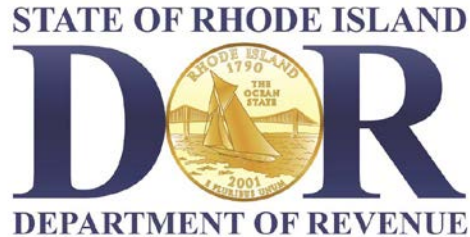


STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
GOVERNOR GINA M. RAIMONDO



Office of Revenue Analysis

State of Rhode Island Revenue Assessment Report
Monthly and Year-to-Date FY 2019 as of July 2018

The monthly revenue assessment report compares adjusted revenues, on a monthly and fiscal year-to-date basis, to the Office of Revenue Analysis' monthly and fiscal year-to-date estimates of expected revenues based on the current fiscal year revenue estimates. It should be noted that the fiscal year revenue estimates will vary over the course of the fiscal year as the Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) (see Rhode Island General Laws § 35-16-1 et seq.) convenes and modifies the fiscal year revenue estimates as enacted by the General Assembly.

The purpose of the Revenue Assessment Report is to give readers a sense of how the state's general revenues compare to those that might be expected if the official revenue estimates were being met in a predictable way. Caution should be exercised when interpreting this report as actual revenues may vary significantly from historical patterns. In addition, it is important for the reader to understand that enacted and adopted revenue estimates are made on an accrual basis, not a cash basis. Revenue accruals are not determined until at least one month after the fiscal year-end in June. Thus, even if the assessment of actual fiscal year-to-date revenues trails the fiscal year-to-date revenue estimates, it is possible for the fiscal year-end accrual to make up any shortfall.

This monthly revenue assessment report compares adjusted revenues to expected revenues based on the revenue estimates enacted in the FY 2019 budget, which was signed into law on June 22, 2018. The enacted revenue estimates will remain the basis of comparison for all Revenue Assessment Reports through the October 2018 report. Beginning with the November 2018 Revenue Assessment Report, the basis of comparison will be revenue estimates adopted at the November 2018 Revenue Estimating Conference.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT REPORT
Monthly and FY 2019 Year-to-Date Estimate to Actual

	July and FY 2019 YTD Adjusted Revenues FY 2019		July and FY 2019 YTD Estimate of Enacted FY 2019 Revenues †		Difference	Variance
Personal Income Tax †, Δ	\$	95,071,859	\$	88,048,572	\$ 7,023,287	8.0%
General Business Taxes						
Business Corporation †, Δ		6,179,883		11,004,015	(4,824,132)	-43.8%
Public Utilities Gross Earnings Δ		387,865		364,426	23,439	6.4%
Financial Institutions Δ		-		80,877	(80,877)	n/a
Insurance Company Δ		(796,136)		77,970	(874,106)	-1,121.1%
Bank Deposits		-		-	-	n/a
Health Care Provider Assessment Δ		3,733,870		3,798,241	(64,371)	-1.7%
Excise Taxes						
Sales and Use †, Δ		101,301,088		98,633,066	2,668,022	2.7%
Motor Vehicle License and Reg Fees		91,512		34,109	57,403	0.0%
Cigarettes †, Δ		12,541,704		11,864,584	677,120	5.7%
Alcohol		2,146,196		2,038,674	107,522	5.3%
Controlled Substances		500		-	+	
Other Taxes						
Estate and Transfer Δ		2,172,118		2,686,183	(514,065)	-19.1%
Racing and Athletics		94,324		83,288	11,036	13.3%
Realty Transfer		1,388,227	^a	1,248,123	140,104	11.2%
Total Taxes	\$	224,313,010	\$	219,962,128	\$ 4,350,383	2.0%
Departmental Receipts Δ	\$	15,024,486	^{b, c}	\$ 12,380,099	\$ 2,644,387	21.4%
Taxes and Departmentals	\$	239,337,497		\$ 232,342,227	\$ 6,994,770	3.0%
Other General Revenue Sources						
Other Miscellaneous Revenues		608	⁺	608	-	0.0%
Lottery Transfer		-	^d	-	-	n/a
Unclaimed Property		-	⁺	-	-	n/a
Total Other Sources	\$	608		\$ 608	\$ -	0.0%
Total General Revenues	\$	239,338,105		\$ 232,342,835	\$ 6,994,770	3.0%

PIT Component	July and FY 2019 YTD Adj. Revenues		July and FY 2019 YTD Enacted Estimates		Difference	Variance
Estimated payments	\$	4,009,350	\$	4,868,721	\$ (859,371)	-17.7%
Final payments †, Δ		3,680,496		3,172,380	508,116	16.0%
Withholding		95,100,413		86,996,717	8,103,696	9.3%
Refunds and Adjustments †		(7,718,400)		(6,989,246)	(729,154)	10.4%
Total	\$	95,071,859	\$	88,048,572	\$ 7,023,287	8.0%

† Enacted FY 2019 estimated revenues for personal income tax final payments, business corporation tax, insurance company gross premium tax, sales and use tax, motor vehicle license and registration fees, departmental receipts, and the lottery transfer are calculated using modified revenue flows to align expected revenues with the actual realization of revenues.

