</b>	<b>\$34,350</b>
Capital Projects Debt Service	1,056,731	1,056,418	1,037,650	1,040,281
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,077,912</b>	<b>\$1,087,160</b>	<b>\$1,063,750</b>	<b>\$1,074,631</b>
<b>Expenditures by Funds</b>				
Personnel <sup>(2)</sup>	21,181	30,742	26,100	34,350
Other Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-
Assistance, Grants and Benefits	-	-	-	-
Capital Debt Service	1,056,731	1,056,418	1,037,650	1,040,281
<b>Subtotal: Water Quality Protection Charge</b>	<b>\$1,077,912</b>	<b>\$1,087,160</b>	<b>\$1,063,750</b>	<b>\$1,074,631</b>
<b>Other Funds</b>				
Capital Debt Service-Prov Project <sup>(3)</sup>	1,070,325	1,014,255	-	-
<b>Subtotal: Water Quality</b>	<b>\$1,070,325</b>	<b>\$1,014,255</b>	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,077,912</b>	<b>\$1,087,160</b>	<b>\$1,063,750</b>	<b>\$1,074,631</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Principal payments on debt are considered expenditures for budgetary purposes only but are not considered an expenditure for financial statement purposes. The Board's financial consultant prepared an analysis of revenues and expenditures and cash balances in December, 2010. The FY 10 financial statement surplus was \$745,642. Projected surpluses for FY 2011, 2012, and 2013 are \$825,285, \$859,404, and \$894,685 respectively. The FY 10 cash balance was \$1,932,698. Projected balances for FY 2011, 2012, and 2013 are \$1,917,448, \$1,901,317 and \$1,890,467 respectively.

Surcharge collections for FY 2009 and FY 2010 are as listed in the audited financial statements, p. 19. Future collections are projected for the first quarter of 2010. Future revenues will continue to fluctuate due to weather, economic factors, and/or conservation and demand management.

<sup>(2)</sup> For FY 2009-2013 personnel services are provided by the Water Resources Board staff. Cash expenditures consist of purchased financial and legal services.

<sup>(3)</sup> Paid directly by Providence Water Supply Board. Final payment was remitted September 15, 2009.

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# Component Units



## The College Crusade of Rhode Island

# The Agency

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## The College Crusade of Rhode Island

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### Agency Operations

The College Crusade of Rhode Island (The Crusade) offers a range of age-appropriate supports for students as they progress from grades 6-12. Through its direct services and grant-making programs, it partners with over 40 schools and community agencies to serve Crusaders – with special emphasis on youth from the five RI cities and towns with the greatest numbers of low-income families. Currently there are approximately 4,000 Crusaders in grades 6-12. We have now graduated ten cohorts of Crusaders – those who enrolled in 1991-2000. Through fiscal year 2010, we have provided scholarships to approximately 2,800 Crusaders valued at \$22 million. The Crusade has a \$6.0 million scholarship fund as well as pledges of donated scholarships from 14 colleges, universities and trade schools. The Crusade is supported by an annual allocation from the State of Rhode Island and by federal and private grants and gifts from individuals.

### Agency Objectives

The College Crusade of Rhode Island's mission is to increase educational and career success for youth in Rhode Island's low income communities. We help Crusaders get ready to succeed in college by providing caring advisors and sustained academic and social support from grades 5-12, combined with scholarship incentives. We advocate for expanded opportunities for pre-K-16 success while helping Crusaders to develop as responsible, productive members of the community.

### Statutory History

The Crusade was founded as an independent 501(c)(3) organization in November of 1989 by the Board of Governors for Higher Education as a long-range strategy to increase high school graduation and college going rates for low-income students. It is governed by up to a 19-member Board of Directors. Legislation enacted in 1990 (see R.I.G.L. 16-70-2) established a mechanism for state support of the Crusade as a line item in the Office of Higher Education's budget. In FY 2008 the state support changed to a Legislative Grant within the Office of Higher Education's budget.

# The Budget

## The College Crusade of Rhode Island

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommended
<b>Carry Forward Funds</b>	93,586	168,292	215,465	464 *
<b>Scholarship Fund/Cash &amp; Pledges</b>	1,080,014	324,203	475,000	475,000
<b>Support &amp; Revenue</b>				
State Appropriation/BOG Support	537,867	529,406	528,204	528,204 **
Private Donations/Miscellaneous Grants	295,072	418,942	370,114	510,692
Special Events	-	-	-	-
Public/Private In-Kind Contributions	369,613	601,700	710,000	530,000
Federal Grant Funds	2,629,533	2,462,723	2,728,833	2,736,553
Carnegie Foundation Grant	24,291	74,213	-	-
Investment Income	1,561	567	2,000	2,000
Prior Year Grant Adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$3,857,937</b>	<b>\$4,087,551</b>	<b>\$4,339,151</b>	<b>\$4,307,449</b>
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>\$5,031,537</b>	<b>\$4,580,046</b>	<b>\$5,029,616</b>	<b>\$4,782,913</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Personnel Cost	2,190,495	2,139,037	2,261,925	2,381,385
Special Services	83,827	75,790	88,061	88,061
Special Events	2,198	3,311	6,700	6,700
Program Support Services	857,237	1,017,973	1,472,481	1,063,669
Operating Expenses	353,257	336,236	362,648	368,098
Cost of Scholarships	911,005	377,784	475,000	475,000
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$4,398,019</b>	<b>\$3,950,131</b>	<b>\$4,666,815</b>	<b>\$4,382,913</b>
Transfer to Scholarship Fund	465,226	414,450	362,337	400,000
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$168,292</b>	<b>\$215,465</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>-</b>

\*The information presented for FY 2012 is preliminary and has not been reviewed nor approved by the College Crusade of Rhode Island Board of Directors and is subject to change.

\*\*Reflects Budget Office change that level funds state support at 528,204 in FY 2011 and in FY 2012.

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# **Special Reports**



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## Formula Aid to Cities and Towns

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The Governor's FY 2012 budget recommends formula aid to cities and towns totaling \$114.5 million. This represents a 28.1 percent, or \$25.1 million increase from the FY 2011 enacted level of funding. The tables on the following pages display the FY 2009 and FY 2010 actuals, the FY 2011 enacted, the FY 2011 revised, and the FY 2012 recommended levels of funding for formula aid to cities and towns by community. In general, formula state aid programs were level funded from the revised level with the exception of the motor vehicle tax phase-out program. The narrative below describes each of the programs included on the tables. It should also be noted that updated formula drivers for PILOT and Distressed Community Relief Fund were incorporated for FY 2012. This results in increases and decreases by community depending on changes in relative wealth and other factors which are incorporated in determining entitlements.

Public Service Corporation Tax - The tangible personal property of telegraph, cable and telecommunications corporations is exempt from local taxation, but is subject to taxation by the state at the average property tax statewide. For FY 2011 and FY 2012, the Governor recommends level funding the program as no growth is forecasted. Funds collected from this tax are distributed to cities and towns within the state on the basis of the ratio of the city or town population to the population of the state as a whole.

Meals and Beverage Local Sales and Use Tax - During the January 2003 session, the General Assembly enacted a one percent gross receipts tax on retail sales of meals and beverages in or from eating and/or drinking establishments. The taxes are collected by the Division of Taxation and distributed at least quarterly to the city or town where the meals and beverages were delivered. For FY 2011, the Governor recommends level funding the program as no growth is forecasted and for FY 2012 the Governor recommends \$19.3 million.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes - Legislation creating this program requires the State of Rhode Island to reimburse cities and towns for property taxes that would have been due on certain types of real property that are exempted from taxation by state law. This includes property owned by nonprofit educational institutions, nonprofit hospitals, or any state owned hospital, veteran's facility, or correctional facility. The program was fully funded in FY 2007. Since FY 2008, state appropriations for the PILOT program have equaled less than 27 percent of all tax that would have been collected had the property been taxable. The Governor's recommendation is to level fund the program at the FY 2011 enacted level of \$27.6 million for the FY 2011 revised and FY 2012 budgets. Entitlements by community have been adjusted to reflect revenue which would have been lost resulting from eligible properties in the statutory reference year.

Distressed Communities Relief Fund - This program provides state assistance to those Rhode Island communities with the highest property tax burdens relative to the wealth of taxpayers. The amount of total funding distributed under this program is based on the amount enacted in the annual appropriations act. Entitlements for FY 2011 and FY 2012 by community reflect computations based upon the latest available qualifying data. For the FY 2011 revised budget, an additional amount of \$5.2 million is provided for a total of \$15.6 million and in FY 2012 a total of \$10.4 million is provided.

Motor Vehicle Excise Tax - Legislation enacted during the 1999 General Assembly provides for a phase-out of the local excise tax on motor vehicles and trailers. This legislation was amended in 2002 to make the full phase out of the tax subject to the annual review and appropriation of the General Assembly. For fiscal year 2007, the value of the exemption from local taxes was increased to \$6,000 per vehicle. For FY 2009, the legislation was amended to reimburse only 98 percent of the exemption value, reflecting comparability with municipal motor vehicle tax collection rates. For FY 2011 and thereafter, the General

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## Formula Aid to Cities and Towns

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Assembly enacted legislation that mandates a \$500 exemption for which the state will reimburse municipalities and amount subject to appropriation. The legislation further allows municipalities to provide an additional exemption, however, that additional exemption will not be subject to reimbursement. The legislation also removed the provision that restricted municipalities from taxing the difference in the event that the value of a vehicle is higher than the prior fiscal year. It also allowed for rates to be lowered from the current frozen levels. The Governor's recommendation is to level fund the program at the FY 2011 enacted level of \$10.0 million for the FY 2011 revised and the FY 2012 budget.

