

RHODE ISLAND TAX NEWS

A NEWSLETTER FOR TAX PROFESSIONALS

JANUARY/FEBRUARY/MARCH 2018

WHAT'S NEW FOR TAX YEAR 2018

A number of tax changes are now in effect. Among those affected are businesses, employers, and individuals.

Following is a summary.

Estimated taxes

Corporations in 2018 will see new due dates and a new formula for their Rhode Island estimated taxes.

Under a new Rhode Island law, corporations will make their Rhode Island estimated tax payments in accordance with federal statute

and regulations – making the system more convenient



Rhode Island Tax Administrator Neena S. Savage at a news conference in November about tax amnesty (see below).

for businesses and their tax advisers.

Under former law, a corporation was required to make two Rhode Island payments of estimated tax: 40 percent of the total, due on the 15th day of the third month of the tax year, and 60 percent of the total, due on the 15th day of the sixth month of the tax year.

Thus, for a calendar-year C corporation, the first payment, of 40 percent, was due March 15.

(Please turn to page 2)

AMNESTY CONTINUES THROUGH FEB. 15

Rhode Island's tax amnesty program, which was officially launched on December 1, 2017, continues through February 15, 2018.

Under the terms of amnesty, if you pay what you owe in back taxes, the Division will eliminate all penalties and erase 25 percent of the interest you owe.

All amnesty payments and related paperwork are due

on or before February 15, 2018. However, because interest continues to accrue during the amnesty period, the sooner you pay your Rhode Island back taxes, the less in interest you will have to pay.

Details of the program – including forms, frequently asked questions (FAQs), and other information – are on the agency's tax amnesty website, which

is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, at the following address: www.TaxAmnesty.ri.gov.

The Division of Taxation also has an amnesty phone bank to field amnesty questions from taxpayers, tax professionals, and others. Call (401) 574-8650 from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. business days.

(Please turn to page 3 for more information)

TAX-RELATED LEGISLATION SIGNED INTO LAW

A number of tax-related bills were signed into law in late 2017, including bills involving letters of good standing, information sharing, insurance, and the film tax credit.

For a summary of these new tax-related laws, please turn to page 7.

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WHAT'S NEW FOR TAX YEAR 2018 (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

The second payment, of 60 percent, was due June 15.

Under the new law, which applies for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, a corporation will instead make four payments of Rhode Island estimated tax, in equal installments of 25 percent apiece.

The first payment will be due on the 15th day of the fourth month of the tax year, the second payment on the 15th day of the sixth month of the tax year, the third payment on the 15th day of the ninth month of the tax year, and the fourth payment on 15th day of the twelfth month of the tax year.

Thus, for a calendar-year C corporation in 2018 and later years, the first payment will be due on April 15, the second on June 15, the third on September 15, and the fourth on December 15 (not counting weekends or holidays).

◆ The new law specifically notes that if a due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Rhode Island legal holiday, the installment will be due on the next regular business day.

◆ For estimated tax purposes, surplus lines filers will follow the same schedule that applies to other tax types: The first repayment will be due on April 15, the second on June 15, the third on September 15, and the fourth on December 15(not counting weekends or holidays).

Corporate estimated tax – due dates and amounts						
OLD SYSTEM: (Two installments, front-loaded)			NEW SYSTEM: (Four equal installments, spread out)			
	DUE DATE	AMOUNT		DUE DATE	AMOUNT	
	1 st payment	March 15	40%	1 st payment	April 15	25%
	2 nd payment	June 15	60%	2 nd payment	June 15	25%
				3 rd payment	Sept. 15	25%
				4 th payment	Dec. 15	25%

For illustration purposes, table assumes filer is calendar-year C corporation. New system applies for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. Thus, first installment for calendar-year filer would be due in April 2018. Dates in table do not take into account weekends, holidays.

Estate tax

The Rhode Island estate tax credit amount will be \$66,810 for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2018, up from the credit amount of \$65,370 for 2017.

As a result, the Rhode Island estate tax threshold will be \$1,537,656 for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2018, up from the threshold of \$1,515,156 for 2017.

Thus, in general, for a decedent dying in 2018, a net taxable estate valued at \$1,537,656 or less will not be subject to Rhode Island’s estate tax. In other words, because of the adjustment, fewer estates will be subject to Rhode Island’s estate tax in 2018. (In certain circumstances, the Rhode Island estate tax will not apply regardless of the estate’s size: Rhode Island General Laws Chapter 44-22 provides full details on the computation of the tax, including such factors as the marital and charitable deductions.)



Seminar: *Rahul Sarathy, chief of examinations at the Division of Taxation, talked about what’s new for 2018 in a seminar for tax preparers held at the Community College of Rhode Island in Warwick in December.*

Interest rates

Interest on overpayments for calendar year 2018 shall be at the rate of 4.25 percent per annum, compared with the rate of 3.50 percent per annum for calendar year

2017. For calendar year 2018, the interest rate on delinquent tax payments shall be 18 percent per annum, the same as the rate for 2017.

(Please see interest-rate table on page 6)

TAX YEAR 2018: AMNESTY PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN

Shortly after legislation was enacted in August 2017 authorizing a tax amnesty program, the Rhode Island Division of Taxation began weekly meetings to ensure that the amnesty program would launch on-time and on-budget.

The Division worked with internal and external teams (see photo at right) to develop an extensive advertising, promotional, and outreach campaign to make sure that taxpayers, tax professionals, and others would learn about amnesty and how they could benefit.

The ad campaign (see example below) was developed by RDW Group under contract



Campaign: Michael F. Canole (right), assistant tax administrator at the Rhode Island Division of Taxation, and Anthony Saccoccia (left), audio engineer and producer at StarTrakStudios.com in Warwick, R.I., took part in a session in October to put together a radio advertising campaign for tax amnesty.

with the Division of Taxation. (RDW Group, with headquarters in Providence, is an integrated communica-

tions firm, providing advertising, public relations, and related services.) The Division advertised on TV stations, radio stations, newspapers, and elsewhere to get the word out. Rhode Island Tax Administrator Neena S. Savage and others spoke at Division outreach sessions throughout Rhode Island over several months to explain amnesty to tax preparers and others.

In addition, Paul Grimaldi, chief of information and public relations for the Rhode Island Department of Revenue, arranged a news conference and numerous interviews with news media around the state to spread the word about amnesty. He also oversaw plans to have amnesty posters distributed at key locations throughout the state.

Other agencies, including the Rhode Island Department of State (Secretary of

State), the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority (RIPTA), and the Rhode Island Division of Motor Vehicles, used a variety of means to promote the tax amnesty program.

