III. Compilation of State Laws

Prepared by the Office of the Attorney General

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Alabama

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
401 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 5690
Montgomery, AL 36103-5690

334-242-5438

http://www.adeca.state.al.us/
http://www.ador.state.al.us/
http://www.ador.state.al.us/gensum.pdf
http://www.edpa.org/pdfs/Alabama%20Taxes%20and%20Incentives.pdf

2001 - Film Production Sales and Use Tax Exemption

ALA. CODE §§ 40-23-4 (a)(46) & 40-23-62 (35) (1975)

Alabama law allows exemptions from sales tax for film projects approved by the Alabama Film Office. The gross proceeds derived from the sale or sales of tangible personal property to a company which is actively engaged in the production of an approved project authorized by the Alabama Film Office and which meets criteria established by the Alabama Film Office through the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act.

For more information:
http://www.ador.state.al.us/Taxincentives/sales&useincentives.htm

2001 - Film Production Hotel Lodging Tax Exemption

ALA. CODE § 40-26-1(b)(iii) (1975)

Alabama law allows exemption from the lodgings tax for film projects approved by the Alabama Film Office.

For more information:
http://www.ador.state.al.us/Taxincentives/sales&useincentives.htm

1998 - Class 6 Cities - Exemptions from City Property Taxes

ALA. CODE §§ 11-51-220 to 11-51-241 (1975)

Alabama law allows the governing body of a Class 6 City to grant two kinds of exemptions from city property taxes, separately from, and in addition to, the "tax abatements". Class 6 Cities currently are: Alexander City, Athens, Auburn, Cullman, Enterprise, Fairfield, Homewood, Mountain Brook, Opelika, Ozark, Prattville, Sheffield, Sylacauga, and Talladega. First, the governing body of a Class 6 City may grant a partial or complete exemption from "city property taxes" (which does not include city educational property taxes) for "any parcel of land or personal property located within the city for a period of not more than 15 years." Second, the governing body of a Class 6 City and the board of education of the municipality, "may grant, with respect to any parcel of commercial property located within the municipality, for a period of not more than 15 years, a partial or complete exemption from the portion of the municipal and county ad valorem taxes allocated for municipal educational purposes which exceeds 20 mills" subject to the provision that the property taxes from the parcel of property, for municipal educational purposes, for the year preceding the first year of exemption, do not decrease under the exemption.

For more information:
http://www.ador.state.al.us/Taxincentives/proptaxincentives.html

1997 - Site Preparation Grant Program For Undeveloped Sites

ALA. CODE § 41-10-27.1 (1975)

A corporation in Standard Industrial Code Classification 3275 shall qualify to receive in site preparation grant money the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000) for a site that is raw or completely undeveloped if the corporation is making a one hundred million dollar ($100,000,000) or more capital investment and is employing 400 or more employees either directly or indirectly.

For more information:
http://www.edpa.org/pdfs/Alabama%20Taxes%20and%20Incentives.pdf

1995 - Income Tax Capital Credit

ALA. CODE §§ 40-18-190 to 40-18-203

The capital credit is a credit of five percent (5%) of the capital costs of a project, to be applied to the income tax liability generated by the project income, each year for 20 years. This credit cannot be carried forward or back (you use it or lose it), and cannot be used to generate a refund to the taxpayer. The capital credit is used only after all other deductions, losses, or credits permitted under Titles 40 and 41 of the Code of Alabama 1975. The credit will follow the income generated by the project and, therefore, will be allowed to "pass-through" entities such as: S corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, etc.

For more information:

http://www.ador.state.al.us/Taxincentives/capcrsummary.htm

1993 - Education Income Tax Credit

ALA. CODE §§ 40-18-135 to 40-18-139

An employer could qualify to receive an income tax credit of 20 percent of the actual cost of an employer sponsored educational program that enhances basic skills of employees up to and including the twelfth grade functional level. This concept would include programs which teach English as a second language.

For more information:
http://www.ador.state.al.us/gensum.pdf

1992 - Tax Incentive Reform Act of 1992 (Tax Abatements)

ALA. CODE § 40-9B-1 to 40-9B-9

Industrial or Research Projects in SICs 20-39 and 50-51, Industrial Group 737, and Industry Numbers 0724, 4631, 8731, 8733, and 8734 may obtain an abatement of up to 10 years from property taxes levied for non-educational purposes. Property taxes levied for educational purposes are not abatable. The Tax Incentive Reform Act of 1992 empowers cities, counties, industrial development boards, and other similar public bodies to grant such exemptions for new projects and major additions to existing projects. There is no minimum amount of investment required to qualify a new project for abatement. An addition, however, to an existing project requires an investment of the lesser of 30% of the original cost of the existing facility or $2 million.

For more information:

http://www.ador.state.al.us/Taxincentives/proptaxincentives.html
http://www.ador.state.al.us/Taxincentives/abatecover.htm
http://www.ador.state.al.us/Taxincentives/Abatem%7E1.pdf
http://www.edpa.org/pdfs/Alabama%20Taxes%20and%20Incentives.pdf

1991 - Site Preparation Grant Program

ALA. CODE § 41-10-27 (1975)

Alabama Act No. 91-635, as amended by Act. No.'s 97-645, 99-590, and 99-591; authorizes the State Industrial Development Authority to sell bonds to make grants to counties, municipalities, local industrial development boards or authorities or economic development councils or authorities, airport authorities, port authorities or public corporations or certain state agencies or departments to pay for site preparation for land owned or possessed by lease by these entities. To qualify for a site grant, a company must be a process or treatment facility which recycles, reclaims or converts materials to a reusable product, or is headquarters (national, regional, or state investing company serving as the principal office of the principal operating officer) or manufacturing facility of a company described in Standard Industrial Classification Major Groups 20 to 39, inclusive, Major Groups 50 and 51, Industrial Group 737, and Industry Numbers 0724, 8371, 8733, 8734. These categories of businesses include most manufacturers and wholesalers, as well as computer, research, development, and testing service providers.
The size of the grant depends upon the amount of capital investment.

For more information:
http://www.edpa.org/pdfs/Alabama%20Taxes%20and%20Incentives.pdf

Arizona

Arizona Department of Commerce
3800 N. Central Ave., Suite 1500
Phoenix, AZ 85012-1991

Phone: (602) 280-1300 [Phoenix Metro] or (800) 528-8421
Fax: (916) 322-2865

http://www.azcommerce.com

2000 - IT Training Tax Credit

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 43-1088.01 to 43-1179

Available to businesses as a 50-50 match for training up to 20 employees in IT skills. The set aside is capped at $5,000,000 with half the fund earmarked for C corporations and the other half for the balance of other structure types. The per employee tax credit cannot exceed $1500 and if the total number of qualifying applications exceeds the capped amount, the per employee credit will be reduced proportionately.

Contact Teri Glaser of the Office of Workforce Development at (602) 280-1344 or 888-677-8177 or website: http://www.azcommerce.com/Workforce/IT%20Training%20Tax%20Credit.html for more information.

1999 - Research & Development Income Tax Credit

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 43-1074.01

State income tax credit for qualified research and development done in Arizona. This includes research conducted at a state university and funded by the company.

Contact the Arizona Department of Commerce at (602) 280-1300 [Phoenix Metro] or (800) 528-8421 or website: http://www.azcommerce.com/Business/RDincometaxcredit.html for more information.

1999 - Tax Credit for Increased Employment in Military Reuse Zones

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 20-224.04

A tax credit is allowed against the premium tax liability incurred by an qualified insurer for net increases in employment positions of residents of this state by an insurer located in a military reuse zone.

Contact the Arizona Department of Commerce at (602) 280-1300 [Phoenix Metro] or (800) 528-8421, website: http://www.azcommerce.com or e-mail: pattyd@azcommerce.com for more information.

1996 - Lease Excise Tax

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 42-6201 to 42-6209

The Government Property Lease Excise Tax Program has been established by the State of Arizona and is available to businesses that lease parcels from the City rather than own them outright. All real property tax has been waived and replaced with an excise tax that is an established rate per square foot and based upon the type of use. The rate is reduced every ten years by 20% until it reaches the 51st year, when the tax drops to zero. In the Downtown Commerce Park, the State has abated the excise tax for the first eight years after the certificate of occupancy.

Contact the Arizona Department of Commerce at (602) 280-1300 [Phoenix Metro] or (800) 528-8421 or website: http://www.azcommerce.com/Business/leaseexcisetax.html for more information.

1995 - Film Industry Vehicle Tax Fees Exemption

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 28-5739

Production vehicles entering Arizona for the purpose of motion picture production on location are exempt from the Use Fuel Tax.

Contact the Arizona Department of Commerce at (602) 280-1300 [Phoenix Metro] or (800) 528-8421 or website: http://www.azcommerce.com/Film/Incentives.htm for more information.

1995 - Economic Strength Program

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 28-7281, 28-7286 & 41-1513

The ESP program offers grants for road construction. This is a very competitive program, based upon the economic impact of applicant projects in the community in which they will be located. A town, city or county submits applications. The Commerce and Economic Development Commission is the approval entity for the ESP program, which has a continuous funding source.

Contact the Arizona Department of Commerce at (602) 280-1300 [Phoenix Metro] or (800) 528-8421, website: http://www.azcommerce.com/Business/ESP%20Home%20Page.html or e-mail: sandrab@azcommerce.com for more information.

1994 - Pollution Control Tax Credit

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 43-1081 to 43-1170

Provides a 10 percent income tax credit or property used to control or prevent pollution.

Contact the Arizona Department of Commerce at (602) 280-1300 [Phoenix Metro] or (800) 528-8421 or website: http://www.azcommerce.com/Business/pollution%20control.html for more information.

1993 - Job Training Program

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 41-1541 to 41-1544 & ARIZ. ADMIN. CODE R20-1-101 to R20-1-111

Provide funding for job training assistance to businesses in Arizona. This includes businesses that are locating to Arizona from outside the state, and existing Arizona businesses that are expanding and adding new jobs, or for businesses training their current workforce to enhance skill levels. Additionally, businesses undergoing economic conversion are eligible for job training assistance. The Program enhances economic development by providing funding for customized training to meet the specific employment needs of these businesses.

Contact the Arizona Department of Commerce at (602) 280-8182 or (800) 528-8421 or website: http://www.azcommerce.com/jobtraining/default.html for more information.

1992 - Motion Picture Sales Tax Rebate

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 42-5015

Arizona offers a 50% transaction privilege (sales) tax rebate to qualifying production companies for motion pictures, television/video, and commercial advertising productions filmed in Arizona. It is important to comply with specific administrative rules set forth by the Department of Revenue (DOR) to both apply and qualify for this rebate.

Contact Christi Comanita of the Arizona Department of Commerce at (602) 542-4672 or website: http://www.azcommerce.com/Film/Incentives.htm for more information.

1992 - Military Reuse Zone Program

ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 41-1531 to 41-1533, 42-12006.3, 42-12006.3.C, 42.1500 et seq, 42-5075.B.4, 43-1079, 43-1167

Established by the Arizona Legislature to lessen the impact of military base closures. It includes targeted economic incentives for aviation and aerospace business that are creating new jobs and making capital investments within a Military Reuse Zone in Arizona.

Contact the Arizona Department of Commerce at (602) 280-1300 [Phoenix Metro] or (800) 528-8421, website: http://www.azcommerce.com or e-mail: pattyd@azcommerce.com for more information.

Arkansas

Arkansas Department of Economic Development
One Capitol Mall
Little Rock, AR 72201

Phone: 1-800-ARKANSAS or (501)682-1121
Fax: (501) 682-7394
E-mail: INFO@1800ARKANSAS.COM

http://www.aedc.state.ar.us or www.1-800-ARKANSAS.COM

2001 - Economic Infrastructure Fund (EIF)

[Act 498 of 2001, Senate Bill 463]

To provide funding for grants to cities and counties to provide financial assistance necessary to undertake public works projects and/or training efforts which support private sector job creation opportunities or partially defray costs of providing access to publicly owned industrial parks. EIF grants may also be provided for expansion of the aircraft and aerospace industry and for port and waterway economic development projects. (ACT 498 of 2001)

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

2001 - Venture Capital Investment Act

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 15-5-1402 to 15-5-1409

Authorizes the Arkansas Development Finance Authority (ADFA) to raise significant amounts of venture capital for investment within the state. The pool of capital, raised from traditional Arkansas lenders, will guarantee principal and interest payments to the lenders and will be managed by a professional investor group under contract to the state.

Contact Gene Eagle of the Arkansas Development Finance Authority at (501)682-5904, e-mail: geagle@adfa.state.ar.us or website: http://www.state.ar.us/adfa for more information.

2001 - Renewable Energy Development Act

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 23-18-601 to 23-18-604

Net energy metering encourages the use of renewable energy resources and renewable energy technologies by reducing utility interconnection and administrative costs for small consumers of electricity. More than thirty (30) other states have passed similar laws or regulations in support of net energy metering programs. Increasing the consumption of renewable resources promotes the wise use of Arkansas' natural energy resources to meet a growing energy demand; increases Arkansas' use of indigenous energy fuels while reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels; fosters investments in emerging renewable technologies to stimulate economic development and job creation in the state, including the agricultural sectors; reduces environmental stresses from energy production; and provides greater consumer choices.

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us or the Arkansas Public Service Commission at (501)682-2051 for more information.

2001 - Delta Development Commission

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 15-4-2601 to 15-4-2608

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

2001 - Small Business Loan Collaboration Program

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 15-4-2501 to 15-4-2506

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

1999 - Small Business Loan Program

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 29-30-106 to 29-30-112

The Small Business Loan Program was created to stimulate small businesses by providing up to one-half of the amount of participation loans offered by approved community lenders. A small business is one with fewer than 50 full-time employees and less than $1 million in annual gross sales, excluding agricultural production. The project must provide reasonable expectations for job creation. The Department's share cannot exceed 50 percent of the total loan amount and cannot be less than $2,500 or more than $40,000.

Contact the Small and Minority Business unit of the Arkansas Department of Economic

Development at (501)682-6105, fax at (501)324-9856 or website: http://www.1-800-ARKANSAS.com for more information.

1999 - Workforce Investment Act

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 15-4-2201 to 15-4-2212

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

1999 - Emerging Technology Development Act

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 15-4-2101 to 15-4-2107

Provides an economic incentive to manufacturers of high-growth energy technologies that are on the verge of full entry into the world market. The act provides a state income tax credit, with a carry-forward of 14 years, of 50 percent of the cost of purchasing or constructing a facility that designs, develops, or produces photovoltaics (solar cells), electric vehicle components, fuel cells, micro-turbines, Stirling engines, and nanotechnology. Eligible costs include land, infrastructure, renovation, building improvements and machinery.

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

1997- Motion Picture Incentive Act

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 15-4-2001 to 15-4-2012

Qualifying motion picture production businesses spending more than $500,000 within 12 months, in conjunction with the filming or producing of one feature film, telefilm, music video, documentary, episodic television show, or commercial advertisement may receive a refund of state sales and use taxes paid on qualified expenditures incurred in conjunction with the project.

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

1997- Biotechnology Development and Training

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 2-8-101 to 2-8-109

Offers income tax credits to Arkansas taxpayers engaged in eligible bio- technical business development. An income tax credit is allowed equal to 30 percent of the cost of buildings, equipment, and higher education partnerships and licenses for intellectual property necessary to produce advanced biofuels. Income tax credits shall be used to offset the first $50,000 of income tax liability arising during the credit year and 50 percent of any remaining income tax liability for the year. Unused credit may be carried forward for 14 taxable years after the credit year in which the credit originated. Taxpayers receiving credit under this Act shall not be entitled to any other state or local tax credit or deduction for the claimed items, except normal depreciation.

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information

1995 - Economic Development Act of 1995

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 15-4-101 to 15-4-1908

To utilize the AEDA program, businesses must sign a financial agreement prior to construction outlining the terms of the incentives and including the following: 1) Businesses must invest at least $5 million in a plant construction or expansion project; 2) Businesses must employ at least 100 net new full-time permanent employees within 24 months of the date that the financial agreement is signed and maintain at least 100 net new full-time permanent employees at the new project location for the duration of the incentive period. Failure to do so could result in termination of the program and reimbursement of the incentives credited plus penalty and interest; 3) Businesses must receive an endorsement resolution from the local governing body endorsing the project for the program; and 4) Businesses must pay a one-time administration fee of $2,500.

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

1993 - Major Industry Facilities Incentives Act

[Act 498 of 2001, Senate Bill 463]

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

1993 - Enterprise Zone Act of 1993

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 15-4-1701 to 15-4-1709

The entire state of Arkansas is designated as an Enterprise Zone under the Advantage Arkansas Program. The program provides income tax credits and sales and use tax refunds to qualifying businesses that create new jobs as a result of location, expansion, or facility modernization projects anywhere in Arkansas.

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

1993 - Economic Development Incentive Act

[Act 498 of 2001, Senate Bill 463]

Contact the Arkansas Department of Economic Development at (501)682-1121 or website: http://www.aedc.state.ar.us for more information.

1993 - Capital Access Program for Small Business Act

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 15-5-1101 to 15-5-1110

Makes funds available to borrowers who for various reasons might otherwise have difficulty in obtaining conventional bank loans. These small businesses are credit worthy, but have a credit profile that is generally different from those of borrowers that they would normally approve. ADFA and the borrower contribute a portion of the loan amount into a reserve fund at a participating bank. If the borrower defaults on the loan or is delinquent in payments, the reserve is used to make payments on the loan. Like an insurance pool, the more loans that are made under this program, the larger the pool of funds becomes and the more money there is available to manage problem loans.

Contact Gene Eagle of the Arkansas Development Finance Authority at (501)682-5904, e-mail: geagle@adfa.state.ar.us or website: http://www.state.ar.us/adfa for more information.

California

California Technology, Trade & Commerce Agency
Business & Community Resources
Economic Development
1102 Q Street, Suite 6000
Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 322-8730
Fax: (916) 322-2865

http://commerce.ca.gov/state/ttca/ttca_homepage.jsp

2002 - Sustainable Communities Grants & Loan Programs

4 CAL. CODE REGS. §§ 8110 to 8125

A financial assistance program to assist cities and counties in their community planning and development efforts. Authorizes up to $2.5 million in grant and loan funding for developing and implementing policies, programs and projects that reduce pollution hazards and the degradation of the environment, assist in the revitalization of one or more California neighborhoods that suffer from high unemployment levels, low0income levels and/or high poverty, and/or promote Infill Development. In order to assist principle, the program will provide maximum assistance of up to $500,000 consisting of up to $350,000 in grant funding and up to $150,000 in loan assistance.

Contact the California Pollution Control Financing Authority at (916) 654-5610, fax: (916) 657-4821 or website: http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/CPCFA/cpcfa.htm for more information.

2001 - Recycle Underutilized Sites Programs

4 CAL. CODE REGS. §§ 8090 to 8101

Assist with the reuse and redevelopment of underutilized properties with real or perceived contamination issues (brownfields). Addresses a funding and information gap in the development of brownfields to help bring these properties into productive reuse. Provides forgivable loans to fund site assessment and characterization, technical assistance, remedial action plans and site access.

Contact the California Pollution Control Financing Authority at (916) 654-5610, fax: (916) 657-4821 or website: http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/CPCFA/cpcfa.htm for more information.

2001 - Space Industry Development Programs

CAL. GOV'T CODE § 15333.6

Provides funding for strategic projects to leverage federal and private matching funds that enhance California's competitiveness in the domestic and global space industry, increasing high quality jobs and generating tax revenue that contributes to continued technology-based economic-development.

Contact the Technology & Innovation, Division of Science, Technology & Innovation at (916)322-6419, fax: (916) 322-6449 or website: http://commerce.ca.gov/state/ttca/ttca_homepage.jsp for more information.

2001 - Renewable Energy Loan Guarantee Program

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 15350 to 15362.5

A loan guarantee program to businesses that need financial assistance to purchase and install renewable energy systems.

Contact the Financial Assistance, California Infrastructure Economic Development Bank at (916)322-1399, fax: (916) 322-6314 or website: http://www.ciedb.ca.gov for more information.

2000 - Film California First

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 15363.70 to 15363.75

A multi-million dollar incentive program that provides up to $300,000 per project in rebates to qualified production companies filming in California. The only incentive program if its kind, FCF reimburses the cost of public labor and greatly reduces location site fees when filming on public property.

Contact the California Film Commission at (800) 858-4749 or (323)860-2960, fax: (323) 860-2972 or website: http://www.filmcafirst.com/state/cfc/cfc_homepage.jsp for more information.

2000 - State Theatrical Arts Resources (STAR) Partnership

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 14999.50 to 14999.55

Offers filmmakers access to unused State properties for a nominal fee or at no charge, thus helping production companies to substantially cut below-the-lines expenses.

Contact the California Film Commission at (800) 858-4749 or (323)860-2960, fax: (323) 860-2972 or website: http://www.filmcafirst.com/state/cfc/cfc_homepage.jsp for more information.

1998 - Infrastructure State Revolving Fund Program

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 63000 to 63087

Provides low-cost financing to public agencies for a wide variety of infrastructure projects, such as, streets, drainage, water supply and flood control, educational facilities and parks and recreational facilities, just to name a few eligible projects.

Contact Roma Cristia-Plant, Municipal Finance Manger in the Financial Assistance, California Infrastructure Economic Development Bank at (916)324-8942, fax: (916) 322-6314, e-mail: rcristia@commerce.ca.gov or website: http://www.ciedb.ca.gov for more information.

1997 - Capital Investment Incentive Program

CAL. GOV'T CODE § 51298

To provide local governments opportunities to attract large manufacturing facilities to invest in their communities and to encourage industries such as high technology, aerospace, automotive, biotechnology, software, environmental sources, and others to locate and invest in those facilities in California.

Contact the California Technology, Trade & Commerce Agency at (916) 322-8730, fax: (916) 322-2865 or website: http://commerce.ca.gov/state/ttca/ttca_homepage.jsp for more information.

1997 - Manufacturing Enhancement Areas

CAL. GOV'T CODE § 7073.8, Rev & T § 17053.47, Rev & T § 23622.8

Stimulation of job creation in the Border Region by providing special state and local incentives to encourage business investment and promote the creation of jobs.

Contact the Business & Community Resources, Economic Development of the California Technology, Trade & Commerce Agency at (916) 322-8730, fax: (916) 322-2865 or website: http://commerce.ca.gov/state/ttca/ttca_homepage.jsp for more information.

1997 - Job Creation Investment Fund Program

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 15365.50 to 15365.59

To allocate funds to counties to be used for Job Creation Activities that would provide employment for CalWORKs recipients who were moving into the workforce. To link economic development activities to welfare reform for the purpose of creating jobs to employ CalWORKs recipients.

Contact the Business & Community Resources, Economic Development of the California Technology, Trade & Commerce Agency at (916) 322-8730, fax: (916) 322-2865 or website: http://commerce.ca.gov/state/ttca/ttca_homepage.jsp for more information.

1996 - Enterprise Zones Program

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 7070 to 7089

Targets economically distressed areas throughout California. Special state and local incentives encourage business investment and promote the creation of new jobs. The purpose of the program is to provide tax incentives to businesses and allow private sector market forces to revive the local economy.

Contact the Business & Community Resources, Economic Development of the California Technology, Trade & Commerce Agency at (916) 322-8730, fax: (916) 322-2865 or website: http://commerce.ca.gov/state/ttca/ttca_homepage.jsp for more information.

1995 - Rural Development Council

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 15373.100 to 15373.114

Coordinates the delivery of state and federal programs, works with tribal and local governments, provides a forum for discussing rural issues, and recommends polices, strategies and programs to address the needs of rural California.

Contact the California Rural Development Council at (916) 322-5213, fax: (916) 322-748, email: kharris@commerce.ca.gov or website: http://commerce.ca.gov/state/ttca/ttca_homepage.jsp for more information.

1994 - California Infrastructure Economic Development Bank

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 63000 to 63087

To promote economic revitalization, enable future development, and encourage a healthy climate for jobs in California. The I-Bank operates pursuant to the Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act. It has broad authority to issue tax-exempt and taxable revenue bonds, provide financing to public agencies, provide credit enhancements, acquire or lease facilities, and leverage State and Federal funds.

Contact the Financial Assistance, California Infrastructure Economic Development Bank at (916)322-1399, fax: (916) 322-6314 or website: http://www.ciedb.ca.gov for more information.

1994 - Revenue Bond Program

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 63000 to 63087

An obligation issued by a governmental agency, but payable solely from the loan repayments received under a loan agreement with the borrower. The bonds do not constitute an obligation of either the State or the I-Bank. Industrial development bonds are issued for manufacturing companies, 501(c)(3) bonds for non-profit organizations, exempt facility bonds and other types of revenue bonds.

Contact Jeffrey Emanuels, Manager, Conduit financing, of the California Infrastructure Economic Development Bank at (916)322-1299, fax: (916) 322-6314, e-mail: jemanuels@commerce.gov.ca or website: http://www.ciedb.ca.gov for more information.

1994 - Capital Access Program (CalCAP)

4 CAL. CODE REGS. §§ 8070 to 8079

Provides a form of loan portfolio insurance which provides up to 100% coverage on certain loan defaults, encouraging banks and other financial institutions to make loans to small businesses that fall just outside of most banks' conventional underwriting standards.

Contact the California Pollution Control Financing Authority at (916) 654-5610 or (323)860-2960, fax: (323) 860-2972 or website: http://www.filmcafirst.com/state/cfc/cfc_homepage.jsp for more information.

1993 - Local Agency Military Base Recovery Act (LAMBRA)

CAL. GOV'T CODE §§ 7105 to 7118

To attract reinvestment and re-employ workers. A LAMBRA designation has tax incentives that are similar to Enterprise Zones and is binding for a period of eight years. Boundaries are the closing base or a portion of it. Also, community incentives are offered as a part of the business attraction package. Each community is marketing base property and existing buildings to attract expanding and new businesses. The incentives may include the use of machinery, tools, or offices equipment left behind by the military.

Contact Patrick McGuire, LAMBRA Program Specialist of the California Trade and Commerce Agency at (916)322-2236, fax: (916) 322-7214 or website: http://commerce.ca.gov/state/ttca/ttca_homepage.jsp for more information.

1993 - Economic Revitalization Manufacturing Property Tax Rebates

CAL. REV. & TAX. CODE § 5108

The governing body of a local agency shall have the authority, by a majority vote of that governing body, to rebate some or all of the property tax revenue that the local agency would receive from economic revitalization manufacturing property for a period of five fiscal years from the date the property was placed in service. A redevelopment agency shall obtain the approval, by a majority of the governing bodies of the city and the count in which the redevelopment agency is located, prior to having the authority to rebate some or all of that property tax revenue.

Contact the Business & Community Resources, Economic Development of the California Technology, Trade & Commerce Agency at (916) 322-8730, fax: (916) 322-2865 or website: http://commerce.ca.gov/state/ttca/ttca_homepage.jsp for more information.

Colorado

Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade
1625 Broadway, Suite 1710
Denver, CO 80202

(303) 892-3840

http://www.state.co.us/oed/guide/

2001 - State Sales and Use Tax Refund for Tangible Personal Property Used for Research and Development

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 39-26-601 and 39-26-602

In 2001 the Colorado Legislature authorized a temporary refund of state sales and use tax paid for tangible personal property used for research and development. The refund of state sales and use tax pursuant to section 39-26-602 is for 50% of the state sales and use tax paid on such property in fiscal year 2003, if that year is a qualifying fiscal year, and 100% of the state sales and use tax paid on such property in any qualifying fiscal year after fiscal year 2004. No local or district sales or use taxes are refundable.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.co.us/taxstatutesregs/3926reg39-26-601(3)%20&%20602.html

2000 - State Sales and Use Tax Refund for Pollution Control Equipment

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 39-26-501 and 39-26-502

The 2000 Colorado Legislature authorized a refund of state sales and use tax paid for certain pollution control equipment purchased in fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 1999. This law allows a qualified taxpayer to claim a refund of all state sales and use tax paid by the taxpayer on the sale, purchase, storage, use, or consumption of pollution control equipment.

For more information:
http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/el/ecac/PCE-Refund.html

1999 - State Sales and Use Tax Refund for Biotechnology Equipment

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 39-26-401 and 39-26-402

For the calendar year commencing January 1, 1999, and for each calendar year thereafter, the Colorado legislature authorized each qualified taxpayer to claim a refund of all state sales and use tax paid by the qualified taxpayer on the sale, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property to be used in Colorado directly and predominately in research and development of biotechnology during that calendar year. The Colorado statute authorizing the refund is found at Colorado Revised Statute §§ 39-26-401 and 39-26-402.

1999 - State Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Farm Equipment

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 39-26-114 (20), (21) and (23)

Created an exemption of farm equipment from the state sale and use tax. Effective July 1, 1999, the Colorado Legislature authorized a sales tax exemption for certain qualifying farm and ranch equipment and shipping aids. This exemption applies to state sales and use tax only.

For more information: http://www.revenue.state.co.us/fyi/html/sales75.html
For an application form: http://www.revenue.state.co.us/PDF/dr0511.pdf

1998 - Alternative Fuel Income Tax Credit

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 39-21-112 (1), 39-22-516 (2.5) and 39-22-516 (2.7)

Effective July 1, 1998, Colorado Legislature created a Colorado income tax credit for the purchase of alternative fuel vehicles. For income tax years beginning on or after July 1, 1998 but prior to July 1, 2006, a Colorado income tax credit is allowed for the purchase of an alternative fuel vehicle, for a motor vehicle that is converted to use alternative fuel, or for the replacement of the power source with a power source that uses alternative fuel.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.co.us/TPS_dir/AltFuel2000f.html
http://www.revenue.state.co.us/fyi/html/income09.html

For an application form: http://www.revenue.state.co.us/pdf/dr0167.pdf

1998 - Rural Technology Enterprise Zone Act

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 39-32-101 to 39-32-107

The Rural Technology Enterprise Zone Act was enacted in 1998. This statute is found in sections 39-32-101 to 39-32-107 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. The Act authorizes an income tax credit for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1999, but prior to January 1, 2005, an amount equal to ten percent of the amount of the total investment made during such years in technology infrastructure required to provide internet access in rural technology enterprise zones. The credit claimed by a person pursuant to this section shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars in any one tax year.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.co.us/fyi/pdf/income36.pdf

or
http://www.revenue.state.co.us/fyi/html/income36.html

1998 - The End User Program

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 24-32-114 (1)(c)

The Colorado General Assembly passed legislation in 1998 creating the End User Program. This program is designed to assist businesses that employ tire recycling and reuse technologies to become economically viable. End user businesses are eligible for partial reimbursement, and must certify an end use. Processors are eligible for partial reimbursement only if they can provide certification that the processed tires were used for an eligible end use. The end user and/or processor need not be located in Colorado. The amount of the partial reimbursement for processed waste tire material may be up to $50.00 per ton. Helping to sustain end user businesses through partial reimbursements reduces both the possibility for illegal tire dumping and the legal disposal of such tires in landfills.