Municipal Accountability Stability Transparency Fund - The Municipal Accountability, Stability and Transparency (MAST) Fund is a new fund proposed for FY 2012 to help enhance fiscally prudent budgeting practices for cities and towns, and address unfunded liabilities for pensions and Post Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB). Cities and towns will receive additional state aid starting in FY 2012, and thereafter, if they comply with certain requirements as set forth in statute. The Governor recommends \$19.3 million in FY 2012 for this program. The following tables reflect this new fund under appropriated aid. Although the funding is included in the appropriations act as a restricted receipt, funds will only be disbursed to communities complying with the requirements set forth in statute.

State Library Aid - This program provides financial support for local public library services and for the construction and capital improvement of any free public library. A portion of library aid is disbursed directly to local libraries, including private libraries, while other aid is disbursed to the individual cities and towns. The Governor's recommendation is to level fund the program at the FY 2011 enacted level of \$8.7 million for the FY 2011 revised and FY 2012 budgets. Although total funding is level funded at the FY 2011 enacted level, distributions by community/library have been calculated based upon the latest available qualifying data from the statutory reference year. Library construction aid is fully funded in both years based on outstanding commitments.

Central Falls Stabilization Payment - The Governor's recommendation includes a Central Falls Stabilization Payment of \$1.8 million for the FY 2011 revised and \$4.9 million in the FY 2012 budget.

## Summary of Formula Aid to Cities and Towns

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommend
Public Service Corporation Tax	9,204,590	10,194,401	11,350,385	11,350,385	11,350,385
Meals and Beverage Tax	18,808,231	18,983,046	18,808,231	18,808,231	19,330,231
Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT)	27,580,239	27,580,407	27,580,409	27,580,409	27,580,409
<b>Total Miscellaneous Aid</b>	<b>\$55,593,060</b>	<b>\$56,757,854</b>	<b>\$57,739,025</b>	<b>\$57,739,025</b>	<b>\$58,261,025</b>
General Revenue Sharing	25,000,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Total State Aid to Cities and Towns</b>	<b>\$25,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Central Falls Stabilization Payment	-	-	-	1,800,000	4,900,000
Dist. Comm. - General Appropriation	10,384,458	10,384,458	10,384,458	15,576,687	10,384,458
<b>Total Distressed Communities Aid</b>	<b>\$10,384,458</b>	<b>\$10,384,458</b>	<b>\$10,384,458</b>	<b>\$17,376,687</b>	<b>\$15,284,458</b>
Motor Vehicle Tax Phase-out Program <sup>1</sup>	135,376,122	117,179,992	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
<b>Total Motor Vehicle Tax Phase-out Prog.</b>	<b>\$135,376,122</b>	<b>\$117,179,992</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>
Municipal Accountability Stability Transparency Fund	-	-	-	-	19,330,231
<b>Total - Municipal Accountability Stability Transparency Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$19,330,231</b>
<b>Subtotal Formula Aid - All Sources</b>	<b>\$226,353,640</b>	<b>\$184,322,304</b>	<b>\$78,123,483</b>	<b>\$85,115,712</b>	<b>\$102,875,714</b>
<b>Percent Change from prior year</b>	<b>-11.98%</b>	<b>-18.57%</b>	<b>-65.49%</b>	<b>-53.82%</b>	<b>20.87%</b>
Resource Sharing & Library Aid <sup>2</sup>	8,773,284	8,773,023	8,773,398	8,773,398	8,773,398
Library Construction Aid	2,587,447	2,739,488	2,492,974	2,492,974	2,821,772
<b>Total Library Aid</b>	<b>\$11,360,731</b>	<b>\$11,512,511</b>	<b>\$11,266,372</b>	<b>\$11,266,372</b>	<b>\$11,595,170</b>
Property Revaluation Program	1,044,654	1,531,211	790,000	790,000	1,125,000
<b>Total Other Aid</b>	<b>\$1,044,654</b>	<b>\$1,531,211</b>	<b>\$790,000</b>	<b>\$790,000</b>	<b>\$1,125,000</b>
<b>Total Aid</b>	<b>\$238,759,025</b>	<b>\$197,366,026</b>	<b>\$90,179,855</b>	<b>\$97,172,084</b>	<b>\$115,595,884</b>
<b>Percent Change from prior year</b>	<b>-11.46%</b>	<b>-17.34%</b>	<b>-62.23%</b>	<b>-50.77%</b>	<b>18.96%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Amounts for the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax represent final payments due each community based upon the exemption amounts in effect for the given fiscal year. Actual cash payments may have occurred over multiple fiscal years.

<sup>2</sup> Resource Sharing and Library Aid for state institutions is included in these totals.

## Fiscal Year 2011 Enacted State Aid to Cities and Towns

City or Town	Payment In Lieu of Tax Exempt Property	Distressed Community Relief Fund	State Library Aid	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement Value of Exemption	Municipal Accountability Stability Transparency Fund	FY 2011 Total Appropriated State Aid
Barrington	48,984	-	320,697	242,052	-	611,733
Bristol	580,241	-	105,644	115,695	-	801,580
Burrillville	66,573	487,620	123,257	209,664	-	887,115
Central Falls	19,158	267,573	76,132	84,881	-	447,744
Charlestown	-	-	46,093	40,332	-	86,425
Coventry	-	-	196,864	221,760	-	418,624
Cranston	4,239,850	-	560,585	935,250	-	5,735,685
Cumberland	109	-	240,622	213,692	-	454,423
East Greenwich	7,599	-	106,985	122,717	-	237,301
East Providence	91,188	757,605	450,806	446,641	-	1,746,240
Exeter	-	-	32,438	78,760	-	111,198
Foster	417	-	34,023	68,009	-	102,449
Glocester	-	-	68,028	93,327	-	161,355
Hopkinton	-	-	28,685	64,210	-	92,895
Jamestown	-	-	75,791	36,592	-	112,383
Johnston	-	-	95,752	388,128	-	483,880
Lincoln	-	-	178,035	231,852	-	409,887
Little Compton	-	-	26,500	25,292	-	51,792
Middletown	-	-	122,465	89,716	-	212,181
Narragansett	-	-	112,313	97,870	-	210,183
Newport	833,229	-	93,361	141,041	-	1,067,631
New Shoreham	-	-	361,792	7,639	-	369,431
North Kingstown	5,803	-	244,760	223,404	-	473,967
North Providence	456,364	510,516	153,444	358,372	-	1,478,696
North Smithfield	-	-	61,119	169,671	-	230,790
Pawtucket	377,406	1,517,555	395,146	672,510	-	2,962,617
Portsmouth	-	-	99,162	106,594	-	205,756
Providence	19,097,871	5,111,263	1,251,032	1,736,029	-	27,196,195
Richmond	-	-	21,709	58,139	-	79,848
Scituate	-	-	91,833	123,750	-	215,583
Smithfield	429,064	-	252,716	279,437	-	961,217
South Kingstown	124,230	-	204,442	169,260	-	497,932
Tiverton	-	-	89,801	108,006	-	197,807
Warren	-	-	50,775	82,216	-	132,991
Warwick	957,595	-	652,438	1,074,120	-	2,684,153
Westerly	110,040	-	24,463	229,647	-	364,150
West Greenwich	-	-	170,118	49,116	-	219,234
West Warwick	-	925,685	284,950	227,176	-	1,437,811
Woonsocket	134,688	806,641	193,635	377,431	-	1,512,395
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$27,580,409</b>	<b>\$10,384,458</b>	<b>\$7,698,411</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$55,663,278</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				1,012,378		1,012,378
Library Construction Reimbursement				2,492,974		2,492,974
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-		-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,580,409</b>	<b>\$10,384,458</b>	<b>\$7,698,411</b>	<b>\$13,505,352</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$59,168,630</b>

## Fiscal Year 2011 Pass Through Aid to Cities & Towns

City or Town	Public Service Corporation Tax	Meals and Beverage Tax	FY 2011 Total Shared Taxes State Aid	FY 2011 Total Shared & Appropriated Aid
Barrington	182,103	119,179	301,282	913,015
Bristol	243,277	318,548	561,825	1,363,404
Burrillville	171,027	166,966	337,993	1,225,107
Central Falls	204,938	82,663	287,601	735,345
Charlestown	85,091	98,886	183,977	270,402
Coventry	364,531	332,829	697,360	1,115,984
Cranston	858,263	1,317,327	2,175,590	7,911,275
Cumberland	344,739	346,547	691,286	1,145,709
East Greenwich	140,191	389,810	530,001	767,303
East Providence	527,156	710,794	1,237,950	2,984,190
Exeter	65,451	63,081	128,532	239,730
Foster	46,276	17,846	64,122	166,571
Glocester	107,709	57,561	165,270	326,625
Hopkinton	84,842	39,880	124,722	217,617
Jamestown	60,871	65,241	126,112	238,495
Johnston	305,274	406,973	712,247	1,196,128
Lincoln	226,267	585,041	811,308	1,221,195
Little Compton	38,902	27,577	66,479	118,271
Middletown	187,679	566,748	754,427	966,608
Narragansett	177,144	473,967	651,111	861,294
Newport	286,651	1,552,832	1,839,483	2,907,114
New Shoreham	10,935	208,610	219,545	588,976
North Kingstown	285,038	430,806	715,844	1,189,811
North Providence	350,921	365,348	716,269	2,194,965
North Smithfield	114,963	155,376	270,339	501,129
Pawtucket	789,933	640,642	1,430,575	4,393,192
Portsmouth	185,676	159,493	345,169	550,925
Providence	1,879,801	3,912,275	5,792,076	32,988,271
Richmond	78,194	101,458	179,652	259,500
Scituate	111,780	55,036	166,816	382,398
Smithfield	223,182	480,155	703,337	1,664,555
South Kingstown	302,307	516,680	818,987	1,316,919
Tiverton	165,223	146,356	311,579	509,387
Warren	122,997	205,217	328,214	461,205
Warwick	929,063	2,199,207	3,128,270	5,812,423
Westerly	248,658	589,951	838,609	1,202,759
West Greenwich	55,056	79,531	134,587	353,821
West Warwick	320,280	330,731	651,011	2,088,822
Woonsocket	467,996	491,063	959,059	2,471,454
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$11,350,385</b>	<b>\$18,808,231</b>	<b>\$30,158,616</b>	<b>\$85,821,894</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				1,012,378
Library Construction Reimbursement				2,492,974
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$89,327,246</b>

