
BUDGET FORECASTING COMMITTEE REPORT

Barrington, Rhode Island

February 2018

Version 2018.2.08

As presented to the Town Council, School Committee and Committee on Appropriations with revisions submitted by
Committee members and Administration

BUDGET FORECASTING COMMITTEE

- The Budget Forecasting Committee was formed in 2011 to encourage improved planning, collaboration, and goal-setting by the Town Council, the School Committee, the Committee on Appropriations, and the community-at-large.
- The Committee includes two members of the Town Council, the School Committee, and the Committee on Appropriations, and the Town and School financial directors.
- Open meetings held on a monthly basis in preparation for the upcoming budget discussions.
- Charged with creating a document which can be used by all parties to understand the current situation and allow for more informed long-term planning, as “an effective forecast allows for improved decision-making in maintaining fiscal discipline and delivering essential community services.”** (Therefore, this document was created to be read as much as to be presented.)

**<http://www.gfoa.org/financial-forecasting-budget-preparation-process>

WHAT IS A BUDGET FORECAST? WHY FORECAST?

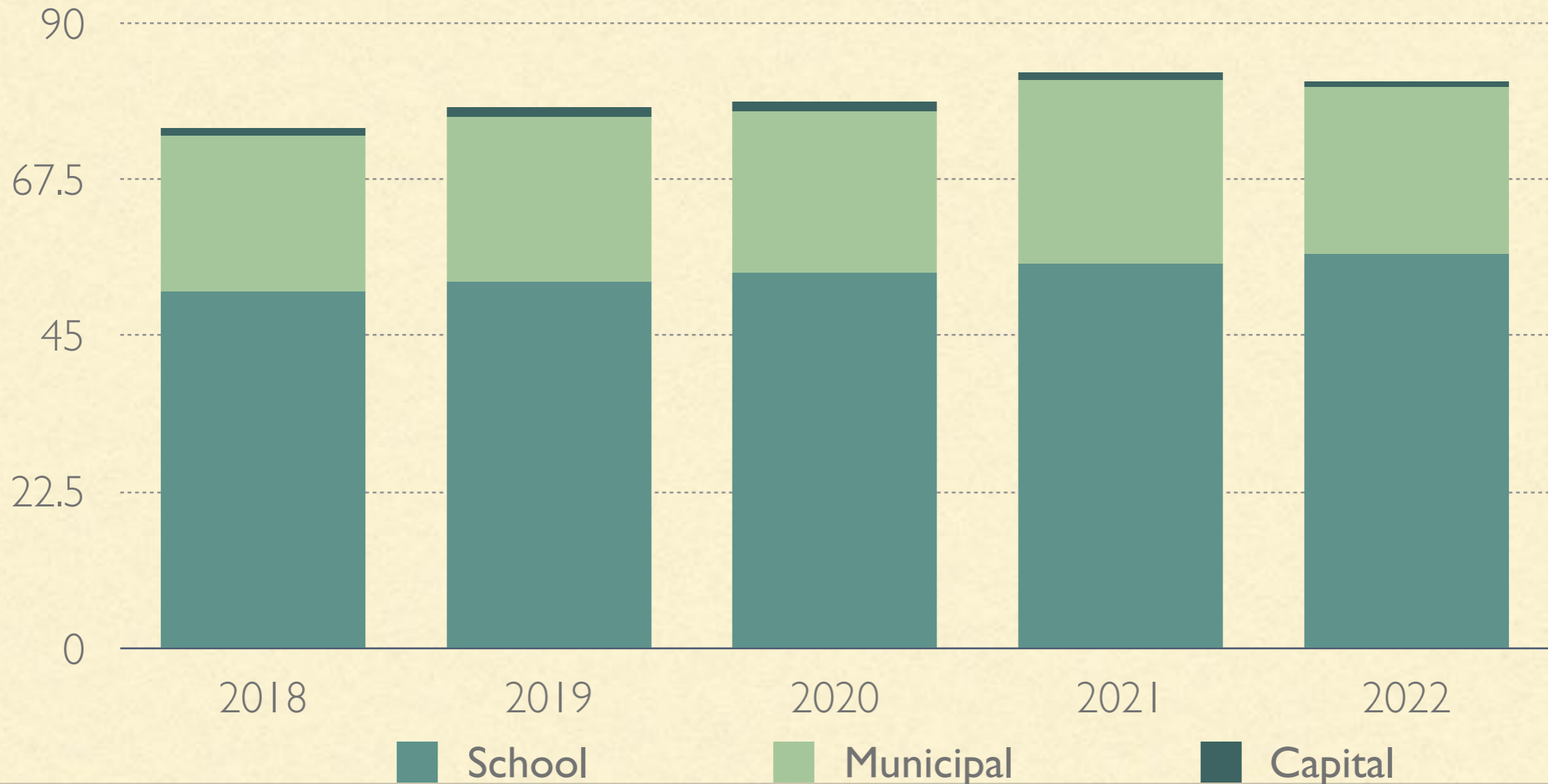
- A budget forecast provides a long-term, comprehensive financial perspective using both known information **and** hypotheses or assumptions.
- A budget, in contrast, is a specific plan detailing service delivery in the coming fiscal year.
- Budget forecasting is considered a **best practice**, is required by RI Law § 44-35-10, and bond-rating agencies look favorably on communities which participate in meaningful budget forecasting.
- It is very important to understand that **these projections are not inalterable prophecies**, but merely guidelines and suggestions which may be adjusted as necessary.
- It is the intent of the Budget Forecasting Committee to continue to meet in order to adjust these projections and to update the document as appropriate.