Revenue Solutions, Inc. (RSI), a company that specializes in providing revenue and compliance management products and services to federal, state, and municipal government revenue agencies and others, worked behind the scenes to configure the Division's integrated tax system -- an agency-wide computer system - to ensure that the amnesty program would be implemented and accounted for effectively and efficiently.

For information about the amnesty online reservation system, please see page 6. To view the tax amnesty website, developed by the Division of Taxation:

www.TaxAmnesty.ri.gov

Take advantage of the RI State Tax Amnesty Program.

This is a rare opportunity to pay any back taxes.

Interest reduced by 25%
All civil and criminal penalties waived

Tax amnesty runs from December 1, 2017 to February 15, 2018, and applies to individuals and businesses.
Call us at (401) 574-8650 to learn more or download the necessary forms at www.taxamnesty.ri.gov

State of Rhode Island
Division of Taxation
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

TAX YEAR 2018: RHODE ISLAND UI WAGE BASE SET

The tax rates that apply to employers under Rhode Island’s state unemployment insurance program (UI tax), which had ranged from 0.99 percent to 9.59 percent in 2017, are dropping to a range of 0.89 percent to 9.49 percent for 2018.

As a result, employers -- who saved about \$30 million in the aggregate in 2017 because of a previous change -- will save about \$10 million more in the aggregate in 2018.

For most Rhode Island employers, the taxable wage base for calculating the state’s unemployment insurance (UI) tax will be \$23,000 for 2018, compared with \$22,400 for 2017, an increase of \$600, or 2.68 percent.

However, because the State of Rhode Island will be using a different rate schedule for 2018 (Schedule G, instead of Schedule H), the tax rate

range will be lower for 2018. Thus, many employers will see an overall reduction in state unemployment insurance tax in 2018.

Which rate in that range will apply to a specific employer depends on the employer’s experience with the UI system. The lower an employer’s “experience rate,” the less tax the employer pays. Notices of individual tax rates were mailed to employers starting in early January.

Revisions

In June 2016, the Rhode Island General Assembly approved legislation which included a proposal by Rhode Island Governor Gina M. Raimondo to revise downward the unemployment insurance trust fund’s reserve ratio.

That change saved Rhode Island employers about \$30 million a year for 2017 and

later years. The policy change also made the overall UI tax structure fairer by ensuring that companies with the lowest experience ratings pay the lowest tax -- without jeopardizing the solvency of Rhode Island’s UI trust fund. (As of September 30, 2017, the trust fund had a balance of about \$350 million.)

The state unemployment insurance system’s taxable wage base represents the maximum amount of an employee’s wages that are subject to the state UI tax. The taxable wage base is set by law at 46.5 percent of the average annual wage in Rhode Island.

A separate, higher taxable wage base applies for employers who have experienced considerable unemployment -- and who therefore have used the system’s resources the most and are taxed at the highest state UI tax rate. For those employ-

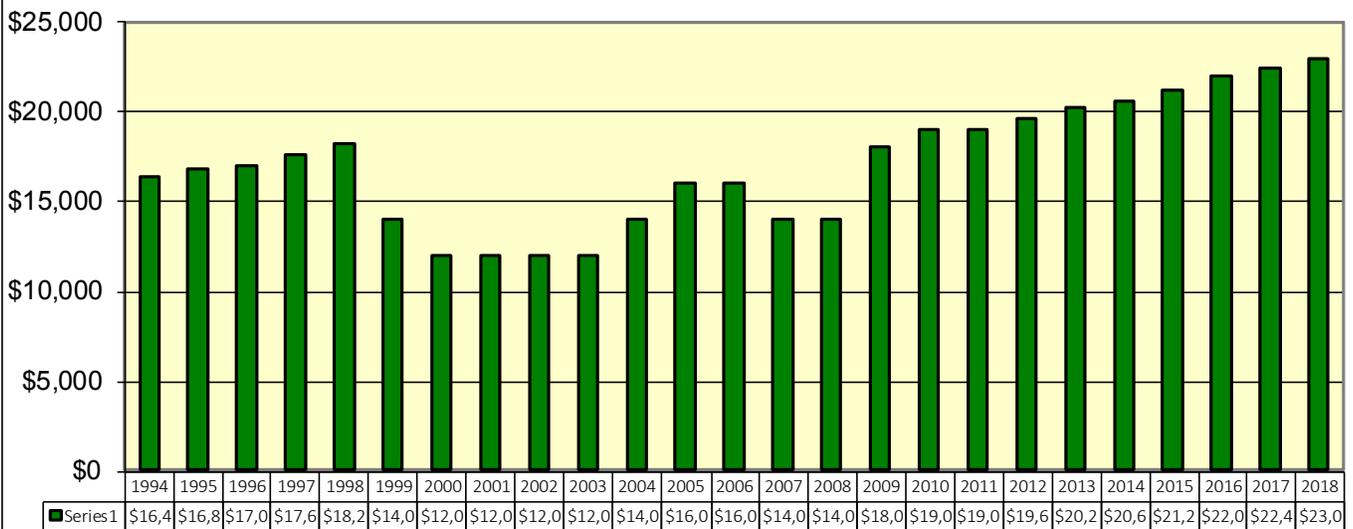
ers, the taxable wage base will be \$24,500 for 2018, compared with \$23,900 for 2017.

In general, the higher wage base is intended to help offset the large drain that these employers have on the state’s unemployment insurance trust fund.

In general, assessments on employers in the state go into the state’s unemployment insurance trust fund, which is used to pay unemployment insurance benefits for jobless workers.

The state UI tax rates mentioned above do not include the job development assessment, which is the same for 2018 as it was for 2017: 0.21 percent of the taxable wage base. (Proceeds from the assessment go to the Job Development Fund, which is administered by the Governor’s Workforce Board and is focused on improving the skills and employability of Rhode Island’s workforce.)

Rhode Island unemployment insurance - taxable wage base



TAX YEAR 2018: TDI TAX RATE AND WAGE BASE SET

The maximum tax under Rhode Island's temporary disability insurance (TDI) program will be \$762.30 for calendar year 2018, down from \$817.20 for calendar year 2017, a decrease of 6.7 percent, or \$54.90.

The TDI tax has two main components: one is the tax rate itself, the other is the amount of your wages to which that tax rate applies.

The maximum amount of wages to which the TDI tax rate applies will be \$69,300 for 2018, compared with \$68,100 for 2017, an increase of 1.8 percent, or \$1,200.

Tax rate reduction

However, the TDI tax rate will be 1.1 percent for 2018, down from 1.2 percent for 2017, a drop of 8.33 percent.

It is the first rate decrease since 2012 (see nearby table). The rate has not been this low since 1996, according to the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, which administers the program.