## Fiscal Year 2011 Revised State Aid to Cities and Towns

City or Town	Payment In Lieu of Tax Exempt Property	Distressed Community Relief Fund	State Library Aid	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement Value of Exemption	Municipal Accountability Stability Transparency Fund	FY 2011 Total Appropriated State Aid
Barrington	48,984	-	323,140	245,208	-	617,332
Bristol	580,241	-	106,449	117,205	-	803,895
Burrillville	66,573	708,688	124,196	214,709	-	1,114,166
Central Falls	19,158	363,633	76,712	84,330	-	543,833
Charlestown	-	-	46,444	41,218	-	87,662
Coventry	-	-	198,364	225,597	-	423,961
Cranston	4,239,850	-	564,855	951,625	-	5,756,330
Cumberland	109	-	242,455	216,513	-	459,077
East Greenwich	7,599	-	107,800	123,478	-	238,877
East Providence	91,188	1,114,116	454,240	445,084	-	2,104,628
Exeter	-	-	32,685	82,437	-	115,122
Foster	417	-	34,283	69,333	-	104,033
Glocester	-	-	68,546	94,919	-	163,465
Hopkinton	-	-	28,903	65,621	-	94,524
Jamestown	-	-	76,368	36,685	-	113,053
Johnston	-	-	96,481	382,377	-	478,858
Lincoln	-	-	179,391	236,662	-	416,053
Little Compton	-	-	26,702	23,548	-	50,250
Middletown	-	-	123,398	89,262	-	212,660
Narragansett	-	-	113,169	95,791	-	208,960
Newport	833,229	-	94,072	138,612	-	1,065,913
New Shoreham	-	-	364,548	8,132	-	372,680
North Kingstown	5,803	-	246,625	228,200	-	480,628
North Providence	456,364	510,516	154,613	350,127	-	1,471,619
North Smithfield	-	-	61,584	173,847	-	235,431
Pawtucket	377,406	2,321,986	398,156	664,782	-	3,762,330
Portsmouth	-	-	99,917	109,483	-	209,400
Providence	19,097,871	7,954,890	1,201,916	1,617,922	-	29,872,599
Richmond	-	-	21,874	60,200	-	82,074
Scituate	-	-	92,532	127,207	-	219,739
Smithfield	429,064	-	254,642	281,936	-	965,642
South Kingstown	124,230	-	205,999	172,163	-	502,392
Tiverton	-	-	90,485	108,700	-	199,185
Warren	-	-	51,162	82,773	-	133,935
Warwick	957,595	-	657,409	1,156,532	-	2,771,536
Westerly	110,040	-	24,649	230,697	-	365,386
West Greenwich	-	-	171,415	49,532	-	220,947
West Warwick	-	1,394,669	287,122	223,933	-	1,905,724
Woonsocket	134,688	1,208,188	195,110	373,623	-	1,911,609
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$27,580,409</b>	<b>\$15,576,687</b>	<b>\$7,698,411</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	-	<b>\$60,855,507</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				1,012,378		1,012,378
Library Construction Reimbursement				2,492,974		2,492,974
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-		-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,580,409</b>	<b>\$15,576,687</b>	<b>\$11,203,763</b>	<b>\$13,505,352</b>	-	<b>\$64,360,859</b>

## Fiscal Year 2011 Pass Through Aid to Cities & Towns

City or Town	Public Service Corporation Tax	Meals and Beverage Tax	FY 2010 Total Shared Taxes State Aid	FY 2011 Total Shared & Appropriated Aid
Barrington	182,103	135,553	317,656	934,988
Bristol	243,277	303,168	546,445	1,350,339
Burrillville	171,027	172,887	343,914	1,458,080
Central Falls	204,938	88,173	293,111	836,944
Charlestown	85,091	97,087	182,178	269,840
Coventry	364,531	333,263	697,794	1,121,755
Cranston	858,263	1,321,908	2,180,171	7,936,501
Cumberland	344,739	350,310	695,049	1,154,126
East Greenwich	140,191	428,133	568,324	807,201
East Providence	527,156	729,001	1,256,157	3,360,785
Exeter	65,451	71,128	136,579	251,701
Foster	46,276	17,376	63,652	167,685
Glocester	107,709	54,010	161,719	325,184
Hopkinton	84,842	43,754	128,596	223,120
Jamestown	60,871	80,395	141,266	254,319
Johnston	305,274	429,028	734,302	1,213,159
Lincoln	226,267	609,715	835,982	1,252,035
Little Compton	38,902	39,576	78,478	128,728
Middletown	187,679	561,285	748,964	961,623
Narragansett	177,144	460,758	637,902	846,862
Newport	286,651	1,526,834	1,813,485	2,879,398
New Shoreham	10,935	225,939	236,874	609,554
North Kingstown	285,038	419,321	704,359	1,184,987
North Providence	350,921	344,523	695,444	2,167,063
North Smithfield	114,963	160,440	275,403	510,835
Pawtucket	789,933	633,198	1,423,131	5,185,460
Portsmouth	185,676	166,628	352,304	561,704
Providence	1,879,801	3,961,890	5,841,691	35,714,290
Richmond	78,194	102,635	180,829	262,904
Scituate	111,780	52,460	164,240	383,979
Smithfield	223,182	513,546	736,728	1,702,371
South Kingstown	302,307	536,657	838,964	1,341,356
Tiverton	165,223	151,924	317,147	516,332
Warren	122,997	202,368	325,365	459,300
Warwick	929,063	2,151,135	3,080,198	5,851,733
Westerly	248,658	593,704	842,362	1,207,748
West Greenwich	55,056	95,914	150,970	371,917
West Warwick	320,280	322,737	643,017	2,548,741
Woonsocket	467,996	494,686	962,682	2,874,291
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$11,350,385</b>	<b>\$18,983,046</b>	<b>\$30,333,431</b>	<b>\$91,188,938</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				1,012,378
Library Construction Reimbursement				2,492,974
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$94,694,290</b>

## Changes in Formula Aid - FY 2011 Revised vs. FY 2011 Enacted

City or Town	Payment In Lieu of Tax Exempt Property	Distressed Community Relief Fund	State Library Aid	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement	Municipal Accountability Stability Transparency Fund	Total Appropriated Difference
Barrington	-	-	2,443	3,156	-	5,599
Bristol	-	-	805	1,510	-	2,315
Burrillville	-	221,068	939	5,045	-	227,052
Central Falls	-	96,061	580	(551)	-	96,089
Charlestown	-	-	351	886	-	1,237
Coventry	-	-	1,500	3,837	-	5,337
Cranston	-	-	4,270	16,375	-	20,645
Cumberland	-	-	1,833	2,822	-	4,655
East Greenwich	-	-	815	761	-	1,576
East Providence	-	356,511	3,434	(1,556)	-	358,388
Exeter	-	-	247	3,677	-	3,924
Foster	-	-	260	1,324	-	1,584
Glocester	-	-	518	1,592	-	2,110
Hopkinton	-	-	218	1,410	-	1,628
Jamestown	-	-	577	93	-	670
Johnston	-	-	729	(5,752)	-	(5,023)
Lincoln	-	-	1,356	4,810	-	6,166
Little Compton	-	-	202	(1,744)	-	(1,542)
Middletown	-	-	933	(454)	-	479
Narragansett	-	-	856	(2,079)	-	(1,223)
Newport	-	-	711	(2,429)	-	(1,718)
New Shoreham	-	-	2,756	493	-	3,249
North Kingstown	-	-	1,865	4,797	-	6,662
North Providence	-	-	1,169	(8,246)	-	(7,077)
North Smithfield	-	-	465	4,176	-	4,641
Pawtucket	-	804,431	3,010	(7,729)	-	799,712
Portsmouth	-	-	755	2,889	-	3,644
Providence	-	2,843,627	(49,116)	(118,107)	-	2,676,404
Richmond	-	-	165	2,061	-	2,226
Scituate	-	-	699	3,458	-	4,157
Smithfield	-	-	1,926	2,499	-	4,425
South Kingstown	-	-	1,557	2,903	-	4,460
Tiverton	-	-	684	694	-	1,378
Warren	-	-	387	557	-	944
Warwick	-	-	4,971	82,412	-	87,383
Westerly	-	-	186	1,050	-	1,236
West Greenwich	-	-	1,297	416	-	1,713
West Warwick	-	468,985	2,172	(3,243)	-	467,913
Woonsocket	-	401,547	1,475	(3,808)	-	399,214
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>\$5,192,229</b>	-	-	-	<b>\$5,192,229</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				-		-
Library Construction Reimbursement				(105,059)		(105,059)
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-		-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>\$5,192,229</b>	-	<b>(105,059)</b>		<b>\$5,087,170</b>