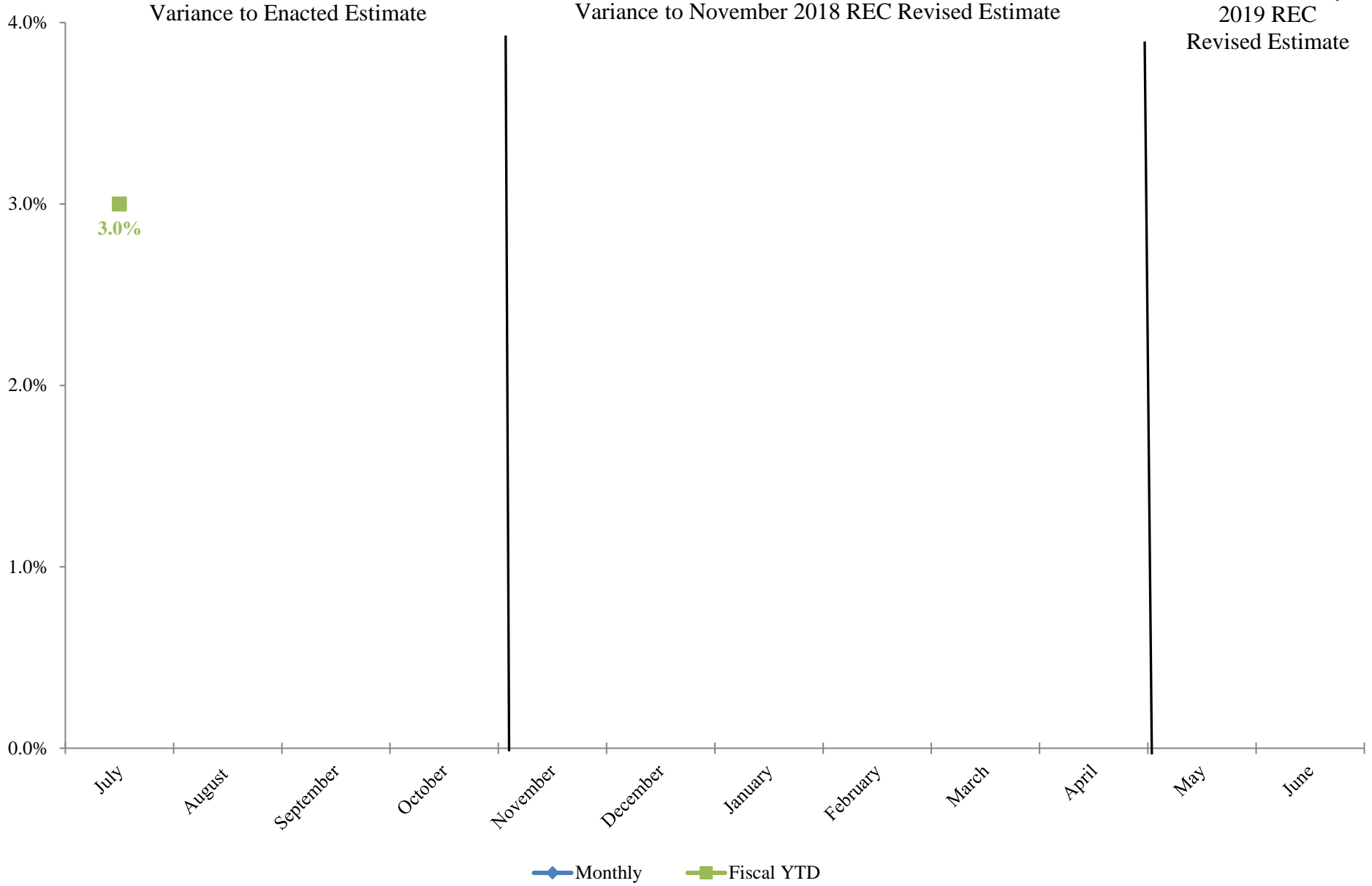
+ Set equal to actual amounts received.

Detailed notes on the following page

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT REPORT
Monthly Estimate to Actual

- ^a Adds \$27,941 in realty transfer tax revenues that are designated for the Housing Resources Commission. The amount reflects the difference between the June 2018 transfer that occurred in July 2018 and the July 2018 transfer that will occur in August 2018.
- ^b Adds \$211,350 for a recreation activities fund payment made by Parks and Recreation in August 2018 that should have been made in July 2018.
- ^c Subtracts \$168,174,410 of hospital licensing fee payments received in July 2018 but accrued back to FY 2017.
- ^d Subtracts \$31,000,000 of advance payments transferred from the Rhode Island Lottery in July 2018.

FY 2019 Variance of Adjusted Revenues to Estimate



Law Changes Enacted in the 2018 Session That Impact General Revenues

In the 2018 session, and earlier sessions, the General Assembly enacted several changes to the state's general laws that impact general revenues. These changes can be categorized as follows: (1) changes that reclassify revenues that were previously considered to be general revenues to other funds; and (2) changes that impact FY 2019 general revenues that will be realized through monthly revenue flows. Those changes in state law that impact monthly revenue flows will generally exhibit seasonality in the receipt of the revenue. The Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) attempts to model the seasonality in such revenue flows in order to better align the expected receipt of revenues with the actual receipt of revenues. A more specific discussion of these items is provided in the appendix to this report.