For more information:
http://www.dlg.oem2.state.co.us/LGS/FA/WTP/Documents/WasteTireGrant%20Info%20and%20Forms-End%20User.pdf

1996 - Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Manufacturing Equipment

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 39-26-114(11)(d)

Purchases of machinery or machine tools and parts thereof are exempt from state sales and use tax when the machinery will be used in manufacturing. The machinery must be used in Colorado directly and predominantly to manufacture tangible personal property for sale or profit. The items purchased must meet the definition for section 38 property found in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In 1996, the law was changed to allow mixed use of machinery. After July 1, 1996 machinery may be predominantly used in manufacturing. The manufacturing use must be the majority use (greater than 50 percent). Nonetheless, the machine must still be used "directly" in manufacturing.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.co.us/fyi/pdf/sales10.pdf

1996 - Metropolitan Football Stadium District Sales Tax

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 32-15-101 to 32-15-133

In 1996, the Colorado Legislature authorized the creation of a special district with voter approval could levy up to one tenth of one percent sales tax for the construction of a new football stadium. This sales tax ends January 1, 2012.

For more information:
http://www.ci.denver.co.us/Mile_High/
http://www.invescofieldatmilehigh.com/stadium/general.html

1990 - Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District Sales Tax

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 32-14-101 to 32-14-133

In 1990, the Colorado Legislature authorized the creation of a special district with voter approval could levy up to one tenth of one percent sales tax for a period not to exceed twenty years to pay for the construction of a major league baseball stadium.

1986 - Urban and Rural Enterprise Zone Act of 1986

COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 39-30-101 to 39-30-108

In 1986 Colorado legislature created the enterprise zone program. Since its creation the Act has been amended several times. An enterprise zone is defined as an area economically distressed area of Colorado which special tax incentives are offered to businesses that expand or locate in the zone. The purpose of the tax incentives is to create new jobs and investments in the zone. Since 1986, the Colorado Department of Local Affairs has designated 16 areas as Colorado enterprise zones. Businesses located in a zone may qualify for ten different enterprise zone tax credits and incentives to encourage job creation and investment in these zones. The ten credits or incentives are: three percent investment tax credit; $500 job tax credit; double job tax credit for agricultural processing; $200 job tax credit for employer health insurance; research and development tax credit; credit to rehabilitate vacant buildings; credit for contributions to zones; ten percent job training credit; exemption from state sales and use tax for manufacturing and mining equipment; and local government tax incentives including a refund of local sales taxes on purchases of equipment, machinery, machine tools, or supplies used in the taxpayer's business in the enterprise zone.

In 2002, the Colorado legislature made several amendments to the Act. House Bill 02-1161 Increases the maximum population for an area proposed for designation as an enterprise zone from 80,000 to 100,000 for rural areas. Sets out the conditions for a portion of any designated enterprise zone to qualify as an enhanced rural enterprise zone. States that for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, contributions to promote nonprofit government funded community development projects in enterprise zones qualify for the 50 percent tax credit for contributions to implement the economic development plan of the zone. Additionally, for income tax years on or after January 1, 2003, allows taxpayers who establish new business facilities in an enhanced rural enterprise zone to take a $2,000 income tax credit for each new business facility employee working in the zone in addition to the existing credit. Allows taxpayers that manufacture or process agricultural commodities to take an additional $500 tax credit for each employee. Permits a seven year carryforward for enhanced rural enterprise zone tax credits.

For more information:
http://www.state.co.us/oed/edc/e_zone.cfm

http://www.leg.state.co.us/2002a/inetcbill.nsf/fsbillcont/A56431A8E3D4037A87256B10004EBA5A?Open&file=HB1161_J_002.pdf

Connecticut

State of Connecticut
Department of Economic and Community Development
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/

2002 - Act Concerning Terms and Conditions of State Economic Development

2002 Conn. Pub. Acts 02-86 (HB 5402)

Effective July 1, 2002, the Connecticut Legislature authorized certain state agencies to recover financial incentives provided to businesses. This act establishes a procedure to ensure that businesses receiving state economic development assistance comply with the terms and conditions of their assistance agreements. The procedure requires state agencies providing this assistance to notify businesses when they fail to comply with the agreements and to recover the assistance if the noncompliance persists. The act requires the agencies to impose liens on any security they require as a condition for providing assistance. The act permits Department of Economic and Community Development and other agencies to recover assistance from businesses that failed to meet their job creation and retention goals when it was in their power to do so. It also allows these agencies to modify the terms and conditions for their assistance when it is in the best interest of the state or local community. The modifications can include forgiving loan repayments, revising job creation and retention goals, and changing interest rates.

For more information:
http://www.cga.state.ct.us/2002/cbs/H/HB-5402.htm
http://www.cga.state.ct.us/2002/FC/pdf/2002HB-05402-R000630-FC.pdf

2002 - Act Protecting Displaced Workers

2002 Conn. Pub. Acts 02-134 (HB 5575)

This bill requires entities that take over contracts to provide food and beverage services at Bradley International Airport to retain their predecessors' employees for at least 90 days. The successor contractor does not have to retain an employee with a poor attendance or performance record. The bill imposes responsibilities on the authority that initially awards the contract, the original contractor, and successor contractors who have 10 or more employees. It bars the successor contractor from firing the retained employees during the 90-day period except for just cause. The successor contractor can lay them off, but must do so by seniority. An employee displaced or terminated in violation of these provisions can sue for damages and reinstatement to his job. If a retained employee's performance during the 90-day period is satisfactory, the successor contractor must offer him continued employment under terms and conditions it sets, or as required by law.

For more information:

http://www.cga.state.ct.us/2002/cbs/H/HB-5575.htm
http://www.cga.state.ct.us/2002/FC/pdf/2002HB-05575-R000636-FC.pdf

2000 - Sales Tax Holiday

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-407d
CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-412 (47)

As an annual holiday, the third Sunday in August through the following Saturday, Connecticut exempts any article of clothing or footwear costing less than $300 from state and local sales tax. For the year 2002, these dates include Sunday August 18th through Saturday August 24th.

2000 - Funding for Businesses New to Exporting

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 32-9tt

In 2000, the Connecticut Legislature authorized funding for new exporting businesses. The Commissioner of Economic and Community Development may provide cost sharing or matching grant moneys, with funds available through bond authorization pursuant to section 32-235, to assist and promote economic clusters representing businesses that are new to exporting or organizations representing such businesses. For purposes of this section, "cost sharing or matching grant moneys" means all contributions, including cash and third party in-kind donations that are approved by the commissioner.

2000 - Tax Credit for Donation of Computers to Schools

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 10-228b

A business tax credit is available to be applied against any tax due under the provisions of Chapters 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, or 212 of the Connecticut General Statutes for the donation of new or used computers, not more than two years old at the time of donation, to a local or regional board of education or a public school. The amount of the credit shall not exceed 50% of the fair market value of the new or used computers at the time of donation. The amount of the credit granted to any business firm cannot exceed $75,000 annually. The total amount of all tax credits allowed to all business firms pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not exceed one million dollars in any one fiscal year.

For more information:
http://www.drs.state.ct.us/formlib/2001/Corporation/CT-CDC.pdf

2000 - Industrial Site Investment Corporate Tax Credit Program

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 32-9t

An investor, in an Industrial Site Development Project, may be eligible to receive a dollar for dollar corporate tax credit of up to 100% of their investment up to a maximum of $100,000,000. An eligible Industrial Site Investment Project is defined as an investment made in real property, or in improvements to real property, located within Connecticut that has been subject to environmental contamination. The investment will return the property to a viable business condition that will add significant new economic activity, increase employment and generate additional tax revenue to the state and the municipality in which the property is located.

For more information:
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/infrastructure/industrialsite.htm

1998 - Corporate Business Tax Credit for Displaced Workers Hired by Electric Suppliers

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-217bb

In 1998, Connecticut authorized a corporate business tax credit for displaced workers hired by electric suppliers. To claim a credit available to electric suppliers that hire a displaced worker for a minimum period of six months of full-time employment. The credit amount available to each electric supplier equals $1,500 for each displaced worker and is only allowed in the income year in which the displaced worker first completes six full months of full-time employment.

For more information:
http://www.drs.state.ct.us/formlib/2001/Corporation/849814.pdf

1998 - Enterprise Zones - Contiguous Municipality Zone Program

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 32-70

In 1998 the Connecticut legislature approved enabling legislation designating contiguous municipality zones. Any municipality which is contiguous to an Enterprise Zone located in another municipality may, with the approval of the commissioner and the legislative body of the municipality containing the Enterprise Zone, designate one or more census tracts, or portions of such census tracts, as eligible for provision of Enterprise Zone level benefits. These designated census tracts must be immediately adjacent to an existing Enterprise Zone in the neighboring municipality. An eligible project taking place in such a designated area is eligible for the same benefits, and subject to the same conditions, as those qualifying for benefits in an Enterprise Zone in a Targeted Investment Community.

For more information:
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/index.htm
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/highlights.htm
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/highlights.htm#Contiguous%20Municipality%20Zone

1998 -Enterprise Zones - Defense Plant Zone Program

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 32-56

In 1998 the Connecticut legislature approved enabling legislation designating defense plant zones. Any municipality with a former defense manufacturing plant which was vacant on the effective date of Substitute Senate Bill No. 481 may apply to the commissioner to provide Enterprise Zone level benefits to eligible business facilities locating in that building. Approval of the zone designation will be subject to the commissioner determining that the economy of the municipality was severely impacted by a prime defense contract cutback. Such a determination would be made after a public hearing where information was presented supporting such findings. Such a determination would be effective for two years, and may be renewed for another two years subject to another public hearing taking place. Any eligible project taking place in such a designated facility will be eligible for the same benefits, and subject to the same conditions, as those qualifying for benefits in an Enterprise Zone in a Targeted Investment Community. Any municipality that designates a Defense Plant Zone will not be considered a Targeted Investment Community, and no other incentive programs or benefits available within a Targeted Investment Community apply. The Town of Stratford has applied for and received such a designation.

For more information:
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/index.htm
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/highlights.htm
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/highlights.htm#Defense%20Plant%20Zone

1998 - Enterprise Zones - Manufacturing Plants Zone Program

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 32-75c

In 1998 the Connecticut legislature approved enabling legislation designating manufacturing plants zone. Any municipality with a population less than 20,000 that is contiguous to a Targeted Investment Community may request the commissioner approve the designation as manufacturing plants those properties located in a census tract or contiguous to such census tract provided that the census tract 1) is contiguous to a census tract in a Targeted Investment Community and has a low or moderate income housing project, 2) contains a facility of at least 180,000 square feet formerly used for printing or allied industries, 3) includes at least 100 acres of land that is vacant and zoned industrial or commercial, and 4) has a boundary that consists of a portion of a railroad track and a stream. Any eligible project taking place in a designated Manufacturing Plant Zone shall be eligible for the same benefits, and subject to the same conditions, as those qualifying for benefits in an Enterprise Zone in a Targeted Investment Community.

For more information:
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/highlights.htm
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/index.htm
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/highlights.htm#Manufacturing%20Plant%20Zone

1997 - Fixed Capital Investment Tax Credit

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-217w

In 1997 the Connecticut Legislature authorized a fixed capital investment tax credit. The Fixed Capital Tax Credit provides a credit against the Connecticut corporation business tax for any new fixed capital investment during the income year in which the fixed capital investment is acquired as follows: For any year beginning after January 1, 2000 the credit is 5% of the amount spent on fixed capital investments. To claim the credit the applicant must submit a detailed schedule that identifies the fixed capital acquired, date of acquisition, cost of the fixed capital, location where the fixed capital is used in Connecticut, and from whom the fixed capital was acquired. Expenditures claimed for this credit cannot be claimed in connection with any other corporation business tax credit. Fixed capital is defined as tangible personal property that: has a class life of more than four years, as described under I.R.C. §168(e); is purchased from a person other than a related person; is not acquired to be leased, and is not leased, to another person during the twelve months following its acquisition; and will be held and used in Connecticut by a corporation in the ordinary course of the corporation's trade or business in Connecticut for not less than five full years following its acquisition. Fixed capital does not include inventory, land, buildings or structures, or mobile transportation property.

For more information:
http://www.drs.state.ct.us/formlib/2001/Corporation/219902.pdf

1997 - Human Capital Investment Tax Credit

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-217x

In 1997 the Connecticut Legislature authorized a human capital investment corporate business tax credit. Human Capital Investment means the amount paid or incurred by a corporation on: In-state job training of persons employed in Connecticut; Work education programs in Connecticut including but not limited to programs in public high schools and work education-diversified occupation programs; In-state training and education of persons employed in Connecticut provided by institutions of higher learning in Connecticut; Donations or capital contributions to institutions of higher learning in Connecticut for technical improvements, including physical plant improvements; Planning, site preparation, construction, renovation, or acquisition of facilities in Connecticut for the purpose of establishing a day care facility in Connecticut; Child care subsidies paid to employees employed in Connecticut; and contributions made to the Individual Development Account Reserve Fund as defined in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 31-51ww. Training is the instruction, maintenance, or improvement of the skills required by the employer for the proper performance of the employee's duties that are conducted in Connecticut. Work education programs include but are not limited to programs in public high schools and work education-diversified occupation programs. For any year beginning after January 1, 2000 the credit is 5% of the amount spent on human capital investments. Any tax credit not used in the income year during which the investment was made may be carried forward for the five immediately succeeding income tax years until the full credit has been allowed.

For more information:
http://www.drs.state.ct.us/formlib/2001/Corporation/219901.pdf

1997 - Hiring Incentive Corporate Business Tax Credit

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-217y

In 1997 the Connecticut Legislature authorized a hiring incentive corporate business tax credit. A qualifying employee is any employee who, upon the initial hiring of such employee is employed not less than 30 hours per week for a full calendar month by the same business firm and who, at the time of being hired, is and has been receiving benefits from the temporary family assistance program for more than nine consecutive months immediately preceding the date of employment. The number of hours per week an employee participates in a job training program approved by the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Labor (CTDOL) shall be included in calculating the number of hours the employee works. A business may receive a tax credit of $125 for each full calendar months worked by qualifying employees during the income year.

For more information:
http://www.drs.state.ct.us/formlib/2001/Corporation/01-1120HIC.pdf

1996 - Enterprise Zones - Qualified Manufacturing Plants

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 32-75c

A municipality which has an enterprise zone designated under section 32-70 and a manufacturing plant having an area of at least five hundred thousand square feet which is located outside of the enterprise zone may, with the approval of the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, designate the manufacturing plant. A qualified manufacturing plant designated under this section shall be entitled to the same benefits, subject to the same conditions, under the general statutes for which businesses located in an enterprise zone qualify. (A five year, 80% abatement of local property taxes on qualifying real and personal property; and a ten year, 25% credit on that portion of the state's corporation business tax that is directly attributable to a business expansion or renovation project as determined by the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services).

For more information:
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/busincent.htm

1996 - Enterprise Zone - Railroad Depot Zones

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 32-75a

A municipality which has an enterprise zone designated under section 32-70 and an abandoned or underutilized railroad depot which is located outside of the enterprise zone may, with the approval of the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, designate the property on which such depot is located and the properties adjacent to such property as a railroad depot zone. Businesses located within a railroad depot zone shall be entitled to the same benefits, subject to the same conditions, under the general statutes for which businesses located in an enterprise zone qualify. (A five year, 80% abatement of local property taxes on qualifying real and personal property; and a ten year, 25% credit on that portion of the state's corporation business tax that is directly attributable to a business expansion or renovation project as determined by the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services).

For more information:
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/busincent.htm

1996 - Enterprise Zone - Biotechnology, Pharmaceutical and Photonics Businesses

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 32-41s

Any businesses engaged in biotechnology, pharmaceutical, or photonics research, development or production, with not more than three hundred employees, are eligible for Enterprise Zone benefits if they are located anywhere in a municipality with (1) a major research university with programs in biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, or photonics and (2) an Enterprise Zone. Benefits are subject to the same conditions as those for businesses located in an Enterprise Zone. (A five year, 80% abatement of local property taxes on qualifying real and personal property; and a ten year, 25% credit on that portion of the state's corporation business tax that is directly attributable to a business expansion or renovation project as determined by the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services).

For more information:
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/busincent.htm

1994 - Electronic Data Processing Equipment Property Tax Credit

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-217t

In 1994 Connecticut authorized a 100% credit against the Connecticut corporation business tax for property taxes paid on certain electronic data processing equipment. The credit must first be applied to the corporation business tax and then to any taxes due under the provisions of chapters 207, 208a, 209, 210, 211 or 211 of the CT General Statutes after all other credits allowable under such sections have been applied. Electronic data processing equipment means computers, printers, peripheral computer equipment, bundled software, and any computer based equipment acting as a computer as defined in I.R.C. §168, and any other equipment reported as Code 20 on the Personal Property Declaration, as prescribed by the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-27. In the case of leased electronic data processing equipment, the lessee, not the lessor, is entitled to claim the credit allowed by Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-217t, if the lease by its terms or by operation imposes on the lessee the cost of the personal property taxes on the equipment. However, the lessor and lessee may elect, in writing, that the lessor may claim the credit. The lessor must attach the written election to the tax return. Any remaining credit balance that exceeds the credit applied may be carried forward for five succeeding income years.

For more information:
http://www.drs.state.ct.us/formlib/2001/Corporation/219839.pdf

1994 - Enterprise Corridor Zones

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 32-80

The legislative bodies of three or more contiguous municipalities, each of which is a public investment community and has a population of not more than sixty thousand, and at least fifty per cent of which municipalities are located along the same interstate highway, limited access state highway or intersecting interstate or limited access state highways, may, with the approval of the commissioner, designate industrial districts in such municipalities as an enterprise corridor zone. Businesses located within an enterprise corridor zone shall be entitled to the same benefits, subject to the same conditions, under the general statutes for which businesses located in an enterprise zone qualify (A five year, 80% abatement of local property taxes on qualifying real and personal property; and a ten year, 25% credit on that portion of the state's corporation business tax that is directly attributable to a business expansion or renovation project as determined by the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services).

For more information:
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/busincent.htm

1993 - Enterprise Zones - Entertainment Districts

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §§ 32-76 & 32-76a

In 1993 the Legislature authorized certain cities to designate entertainment districts. Any municipality in which an enterprise zone designated under section 32-70 is located may designate an entertainment district within the municipality. Once an Entertainment district is designated, projects eligible for Enterprise Zone level benefits would include, but are not limited to, facilities producing live or recorded multimedia products, and any such support business necessary to sustain such operations. An eligible entertainment related project taking place anywhere within a municipality, with an approved Entertainment District, is eligible for Enterprise Zone level benefits. Additionally, each municipality may abate one hundred per cent of the property taxes for improvements to real property in entertainment districts designated under section 32-76 or established under section 2 of public act 93-311 in each of the seven full assessment years following the assessment year in which the improvement is completed.

For more information:
http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/entzone/busincent.htm

1993 - Rolling Tax Credit for Research and Development Expenses

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-217n

In 1993 Connecticut authorized a tax credit against the Connecticut corporation business tax for research and development expenses paid or incurred during the income year for research and development. Connecticut research and development expenditures are those amounts deductible under §174 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on May 28, 1993, (determined without regard to §280C(c) thereof), and basic research payments as defined under §41 of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent not deducted under §174 of the Internal Revenue Code. The expenditures must be paid or incurred by the taxpayer for research and development and basic research conducted in Connecticut. Overhead and other expenses, including general and administrative expenses that relate to a corporation's activities as a whole and not specifically to the research and development effort will not qualify. For a qualified small business, the tentative credit allowed for research and development expenses is equal to 6% of such expenses. Any company other than a qualified small business must use the tentative rate schedule below to determine the amount of the tentative credit.

For more information:
http://www.drs.state.ct.us/formlib/2001/Corporation/219822.pdf

1993 - Tax Credit for Machinery and Equipment Expenditures

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-217o

In 1993 Connecticut authorized a credit for the incremental increase in the amount spent by a corporation on machinery and equipment. Qualifying expenditures are any expenditures for machinery and equipment acquired for and installed in a facility in Connecticut. In the case of a corporation that has not more than 250 full-time permanent employees in Connecticut, the credit is equal to 10% of the amount spent on machinery and equipment acquired for and installed in a facility in Connecticut that exceeds the amount spent by the corporation during the preceding income year for such expenditures. In the case of a corporation that has between 251 and 800 full-time permanent employees in Connecticut, the credit is equal to 5% of the amount spent by the corporation on machinery and equipment acquired for and installed in a facility in Connecticut that exceeds the amount spent by the corporation during the preceding income year for such expenditures.

For more information:
http://www.drs.state.ct.us/formlib/2001/Corporation/219846.pdf

1992 - Research and Experimental Expenditures Corporate Business Tax Credit

CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-217j

In 1992 Connecticut authorized a corporate business tax credit for certain research and experimental expenditures. Connecticut research and experimental expenditures are those that may be deducted under §174 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and related regulations. Only amounts spent directly on such research and experimental expenditures will be allowed. Overhead and other expenses, including general and administrative expenses, which relate to a corporation's activities as a whole and not specifically to the research and experimental effort will not qualify. Qualifying expenditures include, but are not limited to: expenditures incurred in connection with the taxpayer's trade or business that represent research and development costs in the experimental or laboratory sense; all costs incurred in the development of an experimental or pilot model, a plant process, a product, a formula, an invention, or similar property, and the improvement of already existing property of the type mentioned; and the costs of obtaining a patent, such as attorneys' fees expended in making and perfecting a patent application. The credit is equal to 20% of the amount spent by the corporation directly on Connecticut research and experimental expenditures that exceeds the amount spent by that corporation on those expenditures during the preceding income year.

For more information:
http://www.drs.state.ct.us/formlib/2001/Corporation/219838.pdf

Florida

Florida Department of Commerce
Division of Economic Development
107 West Gaines Street
Suite 524-I
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2000

(904) 488-6300

http://www.eflorida.com/

2002 - Discontinued Sales Tax Holiday
1998 - Sales Tax Holiday

During the years 1998-2001, the state of Florida conducted four annual sales tax holidays during which retailers offered clothing, footwear and related accessories for sale tax-free in late July and early August. Each year's sales tax holiday was authorized by a separate state law specifying that no tax would be charged on specific items during a specified period in that particular year. In 2002, the Florida Legislature did not enact a law to allow the sales tax holiday.

For more information:
http://sun6.dms.state.fl.us/dor/hottopic.html

2002 - Enterprise Zone Jobs Corporate Income Tax Credit

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 220.181

Originally passed in 1980, was amended as recently as 2002. This revision provides "[b]eginning January 1, 2002, there shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter to any business located in an enterprise zone which demonstrates to the department that the total number of full-time jobs has increased from the average of the previous 12 months. A business that created a minimum of five new full-time jobs in an enterprise zone between July 1, 2000, and December 31, 2001, may also be eligible to claim the credit for eligible employees under the provisions that took effect January 1, 2002."

This legislation allows businesses located in a Florida rural enterprise zone who pay corporate income tax a corporate income tax credit for the wages paid to new employees (in a new full-time job) who have been employed by the business for at least 3 months and are residents of a rural Florida county. Businesses located within a "Rural EZ" will receive a credit of 30% paid to new eligible employees who are residents of a "Rural County". If 20% or more of the permanent, full-time employees are residents of a Florida enterprise zone, the credit is 45%. A five-year carry-forward provision is available for unused portions of past credits.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/EnterpriseZones/Jan2002/JobTaxCorporate.htm

http://www.florida-edc.org/ezTaxCreditCorp.html

2001 - Enterprise Zone Building Materials Sales Tax Refund

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 212.08 (5)(g)

Property being renovated must be located in an Enterprise Zone. Businesses and residents are eligible for sales tax refund. The sales tax refund is available only one time per parcel of real estate. This incentive is limited to owners, lessors, lessees of the real property that are rehabilitated within an enterprise zone. 97% of the state sales tax (6%) paid on building materials is refundable.

For more information:
http://www.florida-edc.org/ezMaterialsRefund.html
http://sun6.dms.state.fl.us/dor/tips/tip01a06.html

2001 - Sales Tax Refund for Machinery and Equipment Used in an Enterprise Zone

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 212.08 (5)(h)

A sales tax refund is allowed for certain business equipment purchased by a business located in an enterprise zone. Starting July 1, 2001, business equipment purchased must have a sales price of at least $5,000 per unit. Further, the equipment purchased must be used exclusively in an enterprise zone for at least three years. A refund is available for sales taxes paid on the purchase of certain business property, (e.g. tangible personal property such as office equipment, warehouse equipment, and some industrial machinery and equipment), which is used exclusively in an enterprise zone for at least three years. The total amount of sales tax refund must be at least $100, but no more than the lesser of $5,000 or 97% of the tax paid. If 20% or more of the permanent, full-time employees of the business are residents of a Florida enterprise zone, the refund will be no more than the lesser of $10,000 or 97% of the tax paid.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/EnterpriseZones/SalesTax.htm
http://www.florida-edc.org/ezEquipmentRefund.html

2000 - Sales Tax Exemption For Equipment Used To Establish Or Expand Broadband Technologies

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 212.08 (5)(p)

Beginning July 1, 2000, the Florida Legislature authorized a sales tax refund for equipment purchased by a communications service provider that is necessary for use in the deployment of broadband technologies in Florida as part of the provider's direct participation in a network access point in the State. The exemption is available only through a refund of previously paid taxes.

For more information:
http://sun6.dms.state.fl.us/dor/tips/tip00A01-22.html

2000 - Silicon Technology Sales and Use Tax Exemption

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 212.08 (5) (j)

Effective January 1, 2001, the sales and use tax exemption for industrial machinery and equipment purchased for use in silicon technology production and research and development was amended to reflect the machinery and equipment as being that used in semiconductor technology production and research and development. The exemption was also expanded to specifically include "clean rooms." Additionally, a partial exemption was provided for machinery and equipment used in defense or space technology production and research and development.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/silicon.htm
http://sun6.dms.state.fl.us/dor/tips/tip00A01-28.html

1999 - Incumbent Worker Training Program

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 445.003

Incumbent Worker Training (IWT) is a program provides training to currently employed workers to keep Florida's workforce competitive in a global economy and to retain existing businesses. The program is available to all Florida businesses that have been in operation for at least one year prior to application and require training for existing employees. Established in 1999, the Incumbent Worker Training Program has provided customized training for over 14,000 employees for more than 240 businesses throughout the state. The program has been structured to be flexible to meet the business's training objectives. The business may use public, private, or its own in-house training provider based on the nature of the training. Funding priority is given to businesses with 25 or fewer employees; businesses located in a distressed rural area, urban inner city area or enterprise zone; businesses in qualified targeted industries; businesses whose grant proposals represent a significant layoff avoidance strategy; businesses whose grant proposals represent a significant upgrade in employee skills.

For more information:
http://www.workforceflorida.com/wages/wfi/employers/iwt.html
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/incumbent.htm

1999 - Quick Action Closing Fund

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 288.1088

The Florida Legislature authorized that sufficient resources be made available to respond to extraordinary economic opportunities and to compete effectively for certain high-impact business facilities, critical private infrastructure in rural areas, and key businesses in economically distressed urban or rural communities. The Florida Legislature authorized the creation within the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development the Quick Action Closing Fund. The Enterprise Florida, Inc., is required to evaluate individual proposals for high- impact business facilities and forward recommendations regarding the use of moneys in the fund for such facilities to the director of the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development.

1998 - Capital Investment Tax Credit

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 220.191

The Capital Investment Tax Credit is an annual credit against the project's Florida corporate income tax for up to 20 years. Eligible projects are those in designated, high-impact sectors (currently silicon technology, biotechnology, biocertain transportation equipment manufacturing or certain information technology facilities) that create at least 100 jobs and invest at least $25 million in eligible capital costs. Eligible capital costs include all expenses incurred in the acquisition, construction, installation and equipping of a project from the beginning of construction to the commencement of operations. The level of investment and the project's Florida corporate income tax liability for the 20 years following commencement of operations determines the amount of the annual credit. Florida's Corporate Income Tax Rate is 5.5% of apportioned taxable income.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/capitalinvestment.htm

1998 - Pollution Control Equipment for Manufacturing Facilities Sales and Use Tax Exemption

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 212.051

In 1998 the Florida Legislature provided an exemption from sales and use tax for pollution control equipment for manufacturing facilities. This exemption is subject to the certain limitations including transactions for the purchase or lease, reconstruction, repair, or replacement of any facility, device, fixture, equipment, machinery, or structure must be used primarily for the control or abatement of pollution or contaminants in manufacturing, processing, compounding, or producing items of tangible personal property for sale at fixed locations shall not be subject to sales and use tax. Such transactions must be completed, or lease payments made, on or after January 1, 1999. Transactions completed, or lease payments made, prior to January 1, 1999, are not eligible for exemption.