BUDGET FORECAST: BASIC VERSUS EXPANDED

- Municipal and Schools each develop a 5-year-budget forecast annually for state compliance.
- The submitted forecast document assumes stability of revenues, property values, staffing levels, debt service, state/federal mandates and state/federal support.
- This Budget Forecasting Committee document, in contrast, includes initiatives, potential capital expenditures, and other significant changes which may require attention in the next 5 years.

SUBMITTED BUDGET FORECAST DOCUMENT ASSUMES STABILITY, OR **LEVEL** SERVICES

Projected budget, FY18-22: Includes all sources of revenue and expenditures—including RIDE reimbursements included in the municipal budget, noted in 2021. It does not represent the tax levy nor the tax rate.



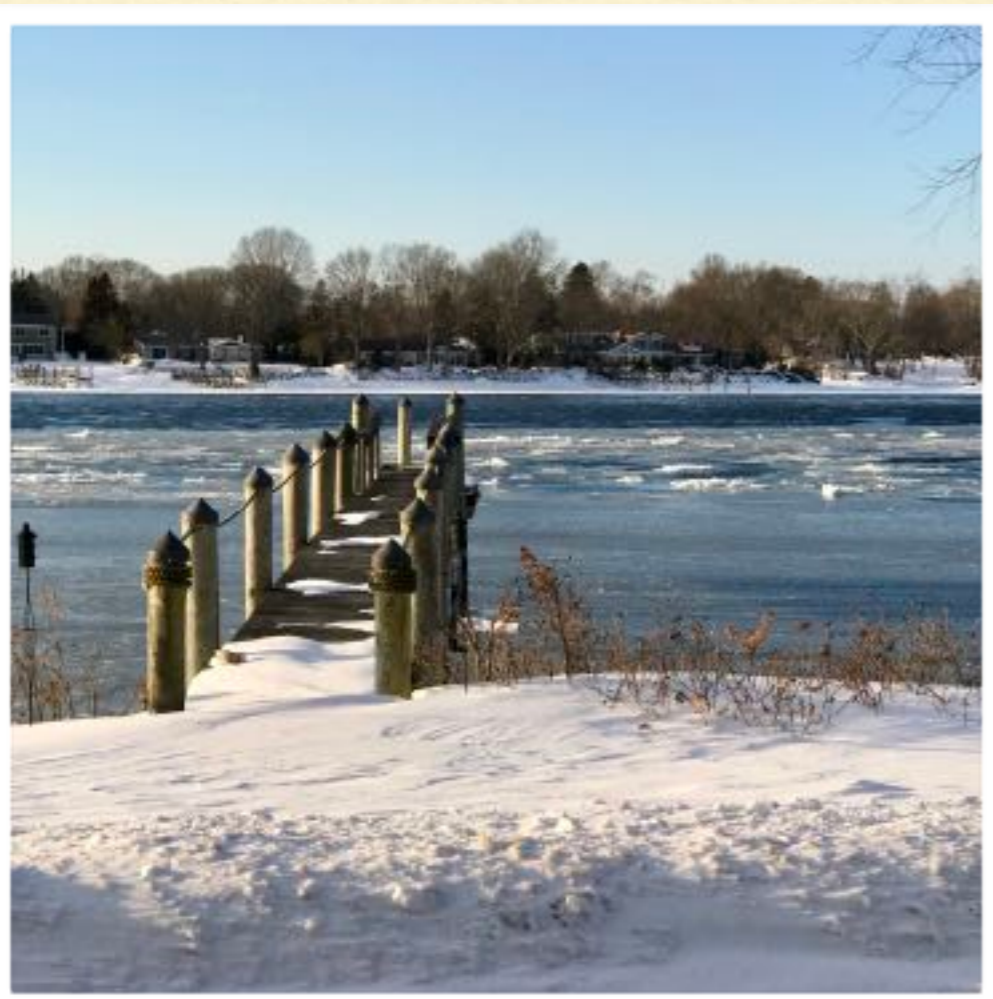
BUDGET FORECAST, INCLUDING TAX LEVY AND % INCREASE OF THE TAX LEVY, BASED ON THE SUBMITTED BUDGET FORECAST**

**The tax levy and the tax rate are not synonymous: the tax levy is the total tax required of the town to fund the budget; the tax rate determines the amount per \$1,000 property value.

*The school budget is presented as the total budget which includes federal and state income, with the local budget which impacts the tax levy in parentheses below.

FISCAL YEAR	MUNICIPAL BUDGET	SCHOOL BUDGET *	CAPITAL	TAX LEVY	TOTAL INCREASE	%INCREASE	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
FY18	\$22,421,847	\$51,499,906 (\$49,168,846)	\$1,105,000	\$62,936,487			2.1%
FY19	\$23,925,874	\$52,715,541 (\$50,294,629)	\$1,154,000	\$64,395,001	\$1,458,514	2.32%	
FY20	\$23,424,680	\$53,977,441 (\$51,639,383)	\$1,121,000	\$66,439,019	\$2,044,018	3.17%	
FY21	\$26,597,321	\$55,319,435 (\$52,989,098)	\$1,116,000	\$67,265,455	\$826,436	1.24%	
FY22	\$24,014,650	\$56,655,208 (\$54,465,723)	\$1,031,000	\$68,976,878	\$1,711,423	2.54%	6

WHERE ARE WE NOW?