Estimate of Enacted FY 2019 Revenues

In order to determine the expected monthly and fiscal year-to-date revenue estimates based on the enacted FY 2019 budget signed into law by Governor Raimondo on June 22, 2018, ORA first calculates the average percentage of total adjusted revenues that occurred in a given month over the previous five fiscal years for each revenue item.¹ For business corporation tax, public utilities gross earnings tax, financial institutions tax, insurance company gross premiums tax, and bank deposits tax revenues, ORA used adjusted FY 2018 percentages to account for the change in the estimated payments schedule for these tax types.² For monthly estimates, these percentages are applied to the enacted FY 2019 revenue estimate for each revenue item. For the fiscal year-to-

¹ The previous five fiscal years are FY 2014 through FY 2018. In the case of personal income tax refunds and adjustments revenues, FY 2012 through FY 2015 and FY 2018 were used in computing the five-fiscal year average percentage. These fiscal years were selected due to the impact on refund processing in FY 2016 and FY 2017 that resulted from the implementation of the new personal income tax system by the Division of Taxation.

² Prior to tax year 2018, these taxpayers paid 100 percent of their projected tax year liability by the sixth month of their tax year. For taxpayers with a tax year that coincided with the calendar year, this meant that 100 percent of their projected tax liability had to be paid by June of the calendar year which was the end of the state fiscal year. As a result, revenue deferrals were posted against these tax types as part of the accrual process effectively pushing one-half of the estimated payments received by the state into the following fiscal year.

Effective for tax year 2018 and beyond, these same taxpayers now pay 50 percent of their projected tax year liability by the sixth month of their tax year. As a result of this change, in FY 2018, the state received significantly less in estimated payments from these taxpayers with the expectation that additional estimated payments will be made in the ninth and twelfth months of their tax year (for a calendar year taxpayer, the ninth and twelfth months of their tax year is September and December). Although the state received less in estimated payments in FY 2018 for these tax types than in previous fiscal years, the reversal of the FY 2017 revenue deferral resulted in comparable total revenue amounts being realized in FY 2018 vis-à-vis FY 2017.

To model the expected receipt of additional estimated payments from these taxpayers in the ninth and twelfth months of their tax year, ORA used the actual revenues received in each month of FY 2018 as a percentage of the total revenues received in FY 2018. This yielded monthly percentages that did not sum to 100 percent as actual revenues received in FY 2018 were less than total revenues realized due to the reversal of FY 2017 revenue deferrals. ORA then subtracted the sum of these monthly percentages from 100 percent and allocated the remaining percentage across September and December to approximate the receipt of the remaining 50 percent of estimated payments due from these taxpayers.

date estimates, the monthly percentages are summed and then applied to the enacted FY 2019 revenue estimate for each revenue item. For other miscellaneous revenues, the actual fiscal year-to-date revenues are used in place of an estimate due to the discrete and unpredictable nature in the timing of these receipts.

Table A provides the rounded five-year or ten-year, in the case of estate and transfer tax revenues, average percentages used to determine expected monthly and fiscal year-to-date revenues for July.³ It should be noted that ORA has made adjustments to these percentages based on the estimated flow of revenues that result from the changes in law enacted by the 2018 General Assembly and included as part of the revenue estimates enacted in the FY 2019 budget.⁴

Revenue Item	<u>Percent Received</u>		Revenue Item	<u>Percent Received</u>	
	July	YTD		July	YTD
Personal Income Taxes			Sales and Use Taxes	9.0 %	9.0 %
Estimated Payments	1.8 %	1.8 %	Motor Vehicles Fees	1.1 %	1.1 %
Final Payments	1.5 %	1.5 %	Cigarettes Taxes	8.5 %	8.5 %
Withholding Payments	7.0 %	7.0 %	Alcohol Excise Taxes	9.8 %	9.8 %
Refunds/Adjustments	2.1 %	2.1 %	Estate and Transfer	8.8 %	8.8 %
Business Corporation Taxes	6.2 %	6.2 %	Racing and Athletics	7.6 %	7.6 %
Utilities Gross Earnings Taxes	0.4 %	0.4 %	Realty Transfer	8.6 %	8.6 %
Financial Institutions Taxes	0.4 %	0.4 %	Departmental Receipts	5.6 %	5.6 %
Insurance Co. Gross Premiums	0.1 %	0.1 %	Lottery Transfer	0.0 %	0.0 %
Bank Deposits	0.0 %	0.0 %	Other Misc. Revenues	n/a	n/a
Health Care Provider Assessment	7.4 %	7.4 %	Unclaimed Property	0.0 %	0.0 %

The health care provider assessment consists of an assessment on nursing homes. Motor vehicle fees are comprised of fees paid to issue updated or duplicate operators' licenses. Racing and athletics taxes consist of a tax on wagers placed on out-of-state greyhound and horse races that are broadcast to Rhode Island via closed circuit television. The "Percent Received" for monthly and year-to-date departmental receipts is calculated excluding hospital licensing fee revenues, which are large and generally made only once in the fiscal year. Finally, the lottery transfer does not begin in a given fiscal year until August, while the unclaimed property transfer occurs only in June of each fiscal year.