As a result of the rate reduc-

Year	Tax rate	Wage base	Max. tax
2018	1.1%	\$69,300	\$762.30
2017	1.2%	\$68,100	\$817.20
2016	1.2%	\$66,300	\$795.60
2015	1.2%	\$64,200	\$770.40
2014	1.2%	\$62,700	\$752.40
2013	1.2%	\$61,400	\$736.80
2012	1.2%	\$60,000	\$720.00
2011	1.3%	\$58,400	\$759.20
2010	1.2%	\$57,900	\$694.80
2009	1.5%	\$56,000	\$840.00
2008	1.3%	\$54,400	\$707.20

tion, the maximum TDI tax will be \$762.30 for 2018 (the tax rate of 1.1 percent applied to the first \$69,300 of one's wages).

The maximum TDI tax was \$817.20 for 2017 (the tax rate of 1.2 percent applied to the first \$68,100 of one's wages).

Whether the amount of your TDI tax goes up or down will generally depend on how much you earn.

While the TDI program is administered by the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, the tax is collected by the Rhode Island Division of Taxation.

The TDI program generally pays benefits for unemployment caused by injury or illness unrelated to work. A related program, funded through TDI, is temporary caregivers insurance, also known as TCI (see below).

TEMPORARY CAREGIVER INSURANCE (TCI) PROGRAM

Rhode Island's temporary caregiver insurance (TCI) program can provide eligible claimants with up to four weeks of caregiver benefits to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, domestic partner, parent, parent-in-law, or grandparent, or to bond with a newborn child, newly adopted child, or new foster-care child.

TCI is part of the TDI program; it is paid for through TDI taxes.

TCI benefits are subject to federal and Rhode Island income taxes, according to the DLT; beneficiaries are issued a Form 1099 each year for tax purposes, showing the amount of benefits received in the prior

year. Through October 2016, the DLT said it handled 39,827 TDI applications, of which 9,206 — about 23 percent — were initial claims for TCI.

TDI payments averaged approximately \$491 per week in 2017 and TCI payments have averaged \$536 per week.

How the TDI wage base is calculated

The taxable wage base for Rhode Island's temporary disability insurance (TDI) program is equal to the annual earnings needed by an individual to qualify for the TDI maximum weekly benefit rate (\$831).

This is determined by multiplying the maximum rate (\$831) by the maximum TDI benefit duration (30 weeks) and then dividing by the percent of wages replaced (0.36 percent).

Thus: $\$831 \times 30 / .36 = \$69,250$ (which by law is rounded up to next higher multiple of \$100, or \$69,300).

About TCI

Rhode Island's temporary caregiver insurance program (TCI) is not a separate state program; TCI is part of the TDI program and can be considered to be TDI for TCI purposes. (See article at lower left of this page.)

Most private-sector workers pay for TDI as a tax, through payroll withholding. (TDI taxes are deductible at the federal level for those who itemize their deductions.)

TAX YEAR 2018: INTEREST RATES SET FOR THE YEAR

Interest Rates		
Personal Income Tax Refunds		
From	To	Rate
01/01/18	Present	4.25%
01/01/17	12/31/17	3.50%
01/01/10	12/31/16	3.25%
01/01/09	12/31/09	5.00%
01/01/08	12/31/08	7.75%
01/01/07	12/31/07	8.25%
10/01/06	12/31/06	6.75%
01/01/94	09/30/06	12.00%
01/01/93	12/31/93	8.00%
01/01/92	12/31/92	10.00%
01/01/91	12/31/91	12.00%
01/01/90	12/31/90	12.50%
01/01/89	12/31/89	12.00%
01/01/88	12/31/88	10.75%
01/01/87	12/31/87	9.50%
01/01/86	12/31/86	11.50%
01/01/85	12/31/85	14.75%
05/16/82	12/31/84	14.00%
01/01/71	05/12/82	6.00%

The Rhode Island Division of Taxation has posted the interest rates that will apply in 2018 to overpayments and delinquencies.

Interest on underpayments

The interest rate on delinquent tax payments has been set at 18 percent per annum for calendar year 2018, the same as it was for 2017. The rate per annum is set by statute, under Rhode Island General Laws § 44-1-7.

Interest on overpayments

Interest on overpayments (refunds) for calendar year 2018 has been set at 4.25 percent, up from 3.50 percent for 2017. The rate per annum is set by statute, under Rhode Island General Laws § 44-1-7.1.

Prior years

Tax practitioners sometimes need to compute interest on underpayments or overpayments for prior years. The table at left shows interest paid on overpayments since 1971, when the personal income tax was enacted. The table at right shows interest rates charged on underpayments since 1971.

Interest Rates		
Personal Income Tax Assessments		
From	To	Rate
10/01/06	Present	18.00%
01/01/94	09/30/06	12.00%
01/01/93	12/31/93	8.00%
01/01/92	12/31/92	10.00%
01/01/91	12/31/91	12.00%
01/01/90	12/31/90	12.50%
01/01/89	12/31/89	12.00%
01/01/88	12/31/88	10.75%
01/01/87	12/31/87	9.50%
01/01/86	12/31/86	11.50%
01/01/85	12/31/85	14.75%
03/16/82	12/31/84	20.00%
06/01/81	03/15/82	12.00%
05/16/74	05/31/81	8.00%
01/01/71	05/15/74	6.00%

RHODE ISLAND TAX NEWS IN BRIEF

Amnesty reservations

The Division of Taxation has a reservation system in place for those who want to take advantage of amnesty.

The reservation system is a convenience for taxpayers and tax professionals. For more about the online reservation system, view this link:

<https://go.usa.gov/xnRuB>

Inflation adjustments

The Division of Taxation recently posted an Advisory showing inflation-adjusted

numbers for the 2018 tax year. The Advisory is available online:

<https://go.usa.gov/xnKvN>

Non-collecting retailers

The Division of Taxation recently posted a reminder about notice and reporting requirements involving Rhode Island sales and use tax.

The requirements, including filing deadlines, were contained in legislation enacted in August 2017.

Which requirements apply to a given entity depends on

whether the entity qualifies as a “non-collecting retailer”, “retail sale facilitator”, or “referrer” as defined in the new statute.

The reminder may be viewed at:

<https://go.usa.gov/xndWC>

Online fraud

The Division of Taxation recently alerted tax professionals about a fraudulent online scheme.

<https://go.usa.gov/xnpUp>



The Rhode Island State Council on the Arts is spreading the word (see above) about Rhode Island's statewide sales tax exemption on the sale of original and limited edition works of art.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: TAX-RELATED BILLS RECENTLY ENACTED

Editor's Note: In August 2017, the Rhode Island Division of Taxation posted a "Summary of Legislative Changes," which focused on tax provisions in the annual budget bill as enacted.