For more information:
http://sun6.dms.state.fl.us/dor/pdf/tip98a128.pdf

1997 - High Impact Performance Incentive Grant

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 288.108

The High Impact Performance Incentive Grant (HIPI) is a negotiated incentive used to attract and grow major high impact facilities in Florida. Grants are provided to pre-approved applicants in certain high-impact sectors designated by the Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development. In order to participate in the program, a company must be in a designated high impact sector. Two sectors are designated as high impact--Silicon Technology and Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (SICs 372, 376 and 3711). Guidelines on the amount of grant to be given to an eligible high impact business. If the high impact business makes a cumulative investment of $100 million and creates 100 jobs, it may be eligible for a total grant award of $1 to $2 million. If the business makes a cumulative investment of $800 million and creates 800 jobs, it may be eligible for a total grant award of $10 to $12 million.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/highimpact.htm

1997 - Rural Job Tax Credit Program

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 212.098

To encourage meaningful employment opportunities that will improve the quality of life of those employed and to encourage economic expansion of new and existing businesses in rural areas of Florida the Florida legislature authorized the Rural Job Tax Credit Program. Tax credits provides for $1,000 per qualified employee that can only be taken against either the Florida Corporate Income Tax or the Florida Sales and Use Tax. Five million dollars of tax credits may be approved in a calendar year. Businesses eligible for the tax credit include any sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, or corporation that is located in a qualified county and is predominantly engaged in, or is headquarters for a business predominantly engaged in, activities usually provided for consideration by firms classified within the following standard industrial classifications: SIC 01-SIC 09 (agriculture, forestry, and fishing); SIC 20-SIC 39 (manufacturing); SIC 422 (public warehousing and storage); SIC 70 (hotels and other lodging places); SIC 7391 (research and development); SIC 781 (motion picture production and allied services); SIC 7992 (public golf courses); SIC 7996 (amusement parks).

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/jobtax.htm

1996 - Rural Community Development Revolving Loan Fund Program

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 288.065

The Florida Legislature authorized the Rural Community Development Revolving Loan Fund Program. Established in the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development the loan program's goal is to facilitate the use of existing federal, state, and local financial resources by providing local governments with financial assistance to further promote the economic viability of rural communities. The program is required to provide long-term loans, loan guarantees, and loan loss reserves to units of local governments, or economic development organizations substantially underwritten by a unit of local government, within counties with populations of 75,000 or less, or any county that has a population of 100,000 or less and is contiguous to a county with a population of 75,000 or less.

Provides financial assistance for a specific project that will lead to the creation of new jobs and increase the economic vitality and diversification of Florida's rural counties. Maximum amount of loan or loan guaranty is $560,000.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/ruralcomm.htm

1996 - Regional Rural Development Grants Program

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 288.018

The purpose of the program is to encourage rural counties to use regional economic development organizations by leveraging limited resources to the fullest extent possible and by helping to build the professional capacity of those organizations.

The Florida Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development is required to establish a matching grant program to provide funding to regionally based economic development organizations representing rural counties and communities for the purpose of building the professional capacity of their organizations. The Florida Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development is authorized to approve, on an annual basis, grants to such regionally based economic development organizations. The maximum amount an organization may receive in any year will be $35,000, or $100,000 in a rural area of critical economic concern recommended by the Rural Economic Development Initiative and designated by the Governor, and must be matched each year by an equivalent amount of nonstate resources.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/grants.htm
http://www.state.fl.us/eog_new/eog/library/releases/2002/July/eco-07-11-02.html

1995 - Sales Tax Exemption for Electrical Energy Used in an Enterprise Zone

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 220.08 (15)

Beginning July 1, 1995, a 50% sales tax exemption was made available to qualified businesses located in an enterprise zone on the purchase of electrical energy. This exemption provides if 20% or more of the permanent, full-time employees are residents of Florida enterprise zone, the exemption is 100% of sales tax. This exemption is only available if the municipality in which the business is located has passed an ordinance to exempt enterprise zone businesses from 50% of the municipal utility tax. The 50% or 100% exemption of state sales tax on utilities and the 50% abatement of municipal utility tax is available for up to five years.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/EnterpriseZones/EnergyUsed.htm
http://www.florida-edc.org/ezSalesExemption.html

1994 - Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 288.106

The Qualified Target Industry (QTI) Tax Refund incentive is available for companies that create high wage, value added jobs in targeted high value-added industries such as (but not limited to): communications, corporate headquarters, research & development, manufacturing, and electronic equipment. Pre-approved applicants who create jobs in Florida receive tax refunds of $3,000 per net new Florida full time equivalent job created; $6,000 in an Enterprise Zone or Rural County. For businesses paying 150 percent of the average annual wage, add $1,000 per job; for businesses paying 200 percent of the average annual salary, add $2,000 per job. New or expanding businesses in selected targeted industries or corporate headquarters are eligible.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/targetindustry.htm

1993 - Qualified Defense Contractor Tax Refund

FLA. STAT. ANN. § 288.1045

The Florida Legislature in 1993 authorized a tax refund of up to $5,000 per job created or saved in Florida. Conversion of defense jobs to civilian production, the acquisition of a new defense contract, or the consolidation of a defense contract are eligible projects.

For more information:
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/defense.htm

1993 - Quick Response Training Incentives

FLA. STAT. ANN. §§ 288.046 & 288.047

The Quick Response Training Program provides grant funding for customized training for new or expanding businesses. Through this customer-driven program, Florida is able to effectively retain and attract businesses creating new high-quality jobs. Workforce Florida, Inc. administers the program with technical advice provided by the Department of Education. Since 1993, Quick Response has provided customized training for over 45,000 employees for more than 200 businesses and industries throughout the state.

For more information:
http://www.workforceflorida.com/wages/wfi/employers/qrt.html
http://www.opportunityflorida.com/funding/responsetraining.htm

For an application:
http://www.workforceflorida.com/wages/wfi/employers/qrt_app_0206.doc

Georgia

Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Office of Economic Development
60 Executive Park South, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2231

(404) 679-1593

http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/
or
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/ecopack.pdf

2002 - Sales Tax Holiday

GA. CODE ANN. § 48-8-3 (75) (H.B. 1212, Laws 2002)

In 2002, the Georgia Legislature exempted from the Georgia sales and use tax the sale of certain school supplies, clothing, footwear, computers and computer related accessories for a limited period of time. This sales tax exemption commenced at 12:01 a.m. on March 29, 2002 and concluded at 12:00 midnight on March 30, 2002, and commenced at 12:01 a.m. on August 2, 2002 and concluded at 12:00 midnight on August 3, 2002. Articles of clothing and footwear must have a sales price of less than $100 to receive the exemption. The first $1500.00 of the sales price of a single purchase of a personal computer and computer related accessories purchased for noncommercial home or personal use were entitled to the exemption.

For more information:
http://www.legis.state.ga.us/departments/dor/salestaxholiday/

2001 - Qualified Business Expansion Tax Credit

GA. CODE ANN. § 48-7-40.21

Certain existing business enterprises may be entitled to tax credits. Any business or the headquarters of any such business which is engaged in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, processing, telecommunications, tourism, or research and development industries that has been in operation in this state for at least five years and creates at least 500 new full-time jobs within a taxable year can receive the tax credit. The credit shall apply to not more than five taxable years. The credit shall not be allowed during a year if the net employment increase falls below the 500 new full-time jobs required; and no credit in excess of $5 million may be claimed. In Tier 1 counties the tax credit is $3500 per employee. Tier 2 counties the tax credit is $2500 per employee. Tier 3 counties the tax credit is $1250 per employee. Tier 4 counties the tax credit is $750.00 per employee.

2000 - OneGeorgia Authority Act

GA. CODE ANN. §§ 50-34-1 to 50-34-17

The Act, establishing the OneGeorgia Authority ("Authority"), provides public funding for rural economic development. The Act provides for the creation of the Authority, delineating the makeup of the board and the powers of the Governor and others to appoint board members and the Director of the Authority. Primary funding, to be approved by the General Assembly each year, will be provided through the state's settlement of tobacco litigation. The Authority will channel one third of the state's tobacco settlement to economic development projects for Tier 1 and 2 counties and in certain instances, Tier 3 counties. The Act also allows the Authority to issue bonds, not subject to the Georgia Securities Act of 1975. Funding will be used for infrastructure and other projects designed to attract business to rural Georgia.

For more information:
http://www.onegeorgia.org/

2000 - Relocating or Establishing Headquarters Tax Credit

GA. CODE ANN. §§ 48-7-40.17 to 48-7-40.18

Companies establishing their headquarters or relocating their headquarters to Georgia may be entitled to a tax credit if the following criteria are met: 1) headquarters is defined as the principal central administrative offices of a company; 2) new jobs created at a new headquarters must be full-time (as defined by law and regulation) and must pay above the average wage for Tier 1 counties, at least 105% of the average wage for Tier 2 counties, at least 110% of the average wage for Tier 3 counties, and at least 115% of the average wage for Tier 4 counties; 3) within one year, a company must invest $1 million and create 100 jobs at a new headquarters facility; and 4) the company must elect not to take the job or investment tax credits. The credit is equal to $2,500 annually per new full-time job or $5,000 if the average wage of the new full-time jobs is 200% or more of the average wage of the county in which the new jobs are located. The credits apply for five years beginning with the year in which jobs are placed in service. The credit may be taken against Georgia income tax liability and a company's withholding taxes. Credits may be carried forward for 10 years. Other requirements include: 1) no new fulltime jobs created after seven years from the close of the taxable year in which the taxpayer first becomes eligible for the credit may receive credits; and 2) the number of new full-time jobs shall be determined by comparing the monthly average of full-time jobs subject to Georgia income tax withholding for the taxable year with the corresponding average for the prior taxable year.

For application:
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/it_hq.pdf
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/summarytc&best.pdf

1999 - Regional Economic Assistance Projects (REAP)

GA. CODE ANN. §§ 50-8-190 to 50-8-195

Regional Economic Assistance Projects (REAP) provides a mechanism for local and state governments and the private sector to cooperate on large-scale tourism-related projects with multiple uses that will create jobs and enhance the local tax base. Upon meeting the requirements of the REAP statute and the REAP Rules, a developer of a certified REAP project may apply to the Georgia Department of Revenue for a state license for the sale of malt beverages, wine, or distilled spirits by the drink for consumption on the premises only. House Bill 1482, signed by the Governor on April 20, 2002, broadened the eligibility criteria for the REAP program. Effective July 10, 2002, the Department updated the REAP rules and application manual accordingly.

For more information:
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/reap.html

1998 - Ports Activity Job Tax and Investment Tax Credit

GA. CODE ANN. § 48-7-40.15

Businesses or the headquarters of any such businesses engaged in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, processing, telecommunications, tourism, or research and development that have increased their port traffic tonnage through Georgia ports during the previous 12-month period by more than 10% over their 1997 base year port traffic, or by more than 10% over 75 net tons, five containers or 10 20-foot equivalent units (TEU's) during the previous 12-month period are qualified for increased job tax credits or investment tax credits. NOTE: Base year port traffic must be at least 75 net tons, five containers, or 10 TEU's. If not, the percentage increase in port traffic will be calculated using 75 net tons, five containers, or 10 TEU's as the base. Companies must meet Business Expansion and Support Act (BEST) criteria for the county in which they are located.

For more information:
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/summarytc&best.pdf

1997 - Research and Development Tax Credit

GA. CODE ANN. § 48-7-40.12

A tax credit is allowed for research expenses for research conducted within Georgia for any business or headquarters of any such business engaged in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, processing, telecommunications, tourism, or research and development industries. The credit shall be 10% of the additional research expense over the "base amount," provided that the business enterprise for the same taxable year claims and is allowed a research credit under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The credit may be carried forward 10 years but may not exceed 50% of the business's net tax liability in any one year.

For more information:
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/infotaxcr_1197.pdf
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/it_rd.pdf
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/summarytc&best.pdf

1997 - Rapidly Growing Small Business Enterprise Tax Credit

GA. CODE ANN. § 48-7-40.13

Georgia offers a credit for qualifying businesses that have significantly increased their net Georgia taxable income over a three year period. An increase of 20% or more each year is considered significant for this purpose. The credit can only be claimed by "businesses enterprises" engaged in "manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, processing, telecommunications, tourism, and research and development industries." Retail businesses are specifically excluded. In each of the two preceding years, the Georgia taxable income of the business must have increased by at least 20% over the Georgia taxable income to the respective immediately preceding taxable year. In the third year (i.e., the year for which the credit is calculated), the growth in Georgia taxable income must be more than 20% over the preceding year. There must be income in each year; loss years can not be a part of this calculation. The credit is "… the excess over 20 percent of the percentage growth in the business enterprise's Georgia net taxable income in the current taxable year … ." The credit is limited to 50% of the business's Georgia tax liability after all other tax credits have been applied. There is no provision for any carryover to another tax year.

For more information:
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/infotaxcr_1197.pdf
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/it_rg399.pdf
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/summarytc&best.pdf

1995 - Optional Investment Tax Credit

GA. CODE ANN. §§ 48-7-40.7 to 48-7-40.9

Taxpayers qualifying for the investment tax credit may choose an optional investment tax credit with the following threshold criteria:

Designated Area	Min. Investment	%Tax Credit
Tier 1	$5 million	10%
Tier 2	$10 million	8%
Tier 3	$20 million	6%

The credit may be claimed for 10 years, provided the qualifying property remains in service throughout that period. A taxpayer must choose either the regular or optional investment tax credit. Once this election is made, it is irrevocable. The optional investment tax credit is calculated based upon a three year tax liability average. The annual credits are then determined using this base year average. The credit available to the taxpayer in any given year is the lesser of the following amounts: 90% of the increase in tax liability in the current taxable year over that in the base year, or the excess of the aggregate amount of the credit allowed over the sum of the amounts of credit already used in the years following the base year.

For more information:
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/summarytc&best.pdf

1994 - Job Retraining Tax Credit

GA. CODE ANN. § 48-7-40.5

The retraining tax credit allows some employers to claim certain costs of retraining employees to use new equipment, new technology, or new operating systems. The credit can be worth 50% of the direct costs of retraining full-time employees up to $500 per employee per approved retraining program per year. The credit cannot be more than 50% of the taxpayer's total state income tax liability for a tax year. Credits claimed but not used may be carried forward for 10 years.

For more information:
http://www.dtae.org/econdev/retrain.html
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/infotaxcr_1197.pdf
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/summarytc&best.pdf

1994 - Employers Who Provide Child Care Tax Credit

GA. CODE ANN. § 48-7-40.6

Employers who provide or sponsor child care for employees are eligible for a tax credit of up to 75% of the employers' direct costs. The credit cannot be more than 50% of the taxpayer's total state income tax liability for that taxable year. Any credit claimed but not used in any taxable year may be carried forward for five years from the close of the taxable year in which the cost of the operation was incurred. In addition, employers who purchase qualified child care property will receive a credit totaling 100% of the cost of such property. The credit is claimed at the rate of 10% a year for 10 years. The qualified property credit may be carried forward for three years from the close of th taxable year in which the qualified property is placed in service, and the limitation on the use of the credit in any one year is 50%. Recapture provisions apply if the property is transferred or committed to a use other than child care within 14 years after the property is placed in service. These two child care credits can be combined.

For more information:
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/infotaxcr_1197.pdf
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/it_ccc694.pdf
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/summarytc&best.pdf

1993 - Job Tax Credit Program

GA. CODE ANN. §§ 48-7-40, 48-7-40.1, 48-7-40.14
GA. COMP. R. & REG. §§ 110-9-1-.01 to 110-9-1-.03

The Job Tax Credit Program provides a tax credit on Georgia income taxes for eligible businesses that create new jobs in counties or "less-developed" census tract areas. $500, $1,500 or $2,500 tax credit per year for five years for each new full-time job. $2,500 credits are available in the bottom 53 less-developed counties (tier 1) and in less-developed census tract areas. $1,500 credits are available in counties ranked 54 - 106, and $500 credits are available in counties ranked 107 - 159. Generally, only businesses involved in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, information processing, research and development, and tourism, or headquarters of any such business, are eligible for the credit. By creating jobs in certain counties designated as less developed prior to January 01, 1994, all types of business may participate as to jobs created between January 03, 1993, and December 31, 1997. A business must increase employment by an average of ten (in tier 1 counties), twenty-five (in tier 2 counties), or fifty (in tier 3 counties) new full-time jobs and maintain them for one year to qualify for the credit. The Georgia Department of Community Affairs annually ranks Georgia counties and designates tier 1, tier 2, and tier 3 counties. The Department also periodically ranks and designates less-developed census tract areas.

http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/taxcredit.html
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/it_ca1998.pdf
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/summarytc&best.pdf

1991 - Basic Skills Educational Program Tax Credit

GA. CODE ANN. § 48-7-41

A tax credit shall be granted to an employer who provides or sponsors an approved basic skills education program. The amount of the tax credit shall be equal to one-third of the costs of education per full-time equivalent student, or $150.00 per full-time equivalent student, whichever is less, for each employee who has successfully completed an approved basic skills education program. No employer may receive a credit if the employer requires that the employee reimburse or pay the employer for the cost of education.

For more information:
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/infotaxcr_1197.pdf
http://www2.state.ga.us/Departments/dor/inctax/it_be193.pdf
http://www.dca.state.ga.us/economic/summarytc&best.pdf

Illinois

Illinois Department of Commerce
and Community Affairs
100 West Randolph, Suite 3-400
Chicago, Ill. 60601

(312) 814-7168

http://www.commerce.state.il.us/

2001 - Tax Credit for Affordable Housing Donations

35 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 5/214

The Tax Credit for Affordable Housing Donations is available for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2001. It is available to any taxpayer who makes a donation under Section 7.28 of the Illinois Housing Development Act for the development of affordable housing in this state. The amount of the credit is equal to 50 percent of the value of the donation. You may carry any excess credit forward for five years. You must use this excess credit in proportion to its share of the total excess credit available for the year in which the credit was earned. You must attach a copy of proof of the credit issued by the Illinois Housing Development Authority or the city of Chicago.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.il.us/taxforms/Incm2001/bus/misc/IL1299D.PDF

2001 - Illinois Resource Development and Energy Security Act

20 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 688/1 to 688/999
P.A. 92-0012 (HB 1599)

The State of Illinois and its people will benefit for many years to come if new electric generating facilities are built that increase the in-State capacity to provide for current and anticipated electricity demand at a competitive price. The purpose of this Act is to enhance the State's energy security by ensuring that: (i) the State's vast and underutilized coal resources are tapped as a fuel source for new electric plants; (ii) the electric transmission system within the State is upgraded to more efficiently distribute additional amounts of electricity; (iii) well-paying jobs are created as new electric plants are built in regions of the State with relatively high unemployment; and (iv) pilot projects are undertaken to explore the capacity of new, often renewable sources of energy to contribute to the State's energy security. The Department is authorized to adopt rules necessary to administer the requirements of this Act. The Illinois Resource Development and Energy Security Act authorizes DCCA to expend $500 million Coal and Energy Development Bond Funds to promote the development of new, coal-fired electric generation capacity in Illinois.

For more information:

http://www.legis.state.il.us/ilcs/ch20/ch20act688.htm
http://illinoisbiz.biz/coal/programs.html#CoalRevival

2001 - Coal Revival Program

20 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 688/1 to 688/999
P.A. 92-0012 (HB 1599)

Part of the 2001 Illinois Resource Development and Energy Security Act, the Coal Revival Program is a program for businesses that propose to construct a new generating facility or an expansion at an existing facility, including transmission lines and associated equipment, to provide baseload electric power. The proposed new facility or facility expansion must have an aggregate nameplate generating capacity of 400 megawatts or more for all units at one site, will use coal or gases derived from coal as its primary fuel source at the proposed facility, and will support the creation of at least 150 new Illinois coal mining jobs. Financial assistance through the program will be provided in the form of a grant based on State Retail Occupation Taxes that will be paid on Illinois coal purchases for new electric plants. Qualifying facilities may be eligible for grants roughly equal to the present value of future sales taxes paid on Illinois-mined coal over a 25-year period, up to a maximum amount of $100 million. Grant proceeds may be used for capital facilities consisting of buildings, structures, durable equipment and land at the new or expanded generation facility.

For more information:
http://www.commerce.state.il.us/coal/programs.html#CoalRevival

2001 - High Technology School-to-Work Act

20 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 701/1 to 701/99
PA. 92-0250 (SB 845)

The primary purpose of this Act is to increase the number of students exiting secondary and postsecondary schools who opt to enter occupations requiring advanced skills in the areas of science, mathematics, and advanced technology. A secondary goal is to encourage students exiting secondary schools to pursue advance educational programs in technical fields and the sciences. The High Technology School-To-Work Program provides grants to consortia of employers from high technology industries and local educators. The goal of the program is to prepare Illinois students to transition from school to high skilled, high paying jobs. Grant funds may be used for any reasonable and necessary expense related to the successful conduct of a high technology school-to-work project as approved by the Department and specified in a grant agreement with the Department.

For more information:
http://www.illinoisconverge.com/tech/tech_high_tech.html
http://www.legis.state.il.us/publicacts/pubact92/acts/92-0250.html

2001- Corporate Headquarters Relocation Act

20 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 611/1 to 611/999
P.A. 92-0207 (SB 1285)

The Illinois General Assembly has determined that the relocation of the international headquarters of large, multinational corporations from outside of Illinois to a location within Illinois creates a substantial public benefit and will foster economic growth and development within the State. Specifically, these relocations will foster a positive image of the State of Illinois and its human and natural resources throughout the United States and the world. This bill authorizes the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs upon receipt and approval of an application from an eligible business proposing a qualifying project to enter into an agreement with the eligible business wherein the Department agrees to reimburse the eligible business for its relocation costs subject to certain terms, conditions, and limitations.

For more information:
http://www.legis.state.il.us/publicacts/pubact92/acts/92-0207.html
http://www.siteselection.com/features/2002/mar/il/

2000 - Tax Credit for Employee Child Care

35 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 5/210.5

The Employee Child Care Tax Credit is a two-part income tax credit available for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2000. It allows a credit for corporations who provide a child care facility, located in Illinois, for the children of its employees. The first portion allows a credit of 30 percent (.30) of the "start-up costs" spent by the corporation to provide a child care facility for the children of its employees. "Start-up costs" include planning, site-preparation, construction, renovation, or acquisition of a child care facility. The second portion allows a credit of 5 percent (.05) of the annual amount paid by the corporation earned prior to December 31, 1995.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.il.us/taxforms/Incm2001/bus/misc/IL1299D.PDF

2000 - Earned Income Tax Credit

35 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 5/212

In the 2000 legislative session, Illinois policy makers agreed to establish an Illinois Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), which will reward work and help more low-income families move off welfare and out of poverty. The credit is set at 5% of the federal credit for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2000 and ending on or before December 31, 2002. The state's new earned income tax credit is based on the federal program, which allows low-income workers to get back some or all of the federal income tax they paid throughout the year.

For more information:
http://www.jcpr.org/conferences/EITC_state_feb2001.doc
http://www.voices4kids.org/eitax.html

1999 - Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit or (EDGE)

35 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 5/211
P.A. 91-0476 (SB 40)

The Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Tax Credit allows a credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, to taxpayers who have entered into an agreement with DCCA, either under the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act or the Corporate Headquarters Relocation Act. The business must be engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce. The credit amount allowed during the tax year, plus the total of all amounts allowed in prior years, cannot exceed 100 percent of the total amount spent on approved costs (defined in the agreement) by the taxpayer during all prior tax years. The credit is determined on an annual basis and cannot exceed the amount of income tax for the tax year. Further, the credit may be applied against income tax in no more than 10 tax years for businesses that qualify under the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.il.us/taxforms/Incm2001/bus/misc/IL1299D.PDF

1999 - State and Regional Development Strategy Act

20 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 695/20-1 to 695/999-1
P.A. 91-0476 (SB 40)

The Illinois General Assembly concluded that an essential step to assist the Illinois economy, both on a statewide and on a local level, to respond to increasingly competitive global conditions and economic trends was to establish a consensus on a long-term economic development strategy that recognized both the competitive position of the State's regions and need of commerce and industry. This Act requires that by no later than February 1, 2000, the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs shall prepare an economic development strategy for Illinois for the period beginning on July 1, 2000 and ending on June 30, 2005, and for the 4 years next ensuing. By no later than February 1, 2000 and annually thereafter, the Department shall make modifications in the economic development strategy for the 4 years beginning on the next ensuing July 1 as the modifications are warranted by changes in economic conditions or by other factors, including changes in policy, and shall prepare an economic development strategy for the fifth year beginning after the next ensuing July

For more information:
http://www.commerce.state.il.us/bus/research/strategic_planning/statute.html
For a copy of the 5 year Regional Plan study:
http://opas.uis.edu/dcca/5yrregdevstrat.PDF

1997 - Environmental Remediation Income Tax Credit

35 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 5/201 (l)

The Environmental Remediation Tax Credit allows a credit for tax years ending on or after January 1, 1998, through tax years ending on or before December 31, 2001, for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs. Gives taxpayers who pay for brownfields cleanups under the Site Remediation Program credit towards their Illinois income tax. Taxpayers may claim the credit for eligible remediation costs deducted from your taxable income on your federal return. The credit cannot be taken by any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any related party caused or contributed to, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under the site that was identified and addressed by the remedial action taken under the Site Remediation Program of the Environmental Protection Act. The law allows taxpayers to obtain a tax credit for up to 25% of unreimbursed expenses in excess of $100,000 per site. However, sites located within qualified enterprise zones are not subject to the $100,000 threshold. The maximum tax credit that can be claimed is $40,000 per year with a maximum total of $150,000 per site. All costs must be paid during the 1998 through 2001 tax years. If more than $40,000 in tax credits are accrued in any one tax year, a taxpayer may carry forward the excess amounts to each of the five taxable years following the year in which the credit is first earned until it is used, but the credit cannot exceed the maximum credit per site of $150,000.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.il.us/taxforms/Incm2001/bus/misc/IL1299D.PDF
http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/brownfields/financial-help/chart.html
http://www.bbl.com/newsletters/newsletters/taxcredit.asp

1995 - Economic Development Project Area Tax Increment Allocation Act of 1995

65 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 110/1 to 110/75

Illinois' TIF law was originally approved in 1977 and has been amended frequently since that time. A major reform of this statute was approved by the Illinois General Assembly in 1995. The General Assembly enacted the Economic Development Project Area Tax Increment Allocation Act in 1995 in order to apply the TIF concept to the redevelopment of major military facilities being closed by the Federal government.

For more information:
http://www.illinois-tif.com/laws.htm
http://www.legis.state.il.us/ilcs/ch65/ch65act110.htm

1994 - Coal Research and Coal Utilization Investment Credits

35 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 5/206

Until January 1, 2005, each corporation is entitled to a tax credit equal to 20% of the amount donated to the Illinois Center for Research on Sulfur in Coal. To qualify for the credit, you must have made a donation to the Illinois Center for Research on Sulfur in Coal, or purchased qualified equipment. "Qualified equipment" is direct coal combustion equipment or necessary pollution control equipment that was purchased for the purpose of maintaining or increasing the use of Illinois coal at any Illinois facility you owned, leased, or operated. You may carry any excess credit forward for five years. You must use this excess credit in proportion to its share of the total excess credit available for the year in which the credit was earned.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.il.us/taxforms/Incm2001/bus/misc/IL1299D.PDF

1994 - Industrial Jobs Recovery Law

65 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 5/11-74.6-1 to 5/11-74.6-50
P.A. 88-0537

The Illinois General Assembly enacted this law in 1994. It differs from the basic TIF law, cited above, primarily because it focuses on industrial projects in areas of high unemployment and on properties in need of environmental cleanup rather than restoring "blighted" or "Conservation" areas. The Industrial Jobs Recovery Act recently expanded the use of TIF to targeted areas that have lost substantial numbers of industrial jobs and have brownfield sites in need of redevelopment. The law, as enacted, contained a 6-year sunset provision that would terminate the law in 2000 unless extended by the General Assembly. The General Assembly recently renewed the law through the year 2010.

For more information:
http://www.illinois-tif.com/laws.htm
http://www.illinois-tif.com/TIFrenewal.htm

1994 - Illinois Research Park Authority Act

20 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 3850/1-1 to 3850/1-140
P.A. 88-0669

This act created a political subdivision known as the "Illinois Research Park Authority". The Illinois General Assembly determined that: the State is in need of substantial economic development; the availability of suitable facilities, technological resources, and the superior research capacity of the institutions of higher education and research parks adjacent to a federal laboratory or one or more federal research agencies located in the State are important inducements to private and governmental enterprises to locate and remain within the State; a significant function of government is to increase opportunities for gainful employment, to assist in promoting a productive economy, to encourage the flow of private capital for investment in productive enterprises, and to otherwise improve the prosperity, health, and general welfare of the inhabitants of the State; support for university-affiliated research parks and research parks adjacent to a federal laboratory or one or more federal research agencies in the State will help promote technological and economic development in the State through the location of high technology, research, development, scientific, and related and ancillary or support businesses in the State. With this in mind, the Authority is authorized to enter into loans, contracts, mortgages, or other agreements in furtherance of any project approved by the Authority or otherwise in any matter connected with any of its corporate purposes.

For more information:
http://www.legis.state.il.us/ilcs/ch20/ch20act3850articles/ch20act3850Sub1.htm

1993 - Dependent Care Assistance Program Tax Credit

35 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 5/210

The Dependent Care Assistance Program Tax Credit allows a credit of 5 percent (.05) of the expenditures, reported pursuant to Internal Revenue Code (IRC), Section 129(d)(7), used to provide, in your Illinois workplace, an on-site facility dependent care assistance program, under IRC, Section 129. To qualify for the credit you must be primarily engaged in manufacturing, your tax year ending must be on or after June 30, 1995, and your on-site facility dependent care assistance program must be in Illinois and on the premises of your workplace. If the amount of credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 2 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits from more than one tax year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.il.us/taxforms/Incm2001/bus/misc/IL1299D.PDF

1991 - Research and Development Income Tax Credit

35 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 5/201 (k)

A credit of 6.5 percent (.065) is allowed for increasing research activity in Illinois. The amount of increased research activities is computed by comparing the current tax year expenditures to the base period expenditures. "Qualifying expenditures" are amounts you paid or incurred during the tax year, for qualified research expenses and certain payments to qualified organizations for basic research in Illinois. Expenses and basic research payments must be directly related to your trade or business and are limited by IRC, Section 41. "Qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in Illinois" are the excess of qualifying expenditures incurred for the current tax year over qualifying expenditures incurred for the base period.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.il.us/taxforms/Incm2001/bus/misc/IL1299D.PDF

Indiana

Indiana Department of Commerce
One North Capitol, Suite 700
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2288
(317) 232-8800
(800) 463-8081

http://www.indianacommerce.com
http://www.state.in.us/doc/

Publication listing most of Indiana's business incentives:
http://www.state.in.us/doc/publications/PDFs/BusinessAssistGuide01a.pdf

1999 - Indiana Twenty First Century Research and Technology Fund

IND. CODE ANN. §§ 4-4-5.1-1 to 4-4-5.1-11

The Indiana twenty-first century research and technology fund is established to provide grants or loans to support proposals for economic development in one (1) or more of the following areas: to increase the capacity of Indiana institutions of higher education, Indiana businesses, and Indiana nonprofit corporations and organizations to compete successfully for federal or private research and development funding; to stimulate the transfer of research and technology into marketable products; to assist with diversifying Indiana's economy by focusing investment in biomedical research and biotechnology, information technology, and other high technology industry clusters requiring high skill, high wage employees and to encourage an environment of innovation and cooperation among universities and businesses to promote research activity.