³ As noted previously, adjusted FY 2018 percentages were used for business corporation tax, public utilities gross earnings tax, financial institutions tax, insurance company gross premiums tax, and bank deposits tax revenues due to the change in the estimated payments schedule for tax year 2018 and beyond.

⁴ It should be noted that the passage of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) has also impacted the flow of revenues for personal income tax final payments and business corporation tax revenues. ORA has made distinct adjustments to these revenue items to capture the flow of revenues due to the TCJA.

Due to the unusual characteristics of the enacted FY 2019 legislative changes for personal income tax final payments, business corporation tax, insurance company gross premiums tax, sales and use tax, motor vehicle license and registration fees, departmental receipts and the lottery transfer, ORA had to adjust the revenue bases against which FY 2019 adjusted revenues would be assessed for these revenue items. As a result, ORA will use modified revenue flows for expected FY 2019 revenues for these revenue items to gauge the sufficiency of adjusted FY 2019 revenues in meeting estimated revenues. The footnotes to Table B detail the breakdown of modified cash revenue flows and accruals for each of these revenue items.

The FY 2019 estimates by revenue item as enacted by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Raimondo are as follows:

Table B. FY 2019 Enacted Revenue Estimates by Major Revenue Item			
Revenue Item	Enacted FY 2019 Estimate	Revenue Item	Enacted FY 2019 Estimate
Personal Income Taxes		Sales and Use Taxes ^c	\$ 1,101,139,430
Estimated Payments	\$ 265,800,000	Motor Vehicles Fees ^f	3,133,600
Final Payments ^a	214,592,630	Cigarettes Taxes	139,500,000
Withholding Payments	1,238,000,000	Alcohol Excise Taxes	20,700,000
Refunds/Adjustments	(340,900,000)	Estate and Transfer	32,100,000
Business Corporation Taxes ^b	177,592,100	Racing and Athletics	1,100,000
Public Utilities Gross Earnings	101,800,000	Realty Transfer	14,500,000
Financial Institutions Taxes	21,800,000	Departmental Receipts ^g	403,413,230
Insurance Co. Gross Premiums ^c	130,507,235	Lottery ^h	391,700,000
Bank Deposits	2,700,000	Other Misc. Revenues	10,084,463
Health Care Provider Assessment ^d	51,422,610	Unclaimed Property	9,700,000
		Total General Revenues *	\$ 3,998,485,298
* Total general revenues estimate includes a personal income tax net accrual of \$8,100,000.			

Notes to Table B:

^a Personal income tax final payments revenues estimate includes a projected revenue impact of \$4,392,630 from the addition of 22 new FTEs to the Division of Taxation. The realization of this law change will not impact FY 2019 revenue flows until January 2019 through June 2019. The enacted FY 2019 personal income tax final payments revenues estimate also includes \$2,876,200 in repatriation revenues from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA). The realization of these revenues is expected to occur unevenly in March 2019 through June 2019. Additionally, \$463,360 of other TCJA-related personal income tax final payments are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this revenue item. For the period from July 2018 through December 2018, FY 2019 personal income tax final payments revenues will be assessed against a “base” FY 2019 revenue estimate of \$207,323,800. For the period from January 2019 through February 2019, FY 2019 personal income tax final payments revenues will be assessed against a “base” FY 2019 revenue estimate of \$211,716,430. Finally, for the period from

March 2019 through June 2019, adjusted FY 2019 personal income tax final payments revenues will be assessed against a base of \$214,592,630.

