Governor's FY 2019 Budget: Articles

Staff Presentation to the House Finance Committee March 8, 2018

Introduction

Article 4

- Sections 3 and 4 Collections Unit
- Section 5 Sales and Use Tax
 - Software as a Service
 - Security Services

- Authorizes Department of Revenue to establish a collections unit
 - Collect debts owed to other agencies that meet specific criteria
 - More expansive than current Taxation refund offset program
- Adds fees and penalties to the debt
- Assumes initial pilot program
 - FY 2019 impact \$0.8 million

Collections Unit

- Goal to assist agencies with collecting delinquent debts owed to the state
- Director may enter into agreements with any state agency
- Indemnified by referring agency against liabilities arising from collection efforts
- Direct staffing and third-party collections contracts

- Governor's FY 2019 Budget includes
 \$0.6 million to support operations
 - Includes 7.0 full-time equivalent positions
 - 3.0 Senior accountants
 - 2.0 Collections clerks
 - 1.0 Chief compliance & collections
 - 1.0 Billing specialist
 - Assumes \$1.3 million in revenues
 - Net impact \$0.8 million

- Agency referral requirements
 - 30-day prior notice to debtor of the intent of referral
 - Include recipient's right to an appeal
 - Notice to the collections unit of the intended debt, specific criteria, legal compliance
 - Provide collections support and resources

- Collections unit referral requirement
 - Upon referral debt subject to interest
 - 18.0% 21.0%
 - Prime rate + 2%
 - Notice of referral to debtor
 - Amount owed
 - 12.0% collections fee applies after 30 days
 - Fee established in the article
 - Calculated on principal and interest

Unit funding subject to appropriation

- 12% collection fee deposited into a restricted receipt account
 - To help defray costs of unit
 - Annually transferred to General Fund or "credited" against future operations
- Payments upon collection in order
 - Third-party collector
 - Reimburse federal funds
 - 12.0% to restricted account
 - Referring agency

- Expand items subject to RI's 7% sales tax effective July 1, 2018
 - Software as a Service
 - Security Services
- Technical correction to prior legislation on seeds exemption

Item	FY 2019 Impact	FY 2020
Software as a Service	\$4.8 million	\$6.6 million
Security Services	\$9.7 million	\$9.8 million
Total	\$14.5 million	\$16.4 million

Software as a Service

- Software access not transferred to the user
 - Office 365
 - Google Apps
 - Citrix GoToMeeting
 - Salesforce

Currently taxed in both MA and CT

- Since 2011, sales tax has applied to digital services with tangible products, or 'load and leave'
 - Regulation SU 11-25 clarifies that it specifically does not apply to digital products and vendor-hosted software
- Estimate appears to assume an Oct. 1 effective date
 - Article is effective July 1

- Security Services what's included
 - Identified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code 5161:
 - 611 Investigation Services
 - Investigation and detective services
 - 612 Security Guards and Patrol Services
 - Bodyguard, guard dog, and parking security services
 - 613 Armored Car Services
 - picking up and delivering money, receipts, or other properties in transit



- State's sales tax model used to develop estimate of \$9.7 million in FY 2019
 - Consumption of services in RI
 - Excluding items not proposed for taxation
- Revenues assume full year of collections
 - Consistent with July 1 start date

Seeds for Human Consumption

- Exemption included in FY 2018 budget
- Included more language than necessary
 - Excess language may cause an issue with the Rhode Island's compliance Streamlined Sales Tax agreement
- Article 4 section 5 strikes excess language
 - Technical

Sales and Use Tax

- Who Pays
- Rates
- Comparison
- Recent proposed and enacted changes

Sales and Use Tax

The purchaser pays at the time of sale Use tax is generally self reported Retailer remits to the state monthly, by the 20th day of the month following the month in which the sale was made Small retailers, whose six months average is less than \$200 per month, file quarterly