- Barrington is in a very sound financial position.
- We have an Aa1 Moody's and AAA rating with S&P, which allows us to get favorable rates on potential bonds.
- Our rating is an indication of long term strong financial management, strong fund balance, and our tax capacity. We actively avoid deficit spending.

OUR STRENGTHS

- Beautiful location on Narragansett Bay, multiple local resources, proximity to Providence & Boston.
- Long rich history, with open spaces, beaches, harbors, and multiple parks.
- Developing, proportionally-sized business district, with an active Business Association and businesses which interact with and support the local community.
- Recognized nationally and internationally for our high-performing schools, with a relatively low cost per student in the New England region.



- Recent approval of a new middle school project which will be both a resource for 21st century education as well as a community resource.
- Well-educated community members who participate actively in the community, with a high level of volunteerism.
- Multiple active public and private community partners.

COMPARED WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

- Property tax rates in Rhode Island, 2018: *17 out of 39 in the state.*
- Per capita tax levy in Rhode Island, 2017: *5 out of 39 in the state.*
- Rank by tax paid per median income, 2016: *32 out of 39 in the state.*
- Cost per pupil in 2016: *46 out of 62 public, public charter and state schools in Rhode Island (and similar to high performing schools in MA and other New England states).*

**references in Appendix C

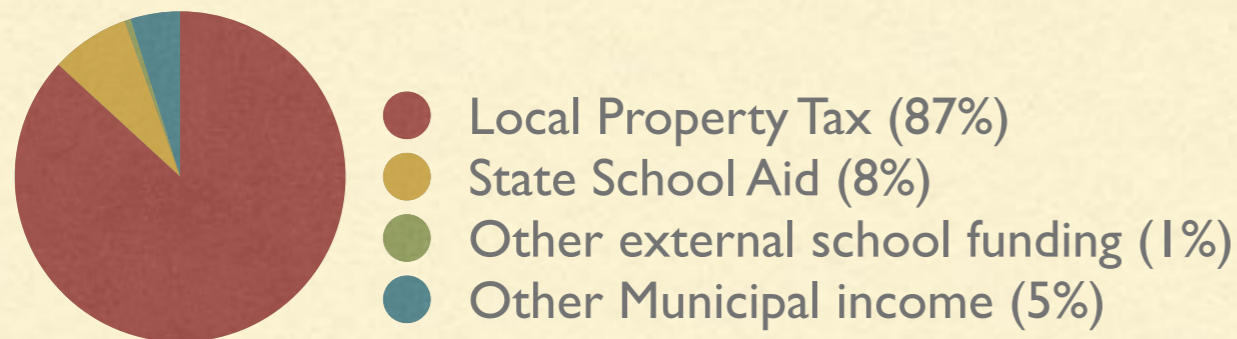
PRACTICES WHICH ALLOW US TO AVOID BORROWING

- Although we have an excellent bond-rating, we want to avoid borrowing unless necessary. Borrowing, or issuance of a bond, requires fees for the transaction as well as interest payments.
- Two examples, further explained in Appendix B:
 - School Fund Balance/Spending policy (in addition to not borrowing money, the schools are also reimbursed at 35% for all RIDE-approved projects).
 - Cash flow in general fund to avoid using Tax Anticipation Notes (TANS).



OUR WEAKNESSES/ CHALLENGES/THREATS

- Similar to many New England towns, especially similar towns throughout Rhode Island, we have a **high dependence on property taxes** with proportionally smaller support from the state and other sources. We do not have a substantial commercial tax base. 2017 Revenue sources:



- The **majority of our budget is for people:** salaries, benefits, and pensions. Upcoming contract negotiations offer both opportunities and challenges for our community's resources.
- **Aging infrastructure, both town and school,** requires increased regular maintenance or replacement.

- Lack of a clearly effective **communication strategy**—a deficiency which allows for miscommunication and misunderstanding.
- At the mercy of **external mandates and timelines**, and of **state and federal funding uncertainty**, including changes to **the federal tax structure**. In general, our economy is dependent on the broader Rhode Island and New England economies.
- Sea level rise and other effects related to **climate change**. Although not well quantified at this time, we should be mindful of these future challenges.
- Limited affordable, accessible, and appropriate **housing options**.
- **Pension responsibility**, e.g., Barrington Fire (20). See next page.

PENSIONS

Our pensions are tied to the state programs, and we continue to make the required contributions. Overall, we are continuing a slow and steady climb towards appropriately funded pensions. Generally, it is not considered prudent to make additional contributions beyond what is calculated as required. The calculations for investments and payments adjust annually. The goal is to be at 100% funded by 2029, and we are working towards that goal.

PENSIONS	FUNDED RATIO	UNFUNDED LIABILITY	ANNUAL REQUIRED CONTRIBUTION (% OF PAYROLL)
Barrington Fire (25)	86.6%	\$468,101	7.92%
Barrington Police	59.9%	\$6,099,072	34.8%
Barrington Fire (20)**	61%	\$3,924,850	\$270,034 (5-yr)
Barrington COLA (Municipal)	88.1%	\$4,664,778	9.04%
Teachers (1.5% of state plan)	54.8%	\$44,142,844	13.45%
Other Post Employment Benefits OPEB	84%	\$2,119,760	

** Barrington Fire (20) has only one working participant, so the requirement is to pay off the entire unfunded component within 5 years of that person's retirement.