For more information:
http://www.21fund.org/
http://arti.indiana.edu/bd/Facts.htm
http://www.in.gov/idfa/century/
http://arti.indiana.edu/21st/21st.html

1999 - Workforce Investment Act (WIA)

IND. CODE. ANN. §§ 22-4.5-1-1 to 22-4.5-6-2

The workforce investment system was established to achieve certain goals: coordinate activities at the state and local levels to increase the employment, retention, occupational skills, and earnings of the workforce; reduce welfare dependency; enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Indiana business and industry; and encourage continuous improvement in worker preparation from kindergarten through adulthood.

For more information:
http://www.state.in.us/dwd/policy/wia/

1998 - Community Revitalization Enhancement Districts (CRED)

IND. CODE. ANN. §§ 6-3.1-19-1 to 6-3.1-19-6

Provides tax credits to encourage business development in economically distressed areas of certain Indiana counties. The area must have at least 50,000 feet of vacant floor space. Significant obstacles to redevelopment must exist. And, there must be significantly fewer employees in the area than there were 10 years earlier. The amount of the credit to which a taxpayer is entitled is the qualified investment made by the taxpayer during the taxable year multiplied by twenty- five percent (25%). A taxpayer may assign any part of the credit to which the taxpayer is entitled under this chapter to a lessee of property redeveloped or rehabilitated.

For more information:
http://www.state.in.us/legislative/hdpr/R7_04122000.html

1997 - Environmental Remediation Revolving Loan Fund (Brownfields Grant and Loan Fund)

IND. CODE. ANN. §§ 13-19-5-1 to 13-19-5-16

Through the Brownfields Fund, low-interest (2.5%-3% interest rate) loans are available for remediation, selective demolition and additional assessment of brownfields sites. Grants of up to $50,000 per project per round are available for site assessment.

For more information:
http://www.state.in.us/legislative/hdpr/R77_04141997.html

1994 - Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit (EDGE)

IND. CODE ANN. §§ 6-3.1-13-1 to 6-3.1-13-27

The EDGE tax credit program provides the State of Indiana with a tool for competing with other states in the fostering of new employment opportunities. The EDGE tax credit program signed into law on February 28, 1994 is a refundable tax credit against a company's Indiana income tax withholding liability. EDGE can be awarded for up to 10 years and up to 100% of projected withholdings attributable to the company's Indiana project. The EDGE statute requires that the company maintain operations at the project site for at least two times the number of years of the tax credit award. The company must demonstrate that receiving the tax credit was instrumental in its location decision.

For more information:
http://www.state.in.us/doc/publications/PDFs/EDGEbrochure.pdf

1993 - Industrial Energy Efficiency Fund (IEEF)

IND. CODE. ANN. §§ 4-23-5.5.15

This is a zero-interest loan program geared to help Indiana manufacturers increase the energy efficiency of their manufacturing process. The fund is used to replace or convert existing equipment, or to purchase new equipment as part of a process/plant expansion which will lower energy use. Companies can receive as much as $250,000. To be eligible for the IEEF, a company must have a manufacturing SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) code of 20-39. The project must have sufficient energy savings and contribute to state economic development goals.

For more information:
http://www.state.in.us/doc/businesses/EP_industrial.html#dggp

1993 - Indiana Coal Research Grant Program

IND. CODE ANN. § 4-23-5.5-16

This program is designed to help Indiana businesses and research institutions conduct coal research projects that promote efficient, economical and environmentally responsible uses for Indiana coal. Eligible research areas include advanced power generation systems, the production of fuels and chemicals from coal, coal use in the steel industry, systems for reducing coal wastes through processing and recovery of marketable by-products, pollution controls to meet new or emerging areas on environmental regulations, Innovative mining and recovery techniques, geological analyses that define coal resources, Projects that promote public education and knowledge about coal use and its effects in Indiana. Maximum grant amounts are typically $100,000. Projects which include partnerships among several businesses, local and regional organizations, research institutions and government are encouraged.

For more information:
http://www.state.in.us/doc/businesses/EP_research.html

1992 - Indiana's Skills Enhancement Fund (SEF)

IND. CODE ANN. §§ 4-4-4.6-1 to 4-4-4.6-6

The Skills Enhancement Fund (SEF) is designed to provide financial assistance to existing, new and expanding businesses committed to training their workforce. Trainees must be Indiana residents. Companies can receive reimbursement --not to exceed $200,000-- for retraining existing workers. Supplemental grant awards may be available for training new employees. Under Indiana statute, businesses that receive SEF training assistance must commit to continue their operations at the location where the SEF training assistance is provided for at least five years after the date that the training grant is completed and closed. If a business fails to meet the five-year commitment, the business must repay the full amount of the SEF training assistance received (also a statutory requirement).

For more information:
http://www.in.gov/doc/skills2016/skills/

1991 - Capital Access Program

IND. CODE ANN. §§ 4-4-26-1 to 4-4-26-37

The Capital Access Program (CAP) is a small business credit enhancement program that creates a specific cash reserve fund for the lender to use as additional security for loans enrolled in the Program. The CAP allows lenders to consider making slightly riskier loans that might not meet conventional lending requirements.

For more information:
http://www.state.in.us/idfa/programs/cap.html

1990 - Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund (RPAF)

IND. CODE. ANN. § 4-23-5.5-14

The RPAF program provides zero-interest loans to Indiana businesses for the purchase of equipment specifically needed to remanufacture recyclable materials into finished products or industrial feedstocks. This program is the cornerstone of Indiana's recycling market development initiative. It is administered by the Indiana Department of Commerce, Energy Policy Division, and operates under the auspices of the Recycling and Energy Development Board as established by IC 4-23-5.5-14 Loans of up to $500,000 per project are awarded through the program according to application guidelines. Eligible funding can cover 50 percent of the project equipment costs. Important elements of selected projects are type and amount of material recycled, defined markets for end product, technical feasibility, project management, financial support, and economic development benefits. Projects should be commercially proven and beyond the research stage.

For more information:
http://www.state.in.us/doc/commercerecycles/financial/PromoFund.pdf

http://www.state.in.us/doc/commercerecycles/financial/tools.html#6

Kansas

Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing
1000 S.W. Jackson, Suite 100
Topeka, KS 66612-1354

Phone: 785-296-3481
Fax: 795-296-5055

http://www.kdoch.state.ks.us

2001 - Historic Preservation Credit

2001 Kan. Sess. Laws Ch. 108 (HB 2128)

An income tax credit is available for certain historic preservation project expenditures. The credit is available to a qualified taxpayer that makes qualified expenditure to restore or preserve a qualified historic structure according to a qualified rehabilitation plan

Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-historic.htm or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us or Kansas State Historical Society at 785-272-8681 ext. 240 for more information.

2000 - Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment Sales Tax Exemption

2000 Kan. Sess. Laws Ch. 123 (HB 2011)

The sale of machinery and equipment (including repair and replacement parts and accessories) which is used in Kansas as an integral or essential part of an integrated production operation by a manufacturing or processing plant or facility is exempt from sales tax effective July 1, 2000. The installation, repair and maintenance services performed on this equipment shall also be exempt from sales tax.

Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-salesexempt.htm or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

2000 -Agricultural Loan Interest Rate Reduction Credit

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 79-1126a & 79-32,181a

A state bank, national banking association, production credit association, or agricultural credit association charted by the Farm Credit Administration which extends or renews an agricultural production loan to an eligible agricultural production borrower at an interest rate which is at least one whole percentage point less than the lowest interest rate made on loans with equivalent collateral or which reduces the rate of interest being charged on any outstanding agricultural production loan to an eligible agricultural borrower by at least one whole percentage point shall receive a credit against their tax liability.

Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-agloan.htm or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

2000 -Telecommunication Credit

KAN. STAT. ANN. § 79-32,210

For all taxable years commencing after December 31, 2000, and with respect to property initially acquired and first placed into service in this state on and after January 1, 2001, there shall be allowed an income tax credit, for an amount equal to the difference between the property tax levied at 33% assessment rate and an assessment rate of 25% on all taxes actually and timely paid during the appropriate income tax year.

Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-telecom.htm or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

1998 -Machinery and Equipment Credit

KAN. STAT. ANN. § 79-32,206

Any taxpayer may claim an income or privilege tax credit for personal property tax paid on commercial and industrial machinery and equipment.

Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-machinery.htm or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

1997 -Habitat Management Credit

KAN. STAT. ANN. § 79-32,203

An income tax credit is allowed for property owners who enter into a management agreement with the Secretary of Wildlife and Parks to preserve, maintain or protect a portion of their property that has been designated as critical habitat for a species listed as endangered, threatened or in need of conservation. The credit is for the property tax paid on the land designated as critical habitat, and for costs incurred to manage, construct and maintain improvements approved by the Secretary of Wildlife and Parks.

Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-habitat.htm or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

1995 - Alternative-Fuel Tax Credit

KAN. STAT. ANN. § 75-37,118

Any person, association, partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, or corporation who owns and operates a qualified alternative-fueled motor vehicle licensed in the State of Kansas or who makes an expenditures for a qualified alternative-fuel fueling station during the tax year qualifies for an income tax credit.

Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-altfuel.htm or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

1994 - Community Service Contribution Credit

KAN. STAT. ANN. § 75-37,118

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998, any business firm which makes a contribution to an approved community service organization is allowed a credit against their tax liability. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the definition of business firm has been expanded to include individuals subject to the state income tax.

Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-community.htm or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

1994 - Kansas Existing Industries Expansion Program (KEIEP)

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-5005 & 74-5007(a)

The Kansas Existing Industries Expansion Program (KEIEP) provides loans for existing business projects that create or maintain jobs and invest new capital in the state.

Contact David L. Ross of the Business Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-1868, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=997372846738 or E-mail: dross@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1994 - Kansas Economic Opportunity Initiatives Fund (KEOIF)

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-50,151 to 74-50,155

The Kansas Economic Opportunity Initiatives Fund provides loans for projects that create or maintain jobs and invest new capital in the state

Contact David L. Ross of the Business Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-1868, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=997371512988 or E-mail: dross@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1993 - High Performance Incentive Program (HPIP)

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-50,131 to 74-50,154

The High Performance Incentive Program encourages companies to expand their capital investment in Kansas plant and equipment by providing an investment tax credit and an exemption from sales tax for a specific project; encourages accelerated growth in a business, leading to related job creation, by making state funds available to reimburse 50% of the costs of approved consulting services; gives companies a tax credit for making a cash investment in the training and education of its employees; and, stimulates growth in the Kansas economy by encouraging eligible nonmanufacturing companies to sell to specific kinds of out-of-state customers and to Kansas manufacturers.

Contact David Bybee of the Business Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-7174, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=995384467592 or E-mail: dbybee@kansascommerce.com or Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-hpip.htm or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

1993 - HPIP: Investment Tax Credit

KAN. STAT. ANN. § 74-50,132

A tax credit is available to those qualified businesses who make an investment in a qualified business facility.

Contact David Bybee of the Business Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-7174, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=995384467592 or E-mail: dbybee@kansascommerce.com or Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-hpip.htm#itc or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

1993 - HPIP: Training and Education Credit

KAN. STAT. ANN. § 74-50,132

The high performance incentive program gives qualified firms an income tax credit for making a cash investment in the training and education of its employees for all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1992. The program also gives qualified firms a privilege tax credit for making a cash investment in the training and education of its employees for all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997. The tax credit must be claimed in its entirety in the tax year eligible.

Contact David Bybee of the Business Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-7174, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=995384467592 or E-mail: dbybee@kansascommerce.com or Contact Kansas Department of Revenue at 1-877-526-7388 or 785-368-8222, website: http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxcredits-hpip.htm#training or E-mail: tac@kdor.state.ks.us for more information.

1992 - Enterprise Zone

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-50,113 to 74-50,130

The Kansas Enterprise Zone Program provides potential Kansas sales tax exemption and Kansas income/privilege tax credits to businesses creating net new jobs in Kansas through major capital investment projects..

Contact David L. Ross of the Business Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-1868, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=997362876828 or E-mail: dross@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1991 - Training Equipment Grant Program

KAN. STAT. ANN. § 74-50,103

The Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing Training Equipment Grant program is a funding mechanism that provides community colleges, area technical schools, and area technical colleges an opportunity to purchase instructional equipment to train or retrain the Kansas workforce. Grant awards are based on the need for equipment, potential for stimulating economic growth, and enhancing employment opportunities.

Contact Kim M. Young of the Business Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-8097, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=995487542216 or E-mail: kyoung@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1991 - Investments in Major Projects and Comprehensive Training Program (IMPACT)

KAN. STAT. ANN. § 74-50,102 to 74-50,112

The Investments in Major Projects and Comprehensive Training Program (IMPACT) provides employers seeking to relocate or expand their business operations within the state of Kansas financial assistance to train employees hired to fill the new jobs created by the relocation or the expansion. Eligible industries include basic enterprises creating a large number of new jobs and paying higher than average wages. There are two components to the IMPACT Program: the State of Kansas Investments in Lifelong Learning (SKILL) and the Investments in Major Projects (MPI). SKILL provides eligible companies funds to train the new jobs created under the relocation or expansion. Eligible SKILL costs include on-the-job training, classroom training, curriculum development, training related travel, supplies and training equipment. MPI provides assistance to companies to defray costs associated with the relocation or expansion. Eligible costs include equipment relocation, building and equipment purchases and labor recruitment. Statutorily, MPI costs are capped at 10% of the Program's total funding. Wages of employees who are receiving training are not an allowable cost under IMPACT. Companies who feel they may be eligible for assistance under IMPACT should contact the Department of Commerce & Housing directly before beginning the expansion or relocation.

Contact Candance L. Molzhon of the Business Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-4284, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=999012814427 or E-mail: cmolzhon@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1990 - Attraction Development Grants

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-5089 to 74-5091

Provides assistance in the development of new tourist attractions or the enhancement of existing attractions within the state of Kansas. The purpose of this grant is to increase jobs and/or revenue back to the state while increasing and expanding quality attractions for the tourist.

Contact Regina A. Nicol of the Travel and Tourism Division of Kansas Department of Commerce

& Housing at 785-296-8097, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=996181035254 or E-mail: rnicol@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1990 - Economic Development Program

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-5093 to 74-50,101

The purpose of the CDBG Economic Development program is to enhance the Kansas economic base by creating or retaining permanent jobs, which must be filled by a majority of low- and moderate-income persons. There are various programs

Contact Terry E. Marlin of the Community Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-4703, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_division_programs.jsp?id=CD or E-mail: tmarlin@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1990 - Economic Development Infrastructure

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-5093 to 74-50,101

Infrastructure projects will be funded with two possible repayment options: 1) a 100 percent loan would have a ten year term at zero percent; and 2) half grant/half loan, the loan portion would have a ten year term at a rate of two percent.

Contact Terry E. Marlin of the Community Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-4703, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=1014157525353 or E-mail: tmarlin@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1990 - Economic Development Interim Financing

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-5093 to 74-50,101

The maximum amount is $1 million with a term of 24 months. The job creation/retention must take place within the 24 months. If the CDBG interim loan is less than 70 percent of the total project, a ten percent equity injection is required. If it is 70 percent or more of the project, a 20 percent equity injection is required. The applicant must have an irrevocable letter of credit or a firm commitment for permanent financing to replace the CDBG loan. The regular CDBG program cannot be used to refinance this loan. The interest rate will be five percent below prime or four percent, whichever is greater.

Contact Terry E. Marlin of the Community Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-4703, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=1014241665394 or E-mail: tmarlin@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1990 - Economic Development Loan Guarantees - Section 108

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-5093 to 74-50,101

HUD provides a guarantee for notes issued by a local governmental unit to enable a private business to implement an economic development project. In conjunction with HUD's guarantee, the State must pledge its future CDBG allocations to cover any loss experienced by HUD on the guarantee. The maximum amount is $7 million with a ten year term. The rate is determined by the market.

Contact Terry E. Marlin of the Community Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-4703, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=1014242416224 or E-mail: tmarlin@kansascommerce.com for more information.

1990 - Economic Development Loan Guarantees - Third Party

KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 74-5093 to 74-50,101

The maximum amount of a guarantee is the lesser of 75 percent of the loan from a lending institution or $1 million. The term cannot exceed five year for working capital, seven years for machinery/equipment, and ten years for land and building. If the guarantee is less than 70 percent of the total project, a ten percent equity injection is required. Otherwise, a 20 percent equity injection is required

Contact Terry E. Marlin of the Community Development Division of Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing at 785-296-4703, website: http://kdoch.state.ks.us/ProgramApp/program_detail_display.jsp?RECNO=1014237988794 or E-mail: tmarlin@kansascommerce.com for more information.

Kentucky

Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development
500 Mero Street
Capital Plaza Tower
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

(502) 564-7670
http://www.thinkkentucky.com/

2002 - Tax Credit for Construction of Research Facility

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 141.395

A nonrefundable state income tax credit is authorized for the construction of certain research facilities. The credit allowed is five percent (5%) of the qualified costs of construction of research facilities. Any unused credit may be carried forward ten (10) years. "Qualified research" means qualified research as defined in Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code. "Construction of research facilities" means constructing, remodeling, and equipping facilities in this state or expanding existing facilities in this state for qualified research and includes only tangible, depreciable property, and does not include any amounts paid or incurred for replacement property.

2000 - Kentucky Economic Opportunity Zone Act (KEOZ)

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 154.23-005 to 154.23-079

Counties, urban county governments, or cities of the first class apply through KEDFA (see above) for certification of an Opportunity Zone based on qualifying census tract information. New or expanding manufacturing or service/technology companies may be permitted the following inducements under the KEOZ program: an income tax credit of up to 100% of the Kentucky income tax liability on income generated by or arising out of the project; and a job development assessment fee of up to 5% of gross wages.

For more information:
http://www.edc.state.ky.us/kyedc/pdfs/keoz.pdf
http://gov.state.ky.us/legislativeinits/2000/1_12sum.htm
http://www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/keozp.asp

2000 - Coal Incentive Tax Credit

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 141.0405

Any taxpayer that is an electric power company as defined in KRS Chapter 136; or is an entity that owns and operates a coal-fired electric generating plant; remits certain taxes to Kentucky; and purchases coal to generate electricity may be entitled to a tax credit. The credit is equal to $2 for each incentive ton of coal. Incentive tons of coal are calculated by subtracting the tons of qualifying coal purchased during the base year from the tons of qualifying coal purchased during the prior calendar year.

For more information:
http://revenue.state.ky.us/taxforms-2001/corporation/41A720-CI.pdf

2000 - Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 65.490 to 65.499

Kentucky cities and counties (including urban-county governments) may create economic development areas. After designing a development area, a Kentucky city, county, or urban county government may use up to one hundred (100) percent of the incremental revenues generated in the development area to finance economic development projects. Local taxing jurisdictions may contract with an agency for increments received by it in return for benefits accrued from a project locating in a development area. Agencies that may receive increment funding include an urban renewal and community development agency, development authority, nonprofit corporation, local industrial development authority, or designated department, division, or office of a city or county that undertakes a project in a development area. Grant amounts committed to an agency must be at least 50% but no more than 80% of the increment. Incremental revenues are property taxes and occupational license fees payable to the city, county, or urban county government that exceeds the amount of revenue collected in the area prior to its designation.

For more information:
http://www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/pdfs/TIF_2002.pdf

2000 - Income Tax Credit for General Educational Development (G.E.D.) Test

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 151B.127

A state income tax credit is provided an employer for the portion of the time given to an employee to study for the General Educational Development (G.E.D.) test. The credit is calculated by multiplying fifty (50) percent of the hours released for study by the employee's (student's) hourly salary. The credit shall not exceed $1,250.

1998 - Kentucky Investment Fund Act (KIFA)

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 154.20-250 to 154.20-284

The Kentucky Investment Fund Act (KIFA) offers a 40 percent (40%) tax credit to personal and corporate income tax and corporate license fees to investors in investment funds, which can be taken in the year following the year the credit is awarded and following the fund's investment in a qualified company. The Commonwealth, through the Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority (KEDFA), approves investments and fund managers. The statute allows for a maximum tax credit of $40 million that would create $100 million in venture capital that will be invested in Kentucky companies.

For more information:
http://www.edc.state.ky.us/kyedc/pdfs/kifa.pdf
http://www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/kifafact.asp

1998 - Bluegrass Skills Training Investment Credit Act

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 154.12-2084 to 154.12-2089

The Skills Training Investment Credit Act is an economic development initiative which aids existing companies in their efforts to develop a skilled workforce. It allows companies to recover fifty percent (50%) of their approved costs for occupational and skills upgrade training costs through an income tax credit limited to $500 per Kentucky resident employed not to exceed $100,000 per company per biennium.

For more information:
http://www.edc.state.ky.us/bssc/skillsoverview.asp
http://www.edc.state.ky.us/bssc/siinvestcaps.asp

1996 - Kentucky Tourism Development Act

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 148.851 to 148.860

Approved new or expanding tourism attractions may be eligible for a refund from sales tax generated by a qualifying attraction. Attractions may recover up to twenty-five (25) percent of approved costs. The refund shall accrue over a ten (10) year period in an annual amount equal to 2.5 percent of the approved costs. Any unused accrued refund from a previous year may be carried forward to succeeding years during the ten (10) year term. Project eligibility requirements are: meet the definition of a tourism project; cost a minimum of $1 million; attract at least twenty-five (25) percent of visitors from out-of-state by the fourth year; be open to the public at least one hundred (100) days a year; not adversely affect existing employment in Kentucky; and have a significant and positive economic impact on Kentucky.

For more information:
http://www.state.ky.us/tour/incent.htm

1996 - Kentucky Rural Economic Development Act (KREDA)

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 154.22-010 to 154.22-080

For new and expanding manufacturing projects in qualified KREDA designated counties. Companies with projects approved under KREDA may potentially receive state income tax credits and job assessment fees for up to 100% of their capital investment for up to 15 years on land, buildings, site development, building fixtures and equipment used in a project.

For more information:
http://www.edc.state.ky.us/kyedc/pdfs/kreda.pdf
http://revenue.state.ky.us/taxforms-undated/corpschedules/41a720-s16.pdf
http://revenue.state.ky.us/taxforms-undated/corpschedules/41a720-s18.pdf
http://www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/kreda.asp

1996 - Kentucky Jobs Development Act (KJDA)

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 154.24-010 to 154.24-150

For new and expanding service and technology related projects. KJDA projects may receive a 100% credit against the state income tax arising from a project and may collect a job assessment fee of up to 5% of the gross wages of each employee whose job is created by the project and who is subject to Kentucky income tax. Amounts can be up to 50% of project start-up cost and up to 50% of annual facility rental cost or rental value for up to 10 years. The local community must approve the project prior to the submission of an application.

For more information:
http://www.edc.state.ky.us/kyedc/pdfs/kjda.pdf
http://revenue.state.ky.us/taxforms-undated/corpschedules/41a720-s27.pdf
http://revenue.state.ky.us/taxforms-undated/corpschedules/41a720-s29.pdf
http://www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/kuda.asp

1996 - Kentucky Industrial Development Act (KIDA)

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 154.28-010 to 154.28-100

For new and expanding manufacturing projects. Projects approved under KIDA may receive state income tax credits for up to 100% of its capital investment for up to 10 years on land, buildings, site development, building fixtures and equipment used in a project. Or, the company may collect a job assessment fee of 3% of the gross wages of each employee whose job is created by the approved project and who is subject to Kentucky income tax.

For more information:
http://www.edc.state.ky.us/kyedc/pdfs/kida.pdf
http://revenue.state.ky.us/taxforms-undated/corpschedules/41a720-s18.pdf
http://revenue.state.ky.us/taxforms-undated/corpschedules/41a720-s22.pdf
http://www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/kida.asp

1996 - Kentucky Industrial Revitalization Act (KIRA)

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 154.26-010 to 154.26-100

Investments in the rehabilitation of manufacturing or coal mining and processing operations that are in imminent danger of permanently closing or that have closed temporarily may qualify for tax credits. Manufacturing companies that employ a minimum of 500 persons and have a base contract for annual delivery of at least 4 million tons of coal mined in the Commonwealth, in projects approved under KIRA, may receive state income tax credits, corporate license tax credits, and job assessment fees for up to ten (10) years limited to fifty (50) percent of the costs if the rehabilitation or construction of buildings and the reoutfitting or purchasing of machinery and equipment. When approved by a majority vote of employees at the plant and with the consent of the local taxing jurisdiction, the approved company can levy a job assessment fee of up to six (6) percent of the gross wages of each employee subject to Kentucky individual income tax whose job is preserved or created by the approved project. The employee receives credits for the fee against state income taxes and local occupational taxes; however, the employee must give up that portion of the assessment fee equal to one (1) percent of gross wages.

For more information:
http://www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/pdfs/kira.pdf

1992 - Local Government Economic Development Fund (LGEDF)

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 42.450 to 42.495

The LGEDF program was created by the General Assembly in 1992 to promote economic development in Kentucky's coal-producing counties. The program is funded through an allocation of coal severance tax receipts. Grants are provided to eligible coal-producing counties to assist in diversifying local economies beyond a dependence on coal. The program is divided into two funding pools – the single county pool and the multi-county pool. LGEDF grants are available only to counties having generated coal severance and process taxes in the current year, or any of the previous four years. In the case of multi- county or regional projects, non-coal counties may be eligible, if two or more coal counties participate in the project.

For more information:
http://www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/existlgedf.asp

1991 - Tax Credit for Recycling or Composting Equipment

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 141.390

Credits are allowed for up to fifty (50) percent of the installed costs of equipment used exclusively to recycle or compost business or consumer wastes (excluding secondary and demolition wastes) and for machinery used exclusively to manufacture products composed substantially from business or consumer waste materials. During the year that the equipment is purchased, credits are limited to ten (10) percent of total credits allowed and twenty-five (25) percent of the taxpayer's state income tax liability. The unused portion of the total allowable credits can be carried forward to succeeding tax years, with the credit claimed during any tax year limited to twenty-five (25) percent of the taxpayer's state income tax liability.

For more information:
http://revenue.state.ky.us/taxforms-undated/41a720rc.pdf

1990 - Household and Dependent Care Service Tax Credit

KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 141.067

A resident individual may deduct from the Kentucky state income tax a credit for household and dependent care services necessary for gainful employment. The credit shall be twenty percent (20%) of the federal credit allowed under Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Louisiana

Louisiana Department of Economic Development
Office of Business Development
Business Incentives Division
1051 N. Third Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

PO Box 94185
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9185

Phone: (225) 342-9218
Fax: (225) 342-5364

http://www.lded.state.la.us/

2001 - Small and Emerging Business Development Program

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 51:942

To help small and emerging businesses become competitive in this economy. SEBD is now helping existing small businesses help themselves in communities all over Louisiana. SEBD is a managerial, technical and indirect financial assistance resource provider for certified small and emerging businesses. The program aspires to fulfill this vision by developing and implementing policies and programs created to uplift Small and Emerging Businesses (SEBs) and encourage them to help themselves.

Contact the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-4320 or website: http://www.lded.state.la.us/ for more information.

1997 - Tri-State Delta Economic Compact

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 51:1021-1024

To promote, encourage, and participate in industrial development, to stimulate the economy of the delta region through commerce, industry, and research and for the utilization and development of natural, physical, and human resources in the region by providing job opportunities and jobs skills training.

Contact the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-9218 or website: http://www.lded.state.la.us/ for more information.

1997 - Economic Development Award Program and Fund

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 51:2341 - 2342

To serve as the sole mechanism through which the Department of Economic Development evaluates, financially assists, awards appropriations, grants, or loans, engages in joint ventures, or provides incentives or inducements to industrial and business development projects as provided in this Section, and in which a state appropriation is required or for which a state guarantee is contracted. EDAP shall be separate and distinguished from any tax exemption or incentive programs administered by the Board of Commerce and Industry, all of which shall remain unaffected by this Section.

Contact the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-9218 or website: http://www.lded.state.la.us/ for more information.

1996 - Louisiana Economic Development Council

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 51:2375 - 2386

To enable the state to engage in comprehensive strategic planning for economic development. This planning should be incorporate both long-term vision and short-term operational objectives, fully integrate all state and private sector development entities and programs, and produce a clearly articulated state philosophy on economic development.

Contact the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-9218 or website: http://www.lded.state.la.us/ for more information.

1996 - Economically Disadvantaged Business Act

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 51:1751 - 1765

To provide maximum opportunity for economically disadvantaged businesses to become competitive in a modern economy without regard to race or gender..

Contact the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-9218 or website: http://www.lded.state.la.us/ for more information.

1995 - Quality Jobs Program

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 51:2451 - 2461

To provide a refundable tax credit as an incentive to encourage targeted businesses to locate in Louisiana, create quality jobs and promote economic development. Manufacturers and certain other businesses that locate in Louisiana and have at least one million dollars in net new annual payroll, to employees that reside within the state, can get an annual refundable tax credit equal to a maximum of 5 percent of the annual new payroll for up to ten years. The company must pay at least half of a basic health care premium for all new employees who average at least 25 hours per week. Additionally, at least 80 percent of the new direct jobs

Contact Kay Wallace at the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225) 342-5367, fax at (225) 342-0142, e-mail at wallace@lded.state.la.us, or on-line at www.laemall.com.

1995 - Small Business Incubator Program

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 51:2321 - 2325

To provide financial resources for qualified local entities, both private nonprofit and public, to establish, operate, or expand a small business incubator.

Contact the Louisiana Economic Development Corporation at the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-5675 or website: www.lded.state.la.us.

1995 - Workforce Development and Training Program

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 51:2333 et seq

To develop and provide customized workforce training programs to existing and prospective Louisiana businesses as a means of improving the competitiveness and productivity of Louisiana's workforce and business community; and, assisting Louisiana businesses in promoting employment stability.

