

Rhode Island Department of Revenue Division of Taxation

House of Representatives Short Term Rental Commission Presentation

January 29, 2024

Neena S. Savage Tax Administrator



Agenda

- About Us: Division of Taxation
- Overview of Short-term Rentals
 - Tax on Traditional Hotel Room
 - Tax on Entire Residential Dwelling (e.g., cottage, apartment, condo, etc.)
 - Tax on Room Rental (e.g., room in someone's home)
 - Filing Obligations: Forms, Examples, Who is Responsible
- Distributions
- Compliance Methods and Initiatives
- Statutory Definitions/Information
- Questions



About Us

The Division of Taxation: One of six agencies in the Department of Revenue

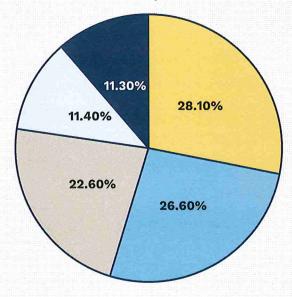
- The Rhode Island Division of Taxation employs 223 tax professionals, administering more than 58 different taxes and fees.
- Taxes represent **the most significant source of General Fund revenue** for Rhode Island funds used to help pay for vital services including public safety, education, transportation, and recreation for all Rhode Islanders.
- Each year, the Division **collects and distributes more than \$5.2 billion** in funds to the State, municipalities, and other agencies (as of FY 23).

Our Mission

- To foster voluntary compliance with the Rhode Island tax laws and instill public confidence through professional, impartial and ethical conduct.
- To administer and collect all taxes as required by Rhode Island law in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.
- To assist taxpayers by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities.

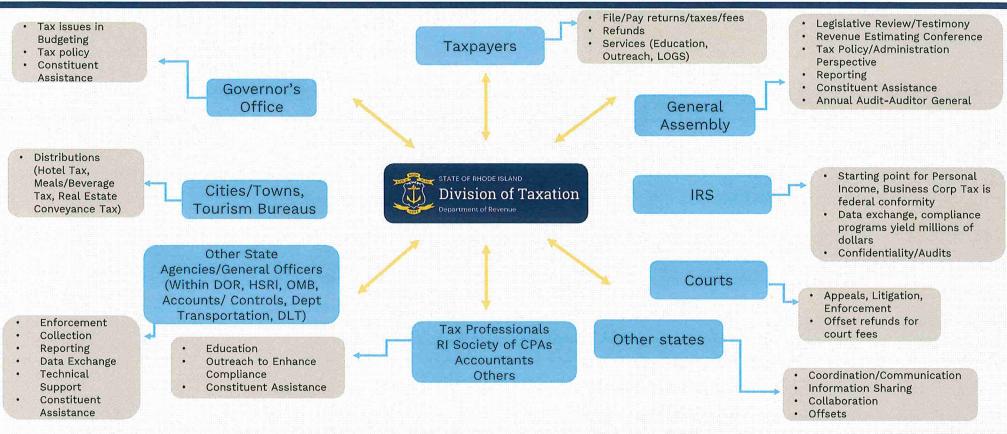
Total State Tax Revenue Collected by the Division of Taxation for Fiscal Year 2023 (\$, In Millions)