POTENTIAL AND UNPREDICTABLE COSTS

- **Both Municipal and School**

- Collective Bargaining Agreements: (4 Municipal Bargaining Units FY20, 3 School Bargaining Units FY20)

- Health insurance volatility

- **Schools**

- Transportation contract FY20

- Variability of Special Education costs

- Needs related to changing educational needs and best practices, per FY18-23 Strategic Plan document

- Projected enrollment with opening of the new Middle School

- **Municipal**

- Trash collection contract FY19

- Climate resilience and recovery efforts

- Uncertainty about tipping fees with RIRC (RI Resource Recovery)

- Sewer Infrastructure

NESDEC Projected Enrollment October, 2017



Barrington Public Schools

GRADE	NESDEC Projected Enrollment										
	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28
K to 3	663	665	684	608	608	621	625	621	610	615	618
4 - 5	522	502	493	498	522	518	514	534	555	547	528
6 - 8	782	818	808	802	771	777	791	803	808	815	846
9 - 12	1144	1057	1116	1077	1003	1088	1008	1072	1056	1072	1073
TOTAL	3311	3282	3303	3275	3284	3315	3319	3330	3329	3349	3368

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B6FwYG0pISDmMjI2TVBQbnJtYzA>

TAX EXEMPTION FORECAST

- 1.3% of last year's tax levy
- \$836,972 (estimated) FY19
- Veteran-related exemptions increase by \$15,000



STATE/FEDERAL MANDATES

- **Basic Education Plan** (with definition of basic education mandating services and programs) provided at no direct cost to children/families (e.g., no athletic or extracurricular fees) http://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/time_and_learning/fees%20-%20advisory%20-%20dag%20-%2008-6-09.pdf
- **Transportation requirements** (seats, bus monitors, others) http://sos.ri.gov/documents/archives/regdocs/released/pdf/DMV/DMV_1670_.pdf
- **State Transparency Reporting**, including mandated annual audits, grant reporting requirements, quarterly report to the state (budget versus actual)
- **Affordable Care Act**
- **Others:**
 - 5-year State Budget Forecast Changes
 - Affordable Housing Law
 - Various labor related laws, mandates and requirements
 - Building permit regulations
 - Prevailing wage

UPCOMING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

(THESE ARE PLANNED BUT NOT YET APPROVED BY THE TOWN)

■ **Town Capital improvements**

- Capital Project 5 year CIP Budget, <http://ci.barrington.ri.us/forms/planupdate.php>
- Mathewson Sea Wall \$75,000
- Peck Center/Library roof/Peck Center Basement renovations (Senior Center & Tap-In)—\$2,500,000 (included in bond FY19)
- Road resurfacing—\$3,500,000 (included in bond FY19)
- Bay Spring Community Center envelope \$70,000