Contact Cathy Breaux at the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-5375, e-mail at breaux@lded.state.la.us.

1992 - Employment Opportunity Loan Program

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 17:3046 - 3046.5

To provide for a state guaranteed student loan program that shall provide funds to trainees to pay the cost of employment training. Additionally, the purpose of such loans shall be to provide incentives that will attract outside industry and encourage the expansion of existing industry, thereby contributing to the economic development of Louisiana.

Contact the Louisiana Economic Development Corporation at the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-5675 or website: www.lded.state.la.us.

1991 - Biomedical Research and Development Park Program

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 46:813.1

Qualified medical concerns locating in a research and development park may be granted exemptions from state corporate income and franchise taxes. Such credits, which may be carried forward up to five years, cannot exceed the cost of purchase of machinery and scientific equipment. Qualified medical firms also may be granted tax exemptions for state and/or local sales and use taxes on machinery and equipment used by the company on materials and building supplies to be used in the repair, reconstruction or construction of facilities and on materials and supplies used in the production of the company's product. The same benefits apply to all companies located in university research and development parks.

Contact the Louisiana Economic Development Corporation at the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-5675 or website: www.lded.state.la.us.

1991 -Business and Industrial Development Corporation Act

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 51:2386 -2398

To promote economic development by encouraging the formation of business and industrial development corporations, a new type of private institution, to help meet the financing assistance and management assistance needs of business firms in this state.

Contact the Louisiana Economic Development Corporation at the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-5675 or website: www.lded.state.la.us.

1991 -Development Finance Act

LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 51:2451 - 2553

To alleviate and prevent conditions of unemployment by providing financing and incentives to encourage new businesses and retain existing businesses in Louisiana. The goals of long-term economic growth and full employment can best be provided by the promotion, attraction, stimulation, retention, rehabilitation, and revitalization of business enterprises and worker-owned enterprises and by actions to lower the costs of business and production.

Contact the Louisiana Economic Development Corporation at the Louisiana Department of Economic Development at (225)342-5675 or website: www.lded.state.la.us.

Maryland

Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development
217 East Redwood St.
Baltimore, MD 21202 – 3316

(410) 767-6300
1-800-541-8549 (toll free)
fax: (410) 333-6911

http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/mdmanual/12dbed/html/dbed.html
http://www.choosemaryland.org

For a good overview of Maryland incentives:

http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/tax-credit-guide.pdf
http://individuals.marylandtaxes.com/current_forms/finalcreditsbooklet.pdf
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/default.asp

2002 - Long-Term Employment of Ex-Felons Tax Credit

MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN.§ 10-704.10
MD. CODE ANN., LAB. & EMPL. §§ 11-701 to 11-705

Businesses that operate in Maryland and hire one or more ex-felons during the period from July 1, 2002, through December 31, 2004, for at least one year may be entitled to a credit. The credit may be taken against corporate, personal income tax, or state and local taxes withheld (certain tax exempt organizations only). The credit may not be applied to more than one tax type. Sole proprietorships, corporations, pass-through entities (partnerships, subchapter S corporations, limited liability companies, business trusts) and tax-exempt, non-profit organizations may claim the tax credit.

For more information:
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/lteoef/default.asp

2001 - Green Building Tax Credit

MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. § 10-722

Businesses that construct or rehabilitate a building that conforms to specific standards intended to save energy and to mitigate environmental impact may take a credit for a portion of the cost. The total amount of credits certified for all taxpayers each year (calendar years 2003 through 2011) is subject to certain limitations. Credits will be allowed for amounts spent on or after July 1, 2001. This credit will be available for tax years beginning after December 31, 2002. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax or personal income tax.

For more information:
http://individuals.marylandtaxes.com/current_forms/finalcreditsbooklet.pdf
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/greenbldg/

2000 – Sales Tax Exemption For Film Production Activities

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83A, § 4-501
MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. § 11-227

In 2000, Maryland authorized a sales and use tax exemption for personal property used directly in connection with a film production and video activity by a film producer or production company certified by the Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development. Property which may be exempted from sales and use tax includes camera equipment, supplies, and accessories; motion picture film and tape stock, lighting equipment and supplies; stage equipment and supplies; costumes and wardrobes; and props and scenery.

For more information:
http://www.marylandfilm.org/
http://www.marylandfilm.org/salestax/legislation.htm

2000 - Sales Tax Free Week for Back to School Shopping

MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. § 11-228

The week from August 10, 2001 through August 16, 2001 shall be a tax- free week for back-to-school shopping in Maryland. During the tax-free week for back-to-school shopping, the sales and use tax does not apply to the sale of any item of clothing or footwear, excluding jewelry, watches, watchbands, handbags, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, scarves, ties, headbands, and belt buckles, if the taxable price of the item of clothing or footwear is less than $100.

2000 - Clean Energy Incentive Tax Credit

MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. § 10-719

Businesses that purchase and install solar water heating property and photovoltaic property or use waste materials to produce electricity (tax years 2001-2004) that is sold to an unrelated person may be entitled to an income tax credit. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax or personal income tax. Sole proprietorships, corporations and pass-through entities, such as partnerships, subchapter S corporations, limited liability companies and business trusts may claim the tax credit. For photovoltaic property, the credit equals the lesser of 15% of the total installed cost or $2000 for each system. For solar water heating property, the credit equals the lesser of 15% of the total installed cost or $1000 for each system.

For more information:
http://individuals.marylandtaxes.com/current_forms/finalcreditsbooklet.pdf

http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/cleanenergy/default.asp

2000 - Research and Development Tax Credit

MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. § 10-721

Businesses that incur qualified research and development expenses in Maryland are entitled to a tax credit. The total credits for all businesses may not exceed $6 million per year. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax or personal income tax. There are two types of research and development tax credits available to businesses: Basic Research and Development Credit: 3% of the Maryland qualified research and development expenses paid during the tax year, up to the Maryland base amount and Growth Research and Development Credit: 10% of the Maryland qualified research and development expenses paid during the year that exceed the Maryland base amount.

For more information:
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/randd/default.asp
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/tax-credit-guide.pdf

1999 - Maryland Economic Development Assistance Authority and Fund (MEDAAF)

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83A §§ 5-1401 to 5-1411

There are five financing capabilities offered through this incentive program, with assistance being provided to the business community and political jurisdictions. To qualify for assistance from MEDAAF, applicants are restricted to businesses located within a priority funding area and an eligible industry sector. With a few exceptions, assistance cannot exceed 70 percent of the total project costs unless the recipient is the Maryland Economic Development Corp. (MEDCO), which can request 100 percent assistance.

For more information:
http://www.dbed.state.md.us/business/financing/index.asp
http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/mdmanual/12dbed/html/12agen.html

1999 - Maryland Competitive Advantage Financing Fund (MCAFF)

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83A §§ 5-1301 to 5-1305
(HB 185)

The purpose of the Maryland Competitive Advantage Financing Fund is to provide financial assistance for the development and expansion of small businesses within Maryland. Companies that have been unable to obtain financing on reasonable terms from traditional sources are eligible to apply for assistance, subject to certain requirements. The Fund provides loans in the range of $10,000 to $100,000 to companies with sales of less than $1 million and fewer than 100 employees. Applicants for financing must be located in a priority funding area. This fund can provide up to

90% of the project cost.

For more information:
http://www.dbed.state.md.us/business/financing/index.asp

1999 - Smart Growth Economic Development Infrastructure Fund (One Maryland)

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83A § 5-701

This fund promotes the creation of industrial parks and other needed infrastructure in qualified distressed counties though direct funding of projects identified in the local strategic plan for economic development. The eligible recipients include a local government and the Maryland Economic Development Corporation or (MEDCO).

For more information:
http://www.dbed.state.md.us/business/financing/index.asp

1999 - One Maryland Economic Development Tax Credits

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83A § 5-1501

Businesses that establish or expand a business facility in a priority funding area or as part of a project approved by the Board of Public Works, and that are located in a "distressed" Maryland county, may be entitled to a tax credit for costs related to the new or expanded facility. A "distressed" county has an average rate of unemployment that is 150% higher than the statewide average or an average per-capita personal income that is equal to or less than 67% of the statewide average. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax, personal income tax or insurance premiums tax. The same credit may not, however, be applied to more than one tax type. As part of the expansion or relocation in a single location in the qualified distressed county, the business must, over a two-year period, create at least 25 positions that are: full-time; of indefinite duration; paid at least 150% of the federal minimum wage; located in a qualified distressed county in Maryland; and filled. The business must also spend at least $500,000 in project costs on the project.

For more information:
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/onemd/default.asp
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/tax-credit-guide.pdf

1999 - Commuter Tax Credit

MD. CODE ANN., ENVIR. § 2-901

In 1999, Maryland authorized a tax credit for commuters. Maryland-based businesses that provide commuter benefits for employees may be entitled to a tax credit for a portion of the amounts paid during the taxable year. Commuter benefits include certain costs for an employee's travel to and from home and the workplace, a Guaranteed Ride Home program or a parking "Cash-Out" program. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax, personal income tax, state and local taxes withheld (for tax-exempt organizations) or insurance premiums tax. The same credit may not, however, be applied to more than one tax type.

For more information:
http://individuals.marylandtaxes.com/current_forms/finalcreditsbooklet.pdf
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/commuter/default.asp
http://www.cbmcpa.com/news/MD%20Commuter%20tax%20credit.asp

1999 - Electric and Gas Utility Tax Credit

MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. §§ 10-712 & 10-713

Electric and gas companies that are public utilities have two tax credits available to them. The first is a credit against the income tax for a portion of total property taxes paid by the public utility on its operating real property in Maryland, other than operating land, that is used to generate electricity or steam for sale. For steam heating companies, the credit is only available for property tax paid on or after July 1, 2001. The second credit is for wages paid to qualified employees at a multi-jurisdictional electric company's qualified corporate headquarters. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax or personal income tax. The same credit may not, however, be applied to more than one tax type. The first credit is equal to 60% of the total property taxes paid by the public utility on its operating real property in Maryland, other than operating land, used to generate electricity or steam for sale. The second credit is equal to 25% of the wages paid during the taxable year to employees who work at the company's Maryland headquarters. The credit cannot exceed $2 million ($500,000 if the headquarters in Maryland is not the principal place of business).

For more information:
http://individuals.marylandtaxes.com/current_forms/finalcreditsbooklet.pdf
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/utility/default.asp

1999 - Child and Dependent Care Credit

MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. § 10-716

Taxpayers who take a credit on their federal income tax returns for child or dependent care expenses may be eligible for a credit against their state income tax. This credit is in addition to the subtraction modification allowed for child and dependent care expenses for tax years 2000 and later. To qualify for the credit: the federal adjusted gross income (FAGI) must be $50,000 or less. If the taxpayer is married and filing a separate return, the FAGI must be $25,000 or less.

For more information:
http://individuals.marylandtaxes.com/incometax/gtpitc/child.asp

1998 - Maryland Economic Adjustment Fund (MEAF)

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83A §§ 6-501 to 6-509

This Fund assists business entities in the State with the modernization of manufacturing operations, the development of commercial applications for technology and exploring and entering new markets. The program is administered in accordance with the guideline imposed by the Federal Government's Economic Development Act (EDA)

For more information:
http://www.dbed.state.md.us/business/financing/index.asp

1998 - Employer-Provided Long-Term Care Insurance Tax Credits

MD. CODE ANN., INS. § 6-117
MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. §§ 8-218, 8-415, 10-710 & 10-718

Employers who provide long-term care insurance as part of an employee benefit package may claim a credit for costs incurred. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax, personal income tax, insurance premiums tax or public service company franchise tax. The same credit may not, however, be applied to more than one tax type. Sole proprietorships, corporations and pass-through entities, such as partnerships, subchapter S corporations, limited liability companies and business trusts may claim the tax credit. The credit allowed is 5% of the costs. The total claimed for a taxable year for all employees may not exceed $5,000, or $100 per employee, whichever is less. If the credit is more than the tax liability, the unused credit may be carried forward for the next five tax years.

For more information:
http://individuals.marylandtaxes.com/current_forms/finalcreditsbooklet.pdf
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/longtermcare/default.asp

1998 - Work-Based Learning Program Tax Credit

MD. CODE ANN., INS. § 6-118
MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. §§ 8-219, 8-416 & 10-711

Businesses that hire students as part of an approved work-based learning program in the state may be entitled to a tax credit for a portion of the wages paid to these individuals. (Note: credit is scheduled to end June 30, 2004.) The credit may be taken against corporate income tax, personal income tax, insurance premiums tax or public service company franchise tax. The same credit may not, however, be applied to more than one tax type. The credit is 15 % of the wages paid to each student during the taxable year. Cumulative credits for all years cannot exceed $1,500 per student. If the credit is more than the tax liability, the unused credit may be carried forward for the next five tax years.

For more information:
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/worklearn/default.asp

1997 - Businesses that Create New Jobs Tax Credit

MD. CODE ANN., TAX-PROP. § 9-230

Businesses located in Maryland that create new positions and establish or expand business facilities in the state may be entitled to a tax credit. To be eligible for the tax credit, businesses must first have been granted a property tax credit by a local government of Maryland for creating the new jobs. Newly created provisions will apply to businesses located in Montgomery County beginning in tax year 2003. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax, personal income tax or insurance premiums tax. The credit may be applied to only one of these tax types in addition to the property tax.

For more information:
http://individuals.marylandtaxes.com/current_forms/finalcreditsbooklet.pdf
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/newjob/default.asp

1997 - Maryland Disability Employment Tax Credit

MD. CODE ANN., INS. § 6-115
MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. §§ 8-216 & 10-704.7

Businesses that hire people with disabilities may be entitled to a tax credit for wages paid to the employees and for childcare and transportation expenses paid on behalf of the employees. A person with a disability includes a veteran released from the armed forces for a service-related disability. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax, personal income tax, state and local taxes withheld (for tax-exempt organizations only), insurance premiums tax or public service company franchise tax. The same credit may not, however, be applied to more than one tax type. The credit is allowed for the first two years of employment of the disabled individual for both the wages paid and the childcare or transportation expenses paid on behalf of the employee as follows:

> First Year:
> Wages: 30% of the first $6,000 paid in the first year for a maximum allowable credit of $1,800 (20% for employees hired before July 1, 2000)
>
> Childcare or transportation expenses: Up to $600 of expenses paid in the first year.
>
> Second Year:
> Wages: 20% of the first $6,000 of wages paid in the second year for a maximum allowable credit of $1,200
>
> Childcare or transportation expenses: Up to $500 of expenses paid in the second year.

For more information:
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/disability/default.asp

1996 - Heritage Structure Rehabilitation Tax Credit

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83B § 5-801

A credit may be allowed for substantial expenditures incurred in a 24-month period to rehabilitate a certified heritage structure located in Maryland. The credit is available for owner-occupied residential property as well as income-producing property. The credit may be taken against corporate income, personal income or insurance premium tax.

For more information:
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/heritage/default.asp

1996 - Job Creation Tax Credit

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83A § 5-1102

In 1996 Maryland established a job creation tax credit. Businesses that expand or establish a facility in Maryland resulting in the creation of new positions in the state may be entitled to a tax credit. The amount of the tax credit is based on the number of positions created or on the wages paid to the new employees. The credit may be taken against corporate income tax, personal income tax, insurance premiums tax or public service company franchise tax. The same credit may not, however, be applied to more than one tax type. The business must create at least 60 new full-time positions as part of the new or expanded business facility in Maryland. If the positions are highly paid, the company must create at least 30 positions. If the new or expanded facility is located in a priority funding area, the company must create at least 25 new positions.

For more information:
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/jobcreation/default.asp
http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/tax-credit-guide.pdf

1995 - Neighborhood Business Development Program

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83B §§ 4-201 to 4-209

The Neighborhood Business Development Program provides flexible gap financing in the form of below-market interest rate loans to small businesses and loans and grants to nonprofit organizations locating or expanding in locally designated neighborhood revitalization areas. Financing ranges from $25,000 to $500,000 for up to 50 percent of a project's total cost. Grants typically range from $25,000 to $250,000, depending on the nature of the project.

For more information:
http://www.dhcd.state.md.us/nbdp/index.cfm
http://www.dhcd.state.md.us/nbdp/projects/index.cfm

1990 - Maryland Venture Capital Trust

MD. ANN. CODE Art. 83A §§ 5-301 to 5-309

The Maryland Venture Capital Trust was formed in 1990. The Trust provides an opportunity for Maryland State and local public pension funds and the State of Maryland and its political subdivisions to invest a portion of their funds in venture capital investments. The Trust has sold $19.1 million of beneficial interests, consisting of $15 million from the State Retirement and Pension System; $2.1 million from the Fire and Police Employees' Retirement System of the City of Baltimore, and the Employees' Retirement System of the City of Baltimore; and $2 million from the State of Maryland.

For more information:
http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/mdmanual/25ind/html/76vent.html

Michigan

Michigan Economic Development Corporation.
300 N. Washington Sq.
Lansing, MI 48913

517-373-9808

medc.michigan.org

2002 - Alternative Energy Personal Property Tax Exemption

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 211.9i

Alternative energy personal property is exempt from the collection of the personal property tax.

2000 - Obsolete Property Rehabilitation Act Tax Credit

MICH. COMP. LAWS §§125.2781 - 125.2797

In 2000, the Michigan Legislature authorized a tax-credit program targeted specifically at the rehabilitation and reuse of obsolete structures. Qualified structures in approved obsolete property rehabilitation districts can receive significant property tax breaks on the improved value of the rehabilitated property. Qualified obsolete property rehabilitation projects in qualified local units of government are eligible for a 1 to 12 year tax exemption certificate that would freeze the property at its pre-rehabilitated value, effectively allowing the rehabilitation to be property tax-free.

For more information:
http://www.crcmich.org/EDSurvey/abatements-credits/oprtc.html
http://www.michigan.gov/treasury/1%2C1607%2C7-121-1751_2228-7796--%2C00.html

2000 - Smartzones or Certified Technology Parks

MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 125.2151 et seq.
MICH STAT. ANN. § 3.540 (351) et seq.

The Smartzones are intended to stimulate the growth of technology-based businesses and jobs by aiding in the creation of recognized clusters of new and emerging businesses, those focused on commercializing ideas, patents, and other opportunities surrounding university or private research institute efforts.

Designation as a SmartZone will be made upon application of a local unit and shall be subject to an agreement governing the terms of the designation between the local unit, its LDFA Authority, and the MEDC. Criteria upon which the MEDC would review applicants for designation as a SmartZone and terms of the agreement are specified by the amendments. Not more than 7 of the

SmartZones designated may not include a firm commitment from at least 1 business engaged in a high technology activity creating a significant number of jobs. In addition, MEDC must give priority to applications that include new business activity. Other considerations for designation include the likelihood of creating a qualified business incubator in the SmartZone and the availability of specific commitments for support from an institution of higher education or private research oriented institute.

For more information:
http://medc.michigan.org/smartzones/
http://medc.michigan.org/smartzones/szsum/
http://medc.michigan.org/smartzones/program/
http://www.crcmich.org/EDSurvey/financg-taxauthorities/ldfa.html#smartzones

1999 - Personal Property as Component Part of Natural Gas Distribution System Exemption

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 211.9g

Beginning December 30, 1998 until December 30, 2018, personal property located in an area designated as a rural enterprise community that is a component part of a natural gas distribution system is exempt from the collection of taxes.

1998 - Personal Property Tax Abatement

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 211.9f

A 1998 state law allows eligible distressed communities to abate all new personal property taxes in certain geographic areas to spur economic development. Abatements include all millage, state and local. Eligible projects include manufacturing, mining, research and development, wholesale and trade, and office operations, but not retail businesses.

For more information:
http://www.crcmich.org/EDSurvey/other/wppt.html
http://medc.michigan.org/services/sitedevelopment/combo.asp?ContentId=94E06760-B793-4687-BCDE-9639CBAE6BDC&QueueId=1&ContentTypeId=10002

1996 - Michigan Renaissance Zone Act

MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 125.2681 to 125.2696
MICH. STAT. ANN. § 3.540 (2681)

Renaissance Zones work by granting virtually tax-free to any business or resident presently in a zone or moving into a zone. The zones are designed to provide selected communities with the most powerful market-based incentive, virtually no state or local taxes, to spur new jobs and investment.

For more information:
http://medc.michigan.org/services/sitedevelopment/renzone/#
http://medc.michigan.org/services/sitedevelopment/combo.asp?ContentId=12F26F6B-5701-4DA9-AF6B-BB2AAF247387&QueueId=1&ContentTypeId=10002
http://www.crcmich.org/EDSurvey/abatements-credits/rz.html
http://www.cityofflint.com/economic/zoning.html
http://www.michiganlegislature.org/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-Act-376-of-1996.pdf

1996 - Youth Registered Apprenticeship Tax Credit

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 208.38e

A Single Business Tax credit of up to $2,000 annually per apprentice is available to employers who, through registered apprenticeships, train young people while they are still in high school. The tax credit is for employers who train registered apprentices younger than age 20 who have not obtained a high school diploma, and are enrolled in high school or a GED test preparation program.

For more information:
http://www.state.mi.us/career/youthapp.htm
http://www.crcmich.org/EDSurvey/jobtraining/yratc.html

1995 - Job Creation Tax Credit

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 208.37d

Companies eligible for a refundable MEDC Job Creation Tax Credit against the Michigan Single Business Tax are those engaged in manufacturing, research and development, wholesale trade, or office operations that are financially sound and have solid proposals. Retail facilities are not eligible. Each credit may be awarded for up to 20 years and up to 100 of the amount of the project. Factors governing the amount and duration of credits: Creation of at least 75 new jobs for in-state, 150 for out-of-state, companies. Contract employees do not count toward the requirement. The new jobs must be in addition to those existing during the year preceding application for the credit; previously existing jobs must be maintained for the life of the credit. Tax credits must address any competitive disadvantage of expanding or locating the business in Michigan, and must be necessary for the expansion/location to be made in Michigan.

Since 1995, a total of 77 MEDC Job Creation Tax Credits have been awarded that created 24,000 direct jobs and spun-off another 60,000. A total of $560 million in credits have been awarded. Total private investment is estimated at $2.4 billion, and the average wage for new jobs is $646 per week.

For more information:
http://medc.michigan.org/services/financial/
http://medc.michigan.org/services/sitedevelopment/combo.asp?ContentId=F17B9DFB-2FDB-4C97-89A2-552003D29165&QueueId=1&ContentTypeId=10002

1995 - Michigan Economic Growth Authority Act (or MEGA)

MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 207.801 to 207.810
MICH STAT. ANN. § 3.540 (801) et seq.

Businesses with an instate presence at the time of application must propose to create and retain at least 75 full-time, instate jobs over and above their instate pre-application employment level. Out-of-state businesses must create and retain 150 full-time, instate jobs over the term of the tax credit awarded by the MEGA. If the application proposes the construction or rehabilitation of a facility in a Neighborhood Enterprise Zone, Federal Empowerment Zone or Enterprise Community, then the eligible business need only propose the creation and retention of 25 full-time jobs to be considered for the MEGA tax credit. High technology business investment need create just five jobs for MEGA consideration. The MEGA Act also allows tax credits for large-scale job retention investments. Specifically, the MEGA Board will consider applications from: Instate concerns that propose new instate capital investment of at least $250 million, while maintaining 500 jobs; or, instate concerns that, after the time of application to the MEGA Board, propose to relocate production of a product to this state and make an investment of $500 million while retaining at least 500 jobs.

For more information:
http://www.growthalliance.com/incmega.html
http://www.crcmich.org/EDSurvey/abatements-credits/mega.html

1992 - Neighborhood Enterprise Zone Act

MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 207.771 to 207.787
MICH STAT. ANN. § 7.800 (171) et seq.

A locally-initiated zone program that provides tax incentives for housing development and improvement. Qualified local units of government may designate one or more areas as Neighborhood Enterprise Zones (NEZs) for the purpose of extending property tax abatements for residential construction and rehabilitation. Qualified local units of government may waive ½ of the improved property tax liability on qualified new residential construction projects, or may waive new property taxes brought about by rehabilitation of existing property.

For more information:
http://www.crcmich.org/EDSurvey/abatements-credits/nez.html

1991 - Stadia or Convention Facility Financing

MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 207.751 to 207.759

Selected cities and counties may adopt by ordinance upon approval by voters a tax for restaurants and hotels and automobile leasing companies. A tax is imposed on gross receipts of restaurants, hotels and automobile leasing companies in selected municipalities. The rate of the tax for restaurants and hotels cannot to exceed 1%. The rate for automobile leasing companies cannot to exceed 2%.

In the 1996 November election, voters in Wayne County agreed to impose new tourism taxes to finance a new stadium in Detroit for the Lions. The new taxes include a 1% hotel/motel tax and a 2% surcharge on rental cars. The Lions will contribute $50 million.

For more information:
http://www.crcmich.org/TaxOutline/Sales/scft.html

Minnesota

Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development
500 Metro Square Building
121 East 7th Place
St. Paul, MN 55101-2146

651-297-1291
800-657-3858

http://www.dted.state.mn.us/

2002 - Baseball Park Property Tax Exemption

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 272.02 (50)

Real or personal property acquired, owned, leased, controlled, used, or occupied as a baseball park by a major league professional baseball team is exempt from taxation but the property is subject to special assessments levied by a political subdivision under chapter 429. The baseball park includes parking facilities and land necessary to and part of the use of the baseball park.

For more information:
http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/slaws/2002/c397.html

2002 - Baseball Park Sales Tax Exemption

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 297A.71 (31)

Materials, supplies used or consumed in, and equipment incorporated into the construction or improvement of the baseball park constructed under sections 473I.01 to 473I.10, are exempt. This subdivision expires one year after the first major league baseball game is played in the baseball park.

For more information:
http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/slaws/2002/c397.html

2002 - Greater Minnesota Business Development Public Infrastructure Grant Program

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116J.431

The commissioner of trade and economic development shall make grants to cities to provide up to 50 percent of the capital costs of public infrastructure necessary for an eligible economic development project. The city receiving a grant must provide for the remainder of the costs of the project, either in cash or in kind. In-kind contributions may include the value of site preparation other than the public infrastructure needed for the project. "Public infrastructure" means publicly owned physical infrastructure necessary to support economic development projects, including, but not limited to, sewers, water supply systems, utility extensions, streets, wastewater treatment systems, stormwater management systems, and facilities for pretreatment of wastewater to remove phosphorus. The purpose of the grants is to keep or enhance jobs in the area, increase the tax base, or to expand or create new economic development. An economic development project for which a city may be eligible to receive a grant under this section includes: (1) manufacturing; (2) technology; (3) warehousing and distribution; (4) research and development; (5) agricultural processing, defined as transforming, packaging, sorting, or grading livestock or livestock products into goods that are used for intermediate or final consumption, including goods for nonfood use; or (6) industrial park development that would be used by any other business listed in this subdivision.

2002 - Electric Generation Facility Personal Property Tax Exemption

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 272.02 (51), (52), (53), (54) and (55) (H.F. No. 2498)

In 2002, the Minnesota legislature authorized a personal property tax exemption for attached machinery and other personal property used in certain electric generation facilities and small biomass electric generation facilities.

For more information:
http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/cgi-bin/getbill.pl?number=HF2498&session=ls82&version=latest&session_number=0&session_year=2001

1999 - Rural Challenge Grant Program

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116J.415

In 1999, Minnesota established the Rural Challenge Grant Program. The purpose of the program is to provide job opportunities for low-income individuals, encourage private investment and promote economic development in rural areas of the state. Businesses located, or intending to locate, in rural Minnesota are eligible for the program. "Rural" is defined as the 80 counties of Minnesota outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area. An eligible project must demonstrate: the potential to create or retain jobs for low-income individuals; a financing gap; and sufficient cash flow by the business to cover the proposed debt service. Up to 50 percent of start-up or expansion costs, including property acquisition, site improvements, new construction, building renovation, purchase of machinery and equipment and working capital are eligible for funding. The maximum amount is

$100,000.

For more information:
http://www.dted.state.mn.us/searchframe.asp?url=01x02x01x08.asp
http://www.mtn.org/mahc/resdtedrur.htm

1997 - Film Production Jobs Program

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116J.543

In 1997, Minnesota created a film production jobs program within the department of trade and economic development. The program shall make payment to producers of long-form and narrative film productions that directly create new film jobs in Minnesota. To be eligible for a payment, a producer must submit documentation to the Minnesota film board of expenditures for wages for work on new film production jobs in Minnesota by resident Minnesotans. The film jobs include work such as technical crews, acting talent, set construction, soundstage or equipment rental, local postproduction film processing, and other film production jobs.
The film board must make recommendations to the commissioner about program payment, but the recommendations are not binding and the commissioner has the authority to make the final determination on payments. The commissioner's determination must be based on the amount of wages documented to the film board and the likelihood that the payment will lead to further documentable wage payments. Payment may not exceed $100,000 for a single long-form and narrative film. No more than five percent of the funds appropriated for the program in any year may be expended for administration. Individual feature film projects shooting on or after January 1, 1997, will be eligible for fund allocations.

For more information:
http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/stats/116J/543.html

1997 - K-12 Education Income Tax Credit

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 290.0674

Minnesota taxpayers may use qualifying educational expenses (except private school tuition) as a refundable credit if they meet certain criteria: household income (federal adjusted gross income plus most nontaxable income) must be $37,500 or less. Taxpayers whose household income is $37,500 or less may claim an education credit equal to the qualifying expenses paid for the child, up to a maximum of $1000 per child and $2000 per family. The credit for 2002 is limited to 75% of actual qualifying expenses.

For more information:
http://www.taxes.state.mn.us/individ/education.html
http://www.taxes.state.mn.us/individ/forms/2001/pdf/m1ed.pdf
http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/stats/290/0674.html

1996 - Minnesota Investment Fund

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116J.8731

To create new and retain the highest quality jobs possible on a state wide basis with a focus on industrial, manufacturing and technology related industries; to increase the local and state tax base and improve the economic vitality for all Minnesota citizens. Grants are awarded to local units of government who provide loans to assist expanding businesses. Cities, counties, townships and recognized Indian tribal governments. Loans for land, buildings, equipment and training are eligible. Funds may also be used for infrastructure improvements necessary to support businesses located or intending to locate in Minnesota. Only one grant per state fiscal year can be awarded to a government unit. The maximum amount of grant is $500,000.