FY23 Receipts: \$5.2B

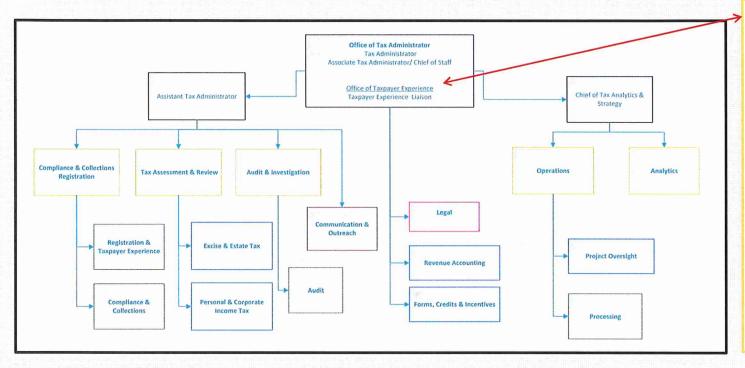


■Withholding ■Sales ■Corp ■PIT ■Estate, M&B, Hotel & Other

About Us: Key Stakeholders/Interactions



Taxpayer Experience Office/Team

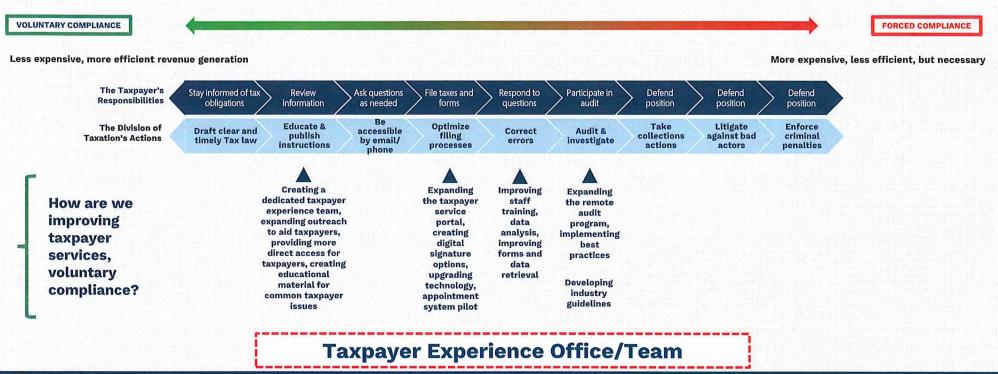


Taxpayer Experience Office Team

- Tax Administrator
- Asst Tax Administrator
- External Facing: Taxpayer Experience Liaison
- Internal Taxpayer
 Experience Team
 (With Initial Focus on
 Collections/Compliance)
- Continue Improvements Across Agency at all Taxpayer Contact Points

Division of Taxation: Mission

The Tax Administration Efficiency Continuum



Overview

Summary:

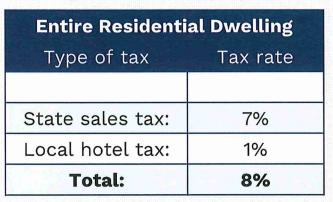
- What the taxes are: Traditional Hotels, Entire Residential Dwelling, Rooms
- How the tax works: forms, filing requirements, obligations
- What the distributions are
- How we ensure compliance

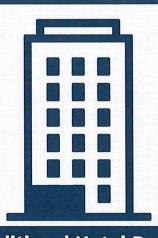
Our top goals:

- Collect money promptly and accurately
- Distribute money to municipalities and others promptly and accurately
- Achieve voluntary compliance by taxpayers through education and outreach

Comparison







Traditional Hotel Room		
Type of tax	Tax rate	
State sales tax:	7%	
State hotel tax:	5%	
Local hotel tax:	1%	
Total:	13%	



Room Rental		
Type of tax	Tax rate	
State sales tax:	7%	
State hotel tax:	5%	
Local hotel tax:	1%	
Total:	13%	

Tax on Traditional Hotel Room

Tax on traditional hotel room:

How tax applies

Type of tax	Tax rate
State sales tax:	7%
State hotel tax:	5%
Local hotel tax:	1%
Total:	13%

Tax on Traditional Hotel Room

• Example: XYZ Hotel in Providence rents out a room for one night for \$170.00. Here is how the tax would apply:

Type of tax	Tax	Distribution
7% State sales tax:	\$ 11.90	to General Fund
5% State hotel tax:	\$ 8.50	to Commerce, others
1% Local hotel tax:	\$ 1.70	to municipalities
Total:	\$ 22.10	

Note: Revenue from 5% state hotel tax is distributed, by statutory formula, to a number of recipients, including Commerce Corporation, municipalities, Providence Warwick Convention & Visitors Bureau, and regional tourism districts.