## Changes in Pass Through and All Aid - FY 2011 Rev vs. FY 2011 Enacted

City or Town	Public Service Corporation Tax	Meals and Beverage Tax	Total Pass Through State Aid Difference	Total All State Aid Difference
Barrington	-	16,374	16,374	21,973
Bristol	-	(15,380)	(15,380)	(13,065)
Burrillville	-	5,921	5,921	232,973
Central Falls	-	5,510	5,510	101,600
Charlestown	-	(1,799)	(1,799)	(561)
Coventry	-	434	434	5,771
Cranston	-	4,581	4,581	25,225
Cumberland	-	3,762	3,762	8,417
East Greenwich	-	38,323	38,323	39,899
East Providence	-	18,207	18,207	376,596
Exeter	-	8,046	8,046	11,971
Foster	-	(470)	(470)	1,114
Glocester	-	(3,551)	(3,551)	(1,442)
Hopkinton	-	3,875	3,875	5,503
Jamestown	-	15,154	15,154	15,824
Johnston	-	22,054	22,054	17,031
Lincoln	-	24,675	24,675	30,840
Little Compton	-	11,999	11,999	10,457
Middletown	-	(5,464)	(5,464)	(4,985)
Narragansett	-	(13,210)	(13,210)	(14,433)
Newport	-	(25,998)	(25,998)	(27,716)
New Shoreham	-	17,329	17,329	20,578
North Kingstown	-	(11,486)	(11,486)	(4,824)
North Providence	-	(20,826)	(20,826)	(27,902)
North Smithfield	-	5,064	5,064	9,706
Pawtucket	-	(7,444)	(7,444)	792,268
Portsmouth	-	7,135	7,135	10,779
Providence	-	49,615	49,615	2,726,019
Richmond	-	1,177	1,177	3,404
Scituate	-	(2,576)	(2,576)	1,581
Smithfield	-	33,391	33,391	37,816
South Kingstown	-	19,977	19,977	24,437
Tiverton	-	5,568	5,568	6,946
Warren	-	(2,848)	(2,848)	(1,905)
Warwick	-	(48,072)	(48,072)	39,310
Westerly	-	3,753	3,753	4,989
West Greenwich	-	16,383	16,383	18,096
West Warwick	-	(7,994)	(7,994)	459,920
Woonsocket	-	3,624	3,624	402,838
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>\$174,815</b>	<b>\$174,815</b>	<b>\$5,367,044</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				-
Library Construction Reimbursement				(105,059)
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$174,815</b>	<b>\$174,815</b>	<b>\$5,261,985</b>

## Fiscal Year 2012 State Aid to Cities and Towns

City or Town	Payment In Lieu of Tax Exempt Property	Distressed Community Relief Fund	State Library Aid	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement Value of Exemption	Municipal Accountability Stability Transparency Fund	FY 2012 Total Appropriated State Aid
Barrington	45,230		323,140	245,208	72,326	685,904
Bristol	596,405		106,449	117,205	294,761	1,114,819
Burrillville	96,105	243,867	124,196	214,709	209,443	888,320
Central Falls	19,923	293,509	76,712	84,330	502,285	976,759
Charlestown	-		46,444	41,218	121,199	208,861
Coventry	-		198,364	225,597	301,545	725,506
Cranston	4,007,827		564,855	951,625	1,613,317	7,137,624
Cumberland	103		242,455	216,513	463,656	922,728
East Greenwich	7,274		107,800	123,478	52,546	291,098
East Providence	127,899	757,468	454,240	445,084	796,907	2,581,599
Exeter	-		32,685	82,437	26,908	142,031
Foster	396		34,283	69,333	92,221	196,233
Glocester	-		68,546	94,919	168,633	332,098
Hopkinton	-		28,903	65,621	67,131	161,655
Jamestown	-		76,368	36,685	43,570	156,622
Johnston	-		96,481	382,377	759,095	1,237,953
Lincoln	-		179,391	236,662	285,094	701,147
Little Compton	-		26,702	23,548	31,451	81,701
Middletown	-		123,398	89,262	291,055	503,714
Narragansett	-		113,169	95,791	262,187	471,147
Newport	777,862		94,072	138,612	548,824	1,559,370
New Shoreham	-		364,548	8,132	27,192	399,872
North Kingstown	1,652		246,625	228,200	264,514	740,991
North Providence	421,392	624,043	154,613	350,127	712,975	2,263,149
North Smithfield	-		61,584	173,847	195,042	430,473
Pawtucket	362,900	1,534,272	398,156	664,782	1,624,044	4,584,154
Portsmouth	-		99,917	109,483	194,571	403,971
Providence	19,267,541	5,143,906	1,201,916	1,617,922	4,607,238	31,838,524
Richmond	-		21,874	60,200	44,080	126,154
Scituate	-		92,532	127,207	134,538	354,277
Smithfield	444,580		254,642	281,936	554,964	1,536,122
South Kingstown	133,925		205,999	172,163	301,889	813,976
Tiverton	-		90,485	108,700	192,059	391,244
Warren	-		51,162	82,773	149,238	283,172
Warwick	1,034,893		657,409	1,156,532	1,448,195	4,297,028
Westerly	107,319		24,649	230,697	225,182	587,847
West Greenwich	-		171,415	49,532	66,361	287,309
West Warwick	-	900,192	287,122	223,933	436,976	1,848,223
Woonsocket	127,183	887,201	195,110	373,623	1,147,020	2,730,136
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$27,580,409</b>	<b>\$10,384,458</b>	<b>\$7,698,411</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$19,330,231</b>	<b>\$74,993,509</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				1,012,378		1,012,378
Library Construction Reimbursement				2,821,772		2,821,772
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-		-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,580,409</b>	<b>\$10,384,458</b>	<b>\$11,532,561</b>	<b>\$13,834,150</b>	<b>\$19,330,231</b>	<b>\$78,827,659</b>

## Fiscal Year 2012 Pass Through Aid to Cities & Towns

City or Town	Public Service Corporation Tax	Meals and Beverage Tax	FY 2011 Total Shared Taxes State Aid	FY 2012 Total Shared & Appropriated Aid
Barrington	182,103	138,032	320,135	1,006,039
Bristol	243,277	308,712	551,989	1,666,809
Burrillville	171,027	176,049	347,076	1,235,396
Central Falls	204,938	89,786	294,724	1,271,483
Charlestown	85,091	98,863	183,954	392,815
Coventry	364,531	339,358	703,889	1,429,395
Cranston	858,263	1,346,084	2,204,347	9,341,971
Cumberland	344,739	356,716	701,455	1,624,183
East Greenwich	140,191	435,964	576,155	867,252
East Providence	527,156	742,334	1,269,490	3,851,089
Exeter	65,451	72,429	137,880	279,910
Foster	46,276	17,694	63,970	260,202
Glocester	107,709	54,998	162,707	494,805
Hopkinton	84,842	44,555	129,397	291,051
Jamestown	60,871	81,866	142,737	299,359
Johnston	305,274	436,874	742,148	1,980,101
Lincoln	226,267	620,867	847,134	1,548,281
Little Compton	38,902	40,300	79,202	160,903
Middletown	187,679	571,550	759,229	1,262,943
Narragansett	177,144	469,185	646,329	1,117,475
Newport	286,651	1,554,758	1,841,409	3,400,779
New Shoreham	10,935	230,071	241,006	640,878
North Kingstown	285,038	426,990	712,028	1,453,019
North Providence	350,921	350,824	701,745	2,964,893
North Smithfield	114,963	163,375	278,338	708,811
Pawtucket	789,933	644,778	1,434,711	6,018,865
Portsmouth	185,676	169,675	355,351	759,322
Providence	1,879,801	4,034,350	5,914,151	37,752,675
Richmond	78,194	104,512	182,706	308,861
Scituate	111,780	53,419	165,199	519,476
Smithfield	223,182	522,939	746,121	2,282,243
South Kingstown	302,307	546,472	848,779	1,662,755
Tiverton	165,223	154,703	319,926	711,170
Warren	122,997	206,069	329,066	612,239
Warwick	929,063	2,190,477	3,119,540	7,416,569
Westerly	248,658	604,562	853,220	1,441,067
West Greenwich	55,056	97,668	152,724	440,033
West Warwick	320,280	328,640	648,920	2,497,143
Woonsocket	467,996	503,734	971,730	3,701,866
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$11,350,385</b>	<b>\$19,330,231</b>	<b>\$30,680,616</b>	<b>\$105,674,125</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				1,012,378
Library Construction Reimbursement				2,821,772
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$109,508,275</b>

