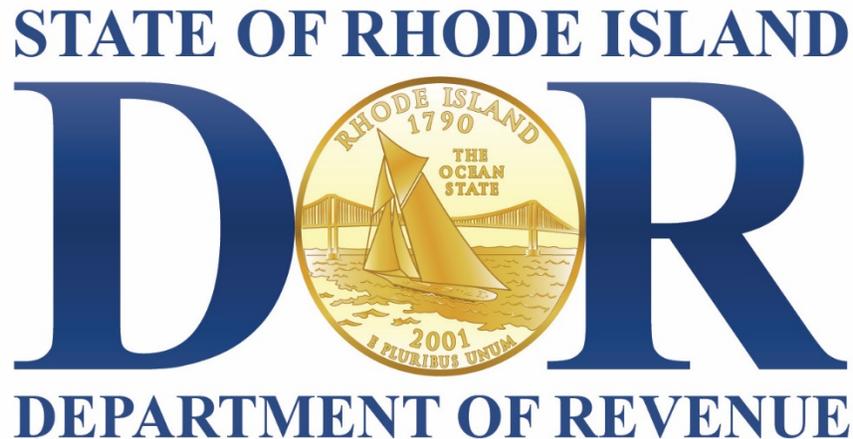


STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Governor Gina M. Raimondo



Economic Development Tax Incentives Evaluation Act:

*Evaluation of
“Small Business Capital Investment
Modification/Deduction”
(R.I. Gen. Laws § 44-43-2)
Tax Years 2013 through 2015*

Office of Revenue Analysis

June 5, 2018

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Foreword

The *Economic Development Tax Incentives Evaluation Act: Tax Years 2013 through 2015* was prepared at the request of Paul L. Dion, Ph.D., Chief of the Office of Revenue Analysis in accordance with Rhode Island General Laws § 44-48.2-4. This report was prepared by the Office of Revenue Analysis team which includes Bethany Scanlon, Senior Economic and Policy Analyst, Joseph Codega Jr., Data Analyst III, and Madiha Zaffou, Principal Economic and Policy Analyst under the direction of Mr. Dion.

Part I: Introduction

Pursuant to Rhode Island General Laws § 44-48.2-4, titled *Rhode Island Economic Development Tax Incentives Evaluation Act of 2013*, the Chief of the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) is required to produce, in consultation with the Director of the Rhode Island Commerce Corporation, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Director of the Department of Labor and Training, a report that contains analyses of economic development tax incentives as listed in R.I. Gen. Laws § 44-48.2-3(1). According to R.I. Gen. Laws § 44-48.2-4(1), the report “[s]hall be completed at least once between July 1, 2014, and June 30, 2017, and no less than once every three (3) years thereafter”.

The additional analysis as required by R.I. Gen. Laws § 44-48.2-4(1) shall include, but not be limited to the following items as indicated in R.I. Gen. Laws § 44-48.2-5(a):

- 1) A baseline assessment of the tax incentive, including, if applicable, the number of aggregate jobs associated with the taxpayers receiving such tax incentive and the aggregate annual revenue that such taxpayers generate for the state through the direct taxes applied to them and through taxes applied to their employees;
- 2) The statutory and programmatic goals and intent of the tax incentive, if said goals and intentions are included in the incentive's enabling statute or legislation;
- 3) The number of taxpayers granted the tax incentive during the previous twelve-month (12) period;
- 4) The value of the tax incentive granted, and ultimately claimed, listed by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code associated with the taxpayers receiving such benefit, if such NAICS Code is available;
- 5) An assessment and five-year (5) projection of the potential impact on the state's revenue stream from carry forwards allowed under such tax incentive;
- 6) An estimate of the economic impact of the tax incentive including, but not limited to:
 - i. A cost-benefit comparison of the revenue forgone by allowing the tax incentive compared to tax revenue generated by the taxpayer receiving the credit, including direct taxes applied to them and taxes applied to their employees;
 - ii. An estimate of the number of jobs that were the direct result of the incentive; and
 - iii. A statement by the Chief Executive Officer of the Commerce Corporation, as to whether, in his or her judgment, the statutory and programmatic goals of the tax benefit are being met, with obstacles to such goals identified, if possible;
- 7) The estimated cost to the state to administer the tax incentive if such information is available;
- 8) An estimate of the extent to which benefits of the tax incentive remained in state or flowed outside the state, if such information is available;
- 9) In the case of economic development tax incentives where measuring the economic impact is significantly limited due to data constraints, whether any changes in statute would facilitate data collection in a way that would allow for better analysis;
- 10) Whether the effectiveness of the tax incentive could be determined more definitively if the General Assembly were to clarify or modify the tax incentive's goals and intended purpose;

- 11) A recommendation as to whether the tax incentive should be continued, modified, or terminated; the basis for such recommendation; and the expected impact of such recommendation on the state's economy;
- 12) The methodology and assumptions used in carrying out the assessments, projections and analyses required pursuant to subdivisions (1) through (8) of this section.

Part II: Description of the Tax Incentive

A deduction reducing net income or net worth, gross earnings, or gross premiums for making a qualifying investment in a certified venture capital partnership shall be allowed for the amount of the qualifying investment in the year in which the taxpayer first makes such an investment prior to computing the tax owed under Rhode Island General Laws Chapters 44-11 (“Business Corporation Tax”), 44-13 (“Public Service Corporation Tax”), 44-14 (“Taxation of Banks”) or 44-17 (“Taxation of Insurance Companies”). A modification reducing federal adjusted gross income is allowed prior to computing the tax owed under Rhode Island General Laws Chapters 44-30 (“Personal Income Tax”).

Part III: Tax Incentive Amount

For tax years 2013 through 2015 there were less than ten recipients of this tax incentive claiming \$608. ORA is unable to release further information on the credit due to tax confidentiality concerns. ORA assumes negligible economic impact due to the insignificant amount of credit claimed.

Part IV: Recommendations

1. Statement by the CEO of the Commerce Corporation

The Secretary of Commerce, who serves as Chief Executive Officer of the Rhode Island Commerce Corporation pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws 42-64-1.1(b), provided the following statement pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 44-48.2-5(a)(6)(iii):

Statement from the CEO of the Commerce Corporation:

“The apparent goal of this deduction is to encourage equity and entrepreneurial investment in new Rhode Island ventures. The Commerce Corporation hears frequently that access to this kind of capital is lacking and is a significant challenge for entrepreneurs who want to grow their companies in Rhode Island. As such, the Commerce Corporation believes this incentive should be studied further to examine issues that could, at a minimum include: whether this incentive is potent enough to accomplish the above goal, whether better marketing of this incentive would attract such investment, and whether the deduction should be improved to attract greater usage. The Commerce Corporation does not presuppose any particular outcome of this kind of study, and it well may show that this incentive should be reconsidered or repealed.”

2. ORA Recommendations

The Office of Revenue Analysis recommends a reconsideration of the incentive given the insignificant usage of the incentive by taxpayers. The reconsideration of the incentive should include the repeal of the incentive as a potential outcome.