Tax on Entire Residential Dwelling

Tax on <u>entire</u> residential dwelling unit, such as entire cottage, condo, house, apartment:

How tax applies

Type of tax	Tax rate
7% State sales tax:	7%
1% Local hotel tax:	1%
Total:	8%

5% statewide hotel tax does not apply to such rentals.

Taxes on this slide are for short-term residential rentals – those 30 days or less. For rental of more than 30 days with signed lease, no sales tax and no hotel taxes apply.

Tax on Entire Residential Dwelling

Tax on <u>entire</u> residential dwelling unit, such as entire cottage, condo, house, apartment:

Where the money goes

Type of tax	Distribution
7% State sales tax:	General Fund
1% Local hotel tax:	Municipalities

5% statewide hotel tax does not apply to such rentals.

Taxes on this slide are for short-term residential rentals – those 30 days or less. For rental of more than 30 days with signed lease, no sales tax and no hotel taxes apply.

Tax on Entire Residential Dwelling

Tax on <u>entire</u> residential dwelling unit, such as entire cottage, condo, house, apartment: only 1% Local Hotel Tax*

May be used by:

- Homeowners
- Realtors with more than one property
- Homeowners with more than one property
- Hosting Platforms

Form RI-8478 (Front)

Lines 1 & 2 _____

Form RI -8478 (Back)

Used for Distribution of Local 1% and 5%



* 7% Sales Tax Paid on Separate STR Form

Tax on Entire Residential Dwelling Unit

Example: Owner of cottage in Narragansett rents out cottage for one week for \$1,200

Type of tax	Тах	Distribution
7% State sales tax:	\$ 84.00	General Fund
1% Local hotel tax:	\$ 12.00	Municipalities
Total:	\$ 96.00	

5% statewide hotel tax does not apply to such a rental.

Taxes on this slide are for short-term residential rentals – those 30 days or less. For rental of more than 30 days with signed lease, no sales tax and no hotel taxes apply.

Form RI-8478-Lines 1& 2 are used to calculate Local 1% Hotel Tax Owed, Back of Form Used for Distribution; Taxpayers file directly with Newport; No distribution to Newport.

Tax on short-term <u>room</u> rental (e.g., in someone's home):

How tax applies

Type of tax	Tax rate
State sales tax:	7%
State hotel tax:	5%
Local hotel tax:	1%
Total:	13%

Similar to application of taxes to traditional hotel room.

Where the money goes

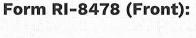
Type of tax	Distribution
7% State sales tax:	General Fund
5% State hotel tax:	Municipalities Commerce Corporation Providence/Warwick CBV Regional tourism councils
1% Local hotel tax	Municipalities

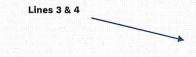
Similar to application of taxes to traditional hotel room

Tax on short-term room rental, such as a room in a home.

May be used by:

- Homeowners
- Realtors with more than one property
- Homeowners with more than one property
- Hosting Platforms/ Room Resellers





Form RI -8478 (Back)

Used for Distribution of Local 1% and 5%

^{* 7%} Sales Tax Paid on Separate STR Form





Tax on short-term <u>room</u> rental (e.g., in someone's home):

• Example: Tad rents out a room in his Providence house at \$87.50 a night for four nights, for a total of \$350.00.

Type of tax	Тах	Distribution
7% State sales tax:	\$ 24.50	General Fund
5% State hotel tax:	\$ 17.50	Municipalities Commerce Corporation Providence/Warwick CBV Regional tourism councils
1% Local hotel tax	\$ 3.50	Municipalities
Total:	\$ 45.50	

Note: "Total" above is aggregate amount, for all three nights in total. Revenue from 5% state hotel tax is distributed, by statutory formula, to a number of recipients, including Commerce Corporation, municipalities, Providence Warwick Convention & Visitors Bureau, and regional tourism districts.