A number of stand-alone bills – involving taxes or tax administration – were enacted separately in the General Assembly's 2017 session. A general summary appears below, starting with a look at significant changes involving letters of good standing.

Corporations, LLCs

Identical House and Senate bills, introduced at the request of Secretary of State Nellie M. Gorbea, were approved by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Gina M. Raimondo. The bills made a number of changes to statutes involving corporations and limited liability companies.

Some of the provisions take effect in 2019, others in 2020. For convenience, the bills are referred to as "the new law" in the following general summary. A table on the following page provides an at-a-glance summary.

LETTERS OF GOOD STANDING

◆ The new law says that, under Rhode Island General Laws section § 7-1.2-1003 ("Articles of merger"), effective July 1, 2020, a corporation will no longer be required to obtain a letter of good standing from the Division of Taxation when articles of merger are involved.

◆ The new law says that, under Rhode Island General Laws § 7-1.2-1008 ("Conversion of a domestic corporation to other entities"), effective July 1, 2020, a corporation will no longer be required to obtain a letter of good standing from the Division of Taxation when the conversion of a domestic corporation to another form of entity is involved.

◆ The new law says that, under Rhode Island General Laws § 7-1.2-1301 ("Voluntary dissolution by incorporators"), effective July 1, 2020, a corporation will no longer be required to obtain a letter of good standing from the Division of Taxation when a voluntary dissolution by incorporators is involved.

◆ The new law says that, under Rhode Island General Laws § 7-1.2-1309 ("Filing of articles of dissolution"), effective July 1, 2020, a corporation will no longer have to obtain a letter of good standing from the Division of Taxation when the filing of articles of dissolution is involved.

◆ The new law says that, under Rhode Island General Laws § 7-1.2-1310 ("Revocation of articles of incorporation"), effective July 1, 2019, the Secretary of State may revoke the articles of incorporation of a corporation if it is established that, among other things, the corporation has failed to file its annual report within the time required by statute, or with respect to any corporation in good corporate standing on the

records of the Secretary of State on or after July 1, 2019, has failed to pay any required fees to the Secretary of State when they have become due and payable, or the Secretary of State has received notice from the Division of Taxation, in accordance with Rhode Island

General Laws § 44-11-26.1 ("Revocation of articles or authority to transact business for nonpayment of tax"), that the corporation has failed to pay corporate taxes.

◆ Rhode Island General Laws § 7-1.2-1413 involves the filing of an original application for withdrawal with the Secretary of State. Under the new law, effective July 1, 2020, if the

Secretary of State finds that such application conforms to the provisions of the law, and all fees and taxes have been paid, the Secretary of State will issue a certificate of withdrawal; the corporation no longer need obtain a letter of good standing from the Division of Taxation.

◆ Rhode Island General Laws § 7-1.2-1414 says that the certificate of authority of a foreign corporation to transact business in Rhode Island may be revoked by the Secretary of State under certain conditions.

For example, revocation may occur if the corporation fails to file its annual report within the time required by statute.

Under the new law, revocation may occur if, with respect to any corporation in good corporate standing on the records of the Secretary of State on or after July 1, 2019, the corporation has failed to pay any required fees to the Secretary of State when they have become due and payable, or the Secretary of State has received notice from the Division of Taxation, in accordance with Rhode Island General Laws § 44-11-26.1, that the corporation has failed to pay corporate taxes.

(Table is on page 8. Article continues on page 9)



Rhode Island Secretary of State Nellie M. Gorbea advanced legislation involving letters of good standing and related matters.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: TAX-RELATED BILLS (LETTERS OF GOOD STANDING)

CHANGES INVOLVING CORPORATIONS, LLCs, AT A GLANCE	
Topic (includes Rhode Island General Laws citation, entities affected, and summary of change)	Effective date:
<p>§ 7-1.2-1310. Revocation of articles of incorporation. (Corporations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to add provision involving notice from Division of Taxation to Secretary of State about non-payment of tax 	July 1, 2019
<p>§ 7-1.2-1414. Revocation of certificate of authority. (Corporations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to add provision involving notice from Division of Taxation to Secretary of State about non-payment of tax 	July 1, 2019
<p>§ 7-16-41. Revocation of certificate of organization or certificate of registration. (LLCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to add provision involving Notice from Division of Taxation to Secretary of State about non-payment of tax 	July 1, 2019
<p>§ 7-16-67.1. Revocation of articles or authority to transact business for nonpayment of fee. (LLCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Adds option of Division of Taxation to provide Secretary of State with list of LLCs that failed to pay Division's annual fee (filing charge); subjects Secretary of State personnel to Rhode Island state and federal confidentiality laws regarding acquisition, use, storage, dissemination, or publication of confidential taxpayer data. 	July 1, 2019
<p>§ 44-11-26.1. Revocation of articles or authority to transact business for nonpayment of tax. (Corporations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Adds option of Division of Taxation to provide Secretary of State with list of corporations that failed to pay Rhode Island state tax; subjects Secretary of State personnel to Rhode Island state and federal confidentiality laws regarding acquisition, use, storage, dissemination, or publication of confidential taxpayer data. 	July 1, 2019
<p>§ 7-1.2-1003. Articles of merger. (Corporations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to eliminate letter-of-good-standing requirement 	July 1, 2020
<p>§ 7-1.2-1008. Conversion of a domestic corporation to other entities. (Corporations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to eliminate letter-of-good-standing requirement. 	July 1, 2020
<p>§ 7-1.2-1301. Voluntary dissolution by incorporators. (Corporations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to eliminate letter-of-good-standing requirement. 	July 1, 2020
<p>§ 7-1.2-1309. Filing of articles of dissolution. (Corporations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to eliminate letter-of-good-standing requirement. 	July 1, 2020
<p>§ 7-1.2-1413. Filing of application for withdrawal. (Corporations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to eliminate letter-of-good-standing requirement. 	July 1, 2020
<p>§ 7-16-5.2. Approval of conversion of a limited-liability company. (LLCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to eliminate letter-of-good-standing requirement. 	July 1, 2020
<p>§ 7-16-8. Filing. (LLCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Amended to eliminate letter-of-good-standing requirement 1.) for filing any article of dissolution, cancellation of registration, or article of merger, and 2.) filing a certificate of conversion to a non-Rhode Island entity. Retains letter-of-good standing requirement for reinstatement of LLC's certificate of organization or registration. 	July 1, 2020

Source: Rhode Island General Laws; Rhode Island General Assembly 2017 session: Senate Bill 719A, House Bill 5646B.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: TAX-RELATED BILLS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

◆ Rhode Island General Laws § 7-16-5.2 has to do with the approval of the conversion of a limited-liability company (LLC).