- ^b Business corporation tax revenues estimate of \$177,592,100 includes \$21,400,000 in repatriation revenues from the TCJA. The realization of these revenues is expected to occur unevenly in July 2018 through December 2018. Additionally, \$1,959,040 of other TCJA-related business corporation tax revenues are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this revenue item. The enacted estimate also includes \$5,870,724 of revenues from the transfer pricing audit project that is estimated to be realized from July 2018 through June 2019. The business corporation tax revenues estimate also includes a projected revenue impact of \$1,142,100 from the addition of 22 new FTEs to the Division of Taxation and a projected revenue impact of \$450,000 from the repeal of the Jobs Training Tax Credit. Both of these items are expected to have a revenue impact from January 2019 through June 2019. As a result, ORA will assess adjusted FY 2019 revenues against a “base” FY 2019 revenue estimate of \$176,000,000 for July 2018 through December 2018 and a “base” revenue estimate of \$156,192,100 for January 2019 through June 2019. These “bases” will be used instead of the enacted estimate.
- ^c Insurance company gross premiums tax revenues estimate includes a projected revenue impact of \$(3,260,047) from the redesign of the dual eligible Medicare/Medicaid program. The realization of these revenues is expected to occur in October 2018 through June 2019. The insurance company gross premiums tax revenues estimate also includes a budgetary impact of \$(45,897) from a nursing home revenue maximization initiative. The realization of these revenues is expected to occur in January 2019 through June 2019. Additionally, the insurance company gross premiums tax revenues estimate includes \$269,804 from unfreezing hospital rates, \$211,124 from a reduction in the managed care medical component, \$47,228 from a 1.5 percent increase in the rate paid to nursing homes, and \$(62,000) from the reallocation of Perry Sullivan funds. These revenues are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this revenue item. As a result, ORA will assess adjusted FY 2019 insurance company gross premiums tax revenue flows against “base” insurance company gross premiums tax revenues of \$133,813,179 for July 2018 through September 2018, \$130,553,132 for October 2018 through December 2018, and \$130,507,235 for January 2018 through June 2019.
- ^d Health care provider assessment revenues estimate includes a projected revenue impact of \$6,770,600 from the redesign of the dual eligible Medicare/Medicaid program and \$(254,307) from the Rhody Health Options program redesign. The realization of these revenues is expected to occur in October 2018 through June 2019. The health care provider assessment revenues estimate also includes a budgetary impact of \$26,642 from an initiative to modernize long-term care services and supports (LTSS) eligibility rules. The realization of these revenues is expected to occur in January 2019 through June 2019. Additionally, the health care provider assessment revenues estimate includes \$194,815 from a 1.5 percent increase in the rate paid to nursing homes. These revenues are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this revenue item. As a result, ORA will assess adjusted FY 2019 health care provider assessment revenue flows against “base” health care provider assessment revenues of \$44,879,675 for July 2018 through September 2018, \$51,395,968 for October 2018 through December 2018, and \$51,422,610 for January 2018 through June 2019.
- ^e Sales and use tax revenues estimate of \$1,101,139,430 includes a projected revenue impact of \$248,157 from allowing residents of Connecticut and Massachusetts that are medical marijuana cardholders to buy medical marijuana at Rhode Island compassion centers. The realization of this revenue item is expected to occur unevenly in July 2018 through June 2019. The FY 2019 enacted budget also includes a sales and use tax exemption for the sale of empty kegs to producers who fill the kegs with alcoholic beverages. The expected revenue impact for this budgetary item is \$(15,000), and forgone revenues are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this revenue item. The enacted FY 2019 sales and use tax revenues estimate includes \$9,715,473 in revenues from the expansion of sales and use taxes on services to security and investigative services. The realization of these revenues is

expected to occur unevenly in August 2018 through June 2019. The sales and use tax expansion also extends to software as a service (SaaS). Revenues from this item are expected to be \$4,819,500 and to occur unevenly in November 2018 through June 2018. Finally, the enacted sales and use tax estimate includes a projected revenue impact of \$4,371,300 from the addition of 22 new FTEs to the Division of Taxation. The realization of this law change will not impact FY 2019 revenue flows until January 2019 through June 2019. As a result, ORA will assess adjusted FY 2019 sales and use tax revenue flows against “base” sales and use tax revenues of \$1,082,233,157 for July 2018, \$1,091,948,630 for August 2018 through October 2018, \$1,096,768,130 for November 2018 through December 2018, and \$1,101,139,430 for January 2018 through June 2019.

^f Motor vehicle license and registration fees estimate of 3,133,600 includes a budgetary impact of \$506,450 for retaining as general revenues duplicate license fees at an increased rate of \$25 per transaction and \$100,540 for retaining as general revenues license update fees also at an increased rate of \$25 per transaction. These fees are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this revenue item. The motor vehicle license and registration fees estimate also includes the estimated budgetary impact of \$25 duplicate license fees as the result of the issuance of federally compliant Real ID operators’ licenses of \$2,124,450 and \$25 license update fees also as a result of the issuance of federally compliant Real ID operators’ licenses of \$402,160. The realization of these revenues is expected to occur from December 2018 through June 2019. As a result, ORA will assess adjusted FY 2019 motor vehicle license and registration fees revenue flows against “base” motor vehicle license and registration fees revenues of \$606,990 for July 2018 through November 2018 and \$3,133,600 for December 2018 through June 2019.

^g Departmental receipts estimate includes estimated hospital licensing fee revenues of \$181,954,861. These revenues will be booked as an accrual in June. The departmental receipts revenues estimate also includes \$3,000,000 from the increase in the insurance claim adjusters license fee from \$150 to \$250 and \$6,850,000 from the increase in the mutual fund registration fee from \$1,000 to \$1,750. The realization of these budgetary items is expected to occur in FY 2019 based on the five-year monthly average for these individual fees. Finally, the departmental receipts estimate of interest and penalty on overdue taxes includes a projected revenue impact of \$3,593,970 from the addition of 22 new FTEs to the Division of Taxation. The realization of this law change is not expected to impact FY 2019 revenue flows until April 2019 and June 2019. As a result, ORA will assess adjusted FY 2019 departmental receipts revenue flows against “base” departmental receipts revenues of \$219,014,595 for July 2018 through March 2019 and for May 2019 and \$222,608,565 for April 2019 and June 2019.