- Register with Division of Taxation
 - Business Application and Registration (BAR) (also known as sales and withholding tax registration form) is required and must be renewed annually.
- Collect and remit the applicable taxes to the Division of Taxation monthly, zero tax returns are also required, unless you request to be a seasonal business.

Form RI-8478, Residential Dwelling/Room Rental Tax Return

Used by:

- Hosting platforms (rooms, homes)
- Room resellers (rooms only)
- Realtors (typically homes; may handle multiple owners)
- Homeowners (may rent out rooms, one or more homes)

Used for:

- Calculating tax
- Allocating distribution based on location of property

Note: Newport filers file directly with City of Newport. Division of Taxation receives no information regarding rentals in Newport.

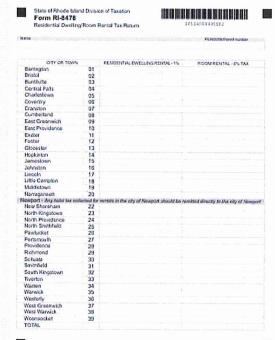


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Form <u>RI-8478</u>

Residential Dwelling/ Room Rental Tax Return

Note back of form



Monthly Hotel Tax Return

Form RI-HOM



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND DIVISION OF TAXATION ONE CAPITOL HILL - STE 4 - PROVIDENCE, RI 02908-5802

HOTEL TAX RETURN

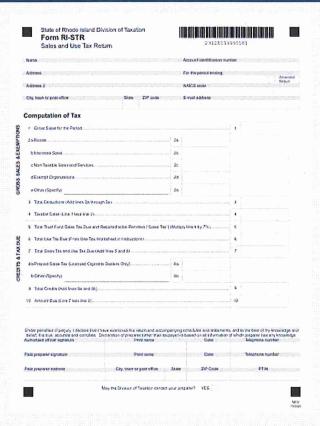


NAME			
ACCRESS			1. TOTAL OCCUPANCY CONSIDERATION
CITY, STATE &	ZIP CODE		2. LESS: EXEMPT ENTITIES
	RTIFY THAT THIS RETURN, TO THE IS A TRUE, CORRECT AND COMPLE		
	OF OWNER, PARTNER OR AUTHORI		3. TAXABLE AMOUNT
FORM HOM	TITLE	DATE	HOTEL TAX RATE: 5% STATE TAX 1% LOCAL TAX
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			4. TAX AMOUNT DUE AND PAID (LINE 3 MULTIPLIED BY 6K)
	FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	RETURN FOR MONTH ENDING	

Monthly Sales and Use Tax Return

Form RI-STR

(Filed by all Short-term Residential Rental Filers, separate from the HOM Form or the RI-8478)





- √ Separate form(s) are used to remit sales tax
- ✓ Division works sales and hotel tax returns daily
- ✓ Division distributes funds one month after collection
- ✓ Distribution amounts fluctuate for various reasons:
 - Taxpayer error
 - Timing
 - Audits
- ✓ Market fluctuation (such as special events, # of available units)
- ✓ Prioritized so municipalities and tourism bureaus receive timely distributions-No backlog

Sales and hotel taxes are "trust fund" taxes

- Tax is paid by tenant
- Landlord serves merely as conduit for tax
- Funds cannot be for personal use
- · Landlord must turn taxes over to State

Who is responsible?

- Rule of thumb:
 - The person or entity collecting the money for a rental is responsible for registering with the Division of Taxation, collecting applicable taxes, remitting applicable taxes, and filing returns
- Obligation could fall on property owner/landlord, real estate professional, website

Who is responsible?

Real estate professional:

- If the real estate professional lists a rental on behalf of property's owners, and collects the rental amount, the real estate professional must register with the Division, collect sales and hotel taxes from occupants, and remit those taxes to Division.
- Suppose real estate professional initiates the lease agreement and communicates with the tenant, but works at a real estate agency? In that case, the agency must register, collect, and remit – regardless of whether the agent is employed by the agency or treated as independent contractor

Who is responsible?