For more information:
http://www.dted.state.mn.us/searchframe.asp?url=01x02x01x04.asp

1995 - Personal Property used to Generate Electricity for Production and Resale Property Tax Exemption

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 272.027

Personal property used to generate electric power is exempt from property taxation if the electric power is used to manufacture or produce goods, products, or services, other than electric power, by the owner of the electric generation plant.

For more information:
http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/stats/272/027.html

1993 - Urban Initiative Grants Program

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116M.18

In 1993, the Minnesota Legislature authorized the Urban Initiative Board to make urban challenge grants for use in low-income areas to nonprofit corporations to encourage private investment, to provide jobs for minority persons and others in low-income areas, to create and strengthen minority business enterprises, and to promote economic development in a low-income area. The board shall adopt rules to establish criteria for determining loan eligibility.

For more information:
http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/stats/116M/18.html

1991 - Advantage Minnesota, Inc.

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116J.693

In 1991 the Minnesota legislature established Advantage Minnesota, Inc.. The nonprofit public corporation is not a state agency. The purpose of the corporation is to market the economic development potential of the state in order to enhance the state's economic growth. Advantage Minnesota, Inc. objectives are to encourage businesses to remain in the state and promote in-state expansion of current and new Minnesota employers and businesses.

For more information:
http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/stats/116J/693.html

1991 - Minnesota Working Family Income Tax Credit

MINN. STAT. ANN. § 290.0671

Minnesota legislators established the Working Family Credit in 1991 to complement the federal Earned Income Credit and as a strategy to reduce poverty among working families, help low-wage workers as they leave public assistance and enter the work force, and allow low- and moderate-income families to share in the benefits of tax credits.

For more information:
http://www.taxes.state.mn.us/individ/forms/2001/pdf/m1wfc.pdf
http://www.taxes.state.mn.us/individ/taxinfo/24wfc.html
http://ftw.che.umn.edu/wftc/
http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/familydevelopment/components/7286-10.html
http://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/stats/290/0671.html

Mississippi

Mississippi Development Authority
501 North West Street
Jackson, MS 39201
or
P.O. Box 849
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Phone: 601-359-3449
Fax: 601-359-2832

http://www.decd.state.ms.us/

2000 - Advantage Mississippi Initiative

[Various Programs]

The Advantage Mississippi Initiative is a blueprint to expand prosperity throughout Mississippi. This Initiative includes not only new business incentives but comprehensive programmatic changes designed to enhance Mississippi's competitive position in the nation and the world.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/advantage_ms/advantage_ms.htm for more information.

2000 - Regional Alliance Development Program

MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 57-64-1 to 57-64-33

A program designed to permit local government units of the State of Mississippi (State) to make the most efficient use of their powers and resources. The Mississippi Regional Alliance Development Program promotes development of regional alliances between government units, including government units from another state. Mississippi Regional Alliance Development Program authorizes local government units to issue bonds for the purpose of sharing in the costs and the revenues connected with projects.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/pdf/advantage_ms/guidelines/RegionalGuidelines.PDF for more information.

2000 - Advantage Jobs Incentive Program (Advantage Jobs)

MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 57-62-1 to 57-62-17

A program designed to provide incentives to qualified companies that promise significant development of the economy of the State of Mississippi (State) through the creation of quality jobs. Companies that are eligible to receive this incentive must be directly related to job creation and must provide a direct benefit to the State.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/pdf/advantage_ms/guidelines/Adv_Jobs_Guidelines.pdf for more information.

2000 - Growth and Prosperity Act

MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 57-80-1 to 57-80-11

A program designed for designating certain counties as GAP counties and making incentives available to private companies that locate or expand in those economically challenged areas of the state.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3552 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/pdf/advantage_ms/guidelines/GAPP_Guidelines_and_Application.pdf for more information.

2000 - Small Municipalities and Limited Population Counties Grant Program

MISS. CODE ANN. § 57-1-18

Designed for making grants to small municipalities and limited population counties or natural gas districts ("Local Sponsors") to finance projects to promote economic growth in the State of Mississippi ("State"). Funding for grants to Local Sponsors is derived from appropriations or funds otherwise made available by the State Legislature.

Contact the Financial Resources Division of the Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3552 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/pdf/advantage_ms/guidelines/Small%20Munc%20Guidelines%20III.PDF for more information.

2000 - ACE Fund

MISS. CODE ANN. § 57-1-16

A program designed for making grants to Economic Development Entities ("Local Sponsors") to assist in funding extraordinary economic development opportunities to promote economic growth in the State of Mississippi ("State"). Local Sponsors are encouraged to use these grants in connection with other State and federal programs. Funding for grants to Local Sponsors is derived from monies contributed to the Ace Fund by private and public sources.

Contact the Financial Resources Division of the Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3552 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/pdf/advantage_ms/guidelines/AceGuideline.pdf for more information.

2000 -Tourism Incentive Program

MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 57-1-59 to 57-1-60

A program designed to provide an incentive to qualified developers (Developer) of new or expanding family-oriented tourism projects, within the State of Mississippi (State). Mississippi Tourism Incentive Program allows the sales tax paid by visitors to the eligible tourist project (Project) to be diverted to the Developer to cover Project cost and may include public and/or privately owned facilities.

Contact the Tourism Development Division of the Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3297 or website:
http://www.visitmississippi.org/Library/Tourism%20Incentive%20Guidelines.PDF for more information.

2000 -Job Tax Credit

MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 57-73-21(2) - (4)

Instituted to encourage construction or expansion of facilities in Mississippi in order to increase employment. The credit is for each net new full time job created as long as the minimum increase has been achieved and maintained. The credit is allowed each year for 5 years beginning in years 2 through 6 after the creation of the job. The unused portions can be carried forward for up to 5 years from the original year in which the excess credit could not be used, but you may use the oldest year's unexpired credit first. They may be used in combination with any of the other credits.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/ or Mississippi State Tax Commission at 601-923-7000 or website: http://www.mstc.state.ms.us/revenue/main.htm for more information.

2000 -National or Regional Headquarters Credit

MISS. CODE ANN. § 57-73-21 (5)

Available to any company transferring or establishing a national or regional headquarters from within or outside the State of Mississippi and creating a minimum of thirty-five (35) jobs at the headquarters. The amount of the credit is $500.00 for each net new full time employee for the first five (5) years. The minimum increase of thirty-five (35) jobs must occur within one (1)year.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/ or Mississippi State Tax Commission at 601-923-7000 or website: http://www.mstc.state.ms.us/revenue/main.htm for more information.

2000 -Research and Development Skills Credit

MISS. CODE ANN. § 57-73-2 (6)

A credit of $500.00 is available for each net new full time employee in any job requiring research and development skills for the first five (5) years. The employee has to be engaged in research and development activity. Qualification of jobs for this credit would require at a minimum, a Bachelors degree in a scientific or technical field of study from an accredited four (4) year college or university, employment in the employees area of expertise and compensation at a professional level. Examples are chemist and engineers. This credit is available to any company regardless of the business in which it engages.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/ or Mississippi State Tax Commission at 601-923-7000 or website: http://www.mstc.state.ms.us/revenue/main.htm for more information.

1998 -Workforce Investment Act

29 USCA 2801 et seq; MISS. CODE ANN. § 7-1-355

Provides the framework for a unique national workforce preparation and employment system designed to meet both the needs of the nation's businesses and the needs of job seekers and those who want to further their careers. Mississippi has created its plan to administer this program. Mississippi created the State Workforce Investment Board's Strategic Planning Committee. It is charged with the development and recommendation of a strategic workforce development plan. The final plan includes the state's vision for the future workforce, workforce goals, strategies for achieving the goals, and indicators to measure performance and progress.

Contact the Employment Training Division of the Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-9250, website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/jobs_training/wia_overview.htm or e-mail: etraing@mississippi.org for more information.

1995 - Freight Rail Service Project Revolving Loan Program (RAIL)

MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 57-44-5 to 57-44-9

Municipalities and counties may receive loans to finance freight rail service projects which involves the acquisition, construction, installation, operation, modification, renovation or rehabilitation of any freight rail service facilities and any project of any freight transportation purpose. Also, counties may receive grants for project relating to the upgrading of railroad grade crossings.

Contact the Financial Resources Division of the Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3552, website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/programs/financial_assist/financial_assist.htm#17 or e-mail: financial@mississippi.org for more information.

1994 - Capital Improvement Revolving Loan Program

MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 57-1-301 to 57-1-335

Designed for making loans to counties or municipalities to finance capital improvements in Mississippi.

Contact the Financial Resources Division of the Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3552, website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/programs/financial_assist/financial_assist.htm#17 or e-mail: financial@mississippi.org for more information.

1994 - Ad Valorem Credit

MISS. CODE ANN. § 27-7-22.5

An income tax credit is available for ad valorem tax paid on commodities, goods, wares and merchandise held for resale by manufacturers, distributors, and wholesale or retail merchants. The credit is limited to the lesser of $5,000 per location or the income tax attributable to the location. For the credit to be taken, the ad valorem tax must be determined by specific location. Within these limitations, this credit may offset up to 100% of the income tax due. It may be used in combination with any of the other credits.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/ or Mississippi State Tax Commission at 601-923-7000 or website: http://www.mstc.state.ms.us/revenue/main.htm for more information.

1994 - Workforce and Education Act

MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 37-153-7 to 37-153-13

Designed to assist both business and employees to compete in the world market place. This comprehensive program will consolidate and coordinate the educational and training assets of the State to best meet the needs of industry.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/why_ms/workforce.htm for more information.

1993 - Agribusiness Enterprise Loan Program

MISS. CODE ANN. § 69-2-13

Designed to encourage the extension of conventional financing by lending institutions by providing interest-free loans to agribusinesses. An eligible agribusiness is any aquaculture, horticulture or agriculture related enterprise.

Contact the Financial Resources Division of the Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3552, website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/programs/financial_assist/financial_assist.htm#17 or e-mail: financial@mississippi.org for more information.

1993 - Rural Economic Development Credit

MISS. CODE ANN. § 27-7-22.3

An income tax credit is available for debt service on certain bonds issued by the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation. Debt service may include the total amount paid to service the debt. This credit is also known as the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation Revenue Bond Service Credit. Only debt service paid on revenue bonds issued by the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation to finance economic development projects to induce the location of manufacturing facilities within this state can be taken as a credit. This credit can be used against the taxes due from the income generated by or arising out of the economic development project.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/ or Mississippi State Tax Commission at 601-923-7000 or website: http://www.mstc.state.ms.us/revenue/main.htm for more information.

1992 - Airport Revitalization Revolving Loan Program

MISS. CODE ANN. § 57-61-41

Funds from the issuance of state bonds provide loans to airport authorities for the construction and/or improvement of airport facilities. Airport Loan funds may be used for 100% project financing. The maximum loan amount for any one project is $750,000, with a maximum term of ten years and an interest rate of 3% per annum.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us for more information.

1992 - Port Revitalization Revolving Loan Program

MISS. CODE ANN. § 57-61-41

Designed for making loans to state, county, or municipal port authorities for the improvement of port facilities. Funding for loans is derived from the issuance of state bonds. The maximum amount which may be loaned to finance any one project is $750,000, with a term of up to ten years and an interest rate of 3% per annum. Port Loan funds may be used for 100% financing.

Contact Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3449 or website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us for more information.

1992 - Energy Investment Program

MISS. CODE ANN. § 31-7-14.1

provides financial assistance to individuals, partnerships or corporations making energy conserving capital improvements or designing and developing energy conservation processes. This program offers low interest loans of up to $300,000, with maximum terms of seven years. Each loan may be secured by a lien on the measures installed, other business assets, personal guarantees of the owners or officers, performance bonds or a combination of these.

Contact the Financial Resources Division of the Mississippi Development Authority at 601-359-3552, website: http://www.decd.state.ms.us/programs/financial_assist/financial_assist.htm#17 or e-mail: financial@mississippi.org for more information.

Missouri

Missouri Department of Economic Development
301 West High Rm 720
P.O. Box 118
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Phone: (573) 751-2863
Fax: (573) 526-2416

http://www.ded.state.mo.us

1999 - Life Science Sales and Use Tax Exemption

MO. REV. STAT. § 141.010 (37)
House Bill 516 (1999)

Provide a tax exemption on tangible personal property purchased for use or consumption directly related to research or experimentation activities performed by life science companies. The Missouri Department of Economic Development will issue a state or local sales or use tax exemption to a life science company located in Missouri. The life science company must present the exemption to the vendor when purchasing the equipment.

For more information:
http://www.ded.state.mo.us/business/economicassistancecenter/summarysheets/taxcredits/business/lifescience.shtml

1999 - Missouri New Enterprise Creation Act

MO. REV. STAT. §§ 620.635 to 620.653

To generate investment for new, startup Missouri businesses that have not developed to the point where they can successfully attract conventional financing or significant venture capital from later-stage funds. The Department of Economic Development (DED) will issue tax credits equal to 100% of the investment in a qualified fund to any accredited individual, corporation, partnership or financial institution who makes a qualified investment. The Missouri Seed Capital Investment Board was created to establish a qualified fund. The Board is comprised of thirteen members, eight of which are appointed by the Governor.

For more information:
http://www.ded.state.mo.us/business/economicassistancecenter/summarysheets/equity/newenterprise.shtml

1998 - Rebuilding Communities Tax Credit Program

MO. REV. STAT. §§ 135.530 to 135.545
House Bill 1656 (1998)

Eligible new or relocating businesses may choose one of the 40% Tax Credits, plus obtain the 1.5% Employee Tax Credit.

> 40% Income Credit: State income tax credit to the taxpayer for three years based on 40% of their income taxes due.
>
> 40% Specialized Equipment Credit: State income tax credit of 40% based on the amount of funds expended for computer equipment and its maintenance, medical laboratories and equipment, research laboratory equipment, manufacturing equipment, fiber optic equipment, high speed telecommunications, wiring or software development expense.
>
> 1.5% Individual Credit: Qualified employees of a new or relocating business may receive a tax credit against state individual income tax, equal to 1.5% of their gross salary paid at such facility. This credit can be earned for each of three years that the facility receives one of the 40% tax credits.

Eligible business already located in a distressed area, which expend funds for specialized equipment, exceeding their average of the prior two years for such equipment, shall be eligible to receive a 25% tax credit against state income taxes owed.

For more information:
http://www.ded.state.mo.us/business/economicassistancecenter/summarysheets/taxcredits/business/rebuildingcommunities.shtml

1998 - Transportation Development Tax Credit Program

MO. REV. STAT. § 135.545

A company or individual may receive a state income tax credit for 50% based on a contribution to a public entity. A for profit company may also receive a state tax credit for 50% based on an investment in an eligible activity.

For more information:
http://www.ded.state.mo.us/business/economicassistancecenter/summarysheets/taxcredits/redevelopment/transportationdev.shtml

1998 - Wine and Grape Producers Income Tax Credit Program

MO. REV. STAT. § 135.700

Beginning on or after January 1, 1999, a grape grower or wine producer shall be allowed a tax credit against the state income tax liability in an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the purchase price of all new equipment and materials used directly in the growing of grapes or the production of wine in the state. Each grower or producer shall apply to the department of economic development and specify the total amount of such new equipment and materials purchased during the calendar year.

For more information:
http://www.ded.state.mo.us/business/economicassistancecenter/summarysheets/taxcredits/business/wineandgrape.shtml

1998 - Film Production Companies Income Tax Credit

MO. REV. STAT. § 135.750

The Missouri Department of Economic Development may issue a film production company state income tax credits equaling up to 50% of the company's expenditures in Missouri necessary for the making of a film, not to exceed $500,000 in tax credits per project. The film production company must spend $300,000 or more in Missouri in the making of the film. Only those Missouri expenditures that are necessary for the production of the film are applicable. Such expenditures may include, but are not limited to, the costs for labor, services, materials, equipment rental, lodging, food, location fees and property rental.

For more information:
http://www.ded.state.mo.us/business/filmcommission/html/incentives.htm

1997 - Historic Structures Rehabilitation Tax Credit

MO. REV. STAT. §§ 253.545 to 253.559

This tax credit program provides state tax credits for 25% of eligible costs and expenses of the rehabilitation of approved historic structures incurred after January 1, 1998.

For more information:
http://www.ded.state.mo.us/business/economicassistancecenter/summarysheets/taxcredits/redevelopment/historic.shtml

1993 - Research Tax Credit Program

MO. REV. STAT. § 620.1039

Any individual, partnership, or corporation may claim a tax credit up to six and one-half percent (6½ %) of qualified research expenses incurred in Missouri during any tax period after December 31, 1993.

For more information:

http://www.ded.state.mo.us/business/economicassistancecenter/summarysheets/taxcredits/business/research.shtml

Nebraska

Nebraska Department of Economic Development
P.O. Box 94666
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, NE 68509-4666

(402) 471-3111
(800) 426-6505

http://www.neded.org/

2001 - Invest Nebraska Act

NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 77-5501 to 77-5544
(LB 620)

The Invest Nebraska Act, provides the incentive for businesses to create high-paying jobs and make substantial investments in communities across the state with a three-tier investment and job creation program. Benefits earned under the Act are directed to employees. A participating company can earn a credit applied to the withholding taxes paid by the employer up to 5 percent. The benefit is used for employee training, education, safety, health coverage or relocation costs. In addition a company that makes a minimum investment of $200 million in the state and creates 500 new high-paying jobs can opt for a tax credit equal to 15 percent of total investment. The options available in Nebraska are: (1) 25 new jobs and $10 million invested in counties with a population less than 100,000. Under this option, the jobs would have to pay at least the state's average wage; (2) 250 new jobs and $100 million invested or 500 new jobs and $50 million invested in any community. Under this option, the jobs would have to pay at least 110 percent of the state's average wage; or (3) 500 new jobs and $200 million invested in any community. Under this option, the jobs would have to pay at least 120 percent of the average state wage.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.ne.us/incentiv/invest.htm
http://www.omahachamber.net/../Business/lb620.html

2001 - Nebraska Venture Capital Forum Act

NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 81-12,106 to 81-12,116
(LB 225)

The purpose of the Nebraska Venture Capital Forum Act is to create a framework to facilitate the financial investment in new and high-growth business enterprises in Nebraska. All funds appropriated to the Department of Economic Development shall be passed through as a grant to a private nonprofit organization selected to carry out the purposes of the Nebraska Venture Capital

Forum Act. The department may receive state appropriations as well as funds from local or federal governments, private foundations, or other sources. Expenditures of state money for the Nebraska Venture Capital Forum Program must be matched dollar-for- dollar by the private nonprofit organization, any portion of which may be provided in kind.

For more information:
http://www.neded.com/vcfact.html
http://gov.nol.org/Johanns/News/dec00/economicdev.htm

2000 - Rural Economic Opportunity Act

NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 77-5401 to 77-5414
(LB 936)

In 2000, the Nebraska Legislature declared that population and economic growth in Nebraska has for many years been greater in counties with relatively large populations and economies than in most of Nebraska's less populated counties. The Legislature passed the Rural Economic Opportunity Act to make revisions in Nebraska's tax structure to encourage employment and business investment that will significantly and positively impact the economies of the state's small-sized and mid-sized counties. Any taxpayer who qualifies for the incentives by adding the number of employees, wages, and investment required in section 77-5405 shall be entitled to: (1) a credit equal to five percent of the amount by which the total compensation paid during the year exceeds the average compensation paid at the project multiplied by the number of equivalent base-year employees. For the computation of such credit, average compensation means the total compensation paid at the project divided by the total number of equivalent employees at the project; and (2) a credit equal to ten percent of the investment made in qualified property at the project.

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.ne.us/incentiv/rural.htm

1997 - Nebraska Microenterprise Development Act

NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 81-1295 to 81-12,105
(LB 327)

The purpose of the Nebraska Microenterprise Development Act is to assure that micro businesses realize the full potential to create jobs, enhance entrepreneurial skills and activities, and increase low-income households' capacity to become self-sufficient; and to facilitate the development of a permanent, statewide infrastructure of microlending support organizations.

For more information:
http://crd.neded.org/economic.html

1995 - Quality Jobs Act

NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 77-4901 to 77-4935
(LB 829)

A qualifying business must invest at least $50 million in qualified property and hire at least 500 new employees or invest at least $100 million in qualified property and hire at least 250 new employees. If the company reaches and maintains these levels, they are eligible for a wage benefit credit. The wage benefit credit may be used to pay for company training programs, employee benefit programs, educational institution training programs or workplace safety programs. The agreement specifies whether the company has elected to use the credit against the company's income tax or to retain and use a portion of the individual income tax withholding as designated by the employee.

For more information:
http://www.nol.org/home/NDR/incentiv/jobsact.htm
http://www.revenue.state.ne.us/incentiv/98an_rep/pg37.pdf

1995 - Nebraska Redevelopment Act

NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 58-501 to 58-533
(LB 830)

LB830 allows cities to declare land within ten miles of their city limits blighted, thus property taxes on the subsequently improved property can then be used to reimburse companies for land purchase and project development. This legislation authorizes Community Improvement Financing, also known as Tax Increment Financing, for real estate and equipment in a project that adds at least 500 new jobs and $50 million of new investment.

For more information:
http://www.scedc.org/advantage/advantage_LB830.html
http://www.grandisland.org/business.html

1993 - Enterprise Zone Act

NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 13-2101 to 13-2114
(LB 725)

In 1993, the Nebraska legislature adopted Nebraska's Enterprise Zone Act. The Enterprise Zone Act provides tax credits for qualifying businesses which, during any tax year, increase investment by at least $75,000 and increase net employment by an average of two full-time positions during a taxable year. Credits may be used to reduce a portion of the taxpayer's income tax liability or to obtain a refund of sales and use taxes paid. Initial expansion must occur in one taxable year, but additional credits may be obtained for increasing employment by two or more full-time employees during the next five years. An additional investment of a required amount during this subsequent time is not required. Credits not used in the first year may be carried over and used against liabilities incurred during the next five taxable years. Failure to maintain required levels of investment and employment for at least two years after creation of the credits will result in recapture of allowed benefits and loss of carryovers. In addition, a qualified business, under provisions of the Employment Expansion and Investment Incentive Act, may be allowed an enhanced credit against taxes imposed by the Nebraska Revenue Act of 1967 for locating and investing in an Enterprise Zone, while employing Zone residents. The amount of the credit, not to exceed $75,000 per year, shall be: $4,500 for each new employee and $3,000 per $75,000 of investment provided at least 50 percent of the new employees are Zone residents; $4,500 for each new employee who is a Zone resident, $1,500 for non-Zone residents, and $1,000 per $75,000 of investments; or the normal provisions for tax credits provided by the Employment Expansion and Investment Incentive Act - $1,500 per employee and $1,000 per $75,000 of investment.

For more information:
http://www.omahachamber.net/Business/lb725.html
http://www.unomaha.edu/~wwwpa/copc/ezqa.html

1991 - Local Option Municipal Economic Development Act

NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 18-2701 to 18-2738
(LB 840)

The Local Option Municipal Economic Development Act authorizes incorporated cities and villages to collect and appropriate local tax dollars (sales and/or property tax) if approved by the local voters, for economic development purposes. The Act involves the formulation of the local economic development program plan. The plan forms the foundation for the collection and expenditure of local tax revenues for economic development and, if the voters approve the plan, the provisions of the local plan becomes the basis under which the municipality's program operates.

For more information:
http://crd.neded.org/economic.html
http://assist.neded.org/lb840x.html

1990 - Nebraska Small Business Incubator Act

NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 72-1701 to 72-1712
(LB 409)

Upon receipt of a petition from a community board a public agency may designate, in whole or in part, vacant or partially vacant public buildings as business incubation centers for the purpose of encouraging and assisting the establishment and expansion of small businesses within this state. A community board may lease the building from the public agency. A political subdivision, educational institution, or other organization that desires to have a vacant or partially vacant public building designated, in whole or in part, as a business incubation center shall appoint, in conjunction with political subdivisions or private organizations that agree to contribute monetarily or in kind to the center, a community board to perform the duties required by the Nebraska Small Business Incubator Act. The appointing body may designate an existing board of an economic development entity, upon consent of that entity, as the community board. Pursuant to this act the community board shall identify the building or part of the building under consideration for designation as a business incubation center; advertise the concept of a business incubation center in the surrounding area; solicit the views of the community concerning the designation of the building or part of the building under consideration as a business incubation center; identify possible tenants; and obtain commitments from persons, organizations, businesses, or other sources amounting to at least fifty percent of those costs not covered by rental fees that the board estimates will be needed for the establishment and operation of the business incubation center for three years.

For more information:
http://www.nol.org/test/statutes/R/72/index.html

Nevada

Nevada Commission on Economic Development
108 E. Proctor St.
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4240

775-687-4325
800-336-1600

http://www.expand2nevada.com/newsite/index.html

Publication listing Nevada's incentives:
http://www.expand2nevada.com/newsite/incentives/incent_matrix.pdf

> ***Nevada currently has no Corporate Income Tax, Personal Income Tax, or Franchise Tax on income.**

2001 - Farm Machinery and Equipment Sales Tax Exemption

NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 372.2815

In 2001, Nevada authorized a sales and use tax exemption for farm machinery and equipment employed for the agricultural use of real property.

For more information:
http://www.tax.state.nv.us/taxnew/documents/FARM_EQUIPMENT_AFF.pdf
http://www.tax.state.nv.us/taxnew/documents/Farm_Tax_Return_Instructions.pdf

2001- Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Professional Racing Teams

NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 372.318, 374.323

In 2001, the Nevada legislature created a local school support tax exemption on certain purchases made by professional racing teams and sanctioning bodies. Purchases by a professional racing team qualifying for the exemption include: all engines and chassis of a professional racing vehicle; all parts and components that are used to replace or rebuild existing parts or components of any engine or chassis of a professional racing vehicle; all motor vehicles used by professional racing team to transport parts or components of professional racing vehicles, including, without limitation, an engine and chassis of a professional racing vehicle; and all motor vehicles used by a professional racing team to transport the business office of the professional racing team or to transport a facility from which hospitality services are provided.

For more information:
http://www.tax.state.nv.us/taxnew/documents/RACING_EXEMPTION_APP.pdf

1997 - Personal Property Tax Abatement

NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 361.0687

An abatement of personal property tax is available to businesses with operations consistent to Nevada's state plan for economic diversification and development. Qualifying criteria include a commitment to doing business in Nevada, minimum job creation, employee health plans, minimum capital investment, and wage requirements. The abatement cannot exceed 50 % over a maximum of 10 years.

The applicant must meet two of the three following criteria:
1. Wage Requirement. The company's average hourly wage at the Nevada facility equals or exceeds 100% of the average hourly wage established by the Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation. The average hourly wage established for FY 2002 is $15.48.
2. Number of Jobs Required. For counties/cities with a population of more than 50,000 a minimum of 75 full-time permanent jobs in Nevada by the fourth quarter of operation and continues to employ at least the minimum. For counties/cities with a population of less than 50,000 a minimum of 25 full-time permanent jobs in Nevada by the fourth quarter of operation and continues to employ at least the minimum. For an expansion, the company must increase the number of employees on the payroll by 10% or six employees, whichever is greater. Abatement is voidable if business fails to comply. Short-term vacancies in employment do not void the abatement if the business is attempting in good faith to fill vacancies and does so within a period of time considered reasonable by the Commission.
3. Capital Investment Requirement. For counties/cities with a population of more than 50,000, a capital investment of $50million is required. Technology-oriented businesses require $5million in capital investment. For counties/cities with a population of less than 50,000, a capital investment of $5 million is required. Technology-oriented businesses for this population requires $500,000 capital investment. In cases of expansion, the capital investment must equal at least 20% of the value of tangible property possessed by the business.

For more information:
http://www.edawn.org/doingbusiness/utility.cfm#Sales%20&%20Use%20Tax%20Abatement
http://www.expand2nevada.com/newsite/incentives/incent_matrix.pdf
http://www.edawn.org/doingbusiness/bi/personalprop.pdf

1995 - Sales and Use Tax Abatement

NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 374.357

An abatement of sales & use tax on eligible machinery and equipment is available to businesses with operations consistent to Nevada's state plan for economic diversification and development.

Qualifying criteria include a commitment to doing business in Nevada, minimum job creation, employee health plans, and wage requirements. Recipient of abatement must agree to pay at least the statewide average hourly wage (currently $15.48).

For more information:
http://www.edawn.org/doingbusiness/bi/salesanduse.pdf
http://www.edawn.org/doingbusiness/utility.cfm#Sales%20&%20Use%20Tax%20Abatement
http://www.expand2nevada.com/newsite/incentives/incent_matrix.pdf

1995 - Renewable Energy Tax Abatement

NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 361.0687 & 374.357

Partial abatement of real and personal property taxes for businesses that produce electricity from renewable energy, who locate or expand their business in Nevada. The applicant must apply for abatement not more than one year before the business begins to develop for expansion or operation in Nevada. The applicant must commit to maintain the business in the state for 5 years. This 5-year period begins when the applicant begins paying taxes to the Department of Taxation. The partial abatement will be for a duration of 10 years and equal to 50 percent of the taxes on real and personal property. The applicant must meet two of the three following criteria:
1. Wage Requirement. The company's average hourly wage at the Nevada facility equals or exceeds 100% of the average hourly wage as established by the Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation. The average hourly wage established for FY 2002 is $15.48.
2. Number of Jobs Required. For counties/cities with a population of more than 50,000 a minimum of 75 full-time permanent jobs in Nevada by the fourth quarter of operation and continues to employ at least the minimum. For counties/cities with a population of less than 50,000 a minimum of 25 full-time permanent jobs in Nevada by the fourth quarter of operation and continues to employ at least the minimum. For an expansion, the company must increase the number of employees on the payroll by 10% or six employees, whichever is greater. Abatement is voidable if business fails to comply. Short-term vacancies in employment do not void the abatement if the business is attempting in good faith to fill vacancies and does so within a period of time considered reasonable by the Commission.
3. Capital Investment Requirement. For counties/cities with a population of more than 50,000, a capital investment of $5 million is required. For counties/cities with a population of less than 50,000, a capital investment of $500,000 is required. In cases of expansion, the capital investment must equal at least 20% of the value of tangible property possessed by the business.