Under the new law, effective July 1, 2020, upon the filing with the Secretary of State of the certificate of conversion to a non-Rhode Island entity, or upon the future effective date or time of the certificate of conversion to a non-Rhode Island entity, and upon payment of all fees due by the LLC, the Secretary of State shall certify that the LLC has filed all documents and paid all fees required by the law, and the LLC shall cease to exist as an LLC of the State of Rhode Island -- a letter of good standing from the Division of Taxation will not be required.

◆ Rhode Island General Laws § 7-16-8 involves LLCs. New provisions described below take effect July 1, 2020.

1.) The old law generally said that the Secretary of State may not accept for filing any article of dissolution, cancellation of registration, or article of merger until all fees and taxes have been paid -- as evidenced by a letter of good standing from the Division of Taxation. The new law eliminates the letter-of-good-standing requirement.

2.) The old law said that the Secretary of State may not accept for filing a certificate

of conversion to a non-Rhode Island entity until all required fees and taxes have been paid -- as evidenced by a letter of good standing from the Division of Taxation. The new law eliminates the letter-of-good-standing requirement.

3.) When it comes to the reinstatement of an LLC's certificate of organization or registration, the new law retains the requirement for a letter of good standing from the Division of Taxation.

NOTICE FROM TAX DIVISION

◆ Rhode Island General Laws § 7-16-41 has to do with the revocation of certificate of organization or certificate of registration for an LLC. Effective July 1, 2019, the certificate of organization or certificate of registration of an LLC may be revoked by the Secretary of State if, among other things, an LLC in good company standing on the records of the Secretary of State on or after July 1, 2019, has failed to pay any required fees to the Secretary of State when they have become due and payable, or the Secretary of State has received notice from the Division of Taxation, in accordance with § 7-16-67.1 ("Revocation of articles or authority to transact business for nonpayment of fee"), that the LLC has failed to pay any fees or taxes due Rhode Island.

◆ Under Rhode Island General Laws § 7-16-67.1



Amnesty: In an effort to aid taxpayers seeking amnesty, Rhode Island tax officials recently answered phone calls live during a news broadcast on Channel 10. They are, from left, Tax Administrator Neena Savage, Assistant Tax Administrator Michael Canole, and Chief of Examinations Rahul Sarathy.

(Photo by Paul Grimaldi, Rhode Island Department of Revenue)

("Revocation of articles or authority to transact business for nonpayment of fee"), effective July 1, 2019, the Tax Administrator may, after July 15 of each year, make up a list of all LLCs which have failed to pay the fee defined in Rhode Island General Laws § 7-16-67 ("Filing of returns with the tax administrator -- Annual charge") for one year after the fee became due and payable, and the failure is not the subject of a pending appeal.

The Tax Administrator shall certify to the correctness of the list. Upon receipt of the certified list, the Secretary of State may initiate revocation proceedings as defined in Rhode Island General Laws § 7-16-41 ("Revocation of certificate of organization or certificate of registration").

With respect to any information provided by the Divi-

sion of Taxation to the Secretary of State under this provision, the Secretary of State -- and employees or agents -- shall be subject to all Rhode Island state and federal tax confidentiality laws applying to the Division of Taxation and which restrict the acquisition, use, storage, dissemination or publication of confidential taxpayer data.

(Please turn to page 10)

Further reading

The Rhode Island Division of Taxation in August posted a summary of tax-related provisions in the budget bill for the 2018 fiscal year. It includes provisions related to letters of good standing. To view, use the following link:

<https://go.usa.gov/xRy9Z>

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: TAX-RELATED BILLS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9)

◆ Rhode Island General Laws § 44-11-26.1 involves the revocation of articles or authority to transact business for nonpayment of corporate tax.

The new law says that, effective July 1, 2019, the Tax Administrator may, after July 15 of each year, make up a list of all corporations which have failed to pay the corporate tax defined in Rhode Island General Laws § 44-11-2 (“Imposition of Tax”) for one year after the tax became due and payable, and the failure is not on appeal.

The Tax Administrator must certify to the correctness of the list. Upon receipt of the certified list, the Secretary of State may initiate revocation proceedings as defined in Rhode Island General Laws § 7-1.2-1310 (“Revocation of articles of incorporation”) and § 7-1.2-1414 (“Revocation of certificate of authority”).

With respect to any information provided by the Division of Taxation to the Secretary of State under this provision, the Secretary of State -- and employees or agents -- will be subject to all Rhode Island state and federal tax confidentiality laws applying to the Division of Taxation which restrict the acquisition, use, storage, dissemination or publication of confidential taxpayer data.

-- S 719A, H 5646B

(For more on letters of good standing, see Q&A on page 16.)

Info sharing

The new law authorizes the General Treasurer (or designee) to provide information in the form of a Social Security number or taxpayer identification number to the Division of Taxation and Department of Labor and Training for the sole purpose of obtaining the name and current address of rightful property owner(s) to implement provisions involving unclaimed property.

The information so obtained and/or provided must be kept confidential; the General Treasurer (and designees or agents) are subject to the same confidentiality laws that apply to the state agencies providing the information.

The new law also amends Rhode Island General Laws § 44-30-95 (“General powers of tax administrator”) by requiring the Tax Administrator to disclose to the State Retirement Board information needed by the Board to implement the provisions of law involving teachers’ retirement, public officers’ and employees’ retirement, and retirement of municipal employees.

The content and nature of the

information to be disclosed shall be determined and approved by the Tax Administrator and shall be kept confidential by the Board.

In addition, the new law requires the Tax Administrator to disclose to the State Unclaimed Property Administrator information he or she

needs to implement the provisions of Rhode Island General Laws § 33-21.1-24 (“Filing of claim with administrator”).

The content and nature of the information to be disclosed shall be determined and approved by the

Tax Administrator, but shall be the minimum necessary to implement Rhode Island General Laws § 33-21.1-24 and shall be kept confidential by the Unclaimed Property Administrator.

The Unclaimed Property Administrator and his or her employees or agents shall be subject to the same Rhode Island state and federal tax confidentiality laws restricting the acquisition, use, storage, dissemination, or publication of confidential taxpayer data that apply to Rhode Island Division of Taxation.

Under the new law, it is the Unclaimed Property Administrator’s responsibility to en-

sure that their employees and agents are aware of these obligations. The new law took effect upon passage.

- H 5743A

Film tax credit

The new law extends the sunset provision for motion picture production tax credits (also known as film tax credits): No such credits can be issued on or after July 1, 2024, unless the production has received initial certification prior to July 1, 2024. (Under the old law, the sunset’s applicable date was July 1, 2021.)