Example #1:

- Rick goes online to rent out his house, or just a room in his house, for a week at a time; the website collects the money from the tenant.
- In this example, the website a "hosting platform" must register with the Division and collect and remit the applicable tax.

Who is responsible?

Example #2:

- Tammy goes online to rent out her house, or just a room in her house, for a week at a time. She uses the website to advertise the rentals. The tenant deals directly with Tammy and pays her directly for the rental.
- In this example, Tammy must register with the Division and collect and remit the applicable tax.

All Short-term Rental Distributions by Fiscal Year

This chart depicts the total State Hotel, Local Hotel, and Sales Tax dollars collected on all short-term rentals along with the total dollars distributed to Cities, Towns, and Tourism Bureaus by Fiscal Year.

HOTEL AND SHORT TERM RENTALS BY FISCAL YEAR

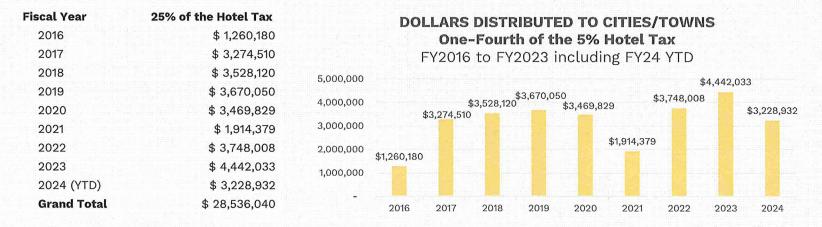
FY2016 to FY2023 including FY24 YTD





Distributions to Cities/Towns of 5% State Hotel Tax

- · Municipalities receive one-fourth of all revenue from 5% statewide hotel tax
- The amount of money municipalities have received, in aggregate, from their portion of 5% statewide hotel tax for Fiscal Years 2016 to date (January 2024);
- · Note: Amounts on these slides do not include Newport, which collects its own hotel tax.



Fiscal Year 2024 amount is through December 2023. Thus, in general, it includes activity through October 2023, reported in November 2023, and distributed to municipalities in December 2023. Note that amounts above do not include tax from room resellers.



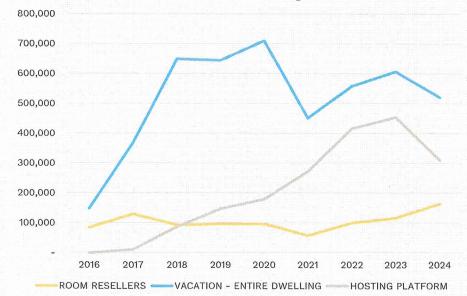
How much do we distribute to Cities and Towns?

These dollars represent the total distributed dollars to cities and towns for Room Resellers, Vacation Homes, and Hosting Platform including the 1% and the 25% of the 5%.

This chart compares the distribution to cities and towns between dollars collected for the Hotel Tax vs all Short-Term Rentals (orange line is the sum of the Room Resellers, Vacation, and Hosting Platform dollars on the left side chart).

DOLLARS DISTRIBUTED TO CITIES/TOWNS

FY2016 to FY2023 including FY24 YTD



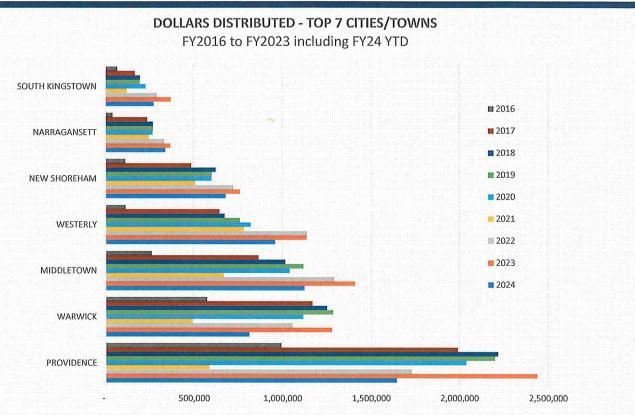
DOLLARS DISTRIBUTED TO CITIES/TOWNS HOTEL vs SHORT TERM RENTALS





Cities and Towns with the highest distributions?