^h The lottery transfer estimate of \$391,700,000 includes \$23,500,000 of expected revenues from legalizing sports betting in Rhode Island. The realization of this law change is expected to impact revenue flows in November 2018 through June 2019. The lottery transfer estimate also includes \$4,100,000 from the piloting of innovative lottery games. Estimated revenues from innovative table games of \$1,100,000 are expected to impact FY 2019 revenues in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this revenue item. The realization of estimated innovative traditional lottery and video lottery terminal (VLT) games of \$3,000,000 is expected to impact revenue flows in October 2018 through June 2019. As a result, ORA will assess adjusted FY 2019 lottery transfer revenue flows against “base” lottery transfer revenues of \$365,200,000 for July 2018 through September 2019, \$368,500,000 for October 2018, and \$391,700,000 for November 2018 through June 2019.

Results for FY 2019 through July

The table, *Monthly and Year-to-Date Estimate to Actual*, gives the results for FY 2019 through July. As is apparent from the table, the Department of Revenue finds that FY 2019 adjusted total general revenues through July led the enacted FY 2019 expected total general revenues estimate

through July by \$7.0 million, a variance of 3.0 percent. In total taxes, fiscal year-to-date through July adjusted revenues were more than the enacted FY 2019 year-to-date expected revenues estimate by \$4.4 million, a difference of 2.0 percent. For departmental receipts, FY 2019 through July adjusted revenues led the enacted FY 2019 expected fiscal year-to-date revenues estimate by \$2.6 million, a variance of 21.4 percent. For other general revenue sources, adjusted FY 2019 monthly revenues and enacted FY 2019 expected monthly revenues were equal.

Three revenue items had adjusted revenues in FY 2019 through July that exceeded expected FY 2019 revenue estimates, based on the revenues estimates expected in the FY 2019 enacted budget, by more than \$1.0 million.

- Personal income tax adjusted revenues through July were \$7.0 million more than expected FY 2019 through July personal income tax revenues, a variance of 8.0 percent.
 - Adjusted FY 2019 personal income tax withholding payments revenues through July were \$8.1 million more than the \$87.0 million of expected FY 2019 personal income tax withholding payments revenues based on the estimate enacted in the FY 2019 budget, a variance of 9.3 percent.
 - Adjusted FY 2019 personal income tax final payments revenues through July were \$508,116, or 16.0 percent, more than expected fiscal year-to-date personal income tax final payments revenues based on the FY 2019 enacted estimate. Adjusted FY 2019 personal income tax final payments revenues through July include \$130,504 of reimbursed Historic Structures Tax Credits (HSTC).
 - Personal income tax estimated payments adjusted year-to-date revenues were \$859,371, or 17.7 percent, below expected fiscal year-to-date personal income tax estimated payments revenues based on the FY 2019 enacted estimate.
 - Adjusted FY 2019 personal income tax refunds and adjustments revenues through July were \$729,154 less than expected fiscal year-to-date personal income tax refunds and adjustments revenues based on the estimate included in the FY 2019 enacted budget, a difference of -10.4 percent.
- Adjusted FY 2019 year-to-date sales and use tax adjusted revenues were \$2.7 million more than expected fiscal year-to-date sales and use tax based on the enacted estimate, a difference of 2.7 percent.
- Adjusted FY 2019 year-to-date departmental receipts adjusted revenues were \$2.6 million more than expected fiscal year-to-date departmental receipts based on the enacted estimate, a difference of 21.4 percent. It appears that some of this variance can be accounted for by an earlier than expected receipt of mutual funds registration fees.

FY 2019 adjusted revenues through July for the cigarettes tax, realty transfer tax, alcohol excise tax, motor vehicle license and registration fees, public utilities gross earnings tax, and racing and athletics tax were above the expected FY 2019 through July enacted revenue estimates but by less than \$1.0 million each.

On the negative side, one revenue item had adjusted revenues through July that fell short of the expected FY 2019 through July revenues estimate by \$1.0 million or more.

- Business corporation tax adjusted revenues in year-to-date FY 2019 were \$4.8 million below the expected FY 2019 through July revenues estimate of \$11.0 million, a variance of -43.8 percent.

FY 2019 adjusted revenues through July for the insurance company gross premiums tax, estate and transfer tax, financial institutions tax, healthcare provider assessment, bank deposits tax, and were below their expected FY 2019 through July revenue estimates but by less than \$1.0 million each.

Bank deposits tax and the lottery transfer adjusted FY 2019 monthly revenues and enacted FY 2019 expected monthly revenues were equal.

Results for the Month of July 2018

The table, *Monthly and Year-to-Date Estimate to Actual*, gives the results for July 2018. Given that July is the first month of the fiscal year, the monthly adjusted revenues to expected revenues assessment is the same as the above year-to-date assessment.