■ **Combined**

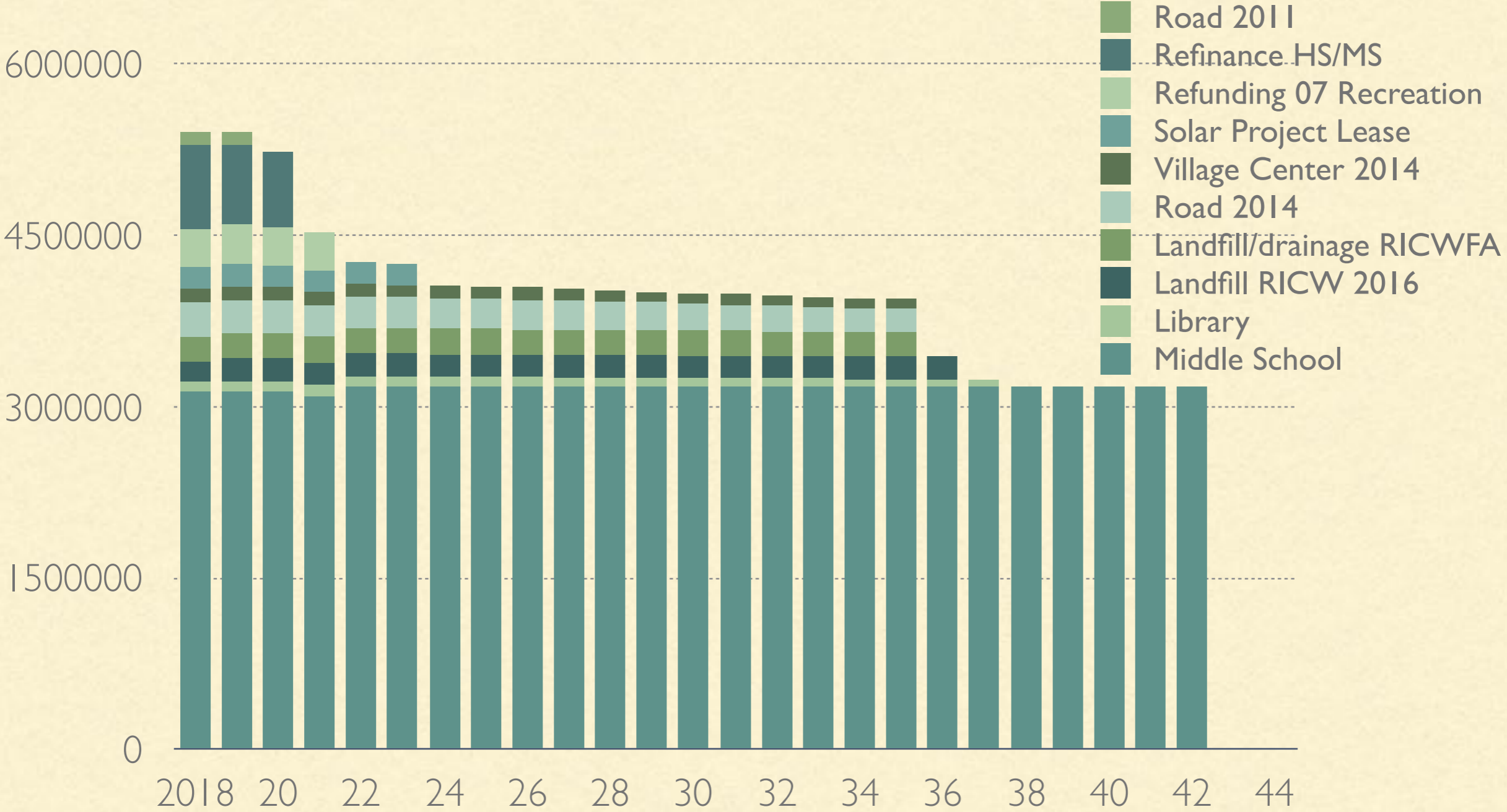
- Field updates/lighting updates

■ **School Capital improvements**

- RIDE approved Capital Projects (\$3.4 million total) to meet Health and Safety requirements which may be adjusted per the 2017 RI Schoolhouse Report
 - See Priority 1 (\$1,520,500) and Priority 2/3 (\$1,893,500) projects, partially reimbursed by RIDE, in Appendix A of this document
- High School roof (RIDE approval scheduled for 2022) — estimated \$3.5 million

DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE:

BOND PRINCIPAL & INTEREST (MINUS RIDE REIMBURSEMENT) FY 18-42;
 DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY PROPOSED BONDS



OPPORTUNITIES FOR SAVINGS

- Continue to **explore efficiencies or consolidation across the municipal and school programs**, both in services (e.g., DPW) and purchases (e.g., new BHS access road).
- Continue to **explore savings through joint purchasing agreements** with neighboring communities or programs (e.g., East Bay Educational Collaborative, other energy contracts, health and other insurance).
- Continue to **evaluate services** to determine if savings can be found with out-sourcing versus keeping services in town.
- Pursue **low cost, high yield initiatives**, looking especially at maximizing Return on Investment (ROI), especially in education.
- Actively **evaluate programs and services for discontinuation** in a regular, systematic way
- Actively seek **legislative relief** from state and RIDE mandates not specific to Barrington (e.g., ELL mandates, transportation mandates)
- Actively **evaluate internal policies** for possible cost savings (e.g., transportation policy, others)
- During the next round of **contract negotiations** for both school and town, efforts should be made to find opportunities for improving/modernizing contract language and benefit packages (e.g., HSA policies)
- **Solar** Virtual Net-Metering and infrastructure
- **Review** of utility and maintenance contracts

REVISIT: BUDGET FORECAST, INCLUDING TAX LEVY AND % INCREASE BASED ON THE SUBMITTED BUDGET FORECAST WHICH ASSUMES **LEVEL** SERVICES, REVENUES, AND EXPENDITURES

FISCAL YEAR	MUNICIPAL BUDGET	SCHOOL BUDGET *	CAPITAL	TAX LEVY	TOTAL INCREASE	%INCREASE	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
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CONCLUSIONS

- Well-managed, stable financial position.
- Limited ability to increase revenue.
- Limited capacity to take on new projects or expenditures based on the tax levy percentage available beyond base expenditures/revenue, under the 4% tax levy increase cap.
- Ability to plan for years with reduced anticipated tax levy increases as potential for incorporating initiatives without significant change in tax levy.
- The need to be diligent and realistic going forward.

APPENDIX A: DETAILS OF PRIORITY 1/2-3 SCHOOL CAPITAL PROJECTS

These will be re-evaluated using information from the newly published 2017 Rhode Island Schoolhouse Report.

SCHOOL CAPITAL PROJECTS

FY 18-22: FIRST PRIORITY

- Nayatt Accessibility: Faculty room/bathroom \$12,000
- PHS Accessibility: Faculty bathrooms \$10,000
- BHS Electrical: Power tractor replacement \$25,000
- BHS Electrical: Upgrade generator transfer switch/other \$20,000
- BHS Exterior Shell: Replace siding on Eagles' Nest \$75,000
- PHS Exterior Shell: Replace kalwal skylights above kindergarten classrooms \$15,000
- Sowams Exterior Shell: Replace kalwal skylights above kindergarten classrooms \$15,000
- BHS Exterior Shell: Rebuild masonry wall/roof structure at exterior door portico \$10,000
- Nayatt Grounds: Remove/repave parking areas/drives \$500,000
- HMS Grounds: Repair base/topcoat rear play area \$180,000
- HMS Grounds: Repair base/topcoat main parking area \$104,000
- HMS Grounds: Asphalt replacement rear/side building \$35,000
- PHS HVAC: Ventilation, exhaust all spaces \$187,000
- BHS HVAC: Updated front end for DDC control system \$100,000
- BHS HVAC: Science lab ventilation updates \$20,000
- BHS HVAC: Ventilation for chemical cabinets (science, wood shop) \$5,000
- PHS Plumbing: Replace Main Water line \$25,000
- Nayatt Plumbing: Upgrade hot water heaters \$15,000
- HMS Plumbing: Hot water recirculation to kitchen \$2,500
- BHS Statutory: Replace Science Elevator \$125,000
- Sowams Statutory: Install egress window in each classroom \$40,000
- **TOTAL: \$1,520,500**