The new law also eliminates “video games” from the definition of “motion picture” for film tax credit purposes.

-- S 135A, H 5777A

Workers’ Cooperatives

The new law creates a statutory vehicle for the creation and functioning of workers’ cooperatives.

(Please turn to page 11)

Editor’s Note: For purposes of the legislative summary on these pages, the terms “letter of good standing” and “certificate of good standing” regarding the Division of Taxation have the same meaning.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: TAX-RELATED BILLS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10)

New Rhode Island General Laws Chapter 7-6.2, effective January 1, 2018, was established “to promote the creation of workers’ cooperatives by incentivizing workers to create enterprises that are democratically controlled and operated by their own workers,” according to Rhode Island General Laws § 7-6.2-1 (“Legislative purpose”).

All workers’ cooperatives shall be subject to the provisions of Rhode Island General Laws Chapter 44-11, dealing with the taxation of corporations, and with Rhode Island General Laws Chapters 28-29 through 28-44 (which include temporary disability insurance and Rhode Island state unemployment insurance tax).

Also, to the extent that a workers’ cooperative has shareholders (owners) who are employees (members), the workers’ cooperative shall be subject to statutory provisions related to employees including, but not limited to, Department of Labor and Training payroll taxes, temporary disability insurance, state unemployment insurance, and workers’ compensation insurance.

-- H 6155Aaa, S 676Aaa

Insurance

Legislation enacted in June 2016 was intended to encourage insurance companies to create jobs in Rhode Island by linking Rhode Island’s insurance premium tax rate to the



Workers’ Cooperatives: Rhode Island Governor Gina M. Raimondo (seated) recently signed into law a bill “to promote the creation of workers’ cooperatives by incentivizing workers to create enterprises that are democratically controlled and operated by their own workers,” according to the legislation. A ceremonial signing (above) took place at Fuerza Laboral in Central Falls.

(Photo courtesy of Governor’s Office)

number of jobs created by the industry in Rhode Island. Adding new jobs in the state could trigger a reduction in the tax rate insurance companies will pay.

Under that law (see Rhode Island General Laws § 44-17-1 *et seq.*), the tax rate reduction is designed to be revenue-neutral by requiring that any reduction in insurance company tax rates is fully offset by the income tax generated from the newly created jobs.

The 2016 legislation as enacted defined a “qualifying job” as one in which a person is employed for consideration for at least 35 hours a week earning no less than the median hourly wage as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the state of Rhode Island.

Under the new law, the definition of a “qualifying job” has been changed to mean any employee with total annual wages equal to or greater than 40 percent of the average annual wages of the Rhode Island insurance industry, as published by the annual employment and wages report of the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 5241, “Insurance Carriers.”

(The NAICS is the standard used by federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.) The change took effect upon passage.

-- H 6365, S 783A

Note: The informal summary provided on these pages of recently enacted legislation is for general information purposes only. It is not a substitute for Rhode Island General Laws, or for Division of Taxation regulations, rulings, or notices.



Personal income-tax reminder

Payments of first-quarter estimated tax for tax year 2018 are due on or before Tuesday, April 17, 2018.

Legal Corner

RECENT STATE TAX CASES IN SUMMARY

Following is a summary of tax-related cases in which final decisions were made after administrative hearings. By law, decisions are public information, but taxpayer information cannot be disclosed.

Tax refund

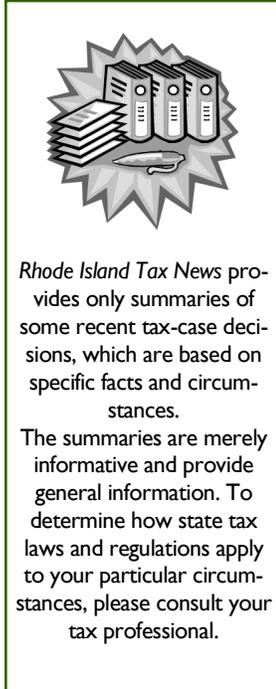
At issue is whether the married couple's claim for a refund was filed on time.

The couple filed a 2013 Rhode Island nonresident personal income tax return on July 5, 2016.

The Rhode Island Division of Taxation determined that the couple was not entitled to the refund they claimed on their 2013 return because the couple had not filed the refund claim/return on time, citing Rhode Island General Laws § 44-30-87, "Limitations on credit or refund." The couple appealed, and a hearing was held.

Under the law, a claim for credit or refund of an overpayment of tax must be filed within three years from the time the return was filed, or two years from the time the tax was paid, whichever of the periods expires the later. (For an at-a-glance look at how the rules work, please see the table on the following page.)

◆ **Two-year rule:** Under the two-year rule, the amount of the credit or refund cannot exceed the amount of the tax



paid during the two years immediately preceding the filing of the claim. Under the law, the couple's 2013 tax was deemed paid April 15, 2014. The couple was able to request a refund two years from that date. However, the couple filed the return in July 2016, which is beyond the two-year limit.

◆ **Three-year rule:** If a claim for refund is filed within the three-year period, the amount of the credit or refund cannot exceed the amount of the tax paid within the three-year period. In this case, the couple was within the three-year limit. However, from July 5, 2016, to the

present, the couple had not paid any tax attributable to the 2013 tax year.

In September 2017, Hearing Officer Catherine R. Warren determined that the couple was not entitled to the refund claimed for 2013 and that the Division of Taxation had properly denied the couple's claim for the refund.

On September 25, 2017, Tax Administrator Neena S. Savage adopted Warren's decision and recommendation.

-- Final Decision and Order
No. 2017-10

Historic tax credit

Did the Division of Taxation correctly deny the taxpayer's historic tax credits?

In August 2015, the taxpayer entered into a contract with the Division of Taxation regarding the receipt of tax credits under the historic preservation tax credit program of 2013, Rhode Island General Laws § 44-33.6-1 *et seq.*

The law has strict requirements that are intended to ensure that a project is launched in a timely fashion and that work continues without major delays.

(Please see next page)



Tax hearings

Any taxpayer aggrieved by the action of the Tax Division in determining the amount of tax, surcharge, or penalty, may make written request for a formal hearing.

The taxpayer is first afforded an opportunity to have a preliminary review. Should the matter not be resolved, it may then proceed to formal hearing under the terms of the state Administrative Procedures Act (RIGL § 42-35-1 *et seq.*) and Tax Division regulation 280-RICR-20-00-2.

If not satisfied with the outcome, the taxpayer may appeal to Sixth Division District Court (RIGL § 8-8-24 *et seq.*)

Legal Corner

RECENT STATE TAX CASES IN SUMMARY (CONTINUED FROM PRIOR PAGE)

For example, that law says that, after commencement of substantial construction activities, “no project shall remain idle prior to completion” for a period exceeding six months.