Mark A. Furcolo, Director
Department of Revenue
August 31, 2018

Appendix: Law Changes Enacted in the 2018 Session of the General Assembly

Revenue Changes That Reclassify General Revenues

In the 2014 session, the General Assembly passed legislation that reclassified 100.0 percent of all motor vehicle operator license and vehicle registration fees from general revenues to other funds, effective July 1, 2017. In the 2018 session, the General Assembly enacted a change to reclassify FY 2019 duplicate license fees and license update fees as the general revenues. Thus, these motor vehicle license fees will not be transferred to other funds. This increase in general revenue is included in the enacted FY 2019 estimate of motor vehicle license and registration fees.

Revenue Changes That Will Be Realized Through Monthly Revenue Flows

Personal Income Tax

The enacted FY 2019 budget signed into law by Governor Raimondo includes an estimated revenue impact from the repatriation of foreign derived income as required by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) of \$2,876,200 in personal income tax final payments. The repatriation of the foreign derived income for personal income tax filers is expected to be realized via stock buybacks and special dividends in 2018. Because TY 2018 personal income tax returns will not be filed until after January 1, 2019, most of the revenue impact from this law change is expected to be reflected in FY 2019 personal income tax final payments revenue flows beginning in March. As a result, personal income tax final payments revenue flows will be lower than FY 2019 enacted personal income tax final payments revenues for the period July 2018 through February 2019. Additionally, \$463,360 of other TCJA-related personal income tax final payments are expected to occur in FY 2019 but in accordance to the general flow of revenues from personal income tax final payments.

Finally, the 2018 General Assembly added 22 new full-time equivalent positions (FTEs) to the Division of Taxation in FY 2019 as part of an organizational restructuring. The total expected FY 2019 revenue impact from this law change on personal income tax final payments is \$4,392,630. The revenue flows from the addition of these 22 employees is expected to be realized completely during FY 2019 during the months of January 2019 through June 2019.

Business Corporation Tax

The enacted FY 2019 budget signed into law by Governor Raimondo includes an estimated revenue impact from the repatriation of foreign derived income as required by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) of \$21,400,000 in business corporation tax. The repatriation of foreign derived income by corporations was a TY 2017 event. Business corporation tax filers generally have until December 2018 to file their final TY 2017 return based (if the taxpayer has filed for an extension) and, as a result, the revenue impact from this federal law change is expected to be reflected in FY 2019 business corporation tax revenue flows through December 2018. Thus, business corporation tax revenue flows will be lower than FY 2019 enacted business corporation tax revenues for the period January 2019 through June 2019. Additionally, \$1,959,040 of other

TCJA-related business corporation tax revenues are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues from business corporation taxes.

The 2016 General Assembly approved the Governor's proposal to have the Division of Taxation undertake a transfer pricing audit project, which was expected to increase business corporation tax revenues by \$6,696,000 in FY 2017. Because of the delayed implementation of this project, most of the expected revenue impact, \$5,870,724, was shifted from FY 2017 to FY 2019. The revised revenue flows from the implementation of this project is expected to be realized completely during FY 2019 and is assumed to be realized in equal monthly amounts over the fiscal year.

Further, the 2018 General Assembly added 22 new FTEs to the Division of Taxation in FY 2019 as part of an organizational restructuring. The total expected FY 2019 revenue impact from this law change for business corporation tax is \$1,142,100. The revenue flows from the addition of these 22 employees is expected to be realized completely during FY 2019 during the months of January 2019 through June 2019.

Finally, the 2018 General Assembly repealed the Jobs Training Tax Credit, a credit for which only C-corporations are eligible. The effective date of the credit repeal was for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Since TY 2018 business corporation tax returns will not be filed until after December 2018, the positive revenue flows from repeal of this credit will be realized during the TY 2018 filing season of January 2019 through June 2019.

Insurance Company Gross Premiums Tax

The 2018 General Assembly enacted legislation that includes a projected revenue impact of \$(3,260,047) from the redesign of the dual eligible Medicare/Medicaid program. The realization of these revenues is expected to occur in October 2018 through June 2019. The insurance company gross premiums tax revenues estimate also includes a budgetary impact of \$(45,897) from a nursing home federal revenue maximization initiative. The realization of these forgone revenues is expected to occur in January 2019 through June 2019. Additionally, the insurance company gross premiums tax revenues estimate includes \$269,804 from unfreezing hospital payment rates, \$211,124 from a reduction in the cost of the medical component under managed care health insurance plans, \$47,228 from a 1.5 percent increase in the rate paid to nursing homes, and \$(62,000) from the reallocation of Perry Sullivan funds. These revenues are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this insurance company gross premium revenues.

Health Care Provider Assessment

The 2018 General Assembly enacted legislation that includes a projected revenue impact of \$6,770,600 from the redesign of the dual eligible Medicare/Medicaid program and \$(254,307) from the Rhody Health Options program redesign. The realization of these revenues is expected to occur in October 2018 through June 2019. The health care provider assessment revenues estimate also includes a budgetary impact of \$26,642 from an initiative to modernize long-term care services and supports (LTSS) eligibility rules. The realization of these revenues is expected to occur in January 2019 through June 2019. Additionally, the health care provider assessment

revenues estimate includes \$194,815 from a 1.5 percent increase in the rate paid to nursing homes. These revenues are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this insurance company gross premium revenues.