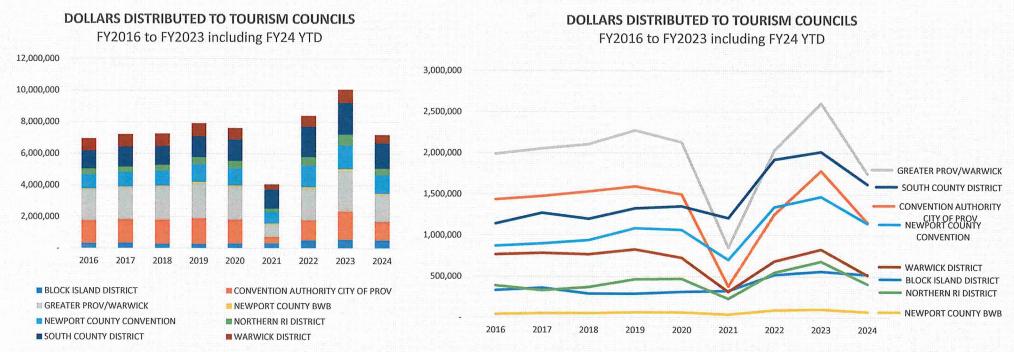
- These are the 7 cities/town that have received the most in dollars.
- Dollars reported include the 1% and the ¼ of the 5% Hotel Tax.
- Dollars include tax dollars collected from Hotels and Short-Term Rentals (Room Resellers, Vacation, and Hosting Platforms).





How much is distributed to Tourism Bureaus?

Tourism councils receive a portion of the taxes paid by Hotels and Short-Term Rentals (Room Resellers, Vacation, and Hosting). The charts below are the sum of those dollars to report on total distribution to Tourism Bureaus.





Distributions

Where revenue from the 5% hotel tax goes – overall:

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024 (YTD)
Other tourism districts*	\$4,970,711	\$5,171,061	\$5,153,387	\$5,655,980	\$5,360,414	\$2,951,331	\$5,993,949	\$7,037,810	\$5,163,757
Commerce Corporation - including Newport dollars but not including TIF distributions	\$3,703,274	\$4,797,796	\$6,028,542	\$5,084,276	\$5,184,850	\$2,741,409	\$5,728,435	\$6,469,004	\$4,683,333
Municipalities	\$1,260,180	\$3,274,510	\$3,528,120	\$3,670,050	\$3,469,829	\$1,914,379	\$3,748,008	\$4,442,033	\$3,228,932
Providence/Warw CVB	\$1,989,250	\$2,053,770	\$2,106,822	\$2,274,372	\$2,086,782	\$803,415	\$1,953,448	\$2,518,240	\$1,690,098
East Prov. Escrow (only until 2023)	\$45,486	\$49,097	\$31,851	\$58,622	\$59,163	\$52,091	\$5,003	\$0	\$0
Total:**	\$11,968,900	\$15,346,235	\$16,848,723	\$16,743,300	\$16,161,038	\$8,462,626	\$17,428,843	\$20,467,086	\$14,766,118



^{*}Tourism districts not otherwise specified in this chart.

^{**}Note that amounts above do not include tax from room resellers.