ADDITIONAL SCHOOL CAPITAL PROJECTS, FY 18-22, PRIORITY 2 & 3

■ Priority 2

- BHS Electrical: Auditorium sound, lighting system updates \$150,000
- HMS Electrical: Additional branch circuitry, other electrical updates \$125,000
- BHS Electrical: Upgrade outdated power panels, others \$125,000
- Nayatt Electrical: Replace/upgrade main 600 AMP, others \$125,000
- BHS Electrical: Re-distribute emergency generator loads, others \$25,000
- BHS Electrical: Stadium Light Relamp \$9,000
- HMS Exterior Shell: Replace kalwal skylights (library) \$75,000
- HMS Grounds: Design/implement storm water management \$250,000
- HMS HVAC: Remove, replace oil tank, others \$50,000
- Nayatt HVAC: Replace underground fuel oil tank, others \$50,000
- Sowams HVAC: Replace pneumatic control valves, other \$40,000
- PHS HVAC: Replace hot water system pumps, others \$24,000
- Nayatt Interior Shell: Replace VAT floor tile throughout \$200,000
- PHS Interior Shell: Replace VAT floor tile throughout \$200,000
- HMS Interior Shell: Replace acoustical ceiling tiles, others \$160,000
- HMS Interior Shell: Replace VAT floor tile \$128,000
- BHS Statutory: Install aisle lighting, auditorium \$7,500
- **TOTAL: \$1,743,500**

■ Priority 3

- Sowams Accessibility: Faculty bathrooms \$7,500
- PHS Electrical: Replace/upgrade main 600 amp \$125,000
- BHS HVAC: Replace fume hood \$10,000
- BHS Plumbing: Add Eagles' Nest waste piping to sanitary sewer system \$7,500
- **TOTAL: \$150,000**

APPENDIX B: AVOIDING BORROWING

SCHOOLS: FUND BALANCE/ SPENDING POLICY

“...This policy is intended to provide guidelines for budget decisions relative to the appropriate use of resources and the maintenance of adequate reserves sufficient to ensure that programs and services continue to students when unanticipated expenditures, emergencies and/or fluctuations in revenue sources occur....After completion of the annual audit, if the undesignated unassigned fund balance exceeds 1% of the prior year’s operating budget, the excess funds shall be designated assigned for capital projects and will be transferred into the applicable School Improvement Capital Reserve Funds for use on non-recurring expenditures.”

In the last five years, many projects have been completed, with a 35% reimbursement from RIDE, with the reimbursement rolled back into the capital fund. No bonds have been issued to cover these capital projects. Projects are listed on the next page.

Year	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Total
Budget	\$43,379,304	\$44,712,464	\$45,337,464	\$46,375,464	\$47,168,789	\$47,966,398	
Budget surplus	\$950,308	\$28,268	\$712,672	\$553,454	\$815,941	\$723,662	\$3,784,305
Percentage	2.19%	0.06%	1.57%	1.19%	1.73%	1.51%	

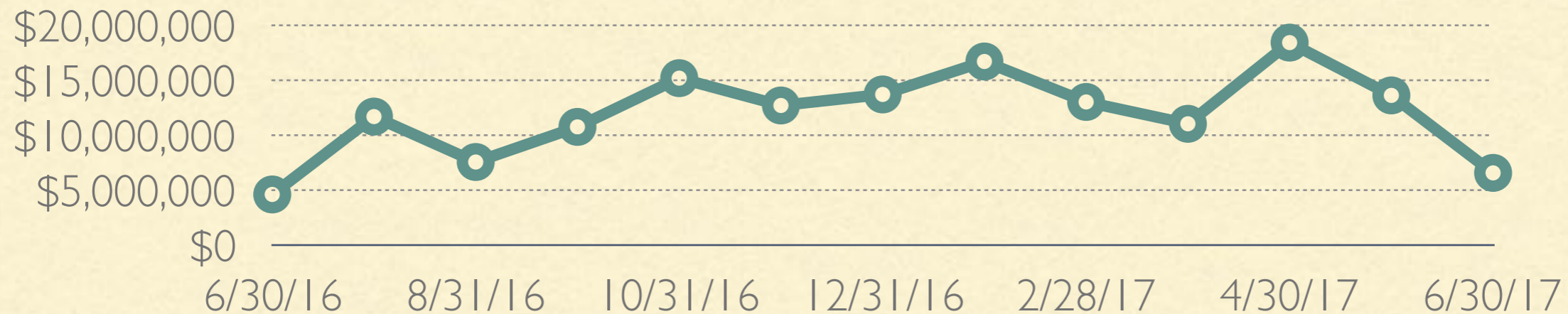
(Full policy link: <http://www3.barringtonschools.org/BHS/Document%20Library/Barrington%20Public%20Schools%20-%20School%20Committee%20Policy%20Manual.pdf>; page 58)

PROJECTS COMPLETED SINCE 2011 USING THE FUND BALANCE AND THE 35% REIMBURSEMENT FROM RIDE

- BHS Parking Lot 2011 \$776,026
- Sowams Parking Lot 2012 \$210,386
- Primrose Hill Parking Lot 2015 \$665,793
- Primrose Hill Preschool Playground 2015 \$117,473
- PH, HMS, Nayatt Removal of underground tanks 2015-2016 \$70,423
- PH, Nayatt Water main upgrades 2015-2016 \$42,780
- BHS Office of Civil Rights ADA updates 2015 \$130,858
- PH, Nayatt, Sowams Immediate Health and Safety Phase 1 2015 \$1,207,870
- HMS, PH, Nayatt Immediate Health and Safety Phase 2 2016 \$522,680
- Nayatt, PH Asbestos removal and abatement 2017 \$51,300
- Total: \$3,795,589 (reimbursed 35%: \$1,138,676.70; no bonding fees required with additional savings)

CASH FLOW TO AVOID TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES (TANS)

- Multiple questions in past regarding the amount of money in the general fund on June 30.



