Governor's FY 2021 Budget: Articles

Staff Presentation to the House Finance Committee September 23, 2020

Introduction

- Article 8
 - Governor requested an amendment on August 18
 - Temporarily decouples Rhode Island income tax from federal excess business loss rules
 - To address potential revenue loss from provision of the CARES Act
 - Excess losses refer to "active" participants in the day to day of a business entity
 - Not passive participants like shareholders

- There have been 4 federal acts to address the public health emergency
 - Coronavirus Preparedness & Response
 Supplemental Appropriations Act March 6
 - Families First Coronavirus Response Act –
 March 18
 - CARES Act March 27
 - Paycheck Protection Program & Health
 Care Enhancement Act April 24

- Federal acts include funding for
 - State and local budgets
 - Strings and limitations
 - Individuals
 - Direct stimulus payments
 - Optional tax changes
 - Businesses
 - Loans
 - Optional tax changes

- Some tax changes in the CARES Act affect state tax revenues
 - Depends on link to state tax structure
- May 2020 Revenue Conference
 - Department of Revenue provided estimated value of these changes, if available
 - Reported that some impacts indeterminable
 - Revenue estimates included impacts as reported for FY 2020 and FY 2021

- Prior to 2017, individual taxpayer's excess business losses could offset the nonbusiness income without limitation
- The Tax Cut and Jobs Act (TCJA)
 adopted in December 2017 contained dozens of changes to multiple tax types
 - Limited amount of excess business losses a taxpayer can claim each year to \$250k/\$500k joint
 - Excess business losses are deferred into future years

- The CARES Act suspends the cap on excess business losses for pass-through entities imposed in the TCJA
 - Effective for tax years 2018, 2019 and 2020
 - This was one provision for which DOR was unable to provide a fiscal impact for REC
- Further review in the following months resulted in revised analysis suggesting a 2-year, \$29.1 million impact
 - Same estimate as used for TCJA impacts

- The Governor's requested amendment does two things
 - Disallows excess loss deduction in tax years 2018 through 2020 by adding that amount to Rhode Island taxable income
 - Allows for 20% of the disallowed deduction to be taken each year for tax years 2021 through 2025

- Most states use federal tax law as starting point for their own tax codes
 - Some use fixed point in time, but many automatically conform to changes as they occur
 - Some of the CARES Act temporary changes will flow through to state taxes
 - States may chose to decouple from certain changes to avoid negative revenue impacts

- Examples from other states
 - Nebraska & North Carolina decoupled from business loss provision as proposed in amendment
 - Colorado decoupled from several provisions
 - For both corporate & personal income tax
 - Massachusetts is not coupled to federal law on this issue
 - Connecticut remains coupled to this CARES Act provision

Fiscal Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Current Law	\$(18.8)	(10.3)	_	-	-	-	-
GBA	\$ -	-	(5.8)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(5.8)

- FY 2020 preliminary closing assumed \$18.8 million in potential refunds
 - Would be reversed if Assembly enacts provision before Controller issues final closing report
- FY 2021 estimate would need to reflect revenue loss absent state law change

- FY 2021 Impact
 - 692 returns
 - 70% of those with federal adjusted gross income over \$1.0 million
 - 64% of returns from non-residents
 - Average tax change ~ \$15,000
 - 80% of revenue to be paid by Rhode Island residents

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