Distributions

Formula for 5% statewide hotel tax

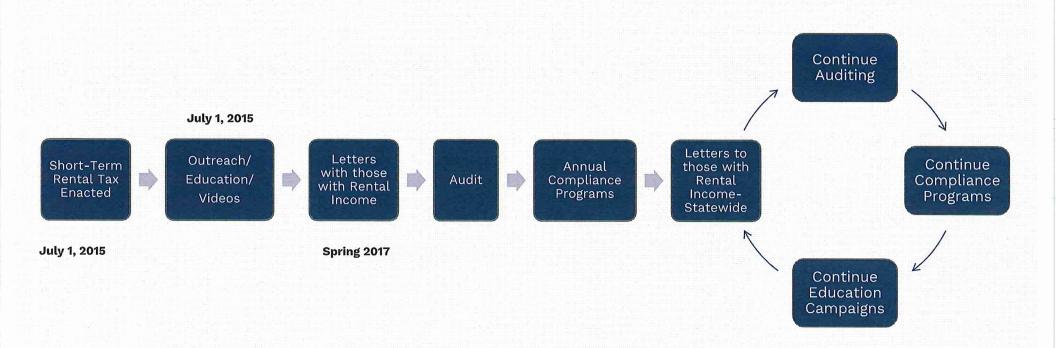
Revenue from 5% statewide hotel tax is carved up and distributed via formula set by statute.

For example, for each \$1.00 in tax collected from hotels on Block Island, Division of Taxation distributes it as follows:

- 42% to New Shoreham Tourism Council
- 28% to Commerce Corporation
- 25% to New Shoreham
- 5% to Providence Warwick Convention & Visitors Bureau



Short-Term Rental Tax Compliance Timeline



Statutory Definition of "Hotel":

"Hotel" means any facility offering a minimum of one (1) room for which the public may, for a consideration, obtain transient lodging accommodations. The term "hotel" shall include hotels, motels, tourist homes, tourist camps, lodging houses, and inns. The term "hotel" shall also include houses, condominiums or other residential dwelling units, regardless of the number of rooms, which are used and/or advertised for rent for occupancy. The term "hotel" shall not include schools, hospitals, sanitariums, nursing homes, and chronic care centers.

- Rhode Island General Laws § 42-63.1-2



Statutory Definition of "Hosting Platform":

"Hosting platform" means any electronic or operating system in which a person or entity provides a means through which an owner may offer a residential unit for "tourist or transient" use. This service is usually, though not necessarily, provided through an online or webbased system which generally allows an owner to advertise the residential unit through a hosted website and provides a means for a person or entity to arrange tourist or transient use in exchange for payment, whether the person or entity pays rent directly to the owner or to the hosting platform. All hosting platforms are required to collect and remit the tax owed under this section.

- Rhode Island General Laws § 42-63.1-2



Statutory Definition of "Room reseller or reseller":

"Room reseller" or "reseller" means any person, except a tour operator as defined in § 42-63.1-2, having any right, permission, license, or other authority from or through a hotel as defined in § 42-63.1-2, to reserve, or arrange the transfer of occupancy of, accommodations the reservation or transfer of which is subject to this chapter, such that the occupant pays all or a portion of the rental and other fees to the room reseller or reseller, room reseller or reseller shall include, but not be limited to, sellers of travel packages as defined in this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, where said reservation or transfer of occupancy is done using a room reseller or reseller, the application of the sales and use tax under §§ 44-18-18 and 44-18-20, and the hotel tax under § 44-18-36.1 shall be as follows: The room reseller or reseller is required to register with, and shall collect and pay to, the tax administrator the sales and use and hotel taxes, with said taxes being calculated upon the amount of rental and other fees paid by the occupant to the room reseller or reseller, less the amount of any rental and other fees paid by the room reseller or reseller to the hotel....

- Rhode Island General Laws § 44-18-7.3



Further information from statute:

For any residential unit offered for tourist or transient use on a hosting platform that collects and remits applicable sales and hotel taxes in compliance with § 44-18-7.3(b)(4)(i), § 44-18-18, and § 44-18-36.1, cities, towns or municipalities shall not prohibit the owner of such residential unit from offering the unit for tourist or transient use through such hosting platform, or prohibit such hosting platform from providing a person or entity the means to rent, pay for or otherwise reserve a residential unit for tourist or transient use. A hosting platform shall comply with the requirement imposed upon room resellers in § 44-18-7.3(b)(4)(i) and § 44-18-36.1 in order for the prohibition of this section to apply. The division of taxation shall at the request of a city, town, or municipality confirm whether a hosting platform is registered in compliance with § 44-18-7.3(b)(4)(i).