If the taxpayer fails to meet the requirements, the taxpayer forfeits all fees, and its contract for tax credits becomes null and void. There are some exceptions.

In this case, the Division notified the taxpayer that it was no longer eligible for the credits because the project had been idle for more than six months.

The taxpayer appealed. At the hearing, the taxpayer testified that the project was idle for more than six months because the window company went out of business, and the taxpayer could not obtain a new contractor until after the winter.

The hearing officer determined that the project was in fact idle for more than six months.

The hearing officer also determined that the window company being out of business did not count as a special exception. “The failure of the window contractor does not fall under the statutory and regulatory exemptions provided” under the pro-



Statute of limitations for Rhode Island personal income tax refunds [Rhode Island General Laws § 44-30-87]

A claim for credit or refund of an overpayment of tax must be filed within three years from the time the return was filed or two years from the time the tax was paid, whichever of the periods expires the later.

Three-year rule	If the claim is filed within the three-year period, the amount of the credit or refund cannot exceed the amount of the tax paid within the three-year period.
Two-year rule	If the claim is not filed within the three-year period, but is filed within the two-year period, the amount of the credit or refund cannot exceed the amount of the tax paid during the two years immediately preceding the filing of the claim.

Note: Any income tax withheld from the taxpayer during any calendar year, and any amount paid as estimated income tax for a taxable year, is deemed to have been paid on the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the taxable year for which the payments were being made.

Example of how the rules apply

Maria’s 2012 return was due on April 15, 2013. She actually filed the return on July 1, 2015. As a result, July 1, 2015, becomes the starting date for the three-year rule. The three-year period thus runs from July 1, 2015, to July 1, 2018. Were there any Rhode Island income tax payments attributable to 2012 during this three-year period? No. Thus, Maria does not pass the test under the three-year rule.

When Maria worked in 2012, Rhode Island personal income tax was withheld from her wages each week for 52 weeks. By statute, the wage withholding was deemed paid on April 15, 2013. Maria then had two years from the April 15, 2013, payment date to file a 2012 return. Was the return filed within the two-year period? No. Maria does not pass either the three-year rule or the two-year rule. Her refund claim is therefore denied.

⇒ *When it comes to taxation, federal and state laws are often different -- no matter which state is involved. For example, Rhode Island laws and federal laws are not the same when it comes to personal income tax refunds.*

gram, the hearing officer wrote. In September 2017, the hearing officer determined that the taxpayer’s historic tax credits are deemed null and void. On September 25, 2017, the tax administrator adopted the hearing officer’s decision and recommenda-

tion. -- Final Decision and Order No. 2017-11

Other tobacco tax

At issue is whether the taxpayer owes the assessment issued by the Division of Taxation in relation to tobacco tax -- and, if so, what should be the sanction.

(Please see next page)

Tax tip line

If you have information about wrongdoing involving state taxes, call the tax fraud tip line at (401) 574-TIPS or (401) 574- 8477 and leave a message. The line is staffed by the Rhode Island Division of Taxation’s Special Investigation Unit, which follows up on all tips. Callers can leave their names and contact information or remain anonymous.

Legal Corner

RECENT STATE TAX CASES IN SUMMARY (CONTINUED FROM PRIOR PAGE)

While performing a routine tobacco compliance inspection in 2014, a tax investigator for the Division found premium cigars for which the taxpayer had not remitted any “other tobacco products” tax.

(“Other tobacco products,” also known as OTP, generally refers to the tax on tobacco products other than cigarettes. The term generally refers to cigars, cheroots, stogies, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, hookah and shisha tobacco, snuff, and certain other items.)

The Division subsequently issued a Notice of Deficiency as well as a notice of a 30-day license suspension.

The taxpayer requested a hearing, but did not appear at the hearing when it was held in September 2017.

The hearing officer deter-

mined that the taxpayer’s nonpayment of taxes had been ongoing for six years at the time of the assessment.

On October 12, 2017, she found that the taxpayer was properly assessed for the tax owed, as well as the related penalty, and that the license be suspended for 30 days.

On October 12, 2017, the tax administrator adopted the hearing officer’s decision and recommendation.

-- Final Decision and Order
No. 2017-12

Other tobacco tax

After an inspection of a smoking bar by the Division of Taxation in December 2016, the agency issued a Notice of Deficiency as well as a notice of a 30-day li-

cense suspension.

The Division received copies of the invoices for the taxpayer’s purchase of OTP from an out-of-state distributor which was not licensed as a tobacco distributor in Rhode Island.

The taxpayer had not remitted any tax for its OTP purchases prior to the inspection. After the inspection, the taxpayer filed three remittances; the Division assessed the taxpayer the difference between the amount of tax owed based on the purchase invoices, and the amount of tax actually remitted.

The Division’s assessments covered 2012 through 2016. The taxpayer agreed that it owed tax for 2015 and 2016. The taxpayer requested a hearing, at which the taxpayer and the agency were represented by counsel.

The taxpayer asserted that the Division can go back only 24 months prior to inspection. However, the 24-month limit refers to how to calculate a

first and second offense for a penalty in such instances; it has nothing to do with limiting when the Division can assess tax owed, the hearing officer found in October 2017. She also found that the taxpayer had a long history of nonpayment and failed to comply with the Division’s regulatory requirements.

She determined that the tax owed was properly assessed. She also recommended that a penalty be imposed and that the taxpayer’s license be suspended for 30 days. The tax administrator adopted the hearing officer’s decision and recommendation.

-- Final Decision and Order
No. 2017-13



DECLARATORY RULING ON SALES TAX

The Rhode Island Division of Taxation recently posted a Declaratory Ruling.

Ruling Request No. 2017-05 involves the application of the sales and use tax to an entity that contracts with a number of Rhode Island public schools to enable the schools to provide meals to their students.

At issue in this instance is whether the entity’s purchase of supply items are subject to Rhode Island sales and use tax.

This and other Declaratory Rulings are available on the Division’s website:

<http://www.tax.ri.gov/declaratoryrulings/>

The screenshot shows the website header for the State of Rhode Island Division of Taxation, Department of Revenue. A navigation menu on the left includes Home, Administrative Decisions, Advisories, Combined Reporting and related topics, and Declaratory Rulings. The main content area is titled 'Administrative Decisions' and states 'Decisions can be viewed in two ways:' with options 'By Decision Number' and 'By Tax Type'. Below this, a section titled 'Decisions online' states: 'The Division of Taxation’s website shows all Administrative Decisions since early 2011. (See screenshot above.) To view, see www.tax.ri.gov'

Practitioners' Corner

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT STATE TAXES

Q: My client is a retailer. He collected Rhode Island sales tax in September and paid it over to the Rhode Island Division of Taxation on October 20th, online, at 4:44 p.m. He was assessed interest, as well as a late-payment penalty. Is there any documentation saying that online payments must be made by a certain time?



anyone else using the system) the following:

Payments that are made after 4:30 p.m. Eastern time will be deemed by us to have been made the next business day. (Please the screenshot

at the bottom of this page.)