## Changes in Formula Aid - FY 2012 vs. FY 2011 Revised

City or Town	Payment In Lieu of Tax Exempt Property	Distressed Community Relief Fund	State Library Aid	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement Value of Exemption	Municipal Accountability Stability Transparency Fund	Total Appropriated Difference
Barrington	(3,754)	-	-	-	72,326	68,572
Bristol	16,164	-	-	-	294,761	310,925
Burrillville	29,532	(464,821)	-	-	209,443	(225,846)
Central Falls	765	(70,125)	-	-	502,285	432,926
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	121,199	121,199
Coventry	-	-	-	-	301,545	301,545
Cranston	(232,023)	-	-	-	1,613,317	1,381,294
Cumberland	(6)	-	-	-	463,656	463,650
East Greenwich	(325)	-	-	-	52,546	52,221
East Providence	36,711	(356,647)	-	-	796,907	476,971
Exeter	-	-	-	-	26,908	26,908
Foster	(21)	-	-	-	92,221	92,200
Glocester	-	-	-	-	168,633	168,633
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	67,131	67,131
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	43,570	43,570
Johnston	-	-	-	-	759,095	759,095
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	285,094	285,094
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	31,451	31,451
Middletown	-	-	-	-	291,055	291,055
Narragansett	-	-	-	-	262,187	262,187
Newport	(55,367)	-	-	-	548,824	493,457
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	27,192	27,192
North Kingstown	(4,151)	-	-	-	264,514	260,363
North Providence	(34,972)	113,527	-	-	712,975	791,529
North Smithfield	-	-	-	-	195,042	195,042
Pawtucket	(14,506)	(787,714)	-	-	1,624,044	821,824
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	194,571	194,571
Providence	169,670	(2,810,984)	-	-	4,607,238	1,965,925
Richmond	-	-	-	-	44,080	44,080
Scituate	-	-	-	-	134,538	134,538
Smithfield	15,516	-	-	-	554,964	570,480
South Kingstown	9,695	-	-	-	301,889	311,584
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	192,059	192,059
Warren	-	-	-	-	149,238	149,238
Warwick	77,298	-	-	-	1,448,195	1,525,493
Westerly	(2,721)	-	-	-	225,182	222,461
West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	66,361	66,361
West Warwick	-	(494,477)	-	-	436,976	(57,501)
Woonsocket	(7,505)	(320,987)	-	-	1,147,020	818,527
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(\$5,192,229)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$19,330,231</b>	<b>\$14,138,002</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				-		-
Library Construction Reimbursement				328,798		328,798
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-		-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(\$5,192,229)</b>	<b>\$328,798</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$19,330,231</b>	<b>\$14,466,800</b>

## Changes in Pass Through and All Aid - FY 2012 vs. FY 2011 Revised

City or Town	Public Service Corporation Tax	Meals and Beverage Tax	Total Pass Through State Aid Difference	Total All State Aid Difference
Barrington	-	2,479	2,479	71,051
Bristol	-	5,545	5,545	316,469
Burrillville	-	3,162	3,162	(222,684)
Central Falls	-	1,613	1,613	434,538
Charlestown	-	1,776	1,776	122,975
Coventry	-	6,095	6,095	307,641
Cranston	-	24,177	24,177	1,405,470
Cumberland	-	6,407	6,407	470,057
East Greenwich	-	7,830	7,830	60,051
East Providence	-	13,333	13,333	490,304
Exeter	-	1,301	1,301	28,209
Foster	-	318	318	92,517
Glocester	-	988	988	169,621
Hopkinton	-	800	800	67,931
Jamestown	-	1,470	1,470	45,040
Johnston	-	7,847	7,847	766,942
Lincoln	-	11,151	11,151	296,245
Little Compton	-	724	724	32,175
Middletown	-	10,265	10,265	301,320
Narragansett	-	8,427	8,427	270,614
Newport	-	27,925	27,925	521,381
New Shoreham	-	4,132	4,132	31,324
North Kingstown	-	7,669	7,669	268,032
North Providence	-	6,301	6,301	797,830
North Smithfield	-	2,934	2,934	197,976
Pawtucket	-	11,581	11,581	833,405
Portsmouth	-	3,047	3,047	197,619
Providence	-	72,460	72,460	2,038,385
Richmond	-	1,877	1,877	45,957
Scituate	-	959	959	135,497
Smithfield	-	9,392	9,392	579,872
South Kingstown	-	9,815	9,815	321,400
Tiverton	-	2,779	2,779	194,838
Warren	-	3,701	3,701	152,939
Warwick	-	39,343	39,343	1,564,835
Westerly	-	10,858	10,858	233,319
West Greenwich	-	1,754	1,754	68,116
West Warwick	-	5,903	5,903	(51,599)
Woonsocket	-	9,047	9,047	827,575
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>\$347,185</b>	<b>\$347,185</b>	<b>\$14,485,187</b>
Statewide Reference Library Resource Grant (Providence)				-
Library Construction Reimbursement				328,798
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Reimbursement - Fire Districts				-
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$347,185</b>	<b>\$347,185</b>	<b>\$14,813,985</b>

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## Education Aid to Local Governments

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Education Aid to Local Governments totals \$849.2 million in FY 2012, a \$21.0 million increase in total state funding relative to the FY 2011 revised budget, a 2.5 percent increase. Total Education Aid is defined to include local public schools, the School for the Deaf, Davies Career and Technical School, the Charter Schools, the Central Falls School District and the Metropolitan Career and Technical School, as well as support for the state share of teacher retirement and school Housing Aid.

Fiscal year 2012 represents year one of the new education aid funding formula. Beginning July 1, 2011, education aid to all districts, charter schools and state schools (Davies and the Met) will be formula based. The School for the Deaf is a special education program and the funding method will not change 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 – (\$8,333 per student in FY 2012) 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 – (\$3,333 per student in FY 2012) 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% 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 will incorporate annual student data updates as well as the most recently assessed community property values and median family income data in order to ensure a solid methodology towards aid distribution. 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, an early childhood Pre-K program, transportation for non-public and regional districts, as well as regional district bonuses. A Central Falls Stabilization Fund has also been created to assure that appropriate funding is available to support the district, due to concerns regarding local capacity.

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## **Education Aid to Local Governments**

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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.

Lastly, funding allocations will be phased in over ten years based on a transition model where in overfunded districts shall have a level decrease period, while underfunded districts shall have a level increase over a seven year period.

The following sections summarize changes to the various aid categories that comprise total FY 2012 Education Aid.

### **Distributed Aid**

Distributed aid in FY 2012 will now reflect aid to both districts and charter schools as a result of the education aid funding formula. Please note that in prior years, charter schools have been displayed within the non-distributed aid category of the tables. Distributed education aid to districts increases by \$1.1 million while charter school aid increases by \$3.4 million in general revenue, relative to revised levels.

It is worthy to note that Rhode Island has been awarded \$32.9 million through a federal Education Jobs Fund Bill. The new education aid formula dictates the exact amount of funding each local education agency (LEA) shall receive per year. In order for each LEA to receive its full level of funding, the Education Jobs Fund will be used to offset any general revenue reductions that occur in FY 2012. Unlike the previous guidelines for State Fiscal Stabilization funding, where the State could dictate when LEAs drew down federal money, terms for this federal fund allow districts to withdraw funds at anytime up and until September 30, 2012. Therefore, \$27.0 million has been reflected in the FY 2011 Budget while the FY 2012 Budget reflects \$5.9 million.

### **State Schools**

The State Schools- Davies Career and Technical School, Metropolitan Career and Technical School, and the Rhode Island School for the Deaf are collectively financed at \$30.8 million in general revenue, which constitutes a \$2.0 million decrease from the revised FY 2011 Budget. The State Schools have also been affected through a reduction in general revenue aid. However, as described above, some reductions in aid will be offset by the Education Jobs Fund. Davies will receive \$673,955, the Met will receive \$593,721, and the School for the Deaf will receive \$283,888 in additional federal funding. Please note that Davies and the Met will also fall under year one of the funding formula.

### **Non-Distributed Aid**

In FY 2012, charter school aid, as described above, will now be reflected in the distributed aid category of the education aid tables. Also new as a result of the education aid funding formula are "categorical funds". In FY 2012, \$1.1 million is allocated for transportation costs, \$700,000 for a Pre-K early childhood demonstration program, and a regionalization bonus of \$851,899. Funding will be delayed in FY 2012 for all additional categorical funds created in the education formula legislation, including a high cost special education fund, a career and technical education fund and a Central Falls stabilization fund.

General revenue funding for the Telecommunications Access fund is eliminated in FY 2012, to be replaced with a broadening of the fee charged only off land-lines to include wireless phones as well. Also eliminated in FY 2012 is the Textbook Expansion fund, used to finance the acquisition of textbooks for non-public school students.

# Education Aid to Local Governments

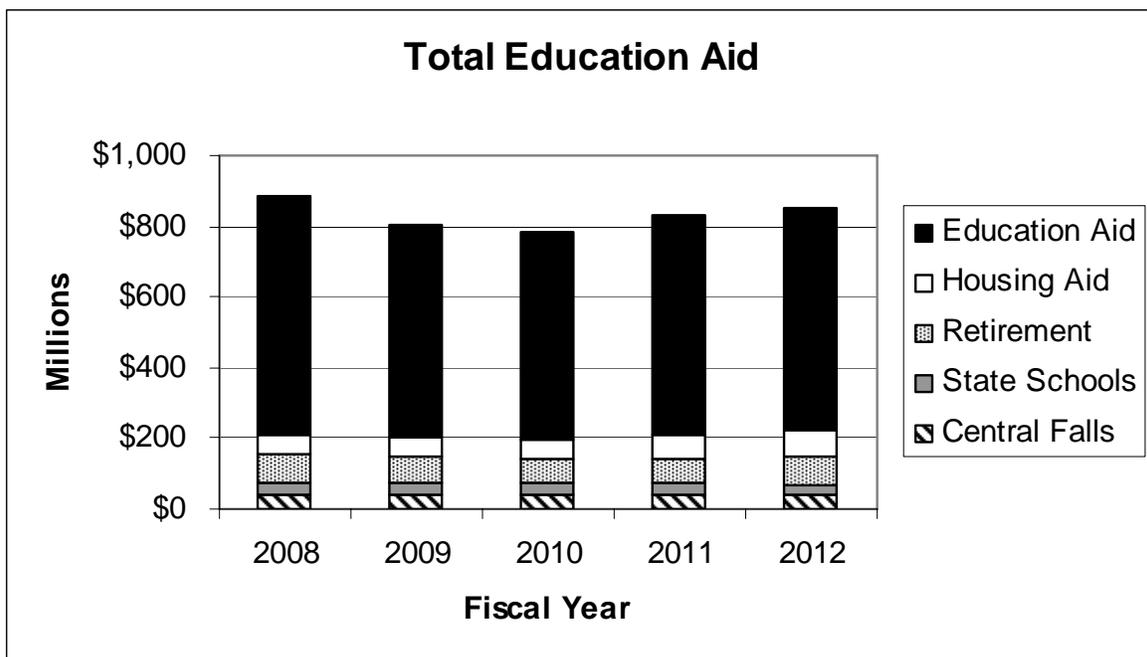
## Other Aid

The FY 2012 Budget also includes increases in other aid of \$17.5 million; a \$4.5 million increase for school housing aid reimbursements and a \$13.0 million increase in state contributions for teachers' retirement.