For more information:
http://www.edawn.org/doingbusiness/bi/Renewable.pdf
http://www.edawn.org/doingbusiness/utility.cfm#Sales%20&%20Use%20Tax%20Abatement
http://www.expand2nevada.com/newsite/incentives/incent_matrix.pdf

1993 - Recycling Property Tax Abatement

NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 361.0685

Partial abatement of real property taxes for recycling is available to companies who locate or expand their business in Nevada. The recycling company is entitled to up to 50% abatement for up to 10 years on real and personal property for qualified recycling businesses. To be eligible the applicant must meet two of the three following criteria:
1. Wage Requirement. The company's average hourly wage at the Nevada facility equals or exceeds 100% of the average hourly wage as established by the Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation. The average hourly wage established for FY 2002 is currently $15.48.
2. Number of Jobs Required. For counties/cities with a population of more than 50,000 a minimum of 75 full-time permanent jobs in Nevada by the fourth quarter of operation and continues to employ at least the minimum. For counties/cities with a population of less than 50,000 a minimum of 25 full-time permanent jobs in Nevada by the fourth quarter of operation and continues to employ at least the minimum. For an expansion, the company must increase the number of employees on the payroll by 10% or six employees, whichever is greater. Abatement is voidable if business fails to comply. Short-term vacancies in employment do not void the abatement if the business is attempting in good faith to fill vacancies and does so within a period of time considered reasonable by the Commission.
3. Capital Investment Requirement. For counties/cities with a population of more than 50,000, the business will make a capital investment of $50 million if the business is an industrial or manufacturing business or at least $5 million if the business is not an industrial or manufacturing business. For counties/cities with a population of less than 50,000, the business will make a capital investment of $5 million if the business is an industrial or manufacturing business or at least $500,000 if the business is not an industrial or manufacturing business. In cases of expansion, the capital investment must equal at least 20% of the value of tangible property possessed by the business.

For more information:
http://www.edawn.org/doingbusiness/bi/RECYC.pdf
http://www.edawn.org/doingbusiness/utility.cfm#Sales%20&%20Use%20Tax%20Abatement
http://www.expand2nevada.com/newsite/incentives/incent_matrix.pdf

1991 - Business Tax Abatement

NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 364A.170

A new or expanding business that pays at least the statewide average hourly wage (currently $15.48) and offers a basic benefits package may qualify for a partial exemption if it will have 25 new full-time employees and a capital investment of $250,000 or more in counties of 50,000 or less; or, in counties with populations of more than 50,000, if a business hires 75 or more full-time employees and makes a capital investment of $1 million or more. Businesses that are consistent with the Commission on Economic Development's plan for economic diversification and development and meet the above requirements may qualify for a partial tax abetment. The tax abatement is 80% for year one; 60% for year two; 40% for year three; and 20% for year four.

For more information:

http://www.wellsnv.com/cityhall/info/nv_tax.htm
http://www.expand2nevada.com/newsite/incentives/incent_matrix.pdf
http://www.edawn.org/doingbusiness/bi/bustaxabat.pdf

New Mexico

New Mexico Economic Development Department
1100 St. Francis Drive
Joseph M. Montoya Building
Santa Fe, NM 87503

Economic Development Division
Phone: 1-800-374-3061 or (505)827-0300
Fax: (505) 827-0407

http://www.edd.state.nm.us

2000 - Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act

N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 7-9E-1 to 7-9E-9

To bring the technology and expertise of the national laboratories to small business in New Mexico to promote economic development in the state, with emphasis on rural areas. A national laboratory will receive a tax credit if it gives assistance to a small business in New Mexico.

Contact New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department at (505) 827-0700, e-mail: poffice@state.nm.us or at website: www.state.nm.us/tax/ for more information.

2000 - Small Business Investment Act

N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 58-29-1 to 58-19-6

Creates a nonprofit, independent, public corporation for the purpose of creating new job opportunities by making equity investments in land, buildings, or infrastructure for facilities to support new or expanding business.

Contact the New Mexico State Investment Council at (505) 424-2500 or website: www.state.nm.us/nsmic/ ; or New Mexico Economic Development Department at 1-800-374-3061 or (505) 827-0300 or website: www.edd.state.nm.us for more information.

1999 - Rural Job Tax Credit

N.M. STAT. ANN. § 7-2E-1 to 7-2E-2

Under this program, an employer located in a rural area of New Mexico may apply for a tax credit for each qualifying job the employer creates in the period beginning July 1, 2000 and ending June 30, 2005.

Contact New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department at (505) 827-0700, e-mail: poffice@state.nm.us or at website: www.state.nm.us/tax/ for more information.

1993 - Enterprise Zone Act

N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 5-9-1 to 5-9-15

To provide for the establishment of enterprise zones in a wide variety of geographic areas in order to stimulate the creation of new jobs, particularly for economically disadvantaged workers and long-term unemployed individuals, and to promote revitalization of economically distressed areas by providing or encouraging: A) tax relief at the state and local levels; B) zoning relief at the local level; and C) improvement of local services and betterment of the economic status of enterprise zone residents in their own community, particularly through the increased involvement of private, local and neighborhood organizations.

Contact Donnie J. Quintana of the New Mexico Economic Development Department at (505)827-0089 or website: http://www.edd.state.nm.us/COMMUNITIES/PROGRAMS/ENTERPRISEZONE/zone.htm for more information.

1993 - Local Economic Development Act

N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 5-10-1 to5-10-13

To allow public support of economic development; to foster, promote and enhance local economic development efforts while continuing to protect against unauthorized use of public money and other public resources; and to allow municipalities and counties to enter into joint power agreements to plan and support regional economic development projects.

Contact Fabian Trujillo of the New Mexico Economic Development Department at (505)827-0300 for more information.

1992 - Interstate Telecommunications Gross Receipt Tax Act Exemption

N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 7-9C-1 to 7-9C-11

New Mexico law provides for an exemption from interstate telecommunications gross receipt taxes (sales taxes) of 4.25% for receipts from the provision of wide-area telephone service (WATS) and private communication services. WATS service is defined as telephone service that entitles a subscriber to wither make ir receive large volumes of communications to or from persons in specific geographical areas. Private communications services are defined as dedicated service for individual customers entitled to exclusive or priority use of communication channels between a location within New Mexico and one or more locations outside the state.

Contact New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department at (505) 827-0700, e-mail: poffice@state.nm.us or at website: www.state.nm.us/tax/ for more information.

1991 - Border Development Act

N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 58-27-1 to 58-27-26

To encourage and foster development of the state, its cities and counties by developing port facilities at international ports of entry; actively promote and assist public and private sectors' infrastructure development to attract new industries and business, thereby creating new job opportunities in the state while resolving transportation and logical problems that may arise as ports of entry develop; and create the statutory framework that will enable the state to design, finance, construct, equip and operate port facilities necessary to ensure timely, planned and efficient development of the border area between New Mexico and the Mexican state of Chihuahua.

Contact the New Mexico Border Authority at (505)589-6501 or website: www.edd.nm.us/BORDER for more information.

For more information on business incentives offered by the State of New Mexico: http://www.edd.state.nm.us/FACTBOOK/incentives.htm

New York

New York Department of Economic Development
Empire State Development
30 South Pearl Street
Albany, NY 12245
or
633 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017-6706

Phone: 1-800-STATE-NY
E-mail: esd@empire.state.ny.us

http://www.iloveny.state.ny.us/portal/flashed.html

2002 - Liberty Zone

N.Y. TAX LAW § 1115-A

In an effort to boost reinvestment in New York City and help rebuild Lower Manhattan following the devastating terrorist attacks, recently enacted federal legislation created the "Liberty Zone." Covering most of the area south of Canal, East Broadway, and Grand Streets, the new law gives specific federal tax benefits to businesses located in the Zone. Some of the provisions from this legislation are: creating a employment benefit credit for business with 200 or fewer employees; taxpayers claim a first year depreciation deduction of 30% on property located in the zone; increase the property replacement period by five years; and authorizes issuance of up to $8 million of tax-exempt private activity bonds over the next three years to help renovate and rebuild commercial, residential, rental and public utility property.

Contact Empire State Development at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369 or website: http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/liberty_zone.asp for more information.

2000 - Empire Zones (Formerly Economic Development Zones)

N.Y. GEN. MUN. LAW §§ 955-969

Designated areas throughout the State that offer special incentives to encourage economic and community development, business investment and job creation. Certified businesses located within an EZ are eligible to receive significant tax credits and benefits. Economic Development Zones were created in New York in 1986. In 2000, New York legislature renamed them and add many of the following tax credits.

Contact Empire State Development's Empire Zone Program at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-

8369 or website:
http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Empire_Zones/default.asp for more information.

2000 - EZ Capital Tax Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 20 & 606(l)

A 25% tax credit against personal or corporate income taxes is available for contributing or purchasing shares in a zone capital corporation; or for a direct equity investment in a certified zone business; or for contributions to approved community development projects within an EZ.

Contact Empire State Development's Empire Zone Program at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369 or website:
http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Empire_Zones/default.asp or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/taxnews/qeze.htm for more information.

2000 - EZ Wage Tax Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 19 & 606(k)

This credit is available for up to five consecutive years for companies hiring full-time employees in newly created jobs. For employees in special targeted groups, this credit equals $3,000 per year, with a credit of $1,500 per year effective 1/1/2001, for all other new hires. The EZ wage tax credit is allowed to taxpayers who have been certified under Article 18-B of the General Municipal Law as eligible to receive the credit. The wage tax credit is based on the number of full-time employees who receive EZ wages (for more than one-half of the tax year) that you employ in your EZ business. The wage tax credit is available in those areas designated as an EZ or a zone equivalent area (ZEA).

Contact Empire State Development's Empire Zone Program at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369 or website:
http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Empire_Zones/default.asp or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/taxnews/qeze.htm for more information.

2000 - EZ Investment Tax Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 12-B & 606(j)

Businesses that make new investments in production, property and equipment may qualify for tax credits of up to 19% of the company's eligible investment. The EZ investment tax credit is allowed to taxpayers who have been certified under Article 18-B of the General Municipal Law. The EZ investment tax credit is 8% of the cost (or other federal basis) of qualified property that was acquired, constructed, or erected in an EZ on or after its date of designation and before its date of expiration as an EZ.

Contact Empire State Development's Empire Zone Program at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369 or website: http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Empire_Zones/default.asp or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/taxnews/qeze.htm for more information

2000 - EZ Employment Incentive Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 12-C & 606(j-1)

Businesses that creates new jobs may qualify for tax credits of up to 19% of the company's eligible investment. If a taxpayer acquires, constructs, reconstructs, or erects property for which an EZ regular investment tax credit is allowed, an EZ employment incentive credit may be allowed for each of the following three years. The amount of the EZ employment incentive credit allowed is 30% of the original tax credit for each of the three years following the year for which the original EZ regular investment tax credit was allowed. The credit is allowed only for those years during which the taxpayer's average number of employees in the EZ is at least 101% of the average number of employees during the tax year immediately preceding the tax year for which the original EZ investment tax credit was allowed. The credit may not reduce your income tax liability to less than zero. Any portion of the credit that cannot be used to reduce the current tax year liability may be carried over to the following year or years until it is used up. However, a taxpayer who has been decertified may carry forward the credit for only seven years. In lieu of carrying over an excess credit, a sole proprietor, a partner, or a New York S corporation shareholder in a new business may elect to have 50% of the credit refunded.

Contact Empire State Development's Empire Zone Program at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369 or website: http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Empire_Zones/default.asp or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/taxnews/qeze.htm for more information.

2000 - Qualified Empire Zone Enterprises (QEZE) Credit for Real Property Taxes

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 15, 210 27 & 606(bb)

Qualified Empire Zone Enterprises are allowed a refundable credit against business or income tax equal to a percentage of real property taxes paid in the zone.

Contact Empire State Development's Empire Zone Program at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369 or website:

http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Empire_Zones/default.asp or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/taxnews/qeze.htm for more information

2000 - QEZE Tax Reduction Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 16, 210 28 & 606(cc)

Qualified Empire Zone Enterprises are allowed a credit against business or income tax equal to a percentage of taxes attributable to the zone enterprise.

Contact Empire State Development's Empire Zone Program at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369 or website: http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Empire_Zones/default.asp or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/taxnews/qeze.htm for more information.

2000 - Green Building Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 19, 187-d, 210 31 & 606(y)

The green building credit has been established to provide incentives for the creation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of buildings with high environmental standards and energy efficiency through the use of environmentally preferable building materials and energy technologies which are renewable and clean.

Contact the Pollution Prevention Unit of New York Department of Environmental Conservation at (518) 402-9469 or website: http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/ppu/grnbldg/index.html for more information.

2000 - Low-Income Housing Credit

N.Y. PUB. HOUS. LAW § 21 - 25 and N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 18, 210 30 & 606(x)

A New York State low-income housing tax credit program has been established to promote the construction and rehabilitation of low-income housing in New York State. The credit program coordinates with and builds upon the federal low-income housing credit, which is provided for in section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Contact the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal at 866-275-3427 or 518-486-6267 or 6263 or website: http://www.dhcr.state.ny.us/ocd/progs/lihc/ocdprgli.htm for more information.

1999 - Small Business Technology Fund (SBTIF)

N.Y. EXEC. LAW § 209-f

Provides start-up high-tech companies throughout New York State with a source of venture capital to promote new job creation and economic growth. The Fund makes early stage equity investments in companies that have developed innovative technology products or services and that display significant competitive advantage. It also offers technical and managerial services to growing technology-based business ventures.

Contact the Empire State Development at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369, website: http://www.nylovesbiz.com/High_Tech_Research_and_Development/investment_fund.asp or e-mail: sbtif@empire.state.ny.us for more information.

1999 - Automated External Defibrillator Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 25 & 606(s)

Available to taxpayers who purchase a qualified automated external defibrillator(s) in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001. However, you may not claim the credit for an automated defibrillator purchased for resale. The credit is equal to the lesser of the purchase cost of the unit or $500. There is no limit on the number of units purchased during the tax year for the which the credit may be taken. However, the credit cannot exceed $500 for each unit.

Contact the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/ for more information.

1998 - Farmers' School Tax Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 22 & 606(n)

The farmers' school tax credit is available to eligible farmers for the amount of eligible school district property taxes paid on qualified agricultural property located in New York State. The credit is allowed only for school taxes paid on land, structures, and buildings owned by an eligible farmer and used or occupied for agricultural production. A partner in a partnership or a shareholder of a New York S corporation that owns property used in agricultural production may also be entitled to this credit.

Contact the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/ for more information.

1998 -Investment Tax Credit (ITC)

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 22 & 606(n)

Businesses that create new jobs and make new investments in production property and equipment may qualify for tax credits of up to 10% of their eligible investment. New businesses may elect to receive a refund of certain credits, and all unused credits can be carried forward for 15 years.

Contact George LaPointe of Empire State Development at 518-292-5300, 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369, e-mail: glapointe@empire.state.ny.us or website: http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Taxes_and_Incentives/default.asp or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/ for more information.

1998 - Qualified Emerging Technology Company (QETC) Employment Tax Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 12-E & 606(q)

Designed to encourage the creation of jobs in emerging technology companies in New York State. The credit requires the average number of individuals employed full-time by the QETC in New York State, during the tax year, to be at least 101% of the QETC's base year employment.

Contact the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/PDF/memos/Income/M00_2i.PDF for more information.

1998 - Qualified Emerging Technology Company (QETC) Capital Tax Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 12-F & 606(r)

The QETC capital tax credit is designed to encourage investment in emerging technology companies in New York State. The credit is computed on each qualified investment made during the tax year in a certified QETC.

Contact the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/PDF/memos/Income/M00_2i.PDF for more information.

1997 - Alternative Fuels Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 187-b, 210 24 & 606(p)

The alternative fuels credit is available to taxpayers who purchase new qualified electric or alternative fuel vehicles, or convert gasoline-powered or diesel-powered vehicles to alternative fuel use. Investments in new clean-fuel vehicle refueling property also qualify for the credit. This credit applies to property placed in service in tax years beginning after 1997 and before 2003.

Contact the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website:

http://www.tax.state.ny.us/PDF/memos/Income/M98_4i.PDF for more information.

1997 - Employment of Persons with Disabilities Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 187-a, 210 23 & 606(o)

The employment of persons with disabilities credit is available to individuals, estates, and trusts who employ qualified persons with disabilities within New York State who began working for the taxpayer on or after January 1, 1997. In addition, a partner in a partnership, a shareholder of a New York S corporation, or a beneficiary of a trust or estate that employs qualified persons is also eligible for the credit.

Contact the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/pdf/memos/Income/m98_1i.pdf for more information.

1996 - Films & Video Production Sales Tax Exemptions

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 1105-B & 1115 (39)

The production of a film is considered a manufacturing activity when the production results in the creation of a film for sale. When making a film for sale, the producer is entitled to all of the exemptions available to manufacturers. However, the producer must register as a New York State sales tax vendor to exercise its right to some exemptions. Once registered, the producer may issue all appropriate exemption certificates to its suppliers.

Contact the New York State Governor's Office for Motion Picture and Television Development at (212) 803-2330 or website: www.nylovesfilm. or New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/pdf/publications/Sales/pub28_1102.pdf for more information.

1995 - Real Property Tax Abatement

N.Y. REAL PROP. TAX §§ 499-b to h & 499-bb to hh

To encourage development, expansion, and improvement of commercial property, a 10-year property tax abatement is available to offset increased assessments due to improvements to business and commercial property.

Contact George LaPointe of Empire State Development at 518-292-5300, 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369, e-mail: glapointe@empire.state.ny.us or website: http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Taxes_and_Incentives/default.asp or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/ for more information.

1993 - Linked Deposit Program

N.Y. FIN. §§ 92-v & 212 to 224

New York State can assist your business with low-rate loans to modernize facilities and operations, access new markets, develop new products and improve overall competitiveness. Empire State Development offers the Linked Deposit Program (LDP), a public-private partnership that provides businesses with affordable capital based on bank loans at reduced interest rates. These bank loans are subsidized by corresponding "linked" state deposits.

Contact Joanne Fitzgibbon of the New York State's Linked Deposit program at 518-292-5261 or email: jfitzgibbon@empire.state.ny.us or Empire State Development at 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369 or website: http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Loan_Discounts/default.asp for more information.

1992 - Research & Development Tax Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 210 18 & 606(h)

Investments in research and development facilities are eligible for a 9% corporate tax credit. Additional credits are available to encourage the creation and expansion of emerging technology businesses, including a three-year job creation credit of $1,000 per employee and a capital credit for investments in emerging technologies.

Contact George LaPointe of Empire State Development at 518-292-5300, 1-800-STATE-NY or 1-800-782-8369, e-mail: glapointe@empire.state.ny.us or website: http://www.nylovesbiz.com/Tax_and_Financial_Incentives/Taxes_and_Incentives/default.asp or the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website: http://www.tax.state.ny.us/ for more information.

1990 - Industrial or Manufacturing Business (IMB) Credit

N.Y. TAX LAW § 301-g

The industrial or manufacturing business (IMB) credit is available for gross receipt taxes that were paid by, or passed through to, the IMB (but only in regard to gas, electricity, steam, water, or refrigeration, or gas, electricity, steam, water, or refrigeration services consumed or used by the IMB in New York State). The IMB credit may be claimed for taxes paid by or passed through to an IMB on or after January 1, 2000. The credit applies to tax years ending after January 1, 2000 and expires for tax years ending on or after January 1, 2007.

Contact the New York State Department of Taxation and Finances at 1-800-225-5829 or website:

http://www.tax.state.ny.us/pdf/publications/Income/pub99_2001.pdf for more information.

North Carolina

North Carolina Department of Commerce
301 North Wilmington Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601
(919) 733-4151

http://www.commerce.state.nc.us/

2001 - Sales Tax Holiday

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-164.13C

In 2001, the North Carolina Legislature exempted from the sales and use tax the sale of certain school supplies, clothing, footwear, sports equipment, computers, computer related accessories and educational software for a limited period of time. This sales tax exemption was authorized for the time period between 12:01 a.m. on the first Friday in August and 11:59 p.m. the following Sunday. Articles of clothing, footwear, and school supplies must have a sales price of less than $100 per item. Sports and recreation equipment must be $50 or less per item. Computers, printers, printer supplies and educational software must be $3500 or less per item to receive the exemption. These dates for 2002 are August 2nd through August 4th.

For more information:
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/taxes/sales/salestax_holiday.html

2000 - Film Industry Development Account

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 143B-434.3

In 2000, the North Carolina General assembly created within the Department of Commerce, Division of Travel and Tourism, the Film Industry Development Account to provide annual grants as incentives to production companies that engage in production activities in this State. The Division of Travel and Tourism administers the program in accordance with the following provisions: to be eligible for a grant, a production company must engage in production activities in this State. A grant may not be used for political or issue advertising; a grant may not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the amount the production company spends for goods and services in this State during the calendar year; and a grant may not exceed two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) per production.

http://www.telefilm-south.com/NC/OLNC/incentives.shtml
http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/html1999/bills/AllVersions/Senate/s1460vr.html

1999 - Technology Commercialization Credit

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-129.9A

A credit is allowed for purchase or lease of machinery and equipment that is directly related to production based on technology developed by and licensed from a research university; or are used to produce resources essential to the taxpayer's production based on technology developed by and licensed from a research university. The credit may be applied to North Carolina's franchise and income tax. The eligible machinery and equipment of at least $10 million for the tax year must be placed in service in North Carolina in tier-one, tier-two or tier-three enterprise area to qualify. The twenty percent (20%) credit is a credit equal to twenty percent (20%) of the excess of the eligible investment amount over the applicable threshold for the taxable year. The fifteen percent (15%) credit is a credit equal to fifteen percent (15%) of the excess of the eligible investment amount over the applicable threshold for the taxable year.

For more information:
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/taxes/corporate/commercialization.html

1999 - Credit for Investing in Renewable Energy Property

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-129.16A

If a taxpayer that has constructed, purchased, or leased renewable energy property places it in service in this State during the taxable year, the taxpayer is allowed a credit equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the cost of the property. The credit may be applied to North Carolina's franchise and income tax. In the case of renewable energy property that serves a single-family dwelling, the credit must be taken for the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. For all other renewable energy property, the entire credit may not be taken for the taxable year in which the property is placed in service but must be taken in five equal installments beginning with the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. A ceiling of two hundred fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) per installation applies to renewable energy property placed in service for nonresidential property. The following ceilings apply to renewable energy property placed in service for residential purposes: One thousand four hundred dollars ($1,400) per dwelling unit for solar energy equipment for domestic water heating; Three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500) per dwelling unit for solar energy equipment for active space heating, combined active space and domestic hot water systems, and passive space heating; Ten thousand five hundred dollars ($10,500) per installation for any other renewable energy property for residential purposes.

For more information:
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/downloads/NC478G_2001.pdf

1998 - Credit for Investing in Large or Major Recycling Facilities

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-129.27

An owner that purchases or leases machinery and equipment for a major recycling facility in this State during the taxable year is allowed a credit equal to fifty percent (50%) of the amount payable by the owner during the taxable year to purchase or lease the machinery and equipment. An owner that purchases or leases machinery and equipment for a large recycling facility in this State during the taxable year is allowed a credit equal to twenty percent (20%) of the amount payable by the owner during the taxable year to purchase or lease the machinery and equipment. The credit provided in this section is allowed against the state franchise tax and state income tax.

1997 - Credit for Investing in Central Office or Aircraft Facility Property

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-129.12

Effective for taxable years beginning January 1, 1997, a credit is allowed to a taxpayer that has purchased or leased real property in North Carolina and begins to use the property as a central administrative office or aircraft facility during the taxable year. If a taxpayer that has purchased or leased real property in this State begins to use the property as a central office or aircraft facility during the taxable year, the taxpayer is allowed a credit equal to seven percent (7%) of the eligible investment amount. The credit may be applied to North Carolina's franchise and income tax. The eligible investment amount is the lesser of (i) the cost of the property and (ii) the amount by which the cost of all of the property the taxpayer is using in this State as central office or aircraft facilities on the last day of the taxable year exceeds the cost of all of the property the taxpayer was using in this State as central office or aircraft facilities on the last day of the base year.

For more information:
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/taxes/corporate/administrative.html
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/downloads/NC478E_2001.pdf

1997 - Industrial Development Fund

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 143B-437.01

The Industrial Development Fund (IDF) provides incentive industrial financing as grants or loans in the following ways: Basic IDF--grants or loans; Emergency Economic Development Assistance--loans; Utility Account--grants; and Clean Water Bonds proceeds--grants. Basic IDF assists town, city or county governments with incentive industrial financing, for those industries eligible through the William S. Lee Act, in areas of the State designated as Tier I, II, and III areas. As an incentive for job creation by new or expanding industry, local units of government offer assistance for improved infrastructure (in the form of grants) or for building renovation and equipment (in the form of loans). The fund may not be used for acquiring land or buildings or for constructing new buildings. For either grants or loans, the amount funded depends on the number of new, full-time jobs created. A full-time job is defined as a minimum of 40 hours per week for 40 weeks and meeting all the criteria of the William S. Lee Act.

For more information:
http://www.commerce.state.nc.us/finance/incentives/idf/overview.asp

1996 - Credit for Creating Jobs

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-129.8

A taxpayer must meet the eligibility requirements as recognized by the Department of Commerce; this includes meeting the wage standard for the jobs for which the credit is claimed, as determined by the Department of Commerce at the time the taxpayer applies for the credit, have five or more employees for at least 40 weeks during the taxable year hire one or more additional full-time employees during the year to fill a position located in North Carolina. The amount of the credit is based on the enterprise tier of the area in which the position is located. The credit may be applied to North Carolina's franchise and income tax. Tier One through Tier Five credits per job are $12,500, $4,000, $3,000, $1,000, and $500, respectively. The credit is taken in equal amounts over the four year period following the taxable year in which the additional full-time employee(s) was hired. If the number of full-time employees decreases below the number of full-time employees in the year of qualification for the credit, the credit expires and future installments may not be taken; however, credits accrued and carried forward, may be taken.

For more information:
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/taxes/corporate/jobs.html
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/downloads/NC478A_2001.pdf

1996 - Credit for Investing in Machinery and Equipment

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-129.9

If a taxpayer that has purchased (effective for taxable years beginning January 1, 1997 or later, a taxpayer must have purchased or leased) machinery and equipment and places it in service in North Carolina during the taxable year, and meets the eligibility requirements as recognized by the Department of Commerce; this includes meeting the wage standard, for the jobs at the location of the machinery and equipment, as determined by the Department of Commerce at the time the taxpayer applies for the credit, then the taxpayer is eligible for the credit. The credit is 7% of the eligible investment amount over the applicable threshold. The credit may be applied to North Carolina's franchise and income tax.

For more information:
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/taxes/corporate/machinery.html
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/downloads/NC478B_2001.pdf

1996 - Credit for Research and Development

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-129.10

A taxpayer that claims for the taxable year a federal income tax credit under section 41(a) of the Code for increasing research activities is allowed a credit of 5 percent of the increase in research and development expenses that are apportioned to North Carolina. The credit may be applied to North Carolina's franchise and income tax. The state's apportioned share of the taxpayer's expenditures for increasing research activities is the excess of the taxpayer's qualifying research expenses for the taxable year over the base amount, multiplied by a percentage equal to the ratio of the taxpayer's qualified research expenses in this State for the taxable year to the taxpayer's total qualified research expenses for the taxable year.

For more information:
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/taxes/corporate/rad.html
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/downloads/NC478C_2001.pdf

1996 - Credit for Worker Training

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-129.11

A credit is allowed for providing worker training for five or more of its eligible employees during the taxable year. For positions located in an enterprise Tier 1 area, the credit may not exceed $1,000 per employee trained during the taxable year. For other positions, the credit may not exceed $500 per employee trained during the taxable year. The credit may be applied to North Carolina's franchise and income tax.

For more information:
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/taxes/corporate/training.html
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/downloads/NC478D_2001.pdf

1996 - Credit for Investing in Business Property

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-129.16

A tax credit is allowed for 4.5 percent of the cost (in accordance with Section 1012 of the Internal Revenue Code) of business property. If a taxpayer that has purchased (effective for taxable years beginning January 1, 1997 or later, a taxpayer must have purchased or leased) business property, places it in service in North Carolina during the taxable year, then the taxpayer is eligible for the credit. The maximum credit is $ 4,500. The credit is taken in five equal installments beginning with the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. The credit may be applied to North Carolina's franchise and income tax. This credit was repealed effective for property placed in service on or after January 1, 2002.

For more information:
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/taxes/corporate/investing.html
http://www.dor.state.nc.us/downloads/NC478F_2001.pdf

1995 - Income Tax Credit for Construction of a Poultry Composting Facility

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 105-151.25

A taxpayer who constructs in this State a poultry composting facility for the composting of whole, unprocessed poultry carcasses from commercial operations in which poultry is raised or produced is allowed as a credit against the state income tax an amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the installation, materials, and equipment costs of construction paid during the taxable year. This credit may not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for any single installation.

Ohio

Ohio Department of Development
Economic Development Division
P. O. Box 1001
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1001

(614) 466-4551
(800) 848-1300

http://www.odod.state.oh.us/EconomicDevelopment.htm
http://www.state.oh.us/tax/Publications/2002BTIBooklet.pdf

2001 - Job Retention Tax Credit

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 122.171

Provides corporate franchise or state income tax credit for businesses that commit to retain a significant number of full-time jobs. Credits are awarded to companies that can demonstrate the tax credit is a major factor in its decision to retain jobs in Ohio. Businesses that currently employ at least 1,000 full-time employees and make a fixed investment of at least $200 million are eligible for the tax credit.