Sales and Use Tax: 1992-2018



Sales and Use Tax

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Sales and Use Tax Rates

Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate
Date		Date	
July 1, 1947	1%	June 1, 1965	4%
June 1, 1951	2%	June 1, 1967	5%
June 1, 1964	3%	June 1, 1976	6%
June 1, 1964	3.5%	July 1, 1990	7%*

*Increase from 6% to 7% as originally enacted was to decrease to 6.5 % on July 1, 1991; the law was amended in 1991 to retain 7% rate

Meals & Beverage Tax Rate

- Meals and Beverage Tax
 - 7% sales tax general fund
 - 1% on tax on gross receipts from sale of food and beverages sold in or from eating and drinking establishments effective August 1, 2003 - locals

Hotel Tax Rates

Hotel Tax

- 7% sales and use tax general fund
- 5.0% charge for occupancy regional tourism, state tourism and locals
- 1% tax locals

Sales and Use Tax

- Who Pays
- Rates
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Comparison

- 45 states impose
- Only 1 state tax rate above 7%
 - California is 7.25%
- Many states have local option taxes increasing the total sales tax in some cases over 9%
- Rhode Island ranks 22nd on total sales tax rate

Comparison

- Rhode Island's tax rate is applied to a narrow base
- Exempts clothing and food
 - 60+ other categories
- Generally does not tax services
 Differences among states more apparent outside New England

Sales and Use Tax

- Who Pays
- Rates
- Comparison
- Recent proposed and enacted changes

- Sales and use tax rate reduction from 7% to 6%
- Expansion of sales tax base
- 1.0 % sales tax on certain items currently exempt
 - Sunset if Congress acts on remote sales tax collection

Drop rate from 7% to 6%

- \$118 million reduction in revenues per 1 percent change
- Apply 6% percent tax to items currently not taxed - \$198 million add
 - Goods \$22 million
 - Services \$123 million
 - Recreation & entertainment \$21 million
 - Labor on maintenance & repairs \$27 million
 - Other \$5 million

Goods - \$22 million

- Prewritten software delivered electronically
- Non Prescription Drugs
- Newspapers
- Trade-in value on insurance proceeds

- Services \$123 million
 - Home & blding services
 - Taxi cabs/transp
 - Scenic & sightseeing tours
 - Employment agencies
 - Pet Services
 - Personal Care Salons
 - Business support services
 - Laundry & dry cleaning

- Recreation & entertainment - \$21 million
 - Amusement Parks
 - Campgrounds
 - Membership Clubs

- Labor on Maintenance & Repairs - \$27 million
 - Motor vehicles
 - Appliances, Clothing etc.

- Apply 1% to some exempt items = \$86.8 million including
 - Manufacturing inputs & equip. \$45.0 million
 - Sales to Non Profits \$10.6 million
 - Clothing and footwear \$6.6 million
 - Auto trade-in values \$2.5 million
 - Home Heating Fuel \$2.2 million

Changes Since 2011

- Repealed sales tax on package tours & sightseeing services
- Removed exemption on clothing & footwear costing > \$250 per item
- Added taxis, limos, charter bus services and pet care services

- Added provision that if Congress enacts legislation to require remote sellers to collect & remit taxes, the tiered clothing system would be repealed
- 2013 Assembly added provision to lower rate from 7% to 6.5% upon federal action
 - Would maintain 8% on Meals and Beverage and Hotel with extra 0.5% going to locals

- Exempted retail wine and spirit sales from December 1, 2013 – March 31, 2015
 - 2014 Assembly extended to June 30, 2015
 - 2015 Assembly made it permanent
- Exempted qualified original art
- 2014 Assembly
 - Established safe harbor for filers that use lookup table to estimate taxes owed on taxable items purchased from vendors that do not collect or remit sales tax

- Exempted commercial energy sales from sales tax
- Expanded lodging covered by sales tax
- 2016 Assembly
 - Clarified inclusion of transportation network companies

- Exempted seeds for food
- Strengthened collection efforts of existing taxable goods by remote sellers

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