- Rhode Island General Laws § 42-63.1-14



Department of Business Regulation Short-Term Rental Registration (Enacted in 2021):

§ 42-63.1-14. Offering residential units through a hosting platform.

(a) For any rental property offered for tourist or transient use on a hosting platform that collects and remits applicable sales and hotel taxes in compliance with §§ 44-18-7.3(b)(4)(i), 44-18-18, and 44-18-36,1, cities, towns, or municipalities shall not prohibit the owner from offering the unit for tourist or transient use through such hosting platform, or prohibit such hosting platform from providing a person or entity the means to rent, pay for, or otherwise reserve a residential unit for tourist or transient use. A hosting platform shall comply with the requirement imposed upon room resellers in §§ 44-18-7.3(b)(4)(i) and 44-18-36.1 in order for the prohibition of this section to apply. The division of taxation shall at the request of a city, town, or municipality confirm whether a hosting platform is registered in compliance with §44-18-7.3(b)(4)(i).

(b) Any short-term rental property listed for rent on the website of any third-party hosting platform that conducts business in Rhode Island shall be registered with the department of business regulation. The registration shall provide the information necessary to identify the property pursuant to subsection (d) of this section. For purposes of this section, the term "short-term rental" means a person, firm, or corporation's utilization, for transient lodging accommodations, not to exceed thirty (30) nights at a time.

(c) The department of business regulation shall contact all hosting platforms that list property in Rhode Island on their website for rent and that submit hotel taxes to the division of taxation and shall provide notice of the registration requirement, pursuant to this section, instructing the hosting platforms to notify their listed properties to register with the department of business regulation by December 31, 2021, or be subject to fines pursuant to § 42-63,1-14.1.

- (d) The state registration pursuant to this section shall include:
- (1) The principal place of business of the owner, or if outside the state, the agent for service of process or property manager for the owner;
- (2) The phone number of the owner of the property and/or property manager;
- (3) The email address of the property owner and/or property manager;
- (4) The address of the rental property;
- (5) The number of rooms for rent at the property;
- (6) Whether the registrant rents or owns; and
- (7) Intended use (entire space, private room, or shared space).
- (e) The assigned registration number shall consist of numeric and alpha characters, the alpha characters shall correspond to the city/town where the property is located and shall be uniform for the remaining properties in said city/town.
- (f) The department of business regulation shall notify all hosting platforms to contact all listed properties by December 31, 2021, to ensure compliance with this section and if the listed properties are not duly registered after six (6) months, the hosting platform shall remove the property listing from its website.
- (g) The department of business regulation shall promulgate rules and regulations to correspond with and enforce this section and § 42-63.1-14.1 and may charge a registration fee to property owners registering with the department pursuant to this section.
- (h) The department of business regulation shall create an online database to store all registered short-term rental units, and each unit shall have an online identification number in said database to correspond with subsection (e) of this section.
- (i) Any owner of the property who or that fails to register with the department of business regulation as prescribed herein and lists the property as a short-term rental on a hosting platform website shall be subject to a civil fine as follows:
- (1) Two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for the first thirty (30) days of non-compliance;
- (2) Five hundred dollars (\$500) for between thirty-one (31) and sixty (60) days of non-compliance; and
- (3) One thousand dollars (\$1,000) for more than sixty (60) days of non-compliance.



Contact & Resources

Sales & Excise Tax

• Phone: 401-574-8955

• Email: <u>Tax.Excise@tax.ri.gov</u>

Hotel Tax Webpage

• Hotel Tax | RI Division of Taxation

Relevant Forms

• Sales & Excise Forms | RI Division of Taxation

Tax Portal

https://taxportal.ri.gov/

Electronic Filing Mandate

• Electronic Filing Mandate | RI Division of Taxation

Questions