- If we did not have the money in the general fund on June 30, we would need to access TANS (Tax Anticipation Notes, requiring interest/fees) in order to cover costs over the summer.

APPENDIX C: REFERENCES FOR COMPARISON TO OTHER COMMUNITIES

REFERENCES RE: COMPARATIVE SCHOOL AND PROPERTY TAX VALUES ACROSS THE STATE

RI Department of Education
FY2018 Property Tax Rates by Municipality

MUNICIPALITY	REVENUE	PROPERTY TAX VALUE	TAX RATE	PERCENTAGE OF STATE AVERAGE
Andover	1,000,000	100,000,000	1.00%	100%
...
Westerly	1,000,000	100,000,000	1.00%	100%

Note: This table compares the property tax rates for all municipalities in Rhode Island. The rates are based on the total assessed value of all property in the municipality and the total revenue generated from property taxes. The rates are expressed as a percentage of the state average.

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL REVENUE	TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE	TAX RATE
State Average	1,000,000	100,000,000	1.00%

FY 2018 Rhode Island Tax Rates by Class of Property
Assessment Date December 31, 2016
Tax Roll Year 2017

MUNICIPALITY	NOTES	RRE	COMM	PP	MV
FARRINGTON		\$20.70	\$20.70	\$27.00	\$45.00
EFISTOL		14.92	14.92	14.92	17.36
ELFRILLVILLE		17.56	17.56	17.56	40.00
CENTRAL FALLS	8	26.3	39.57	72.1	40.65
CHARLESTOWN	2	9.59	9.59	9.59	12.08
COVENTRY	2, 7	20.98	25.29	20.98	18.75
CRANSTON		23.94	34.1	34.1	45.44
CLIMBERLAND	2	15.2	15.2	20.53	10.87
EAST GREENWICH		20.06	20.06	20.06	22.00
EAST PROVIDENCE	1, 6	22.37	24.76	55.24	37.10
EXETER		16.23	16.23	16.23	22.58
FITCH		23.25	23.25	31.98	36.95
GLOUCESTER	2	19.73	20.67	30.46	24.37
HOPKINTON	3	20.07	20.07	20.07	21.10
JAMESTOWN		6.56	6.56	6.56	14.42
JOHNSTON	8	21.49	21.49	35.17	41.46
LINCOLN	8	21.90	26.72	34.38	37.66
LITTLE COMPTON		6.34	6.34	1.68	10.00
MIDDLETOWN		15.42	20.44	15.42	16.05
MANTON		10.36	10.36	10.36	10.40
NEW BEDFORD		5.96	5.96	5.96	9.75
NEWPORT		11.21	15.55	15.55	20.45
NORTH KINGSTOWN		18.59	18.59	18.59	22.04
NORTH PROVIDENCE	2, 6	26.14	32.38	66.11	41.05
NORTH SMITHFIELD	7	16.01	16.01	41.95	27.62
PAWTUCKET		22.72	34.38	52.09	33.30
PORTSMOUTH	2, 6	15.42	15.42	15.42	22.50
PROVIDENCE	9	18.80	36.70	56.80	60.00
RHODE ISLAND	2, F	20.30	20.30	20.80	22.64
SCIUATE	6	18.02	22.59	40.04	20.20
SMITHFIELD		17.56	16.40	60.74	36.00
SOUTH KINGSTOWN		15.3	15.3	20.3	18.71
TIVERTON		19.05	19.05	19.05	19.14
WARREN	2	18.3	18.3	18.81	20.00
WARWICK		20.24	30.36	40.48	34.60
WEST GREENWICH	2, 3, 8	22.55	22.55	30.05	16.02
WEST WARWICK	4	26.3	32.12	41.78	22.47
WESTERLY		11.59	11.59	11.59	25.67
WOUNDOCKET	8	30.10	36.83	48.58	48.58

Source: Division of Municipal Finance

Footnotes: Tax rate per thousand dollars of assessed value.

RANK BY TAX PAID PER MEDIAN INCOME, RI FY16

RANK	TOWN	%	RANK	TOWN	%
1	Central Falls	20.6%	21	Lincoln	5.5%
2	Woonsocket	15.2%	22	North Kingstown	5.5%
3	Pawtucket	13.4%	23	Bristol	5.4%
4	Providence	13.2%	24	West Greenwich	5.4%
5	West Warwick	12%	25	Cumberland	5.3%
6	North Providence	10.1%	26	North Smithfield	5.2%
7	Iohnton	9.7%	27	South Kingstown	5.0%
8	Cranston	9.2%	28	Middletown	4.9%
9	East Providence	9.2%	29	Richmond	4.9%
10	Warren	8.7%	30	Portsmouth	4.6%
11	Warwick	7.9%	31	Exeter	4.5%
12	Burrillville	7.6%	32	Barrington	4.3%
13	Coventry	6.8%	33	Westerly	4.3%
14	Hopkinton	6.6%	34	Newport	4.2%
15	Foster	6.3%	35	Narragansett	3.6%
16	Glocester	6.2%	36	Charlestown	3.4%
17	Smithfield	6%	37	Jamestown	2.1%
18	Tiverton	6%	38	Little Compton	1.9%
19	East Greenwich	5.8%	39	New Shoreham	1.1%
20	Scituate	5.6%			