## FY 2012 Education Aid Increases (Decreases) From the Revised FY 2011 Budget

- Standard Aid: \$4,669,993
- Group Home Funding: (\$285,000)
- Central Falls School District: (\$3,289,352)
- Textbook Expansion: (\$241,490)
- Charter School Aid: \$3,359,278
- Progressive Support and Intervention: (\$24)
- Professional Development: (\$248,750)
- Telecommunications Access (348,250)
- Transportation Categorical: \$1,087,840
- Regionalization Bonus: \$851,899
- Metropolitan Career and Technical School: (\$1,044,041)
- School for the Deaf: \$42,822
- Davies Career and Technical School: (\$1,008,703)
- Teachers' Retirement: \$13,017,777
- School Housing Aid: \$4,484,171

The following graph displays total school aid from FY 2008 to FY 2012. The "Education Aid" component is comprised of all aid categories under the standard Education Aid program. This includes, but is not limited to, General Aid, Targeted Aid, Charter School Aid, Progressive Support and Intervention, 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).



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## **Education Aid to Local Governments**

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### **Housing Aid**

The School Housing Aid Program reimburses a community for eligible construction expenditures beginning in the fiscal year 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 Commissioner and the Board of Regents review each local community's request for reimbursement through the program. Pursuant to recent legislation, the Department of Education and the Board of Regents promulgated new regulations governing both this process as well as the oversight of all projects eligible for School Housing Aid. In support of this initiative, the Governor recommended and the Generally Assembly approved the addition of three FTE to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in FY 2008.

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, FY 2010 allocations were based on 2008 wealth and enrollment levels. The housing aid share ratio calculation is based on a district's income adjusted per-pupil property wealth compared to aggregate state per-pupil property wealth. The average state housing aid share ratio is thirty-eight percent, adjusted to ensure a minimum of thirty percent in each community. Beginning FY 2012, the minimum reimbursement to each community shall increase by five percent each year until a forty percent minimum share ratio has been achieved. A four percent bonus is awarded when a minimum of seventy-five percent of a project's cost is for energy conservation, asbestos removal, or handicapped access. Regional districts receive a two percent bonus for each regionalized grade for new construction projects, and an additional four percent bonus for renovation projects.

Reimbursement is based on total expended project cost, plus related bond interest cost, 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 reimburse the community for the State's appropriate share of the \$6.0 million spent on the completed project, plus the bond interest payments over a ten year period. This statute was amended to include the use of lease revenue bonds, financial leases, capital reserve funding, and similar financial instruments to finance school construction. Communities used this amendment to receive project reimbursements commencing in FY 1999. The FY 2004 Appropriation Act amended the housing aid statute to require that all future school construction debt be issued through the Rhode Island Health and Education Building Corporation.

The revised FY 2011 and FY 2012 Budget propose general revenue expenditures of \$68.0 million and \$72.5 million, respectively, for the School Housing Aid program.

### **Teachers' Retirement**

RIGL 16-16-22 requires the State to make contributions to the teacher retirement system in Rhode Island. 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 percent, with the municipalities contributing 60 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, will be

## Education Aid to Local Governments

financed over twenty years, as will the local deferral. The annual calculation applied to the state contribution to Teachers' Retirement includes an adjustment to accommodate the deferral liability.

Furthermore, 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.

### Contribution Rates for Teachers' Retirement Fund

	<u>Actuarial Contribution Rate of Payroll</u>	<u>Employer Share</u>			<u>Teacher Share</u>
		<u>Local (60%)*</u>	<u>State (40%)*</u>	<u>Sub Total</u>	
1999	21.02%	6.62%	4.90%	11.52%	9.5%
2000	24.14%	8.43%	6.21%	14.64%	9.5%
2001	21.51%	6.86%	5.15%	12.01%	9.5%
2002	19.45%	5.73%	4.22%	9.95%	9.5%
2003	21.47%	6.93%	5.04%	11.97%	9.5%
2004	23.22%	7.99%	5.73%	13.72%	9.5%
2005	24.34%	8.72%	6.12%	14.84%	9.5%
2006	25.97%	9.72%	6.75%	16.47%	9.5%
2007	29.14%	11.62%	8.02%	19.64%	9.5%
2008	31.51%	13.04%	8.97%	22.01%	9.5%
2009	29.57%	11.89%	8.18%	20.07%	9.5%
2010	29.57%	11.89%	8.18%	20.07%	9.5%
2011	18.75%	11.25%	7.76%	19.01%	9.5%
2012	22.06%	13.23%	9.09%	22.32%	9.5%

\* Adjusted for deferral liability

The following table displays the state contributions to Teacher Retirement since FY 1999. The State Retirement Board uses the districts' retirement contribution data to calculate the state obligation each month, and contributions are accrued to the appropriate fiscal period.

### 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 Revised	\$69,653,293
2012 Recommended	\$82,671,070

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## Education Aid to Local Governments

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### **Explanation of Tables- by Category and LEA**

The following two tables display education aid first by category, and then by apportionment among the state's local and regional education agencies (LEAs). "Distributed LEA Aid" consists of the various categories of aid that are directly distributed to school districts on a regular (usually monthly) basis, such as General Aid in FY 2011 and Formula Aid in FY 2012, Targeted Aid, and funds for Student Equity. For completeness, financing of the Central Falls School District (plus an allocation for indirect Charter School Aid on the LEA table only up until FY 2011) is also displayed in this section. "State Schools" include the Metropolitan School, Davies, and School for the Deaf. "Non-Distributed Aid" includes several categories of aid that are either utilized at the departmental level or are not distributed regularly to school districts. "Other Aid" consists of allocations for School Housing Aid and state contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund. For the purposes of these tables, direct aid to charter schools is categorized as non-distributed, up until FY 2011. Starting FY 2012, direct aid to charter schools is categorized as distributed aid as a result of the funding formula.

## Education Aid to Local Units of Government

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommend
<b>Distributed LEA Aid</b>					
Barrington	\$2,599,526	\$1,593,304	\$1,629,678	\$1,709,541	\$2,266,054
Burrillville	13,854,743	12,585,902	12,220,612	12,723,172	12,407,129
Charlestown	2,002,838	1,719,966	1,590,767	1,658,980	1,596,913
Coventry	20,075,081	17,533,300	16,912,980	17,625,624	17,861,322
Cranston	35,580,911	30,795,673	29,622,695	30,876,770	32,419,610
Cumberland	13,257,009	11,420,258	11,066,294	11,534,855	12,139,708
East Greenwich	1,949,761	1,161,275	1,321,451	1,277,951	1,440,114
East Providence	26,888,254	24,035,893	23,047,872	23,891,690	24,348,457
Foster	1,416,463	1,255,877	1,208,609	1,259,241	1,177,072
Glocester	3,213,847	2,869,463	2,754,277	2,869,462	2,728,659
Hopkinton	6,241,352	5,508,449	5,323,835	5,547,160	5,382,901
Jamestown	531,908	346,587	356,229	373,118	351,396
Johnston	10,915,364	9,303,192	8,971,463	9,351,204	9,641,365
Lincoln	7,403,268	6,074,101	5,884,774	6,139,669	6,660,398
Little Compton	368,810	247,714	267,222	279,301	301,583
Middletown	10,497,116	9,285,331	8,937,990	9,312,401	9,004,562
Narragansett	1,897,159	1,319,879	1,314,267	1,375,277	1,417,027
Newport	11,871,080	10,591,134	10,104,222	10,528,468	10,221,998
New Shoreham	106,345	36,668	50,323	53,154	59,302
North Kingstown	11,986,005	10,248,855	9,922,498	10,344,125	10,180,587
North Providence	13,382,872	11,712,879	11,311,934	11,787,482	12,138,987
North Smithfield	4,834,237	4,104,570	4,055,880	4,226,827	4,439,251
Pawtucket	67,023,559	61,245,410	58,731,451	61,160,994	61,697,918
Portsmouth	6,700,042	5,666,900	5,571,674	5,821,300	5,494,264
Providence	194,109,752	175,986,257	168,378,346	175,231,822	177,307,062
Richmond	6,188,615	5,466,053	5,300,144	5,522,206	5,292,766
Scituate	3,407,183	2,800,441	2,712,604	2,830,181	3,015,687
Smithfield	5,743,568	4,766,755	4,635,136	4,759,547	4,742,584
South Kingstown	10,548,698	8,857,916	8,575,177	8,942,714	8,391,093
Tiverton	5,932,058	5,083,992	4,923,363	5,132,318	5,102,018
Warwick	37,626,000	32,427,446	31,261,607	32,587,668	32,387,157
Westerly	6,843,077	5,468,551	5,319,551	5,552,661	5,709,515
West Warwick	20,440,547	18,356,525	17,635,159	18,369,914	18,295,084
Woonsocket	47,661,613	43,506,928	41,636,569	43,237,525	43,265,715
Bristol/Warren	20,498,190	18,438,436	17,675,687	18,411,506	17,219,632
Exeter/W Greenwich	7,661,019	6,609,853	6,378,147	6,527,123	6,207,695
Chariho District	398,334	369,090	359,704	374,376	273,847
Foster/Glocester	5,729,861	5,053,390	4,878,574	5,083,179	4,925,523
Central Falls	43,494,684	40,883,924	40,233,714	41,852,580	38,484,766
LEA Subtotal	\$690,880,749	\$614,738,137	\$592,082,479	\$616,143,086	\$615,996,721