Sales and Use Tax

The 2018 General Assembly enacted legislation that will allow residents of Connecticut or Massachusetts who are medical marijuana cardholders to buy medical marijuana at Rhode Island compassion centers. This legislation has a projected revenue impact of \$248,157 and the realization of this revenue item is expected to occur unevenly in July 2018 through June 2019.

The 2018 General Assembly also passed legislation that included a sales and use tax exemption for the sale of kegs and barrel containers to alcoholic beverage producers who place the alcoholic beverages in the containers. The expected revenue impact for this budgetary item is \$(15,000), and the forgone revenues are expected to occur in FY 2019 in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this revenue item.

The 2018 General Assembly expanded the sales and use tax base to security and investigative services, as well as vender-hosted prewritten computer software, or software as a service (SaaS). Security and investigative services includes all services listed under NAICS code 56161. Estimated revenues from the sales and use taxes on security and investigative services are \$9,715,473, which are expected to occur unevenly in August 2018 through June 2019. Estimated revenues from the sales and use taxes on SaaS are \$4,819,500, which are expected to occur unevenly in November 2018 through June 2019.

Finally, the 2018 General Assembly passed legislation that added 22 new FTEs to the Division of Taxation in FY 2019 as part of an organizational restructuring. The total expected FY 2019 revenue impact from this law change for sales and use tax is \$4,371,300. The revenue flows from the addition of these 22 employees is expected to be realized completely during FY 2019 in the months of April and June 2019.

Motor Vehicle License and Registration Fees

The 2018 General Assembly enacted legislation that increased duplicate license fees and license update fees from \$5 to \$25. The realization of this increase is expected from July 2018 through June 2019 in accordance to the general revenue flows of this revenue item. Also included in the FY 2019 enacted budget is the estimated impact of the implementation of federally compliant Real ID motor vehicle operators' licenses, which are expected to be available beginning in December 2018. There is an estimated revenue impact of \$2,124,450 from duplicate license fees and \$402,160 from license update fees associated with the implementation of Real ID operators' licenses. These revenues are expected to occur in the months of December 2018 through June 2019.

Departmental Receipts

The 2018 General Assembly passed legislation that impact the FY 2019 revenue flows for several departmental receipts items. These items include the increase in medical marijuana cardholder

license fees of \$141,804 from Connecticut and Massachusetts residents who register with Rhode Island in order to purchase medical marijuana from Rhode Island compassion centers; the elimination of license fees for frozen dessert processors, \$(80,000), and the chair fees for hair design shops, \$(60,000); the reduction in wholesale food processor license fees of \$(104,200); the extension of food safety licenses to five years, \$(60,000); the increase in vital records fees for Real ID, \$350,351; the increase in fines for child care license violations, \$5,500; delaying the issuance of new motor vehicle license plates to January 2020 reducing sales from motor vehicle license plates by \$1,813,170; and adding new bank examiners in the Department of Business Regulation, \$284,310. The monthly distribution of all of these revenue flows is expected to be the same as departmental receipts revenues in general.

Further, the 2018 General Assembly enacted legislation that increased the mutual fund registration fee from \$1,000 to \$1,750, which is expected to increase revenues by \$6,850,000. The fee for insurance claims adjusters was also increased from \$150 to \$250, which is expected to increase revenues by \$3,000,000. The monthly distribution of the revenue flows of these fee increases was estimated using the five-year average of the monthly revenue flows for all registration securities fees and for insurance claims adjuster fees, respectively.

Finally, the 2018 General Assembly passed legislation that added 22 new FTEs to the Division of Taxation in FY 2019 as part of an organizational restructuring. The total expected FY 2019 revenue impact from this law change for the fines and penalties category of departmental receipts is \$3,593,970. The revenue flows from the addition of these 22 employees is expected to be realized completely during FY 2019 in the months of April and June 2019.

Other Miscellaneous Revenues

In the 2018 Session, the General Assembly enacted legislation that included \$10,084,463 in FY 2019 other miscellaneous revenues. This revenue consists of \$4,750,000 in transfers of excess reserves from the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank and the Rhode Island Commerce Corporation as mandated by state law. A Department of Revenue Collections Unit was established with \$1,349,463 of expected revenues in FY 2019. Also included in the FY 2019 enacted budget in other miscellaneous revenues is \$735,000 from the increase in license fees for the three compassion centers that operate in Rhode Island. The Revenue Assessment report accounts for these revenues as they are received.

Lottery Transfer

The 2018 General Assembly enacted legislation that legalized sports betting in Rhode Island. This new revenue item is expected to increase revenues by \$23,500,000. The realization of this law change is expected to impact revenue flows in November 2018 through June 2019. The FY 2019 enacted budget also included the addition of the piloting of innovative lottery games, such as stadium gaming, which is expected to increase revenues by \$4,100,000, \$1,100,000 from innovative table games and \$3,000,000 from innovative traditional lottery and video-lottery terminal (VLT) games. Innovative table games are expected to impact FY 2019 revenues in accordance to the general flow of revenues for this revenue item. The realization of innovative VLT games is expected to impact revenue flows in October 2018 through June 2019.