Also, when your client originally signed up with us for electronic funds transfer,

or EFT, we provided your client with a document noting the 4:30 cutoff time.

Your question is a good reminder for others who remit electronically: Payment

must be made by 4:30 p.m. Eastern Time on a given business day in order for us to deem the filing to have been made that business day. Payment made after 4:30 p.m. Eastern time will be treated by us, on our books, as having been filed the following business day -- thus triggering interest and penalties as required by statute.

By the way, most sales/use tax remittances are done electronically, not by check. Many retailers find it much more convenient. You may obtain more information about the process by using the following link:

<https://www.ri.gov/taxation/business/index.php>

(Please see next page)

**About
'Practitioners' Corner'**

The "Practitioners' Corner" feature provides general answers to some of the questions that the Tax Division encounters through the normal course of business.

The answers are intended solely to provide general information. They do not represent formal guidance, and are not substitutes for Rhode Island General Laws, Tax Division regulations, or Tax Division rulings.

Payment Amount

Please provide the following EFT payment information:

Funds will be debited from: Bank account ending in

Amount to be debited:

(Ex: 3205.62)

Confirmation:

By checking this button, I do voluntarily initiate an EFT debit entry to my bank for the tax identified in this online filing for the amount specified above. If your filing is made by 4:30 p.m. EST your account will be debited the following banking day. After that time, your account will be debited in two banking days. If your filing takes place after 4:30 p.m. EST the Division of Taxation considers this filing to take place on the next business day.

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Practitioners' Corner**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT STATE TAXES** (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

Q: When completing the Form RI-1120C for a C corporation, is there a way we can let the Division know that it's a pro forma return?

A: Yes. On the cover of the form, toward the top left corner, there are several checkboxes. One is for *pro forma* returns. By checking that box, you will let us know that it's a *pro forma* return, a basic informational return – and we'll process it accordingly. (A *pro forma* return is often used in connection with the filing of a letter-of-good-standing application.)

Q: My client is an individual who is the sole owner of a limited liability company (LLC). Must a Form RI-1065 be filed on behalf of this single-member LLC?

A: Yes. Your client must file the Form RI-1065 each year and pay the required annual filing fee, or filing charge, which is \$400 for 2017 and later tax years. However, we no longer require an individual who owns an SMLLC (single-member LLC), when filing Form RI-1065, to attach the Schedule C or other applicable Schedule from his or her U.S. Form 1040.

Q: Can I file my annual sales tax reconciliation electronically?

A: Yes, but only if you make your sales tax payments

online throughout the year. Also, the following categories of taxpayers cannot file the annual sales tax reconciliation online and must instead file paper returns, even if they remit online throughout the year: liquor stores and artists, composers, and writers. (*When filing your annual reconciliation by paper, please make sure you put your account ID number on the return.*)

Q: Must a pass-through apply for a letter of good standing when there's a sale or transfer of a major part in value of the entity's assets?

A: Yes. Legislation enacted in 2017 makes clear that domestic or foreign limited liability companies, limited partnerships, or any other domestic or foreign business entities are subject to the same notice requirements as are domestic and foreign corporations when it comes to the sale or transfer of a major part in value of the entity's assets:

Under the new law, any entity listed above must notify us at least five business days before the sale or transfer, providing details of the sale or transfer. The notification must be made by requesting a letter of good standing from us.

All required tax returns must be filed and all Rhode Island state taxes paid when we are notified of the sale or transfer.

The screenshot shows the 'Credit Card Tax Payment' interface from the State of Rhode Island Division of Taxation. It features a blue header with the state seal and title. Below the header is a white box titled 'Income Tax Bill' containing three input fields: 'Social Security number', 'Invoice number', and 'Payment amount', each with a small asterisk icon to its left.

Q: Do surplus line filers still make four quarterly estimated payments throughout the calendar year?

A: Yes, but the dates have changed a bit. Under the old law, the due dates fell at the end of the month (April 30, June 30, October 31, and December 31). Because of a recently enacted law, the due dates in 2018 and later years will fall in the middle of the month – and the third payment will be in September instead of October. Here is the new schedule for surplus lines estimated payments:

- ◆ April 15
- ◆ June 15
- ◆ September 15
- ◆ December 15

Note: The dates shown above do not take into account weekends or holidays. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the date shall be the next business day. By the way: Electronic payments of estimated tax for surplus lines brokers/

licensees may be made through the following webpage: <https://www.ri.gov/taxation/business/index.php>.

If payment is made by check, use Form SLB-EST, "Surplus Lines Broker Estimate Payment Form." The mailing address is included on the form. The form is available at: <http://www.tax.ri.gov/taxforms/otherbusiness.php>.

Q: My client received a bill in the mail from the Rhode Island Division of Taxation. She plans to pay it online, via credit card or debit card, using your website. I assume she'll be prompted for an account number or something like that. If so, what number should she enter?

A: She should enter the invoice number listed on the bill that she received.

When paying a personal income tax bill, we'll ask for the Social Security number as well as the invoice number. Please see screenshot above.



Rhode Island Department of Revenue Division of Taxation

NEWSLETTER POLICY

Rhode Island Tax News is a newsletter from the Rhode Island Department of Revenue's Division of Taxation. It is typically published each quarter. Its purpose is to provide taxpayers and tax professionals with general information regarding Rhode Island tax laws, regulations, and rulings, and procedures. It is neither designed nor intended to address complex issues in detail. Nothing contained in this newsletter in any way alters or otherwise changes any provisions of the Rhode Island General Laws, regulations of the Tax Division, or formal rulings. The Tax Division is at One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02908. Its website is www.tax.ri.gov.

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If you have comments or suggestions for *Rhode Island Tax News*, please e-mail its editor, Neil Downing: Neil.Downing@tax.ri.gov

BACK ISSUES

Rhode Island Tax News back issues are on the Tax Division website: www.tax.ri.gov

How to contact us

Taxpayers may contact the Division of Taxation online, by phone, by letter, or in person. (Hours of operation are typically 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. business days.)

Website

www.tax.ri.gov

(For numbers and e-mail addresses for specific sections, click the "Contact us" link.)

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