## Education Aid to Local Units of Government

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommend
<b>Distributed Charter School Aid</b>					
Beacon Charter School	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,646,784
Blackstone Academy	-	-	-	-	1,481,856
Compass School	-	-	-	-	580,348
Greene School	-	-	-	-	654,585
Highlander	-	-	-	-	2,587,851
International Charter School	-	-	-	-	2,752,948
Kingston Hill Academy	-	-	-	-	689,027
Learning Community	-	-	-	-	5,556,429
New England Laborers	-	-	-	-	1,645,409
Nurses Institute	-	-	-	-	1,126,220
Paul Cuffee Charter School	-	-	-	-	6,440,265
RIMA Blackstone Valley	-	-	-	-	3,849,492
Segue Institute for Learning	-	-	-	-	2,462,223
Textron	-	-	-	-	2,314,584
Times 2 Academy	-	-	-	-	7,107,590
Trinity Academy	-	-	-	-	708,398
Charter School Subtotal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$41,604,009
<b>Non-Distributed Aid</b>					
On-Site Visits	\$396,922	\$115,611	\$125,022	\$ -	\$ -
Textbook Expansion	327,934	316,676	233,861	241,490	-
Hasbro Children's Hospital	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
School Breakfast	600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	270,000
Early Childhood Demonstration	-	-	-	700,000	700,000
Professional Development	534,446	493,474	-	248,750	-
Charter School-Direct Aid	26,844,841	28,772,645	30,513,329	37,002,725	-
Progressive Support & Intervention	2,761,130	2,365,101	2,840,573	2,687,536	2,687,512
Telecommunications Access	277,965	-	250,000	348,250	-
Transportation Categorical	-	-	-	-	1,087,840
Regionalization Bonus	-	-	-	-	851,899
Subtotal	\$31,843,238	\$32,463,507	\$34,262,785	\$41,528,751	\$5,597,251
<b>State Schools</b>					
Metropolitan School	\$11,487,732	\$11,565,600	\$11,857,331	\$12,616,028	\$11,571,987
School for the Deaf	6,551,039	5,945,665	5,600,697	5,914,012	5,956,834
Davies School	14,243,480	14,211,423	13,366,261	14,318,832	13,310,129
Subtotal	\$32,282,251	\$31,722,688	\$30,824,289	\$32,848,872	\$30,838,950
<b>Other Aid</b>					
Teachers' Retirement	\$83,028,510	\$73,592,722	\$68,550,306	\$69,653,293	\$82,671,070
School Housing Aid	49,652,310	54,140,052	58,299,115	68,023,009	72,507,180
Subtotal	\$132,680,820	\$127,732,774	\$126,849,421	\$137,676,302	\$155,178,250
Distributed Aid Subtotal	\$690,880,749	\$614,738,137	\$592,082,479	\$616,143,086	\$657,600,730
<b>Total Aid</b>	<b>\$887,687,058</b>	<b>\$806,657,106</b>	<b>\$784,018,974</b>	<b>\$828,197,011</b>	<b>\$849,215,181</b>

## Education Aid by Category of Aid

Category of Education Aid	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Unaudited	FY 2011 Revised	FY 2012 Recommend
<b>Distributed LEA Aid</b>					
General Aid	\$488,592,371	\$422,064,024	\$400,334,173	\$422,852,311	-
Formula Aid	-	-	-	-	610,514,964
Student Technology	3,397,692	3,341,315	3,366,803	3,397,692	-
Student Equity *	73,800,000	73,423,792	73,554,202	73,800,000	-
Early Childhood *	6,799,997	6,692,034	6,746,804	6,800,000	-
Student Language Assistance	31,715,459	31,709,540	31,703,049	31,715,459	-
Professional Development	5,825,502	-	-	-	-
Targeted Aid	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-
Charter School-Indirect Aid	1,242,006	1,242,006	1,242,006	1,242,006	-
Full Day Kindergarten	4,163,000	4,117,081	3,930,903	4,163,000	-
Vocational Equity	1,512,500	1,496,808	1,498,261	1,512,500	-
Group Home Funding	10,416,000	9,846,075	9,551,025	8,886,000	8,601,000
Central Falls School District	43,416,222	40,805,462	40,155,253	41,774,118	38,484,766
Subtotal	\$690,880,749	\$614,738,137	\$592,082,479	\$616,143,086	\$657,600,730
<b>Non-Distributed Aid</b>					
On-Site Visits	\$396,922	\$115,611	\$125,022	-	-
Textbook Expansion	327,934	316,676	233,861	241,490	-
Hasbro Children's Hospital	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
School Breakfast	600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	270,000
Early Childhood Demonstration	-	-	-	700,000	700,000
Professional Development	534,446	493,474	-	248,750	-
Charter School-Direct Aid	26,844,841	28,772,645	30,513,329	37,002,725	-
Progressive Support & Intervention	2,761,130	2,365,101	2,840,573	2,687,536	2,687,512
Telecommunications Access	277,965	-	250,000	348,250	-
Transportation Categorical	-	-	-	-	1,087,840
Regionalization Bonus	-	-	-	-	851,899
Subtotal	\$31,843,238	\$32,463,507	\$34,262,785	\$41,528,751	\$5,597,251
<b>State Schools</b>					
Metropolitan School	\$11,487,732	\$11,565,600	\$11,857,331	\$12,616,028	\$11,571,987
School for the Deaf	6,551,039	5,945,665	5,600,697	5,914,012	5,956,834
Davies School	14,243,480	14,211,423	13,366,261	14,318,832	13,310,129
Subtotal	\$32,282,251	\$31,722,688	\$30,824,289	\$32,848,872	\$30,838,950
<b>Other Aid</b>					
Teachers' Retirement	\$83,028,510	\$73,592,722	\$68,550,306	\$69,653,293	\$82,671,070
School Housing Aid	49,652,310	54,140,052	58,299,115	68,023,009	72,507,180
Subtotal	\$132,680,820	\$127,732,774	\$126,849,421	\$137,676,302	\$155,178,250
<b>Total Aid</b>	<b>\$887,687,058</b>	<b>\$806,657,106</b>	<b>\$784,018,974</b>	<b>\$828,197,011</b>	<b>\$849,215,181</b>

\* The Student Equity Fund and the Early Childhood Fund both have required set asides for Literacy of three percent.

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## **Internal Service Fund Accounts**

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Internal Service Fund accounts are established to finance and account for the operations of certain state programs that provide services to other state agencies, institutions and other governmental units on a cost reimbursement basis. The purpose of such accounts is to ensure that the activities of the respective programs are managed in a businesslike manner. They are intended to promote efficient use of services by making agencies pay the full costs associated with providing the service and allocate the costs of central administrative functions across all fund types, particularly so that federal and other non-general revenue funded programs share in the costs.

Each Internal Service Fund develops its own billing structure, which is reviewed on an annual basis prior to the start of each fiscal year. In most cases, direct charges associated with a service being provided to a user agency are billed to that agency, along with an overhead charge for the administrative costs of operating the respective fund.

On the following pages are descriptions of each of the Internal Service Fund accounts requested as part of the FY 2012 Budget, with explanations of their purpose and the rationale for utilizing this structure for funding the respective program.

### **Department of Administration**

#### **Internal Service Fund: Health Insurance Fund**

##### **Description:**

This Health Insurance Fund is used to account for the cost of health insurance coverage for employees and retirees. Historically, the state has accounted for employee health insurance costs in a series of clearing accounts related to payroll, i.e., state and employee (if any) contributions would be posted as additions to a clearing account and payments to health insurance companies would be posted as deductions. However, sometimes there wasn't a direct correlation between the "premiums" or claims paid to health insurance companies and rates assessed to state agencies (employer share) and/or employees and determining the financial position of the state relative to provision of this benefit was time-consuming. Also, any retroactive settlements with health insurance companies required the direct allocation of the settlement back to several thousand agency budget accounts.

##### **Purpose:**

This internal service was created to account for employee and retiree health insurance transactions because the state's financial position associated with providing this employee/retiree benefit will be more readily determinable due to the sometimes indirect correlation between the amount of "premiums" or claims paid to health insurance companies and rates assessed to state agencies (employer share) and/or employees. Also, any retroactive settlements with health insurance companies can be incorporated into a future rate charged to agency budget accounts and employees.