<http://www.golocalprov.com/news/see-ri-cities-and-towns-ranked-lowest-to-highest-for-taxes-for-2016>

FY2017 STATEWIDE TAX LEVY BY CLASS OF PROPERTY

FY 2017 Statewide Tax Levy by Class of Property

December 31, 2015 Assessment Date

Municipality	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial	Tangible	Motor Vehicles	Municipal Total	Levy Per Capita ¹
Barrington	\$49,585,638	\$2,534,601	\$827,256	\$5,601,018	\$58,548,512	\$3,596
Bristol	\$34,428,227	\$3,954,210	\$669,757	\$2,769,575	\$41,821,769	1,870
Burrillville	\$19,639,791	\$4,557,774	\$2,461,511	\$4,744,247	\$31,403,323	1,942
Central Falls	\$9,065,452	\$3,104,505	\$1,316,600	\$1,822,371	\$15,308,928	790
Charlestown	\$22,123,802	\$746,411	\$190,387	\$954,651	\$24,015,249	3,090
Coventry	\$52,328,994	\$10,992,737	\$1,434,578	\$5,561,915	\$70,318,224	2,010
Cranston	\$111,565,029	\$43,786,044	\$11,765,820	\$20,954,170	\$188,071,063	2,329
Cumberland	\$45,145,599	\$7,983,861	\$4,297,272	\$5,678,667	\$63,105,398	1,849
East Greenwich	\$45,348,786	\$7,514,025	\$1,860,198	\$2,296,400	\$57,019,409	4,348
East Providence ²	\$52,755,792	\$27,012,223	\$14,246,162	\$10,381,202	\$104,395,380	2,209
Exeter	\$10,607,553	\$1,098,325	\$333,591	\$2,070,754	\$14,110,221	2,109
Foster	\$9,795,839	\$976,387	\$251,048	\$1,579,960	\$12,603,234	2,698
Glocester	\$17,343,336	\$1,415,657	\$727,998	\$2,218,404	\$21,705,394	2,193
Hopkinton	\$14,455,930	\$1,562,484	\$423,614	\$1,519,868	\$17,961,897	2,211
Jamestown	\$18,465,617	\$509,529	\$118,751	\$596,196	\$19,690,094	3,604
Johnston	\$42,144,605	\$14,083,632	\$10,536,235	\$9,638,661	\$76,403,133	2,626
Lincoln	\$30,749,152	\$12,849,173	\$5,189,123	\$5,371,103	\$54,158,551	2,531
Little Compton	\$10,916,661	\$245,404	\$115,077	\$352,054	\$11,629,197	3,319
Middletown	\$31,528,349	\$11,985,443	\$1,420,186	\$1,912,817	\$46,846,795	2,918
Narragansett	\$42,312,660	\$4,506,363	\$843,979	\$1,631,921	\$49,294,923	3,136
New Shoreham	\$8,501,285	\$880,414	\$23,710	\$151,924	\$9,557,333	10,549
Newport	\$49,569,797	\$19,124,856	\$1,935,782	\$2,106,872	\$72,737,308	2,974
North Kingstown	\$55,191,910	\$11,980,130	\$2,764,153	\$5,122,083	\$75,058,276	2,853
North Providence	\$41,305,322	\$14,832,241	\$4,732,015	\$9,208,736	\$70,078,314	2,170
North Smithfield	\$17,233,530	\$4,586,179	\$7,653,065	\$4,122,965	\$33,595,739	2,763
Pawtucket	\$55,377,749	\$27,154,797	\$6,334,100	\$15,335,132	\$104,201,777	1,460
Portsmouth	\$42,995,861	\$4,709,955	\$1,012,381	\$2,252,859	\$50,971,055	2,936
Providence	\$148,685,166	\$130,800,823	\$52,909,677	\$31,868,861	\$364,264,528	2,039
Richmond	\$14,470,951	\$1,648,355	\$399,248	\$1,361,751	\$17,880,304	2,345
Scituate	\$18,361,626	\$6,895,961	\$915,876	\$1,860,657	\$28,034,119	2,683
Smithfield	\$28,456,052	\$12,108,589	\$8,840,288	\$6,727,624	\$56,132,554	2,609
South Kingstown	\$57,542,742	\$7,417,514	\$1,717,227	\$3,720,816	\$70,398,298	2,302
Tiverton	\$32,539,183	\$3,241,821	\$813,532	\$1,595,997	\$38,190,533	2,414
Warren	\$17,950,673	\$3,254,305	\$665,686	\$1,992,422	\$23,863,085	2,266
Warwick	\$119,361,477	\$68,000,428	\$21,270,228	\$24,636,708	\$233,268,842	2,850
West Greenwich	\$10,740,829	\$5,038,124	\$1,286,150	\$1,243,734	\$18,308,837	807
West Warwick	\$37,544,014	\$13,852,035	\$6,136,535	\$5,350,617	\$62,883,201	10,280
Westerly	\$55,755,495	\$7,292,170	\$1,376,792	\$5,495,678	\$69,920,135	2,420
Woonsocket	\$30,708,229	\$18,271,282	\$5,125,036	\$8,799,749	\$62,904,295	1,526
Statewide Total	\$1,512,598,703	\$522,508,762	\$184,940,623	\$220,611,138	\$2,440,659,226	\$2,316
Percent of Total	61.98%	21.41%	7.58%	9.04%	100.00%	

¹ Based on 2011-2015 U.S. Census Bureau Data, Population Division.

² Dec. 31, 2015 Assessment Date represents East Providence's FY 2016.