##### **Efficacy:**

This Internal Service Fund is used to account for the cost of health insurance coverage for employees and retirees. The current rationale for utilizing this methodology is to gain greater accounting efficiency by (1) avoiding the prior practice of allocating retroactive settlements among several thousand agency accounts and (2) being able to quickly determine the state financial position associated with providing this benefit to employees and retirees.

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## **Internal Service Fund Accounts**

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### **Internal Service Fund: Central Utilities**

**Description:**

The Central Utilities Internal Service Fund is responsible for the administration and fiscal management of electricity services provided to the state.

**Purpose:**

This unit processes all monthly payments for over 1,600 electric accounts to the state's primary supplier of electricity, National Grid. Expenditures are then billed to the respective agencies based upon the electricity usage determined by the meters assigned to that agency. In addition, this unit's overhead costs are allocated to user agencies based upon the number of meters assigned to the agency.

**Efficacy:**

Without this Internal Service Fund, each state agency would be independently responsible for paying electric bills for the meters assigned to that agency. This would require an internal distribution of costs to all applicable accounts within the agency, a service that is now provided by the central unit.

### **Internal Service Fund: Automotive Fleet**

**Description:**

The State Automotive Fleet Internal Service Fund provides for the administration and fiscal management of state-owned vehicles and operates several fuel depots throughout the state

**Purpose:**

This program oversees the procurement, maintenance and allocation of 2,900 vehicles, including heavy-duty vehicles, boats, trailers, and maintenance equipment. Agencies are billed biweekly for expenses including repairs, fuel, and a surcharge (per gallon) for the operation and maintenance of fuel depots. The administrative costs for the Office of State Fleet Operations (OSFO) are charged to agencies per vehicle on an annual basis. All agencies share these overhead costs in an equitable manner.

**Efficacy:**

Decentralization of automotive fleet functions would result in duplication of efforts, inconsistent policies and procedures between agencies, loss of control over new vehicle purchases, and the absence of a central comprehensive database, which would make it difficult to meet mandated federal reporting requirements on alternative fuel vehicles. In further efforts to enhance this process, the Department of Administration intends to review the benefits of outsourcing certain fleet operations, primarily maintenance and repairs.

### **Internal Service Fund: State Fleet Replacement Revolving Loan Fund**

**Description:**

The State Fleet Replacement Revolving Loan Fund will provide loans to state agencies for the acquisition of vehicles and related equipment. These loans will be paid back by the respective agencies over a period of three to seven years depending on the value of the equipment acquired.

**Purpose:**

This revolving loan fund is intended to replace the use of debt issuances by the state to fund vehicle acquisitions. As funds are repaid annually, they will be available to issue new loans.

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## Internal Service Fund Accounts

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**Efficacy:**

Use of a revolving loan fund will enable the state to save on interest expense associated with the issuance of debt to acquire vehicles.

### **Internal Service Fund:** Surplus Property

**Description:**

This internal service fund oversees the acquisition and distribution of federal surplus property, as well as the storage and disposal of state surplus property.

**Purpose:**

Section 42-56.2-1 of the RI General Laws requires the appointment of a Federal Surplus Property Officer by the Director of Administration. This position is authorized to acquire from the federal government surplus property that may be of benefit to the state, local governments or non-profit educational or charitable institutions. This position oversees the Surplus Property Internal Service Fund. Although the Fund will acquire federal surplus property on behalf of state agencies or other eligible recipients, they do not bill for this service. The program is not currently generating revenues. It had been charging state agencies for storage space at the Cranston Street Armory, but was required to vacate this facility during its use as a film stage. The program is in the process of developing a web site that can be used to sell surplus property. Any revenues generated from the sale of property would be used to defray the cost of the program, including building maintenance, forklift rental and supplies.

**Efficacy:**

The staff responsible for overseeing the surplus property program is funded with General Revenues and thus these costs are not allocated to user agencies. As stated above, the only billings made by this internal service fund are currently for space rental at a state warehouse. Without the existence of an internal service funds, these costs could be billed to the user agencies using an alternative accounting method or the costs to operate the warehouse could be fully funded with general revenues, thereby eliminating the need to bill any agency for storage.

### **Internal Service Fund:** Central Mail

**Description:**

The Central Mail unit provides for inter-agency mail delivery and processing of United States mail for most state agencies.

**Purpose:**

Aggregation of mail functions constitutes a major source of cost savings and cost avoidance for government operations statewide. Costs are allocated to agencies via a billing system that applies the internal and external costs to agency budgets.

**Efficacy:**

This Internal Service Fund is used to allocate the cost of mail processing to various agencies. The current rationale for utilizing this methodology is to gain greater efficiency from the central management of mail processing services.

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## Internal Service Fund Accounts

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### Internal Service Fund: Telecommunications/Centrex

**Description:**

The Telecommunications Internal Service Fund supports all voice and data communications infrastructure throughout state government, as well as the public information operators. Voice services include planning, procurement, provision, installation and maintenance of all voice telephone devices, lines and extensions, billing and vendor liaison. Data services include planning, procurement, provision, installation, addressing, routing and maintenance of all WAN data lines and data connections, access to the Internet, security and filtering, billing, and vendor liaison throughout state government.

**Purpose:**

This Internal Service Fund, as with the Central Utilities Fund, processes all payments for voice communication services to the providers of these services (primarily Verizon). Agencies are then billed monthly for their usage, as well as an overhead charge allocated based upon the number of phone lines in each agency.

**Efficacy:**

This Internal Service Fund is used to allocate the cost of telephone services to the various agencies. The current rationale for utilizing this methodology is to gain efficiencies from central management of direct and indirect telecom costs. Without the existence of this fund, each agency would be responsible for receiving and paying invoices for telecommunication services provided to their agency.

### Internal Service Fund: Assessed Fringe Benefit

**Description:**

The Assessed Fringe Benefit Internal Service Fund makes payments for various employee fringe benefits. The fund generates revenue by assessing a charge against the amount of salaries and wages paid to state employees.

**Purpose:**

The assessment charged by this fund pays for the following employee fringe benefits: services provided by the Donley Center; services of the Workers' Compensation Court and the Division of Workers' Compensation administrative costs related to workers' compensation activities; payments to Workers' Compensation providers; Workers' Compensation benefit payments to employees; Unemployment Compensation payments; and payments to employees for unused leave upon termination from state service.

**Efficacy:**

This fund was established in part to eliminate the fluctuations in agency budgets that result from workers' compensation claims, unemployment claims, and termination costs. The use of the statewide assessment also meets federal cost allocation requirements.

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# Internal Service Fund Accounts

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## Department of Corrections

### **Internal Service Fund:** Correctional Industries

#### **Description:**

Correctional Industries are the work programs in correctional facilities that provide real world work experience to inmates, teaching them transferable job skills and work ethic to help them prepare for post-release reentry and employment.

#### **Purpose:**

Correctional Industries employees 218 inmates who manufacture various products or provide services to state agencies, cities and towns and non-profit organizations. This is the only self-funded reentry support program in corrections - no appropriated funds are required for its operation since it relies on revolving funds from the income generated by the sale of products and services produced through the program.

#### **Efficacy:**

Because Correctional Industries' customer base not only includes state agencies, but also municipal and non-profit agencies, it is virtually impossible to have any mechanism other than an Internal Services Fund to allow for the continuation of this program.

### **Internal Service Fund:** Corrections Warehouse / Central Distribution Center

#### **Description:**

The Central Distribution Center is responsible for the central purchase of food staples, janitorial items, and other supplies for warehousing and distribution/sale to state agencies and state school districts. The unit also administers the U.S. Department of Agriculture food distribution program.

#### **Purpose:**

This Internal Service Fund was created in order to provide for the most cost-effective procurement and delivery of goods to other state programs. The Fund also utilizes inmates working under the supervision of warehouse staff in order to increase the capacity to serve various customers and to provide work training experience for inmates.

#### **Efficacy:**

The current rationale for this Internal Service Fund is to improve efficiency by providing a centralized mechanism for the purchase and distribution of goods.

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## **Internal Service Fund Accounts**

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### **Secretary of State**

#### **Internal Service Fund: Record Center**

**Description:**

The State Records Center stores and manages the nonpermanent records of state agencies and funds the Public Records Administration office. This program, a central storage facility for inactive state government records, serves all state agencies.

**Purpose:**

This Internal Service Fund ensures that state agencies pay only for actual records stored and services received. Most states and the federal government operate their programs through the same or similar means. A Master Price Agreement with Capital Records Management (CRMC) governs overall records storage costs and services. Although CRMC transports and stores the records, state agencies' service requests are channeled through the Public Records Administration office. On a monthly basis, CRMC provides the PRA with a master invoice for all charges to the state, and also individual agency accounts.

**Efficacy:**

The State Records Center could receive a direct appropriation of funds to cover the entire cost of record storage and other services for all agencies instead of each agency being allotted their own requested amount, but this method would not be as efficient as the current rotary account. A rotary account ensures that agencies pay for actual records stored and services received. A direct appropriation would be an estimate that would have to be revised at the end of the fiscal year.

### **Department of Public Safety**

#### **Internal Service Fund: Capitol Police Rotary**

**Description:**

The Capital Police Rotary account is for reimbursements from other departments within the state that the Capitol Police provides service for.

**Purpose:**

To supply security services to the Department of Human Services; Department of Children Youth & Families; Division of Motor Vehicles; Operator Control on the Pastore Complex; and the Department of Transportation. Their mission is to protect property and ensure the safety of the employees with those buildings as well as protecting the public that enter these facilities daily to conduct business.

**Efficacy:**

This Internal Service Fund is used for the personnel funding for 8.0 capitol police officers.