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/EDD/Tax_Credit.htm

2001 - Capital Access Loan Program

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 122.601 - 122.605

Encourages lending by establishing a unique loan "guarantee" reserve pool at the lending institution. The State, the lender and the borrower each make a small contribution into the pool. The reserve pool is available to the lender for recovery of any losses they may have for any loan that is enrolled in the Capital Access Program. Borrower must be a small business with annual sales of less than $10 million and have its principal place of business in Ohio. Use of proceeds may include working capital or the purchase, or construction of fixed assets such as buildings and equipment

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/CAP/
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/CAP/CAPFactSheet.pdf

1999 - Training Tax Credit

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 5733.42

In 1999, Ohio authorized the Ohio Training Tax Credit Program (OTTC). This is a nonrefundable franchise tax credit designed to encourage Ohio's corporations to provide necessary training to its current Ohio workforce that is at risk of being displaced because of skill deficiencies or the inability to use new technologies. This program provides a wide range of selected Ohio employers with a tax credit of up to $100,000 a year to help offset the costs of training current workers. This program provides up to $80,000,000 of credits against State of Ohio corporate franchise taxes over four calendar years.

For more information:
http://www2.state.oh.us/odjfs/ottc/info/
http://www2.state.oh.us/odjfs/ottc/info/PO00.asp

1996 - Sports Stadium Sales Tax

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 307.696 to 307.697

In 1996, the Ohio legislature authorized counties to adopt with voter approval a sales and use tax for the construction of public sport stadium facilities. The tax applies to the sale of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages - "spirituous liquor", beer, wine, mixed beverages and cider. Further, not more than one-half of the total costs of a project may be paid from the county taxes.

1996 - Rural Industrial Park Loan Program

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 122.23 to 122.27

Provides direct loans and loan guarantees to rural, distressed local communities and other eligible applicants committed to creating well-planned industrial parks. Maximum loan available is $1 million and cannot exceed 75% of total eligible costs. Availability of newly constructed buildings and completed infrastructure will encourage business expansion in rural Ohio.

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/EDD/Loans_Grants.htm
http://www.connectohio.com/bus_resources/econ_dev/bus_dev.asp#rural

1996 - Urban and Rural Initiative Grant Program

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 122.19 to 122.22

Provides assistance to municipalities and nonprofit economic development organizations in distressed areas for land acquisition, infrastructure improvements, renovation of existing buildings and Brownfield site remediation (project must participate in the Voluntary Action Program). The project must result in economic reuse or the creation of industrial parks. Elected officials of an eligible area must, by ordinance or resolution, designate the applicant, specify the applicant's financial participation in the project; include a marketing strategy, and identify a management plan.

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/EDD/Loans_Grants.htm
http://www.connectohio.com/bus_resources/econ_dev/bus_dev.asp#urban

1996 - Technology Investment Tax Credit

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 122.151 - 122.154 and 5733.35

Ohio's Technology Investment Tax Credit program offers a variety of benefits to Ohio taxpayers who invest in small, research and development and technology-oriented firms. Through this innovative program, Ohio investors may reduce their state taxes by up to 25 percent of the amount they invest in qualified, technology-based Ohio companies. The program's maximum credit of $37,500 per investment may be applied to personal income tax, corporation franchise tax, public utility excise tax or the tax on dealers in intangibles.

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/tech/titc/

1995 - Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment Investment Tax Credit

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 5733.33 & 5747.31

This tax credit offers a non-refundable corporate franchise or state income tax credit for a manufacturer that purchases new manufacturing machinery and equipment. The machinery and equipment must both be located in an Ohio county and be used for manufacturing. Purchase must be made during the one-hundred twenty six month period between July 1, 1995 through December 31 2005. The credit amount equals either 7.5% or 13.5% of the amount by which the manufacturer's purchases of new machinery and equipment exceed a base amount of investment in that county. A manufacturer that purchases new machinery and equipment for use in certain designated areas is entitled to a credit equal to 13.5% of net increase. In areas not designated, a manufacturer that purchases the new machinery and equipment for use is entitled to a credit equal to 7.5% of net increase.

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/TaxCredit/TaxCredit.html

1994 - Warehouse Inventory Tax Exemption

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 5739.01 (E)(12) (added by House Bill 715 (1994))

Provides an exemption from the personal property tax on qualifying inventory. Claimed as part of the Personal Property Tax return. Inventory brought into Ohio from out of state, held for storage only with no further processing and then distributed back outside of the state, will be subject to a reduced personal tangible property assessment rate"Held for Storage Only" is a specific standard of eligibility that may preclude the value of some inventory being shipped directly to customers from qualifying for the reduced assessment rate.

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/EDD/Tax_Credit.htm
http://www.connectohio.com/resources/wareinventory.asp

1993 - Job Creation Tax Credit Program

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 122.17 and 5733.0610
OHIO ADMIN. CODE ANN. §§ 122: 7-1-01 to 7-1-08

The Ohio Job Creation Tax Credit Program was established in 1993. The program provides a refundable tax credit against a company's corporate franchise or income tax based on the state income tax withheld from new, full-time employees. The Ohio Tax Credit Authority (Authority), a five-member independent board consisting of taxation and economic development professionals from throughout the state, is responsible for reviewing and approving applications for tax credit assistance and setting the benefit level.

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/EDD/jctc/

1993 - Research and Development Sales Tax Exemption

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 5739.01 (E)(11)

This tax incentive provides an exemption from the usual state and county sales tax for companies that purchase equipment for research and development activities. Exempts entire state (5%) and county (up to 1.5%) sales tax for purchases of machinery and equipment used primarily for research and development.

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/EDD/Tax_Credit.htm
http://www.connectohio.com/resources/resndev.asp
http://www.athenschamber.com/fdi/research_and_development_tax_c.html
http://www.hcdc.com/oed/randd.htm

1991 - Volume Cap Program

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 133.021

The Volume Cap Program is a federally authorized program which allows the state to allocate tax-exempt bond authority to various projects throughout the state. With this authority, bond issuers are able to finance projects at interest rates below that of the conventional market.

For more information:
http://www.odod.state.oh.us/edd/vc/

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Department of Commerce
P.O. Box 26980
Oklahoma City, OK 73126-0980

(800) 879-6552

http://www.odoc.state.ok.us

2001 - Oklahoma Film Act

68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. §§ 3621 - 3626

The Oklahoma Film Enhancement Rebate Act allows a rebate of up to 15% of qualified expenditures made in Oklahoma directly attributable to film, television and theater, for expenditures for production costs which can include advertising, wages and wardrobes, facilities and related services.

Contact the Oklahoma Department of Commerce at (800) 588-5959, (405) 815-5213, email: info@odoc.state.ok.us or at website: www.locateok.com.

2001 - Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit

68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. § 2357.47

Oklahoma has freely transferable tax credits for investment in any certified historic hotel or newspaper plant building in an increment district created pursuant to the Local Development Act. The state credit equals the federal rehabilitation credit allowed on such historic propertied. The credit may be sold during the first five years after qualifying and may be carried forward a total of 10 years.

Contact the Oklahoma Tax Commission at (405) 521-3133, email: helpmaster@oktax.state.ok.us or at website: www.oktax..state.ok.us or the Oklahoma Department of Commerce at (800) 588-5959, (405) 815-5213, email: info@odoc.state.ok.us or at website: www.locateok.com for more information.

2000 - Rural Small Business Capital Formation Tax Credit

68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. § 2357.72 *et seq*

The act authorizes an income tax credit of 30 % of equity or near-equity investment for investing in an Oklahoma small business venture, either through a qualified rural small business capital company, or by an *angel investor* in conjunction with investment made after January 1, 2000, by a qualified Oklahoma rural small business capital company

Contact the Oklahoma Tax Commission at (405) 521-3133, email: helpmaster@oktax.state.ok.us or at website: www.oktax..state.ok.us or the Oklahoma Department of Commerce at (800) 588-5959, (405) 815-5213, email: info@odoc.state.ok.us or at website: www.locateok.com for more information.

2000 - Oklahoma Tourism Development Act (Sales/Income Tax Credit for Tourism Attraction Projects)

68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. §§ 2357.34 - 2357.40

Oklahoma offers a credit against either income tax or sales tax liability by an approved company as a result of expenditures for projects that result in more tourists to Oklahoma. The credit is applicable to the increment of increased sales tax liability as compared to the same month the year before for the company. An inducement agreement with a 10-year term between the company and the Director of the Department of Tourism must be in place before any credits may be earned.

Contact the Oklahoma Tax Commission at (405) 521-3133, email: helpmaster@oktax.state.ok.us or at website: www.oktax.state.ok.us or Doug Hawthorne at (405) 521-6865 for more information.

1999 - Investment/New Jobs Income Tax Credit

68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. § 2357.4

Passed a corporate income tax credit for investment made in a new or expanding facility. Manufacturers who hold a manufacturer's exemptions permit may choose this income tax credit based on either an investment on depreciable property or on the addition of full-time-equivalent employees engaged in manufacturing, processing or aircraft maintenance. Such a choice prohibits a manufacturer from participating in the Quality Jobs Program.

Contact the Oklahoma Department of Commerce at (800) 588-5959, (405) 815-5213, email: info@odoc.state.ok.us or at website: www.locateok.com or the Oklahoma Tax Commission at (405) 521-3133, email: helpmaster@oktax.state.ok.us or at website: www.oktax.state.ok.us for more information.

1996 - Agricultural Commodity Processing Facility

68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. § 2358 [A][6]

Authorized new tax incentives to increase the manufacture and export of value-added agricultural products on Oklahoma. Owners of agricultural commodity processing facilities which include buildings, fixtures and improvements used to process or package agricultural commodities as long as more than mere storage, cleaning or transporting takes place in the facility, may exclude a portion from Oklahoma taxable income based on investment.

Contact the Oklahoma Department of Commerce at (800) 588-5959, (405) 815-5213, email: info@odoc.state.ok.us or at website: www.locateok.com or the Oklahoma Tax Commission at (405) 521-3133, email: helpmaster@oktax.state.ok.us or at website: www.oktax.state.ok.us for more information.

1993 - Quality Jobs Program

68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. §§ 3601 *et seq.*

The program provides quarterly cash payments to a qualifying company of a percentage, not to exceed 5 percent, of new taxable payroll. A fully executed contract must be in place before any new direct jobs salaries are included in the new taxable payroll.

Contact the Oklahoma Department of Commerce at (800) 588-5959, (405) 815-5213 or email: info@odoc.state.ok.us for more information.

1992 - Computer Services and Data Processing Tax Incentives

68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. § 1357 [19] and 68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. § 54003

Approved a sales tax exemption and refund for information companies buying computers and related high-tech equipment.
Oklahoma recognizes the importance of certain service companies by increasing favorable tax treatment for companies engaged in computer services or data processing activities by offering exemptions from sales tax on certain items such as machinery and equipment.

Contact the Oklahoma Department of Commerce at (800) 588-5959, (405) 815-5213, email: info@odoc.state.ok.us or at website: www.locateok.com or the Oklahoma Tax Commission at (405) 521-3133, email: helpmaster@oktax.state.ok.us or at website: www.oktax.state.ok.us for more information.

1992 - Telecommunication Sales Tax Exemption

68 OKLA. STAT. ANN. §§ 1354 and 1357 [16][24]

Approved a sales tax exemption for certain telecommunications services operating in the state. Exemption apply to Interstate 1-800, WATS, and private-line business telecommunication services and to cell phones sold to vendor who transfers the equipment as part of an inducement to a consumer to contract for wireless telecommunications.

Contact the Oklahoma Department of Commerce at (800) 588-5959, (405) 815-5213, email: info@odoc.state.ok.us or at website: www.locateok.com or the Oklahoma Tax Commission at (405) 521-3133, email: helpmaster@oktax.state.ok.us or at website: www.oktax.state.ok.us for more information.

1991 - Oklahoma Capital Investment Board

74 OKLA. STAT. ANN. § 5085.1

In 1991, passed a 20 percent tax credit for investments in qualified venture capital companies. The Oklahoma Capital Investment Board facilitates investment in venture capital companies. Through its venture capital program the Oklahoma Capital Investment Board (OCIB) facilitates investment in venture capital companies that focus on investing in quality Oklahoma companies. To date $25.9 million in OCIB funds have been invested in eight (8) venture capital firms.

The Oklahoma Capital Investment Board may be reached at (405) 848-9456 for further information.

For more information:
http://domino1.odoc.state.ok.us/BusDev/biti.nsf/pages/I.+Financing+Assistance

Oregon

Oregon Economic and Community Development Department
775 Summer Street, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301-1280

(503) 986-0123

http://www.econ.state.or.us/

*** * Oregon does not have a sales tax * ***

2001 - Electronic Commerce Enterprise Zones

OR. REV. STAT. §§ 285B.650 to 285B.728

In 2001 the Oregon legislature authorized the 50 existing enterprise zones to seek the special "E-commerce" designation. Nonetheless, only a maximum of four enterprise zones may be granted the e-commerce designation. A city or a county that applied for and received approval of an enterprise zone may seek to have the enterprise zone designated for electronic commerce. The city or county must file an application to have the enterprise zone designated for electronic commerce with the Oregon Economic and Community Development Department. This application must be accompanied by a copy of the resolution adopted by the governing body requesting the zone be designated for electronic commerce.

The most significant feature of these new designations is that qualifying business firms may receive a credit against the firm's annual State income or corporate excise tax liability, up to $2 million. The credit itself equals 25 percent of that tax year's capitalized investment in operations related to E-commerce. The amount of credit remaining unclaimed is carried forward over the succeeding five years. To obtain this State tax credit the business firm must also be receiving the three- to five-year exemption on qualified property from local property taxes, regularly available in an enterprise zone. Receiving this property tax abatement entails the creation of new plant or equipment and of new full-time, year-around employees.

For more information:
http://www.econ.state.or.us/enterthezones/EComzone.htm or
http://www.econ.state.or.us/eczone.htm

1997 - Rural Long-Term Enterprise Zone Tax Incentive

OR. REV. STAT. §§ 285B.781 to 285B.796

In 1997, the Oregon Legislative Assembly created a six -year program that is distinct from the largely automatic short-term property tax exemption on qualified property in all enterprise zones. In certain nonurban enterprise zones, those inside a "county with chronically low income or chronic unemployment," all property taxes on an entire qualified facility may be exempted during construction and then for 7 to 15 years. With the Governor's approval, corporate income tax credits can supplement this property tax relief. Special criteria restrict these incentives to rather exceptional investments in terms of minimum investment cost and a minimum number of new hires, which depend on the facility's location and the county's size, in addition to requirements that are equivalent to the ones noted above for the extended abatement.

For more information:
http://www.econ.state.or.us/enterthezones/LTsummary.pdf

1995 - Rural Investment Fund

OR. REV. STAT. § 285B.254 & 285B.257

In 1995, the Oregon Legislature created a Rural Investment Fund. This fund was created to provide a flexible funding source for financing those locally determined programs and projects that might not be eligible for financing through other state and federal funding sources. The moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the Economic and Community Development Department to be used to promote economic and community development in rural communities. Additionally, the legislation required regional strategy boards to develop rural action plans that describe programs and projects to be financed with moneys from fund.

1994 - Credit Enhancement Fund

OR. REV. STAT. §§ 285B.200 to 285B.218

The Oregon Credit Enhancement Fund is an important loan insurance tool that lenders can use to help businesses needing extra security to obtain financing. Since 1994, the program has guaranteed over 118 loans totaling more than $27 million. The average credit enhancement loan is for $230,000. Loans may be made to manufacturers, processors, destination tourism facilities, distribution, high technology and transportation facilities; any business located within a designated economically distressed area of the state; any business that uses loan proceeds to clean up a brownfield site; and companies that employ fewer than 200 full-time employees.

These loans may be used for real property, buildings, machinery, equipment, working capital, including receivable and inventory financing, and export financing.

For more information:
http://www.econ.state.or.us/businessfinance/loanguar.htm#CEF
http://www.econ.state.or.us/businessfinance/CEFapp.pdf

1993 – Extended Property Tax Abatements

OR. REV. STAT. § 285B.710

Typically, an Oregon enterprise zone exemption lasts three years. It abates 100 percent of the local property taxes due on a qualified plant and equipment newly invested by an eligible business located within an enterprise zone. In 1993, the Oregon legislature authorized the extension of tax abatements allowable for an extra two years. The tax abatement may be extended an extra year or two years subject to the approval of the cities and counties which sponsored the enterprise zone.

To receive the extended abatement a business firm and its property must satisfy and remain in compliance with the application, employment and other requirements. During each of the four or five years of an extended enterprise zone abatement, average compensation for all new employees must be at least 150 percent the average annual wage, based upon the zone's high wage county, for zones located within more than one county. An eligible business firm seeking an extended abatement must have a written agreement between it and the local enterprise zone sponsor. Further, the written agreement must confirm the above mentioned compensation standard; grant either one or two extra years; and specify any additional reasonable requirements requested by the sponsoring city or county.

For more information:
http://www.econ.state.or.us/enterthezones/index.htm
http://www.econ.state.or.us/enterthezones/exbkgrd.pdf

1991 - Entrepreneurial Development Loan Fund

OR. REV. STAT. §§ 285B.740 to 285B.758

The Entrepreneurial Loan Fund is administered by the Oregon Economic and Community Development Department, and offers initial direct loans up to $25,000 and additional follow-on loans up to $15,000 to qualified applicants. The maximum loan term is five years, with a fixed interest rate of two percent over the prime rate at the time the loan is approved. A business is eligible for a loan if it meets two of the following: the business has been in operation for less than 24 months; revenues are less than $100,000 for the previous year; or the business is owned by a severely disabled person.

For more information:
http://www.econ.state.or.us/businessfinance/edlf.htm

For an application:

http://www.econ.state.or.us/businessfinance/EDLFapp.pdf

Pennsylvania

**Pennsylvania Department of Community
and Economic Development
4th Floor, Keystone Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0225**

(800) 379-7448

www.inventpa.com

2002 - Main Street Act

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 392.1001 to 392.1003
2002 Pa. Laws. 39 (HB 1935)

In 2002, Pennsylvania authorized the Department of Community and Economic Development to administer a Main Street Program. The department shall administer the program to help a community's downtown economic development effort through the establishment of a local organization dedicated to downtown revitalization and management of downtown revitalization. The basic feature is to provide grants for up to five (5) years for administrative costs associated with the hiring of a manager and to provide grants for commercial downtown reinvestment (grants for infrastructure and structural improvements, including streets, street lights, trees, housing, commercial facades and sidewalks or other pedestrian-oriented features).

For more information:
http://www.inventpa.com/docs/New_Communities_Guidelines.pdf
http://www2.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/2001/0/HB1935P3725.pdf

2001 - Educational Improvement Tax Credit

24 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 20-2001-B to 20-2008-B
2001 Pa. Laws 4 (HB 996)

The Pennsylvania legislature amended the Public School Code to provide for the establishment of the Educational Improvement Tax Credit to be administered by the Department of Community and Economic Development. The legislation authorizes the award of tax credits to businesses that make contributions to scholarship organizations or educational improvement organizations included on the list of organizations published by the Department of Community and Economic Development.

The EITC potentially allows businesses to significantly reduce their state tax liability (e.g., Corporate Net Income Tax, Capital Stock Franchise Tax, Bank and Trust Company Shares Tax, Title Insurance Companies Shares Tax, Insurance Premiums Tax, Mutual Thrift Institution Tax) by contributing/donating (cash, personal property, or services) to a nonprofit educational improvement or nonprofit scholarship organization. The EITC program is administered by the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) on a first-come-first-serve basis. Total tax credits approved shall not exceed $30 million in a fiscal year (with no less than $20 million for contributions to scholarship organizations, and no less than $10 million for contributions to educational improvement organizations).

For more information:
http://www2.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/2001/0/HB0996P1878.pdf
http://www.inventpa.com/default.asp?path=Educational%20Improvement%20Tax%20Credit.xml
http://www.revenue.state.pa.us/revenue/cwp/view.asp?A=15&Q=157426

2001 - Ben Franklin Technology Development Authority Act

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 400.51 to 400.63
2001 Pa. Laws. 38 (SB 876)

In 2001 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the Ben Franklin Technology Development Authority Act. The legislation established the Ben Franklin Technology Development Authority and charged it with coordination of Ben Franklin Technology Partners programs and investments that advance the competitiveness of Commonwealth companies in the global economy. The Ben Franklin Technology Development Authority (BFTDA) is now a $54.3 million technology powerhouse, making it one of the largest single state technology development programs in the nation. A board of directors, made up of public and private sector representatives from the business and technology communities, governs the BFTDA. Programs available include technology company investments, technology development grants, university research and economic development, and Ben Franklin venture investment forum.

For more information:
http://benfranklin.org/
http://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/2001/0/SB0876P1247.HTM
http://benfranklin.org/assets/documents/Newsletter_September.pdf
http://www.inventpa.com/default.asp?path=Business%20in%20PA/Business%20Assistance/Technology%20Assistance/Ben%20Franklin%20Technology%20Development%20%20Authority/BFTDA%20Programs.xml

2001- Tax Credit for New Jobs

72 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 8801-B to 8806-B
2001 Pa. Laws 23

A company may claim a tax credit of $1,000 per new job created up to the maximum job creation tax credit amount specified in the commitment letter. A company may apply the tax credit to 100% of the company's State corporate net income tax, capital stock and franchise tax or the capital stock and franchise tax of a shareholder of the company if the company is a Pennsylvania S corporation, gross premiums tax, gross receipts tax, bank and trust company shares tax, mutual thrift institution tax, title insurance company shares tax, personal income tax or the personal income tax of shareholders of a Pennsylvania S corporation or any combination thereof. New jobs shall be deemed created in year one to the extent that the company's average employment by quarter during year one exceeds the company's average employment level during the company's base period. New jobs shall be deemed created in year two to the extent that the company's average employment by quarter during year two exceeds the company's average employment by quarter during year one. New jobs shall be deemed created in year three to the extent that the company's average employment by quarter during year three exceeds the company's average employment by quarter during year two.

2000 - County Hotel Room Tax

16 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 1770.2, 1770.5, 1770.6, 1770.7
2000 Pa. Laws 142 (SB 1154)

Permitting all counties to impose a hotel room tax. Any county which has a recognized tourist promotion agency designated to act within the county may impose an excise tax. Two-thirds of the revenues from the special fund shall be used by the recognized tourist promotion agency to directly fund countywide tourist promotion. One-third of the revenues from the special fund shall also be used by the recognized tourist promotion agency for the purposes of tourism, convention promotion and tourism development.

2000 - Neighborhood Improvement District Act

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 831 to 840
2000 Pa. Laws 130 (HB 1142)

NIDs are limited geographic areas within a municipality, in which a special assessment is levied on all property, other than tax-exempt property, for the purpose of promoting economic and general welfare of the district and municipality. Neighborhood improvements to be made from the proceeds of this levy include-- sidewalks, retaining walls, street paving, street lighting, parking lots, recreational equipment and facilities, trees and shrubbery, sewers and water lines, and the acquisition and rehabilitation or demolition of blighted buildings. A Neighborhood Improvement District could be defeated by persons representing 40% of property owners.

2000 - Keystone Opportunity Zone Job Creation Tax Credit or Keystone Opportunity Expansion Zone Job Creation Tax Credit for Railroad, Truck, Bus, or Airline Company

2000 Pa. Laws 119 section 519

For tax years that begin on or after January 1, 2001, a railroad, truck, bus or airline company, pipeline or natural gas company or water transportation company that is required to apportion income in accordance with section 401(3) 2(b), (c) or (d) of the Tax Reform Code of 1971 and is a qualified business under this act may apply to the Department of Revenue for a Keystone Opportunity Zone Job Creation Tax Credit or Keystone Opportunity Expansion Zone Job Creation Tax Credit against the tax imposed by Article III, IV or VI of the Tax Reform Code of 1971. The credit shall be for all full-time jobs created within a subzone or expansion subzone in the taxable year. The job must be held directly with the qualified business in the subzone or expansion subzone in order for the qualified business to apply for the tax credit. The Department of Revenue shall prescribe the form and manner to obtain the credit.

The Keystone Opportunity Zone Job Tax Credit or Keystone Opportunity Expansion Zone Job Tax Credit shall be determined by multiplying the monthly average of all full time jobs by the allowance. The allowance for purposes of the Keystone Opportunity Zone Job Tax Credit or Keystone Opportunity Expansion Zone Job Tax Credit for taxable years beginning within the dates set forth shall be as follows: January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2001 $500 per job; January 1, 2002, to December 31, 2002 $750 per job; January 1, 2003, to December 31, 2003 $1000 per job; January 1, 2004, to December 31, 2013 $1250 per job

For more information:
http://www.revenue.state.pa.us/revenue/lib/revenue/rev-765.pdf

2000 - Downtown Location Law

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 821 to 824
2000 Pa. Laws. 32 (HB 728)

In 2000 Pennsylvania determined it was in the best interest of this Commonwealth to facilitate the revitalization of traditional central and neighborhood business districts within our communities. This bill requires the Department of Community and Economic Development to establish guidelines to encourage State agencies to locate all new office facilities in downtown areas. The guidelines shall include consideration of the following factors: the requirements of the agency; servicing clientele needs; local economic considerations; the availability of suitable space in a downtown area; competitiveness in the marketplace; cost to the Commonwealth; safety to persons using the office facility; and the availability of public transportation.

For more information:
http://www2.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/1999/0/HB0728P3092.pdf

1999 - New Economy Technology Scholarship Act

24 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 5199.1 to 5199.9
1999 Pa. Laws 22

Provides scholarships for eligible Pennsylvania students enrolled in an approved bachelor's or associate's degree program in the areas of science or technology. Students who accept a grant must agree to complete an internship with a Pennsylvania company in these fields, and agree to "Stay in PA" and work for a Pennsylvania company, one year for each year that the scholarship was accepted.

For more information:
http://www.pahouse.net/youngblood/pr/1999-00/198102199.htm
http://www.pheaa.org/Frequently_Asked_Questions/NETS_FAQ.shtml

1998 - Keystone Opportunity Zone and Keystone Opportunity Expansion Zone Act

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 820.101 to 820.1309
1998 Pa. Laws 92 (HB 2328)

In 1998 Pennsylvania authorized the creation of "Keystone Opportunity Zones." Keystone Opportunity Zones are defined-parcel- specific areas with greatly reduced or no tax burden for property owners, residents and businesses. KOZ have been designated by local communities and approved by the state. Binding ordinances and resolutions were passed granting the waiver, abatement or exemption of certain state and local taxes. Depending on the situation, the tax burden may be reduced to zero through exemptions, deductions, abatements, and credits for the following:

> State Taxes: Corporate Net Income Taxes, Capital Stock & Foreign Franchise Tax, Personal Income Tax, Sales & Use Tax, Bank Shares and Trust Company Shares Tax, Alternative Bank and Trust Company Shares Tax, Mutual Thrift Institutions Tax, Insurance Premiums Tax.
>
> Local Taxes: Earned Income/Net Profits Tax, Business Gross Receipts, Business Occupancy, Business Privilege & Mercantile Taxes, Local Real Property Tax, Sales & Use Tax

KOZ status for most sub-zones is retained until December 31, 2010. However, current KOZ sub-zones had until June 30, 2001 to opt for an additional three years in the program ending on December 31, 2013.

For more information:
http://koz.inventpa.com//index.html
http://koz.inventpa.com//legislation.html

http://www.kozcentral.com/
http://www.revenue.state.pa.us/revenue/lib/revenue/rct-101koz.pdf
http://koz.inventpa.com//KOZ_Abatement_Application.pdf
http://www.revenue.state.pa.us/revenue/lib/revenue/rev-671.pdf
http://www.revenue.state.pa.us/revenue/lib/revenue/rev-672.pdf

1997 - Job Creation Tax Credit

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 400.901 to 400.906

In 1997 Pennsylvania added the Job Creation Tax Credit to the Job Enhancement Act passed in 1996. The Job Creation Tax Credit is a tax incentive program that awards $1,000 for each full-time job created. The credits are available to eligible businesses who create 25 jobs or increase employment by 20 percent. All newly created jobs must be at 150 percent of the federal minimum wage. The business has three years to create the jobs, and credits are granted only after the jobs are created. At that time, a tax credit certificate will be issued to the business and may be applied against Pennsylvania business taxes. This bill was repealed in 2001. Repealed by 2001, June 22, P.L. 353, No. 23, § 24, eff. July 1, 2001 and replaced with a new job creation tax credit.

For more information:
http://sites.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/Governor/Press_Releases/961118b.html
http://sites.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/Governor/tax.html

1997 - Research and Development Tax Credit Law

72 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 8701-B to 8713-B
1997 Pa. Laws 7

To claim the PA Research and Development (R&D) credit, it is necessary for a taxpayer to have qualified Pennsylvania R&D expenses in the current tax year and in at least one preceding tax year. For purposes of the R&D credit, a taxpayer is an entity subject to PA personal income tax, PA corporate net income tax or PA capital stock/franchise tax. The term taxpayer also includes the shareholder of a S corporation that receives a R&D tax credit. The R&D credit applicable to a partnership may be claimed by each partner on a pass through basis with each partner (taxpayer) computing the credit on a pro-rata basis. Qualified R&D expenses are qualified research expenses as defined in section 41 (B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, incurred for PA qualified research and development conducted within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The taxpayer may apply the approved credit against their PA personal income tax, PA corporate net income tax, or PA capital stock/franchise tax for the current taxable year (the tax year in which the credit is approved). The amount of credit applied to any tax liability cannot exceed 50% of such liability for that taxable year. Any unused credit may be carried over to no more than the fifteen succeeding taxable years.

For more information:
http://sites.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/DCED/business/f.randd.htm
http://www.revenue.state.pa.us/revenue/lib/revenue/2002_rev-545.pdf

1996 - Pennsylvania Business Resource Center Act

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 321 to 326
1996 Pa. Laws 106 (HB 100)

The intent of this act and its purpose is to: create a partnership of State government, private industry, organized labor and higher education to enhance business development in this Commonwealth as well as to provide for the collection and coordination of all relevant information regarding the location, development and expansion of business and industry in this Commonwealth and to provide for the innovative display of this information to businesses and industries. This act established the Pennsylvania Business Resource Center within the Department of Commerce. Acting through a board, the board shall have the power and its duty shall are:

> (1) to advise the Governor and General Assembly on ways to promote this Commonwealth as a location for the expansion of business and industry.
> (2) To provide a state-of-the-art information and computer system to supply businesses with all relevant information regarding available sites and other relevant business information relating to a business facility and a suitable environment for meeting and presenting the information to business representatives.
> (3) To make recommendations to the Governor on the organization, ownership and management of the center, to include public and private financing and participation, future composition and status of the board, potential sites for the center, computer systems,

consultants, staff, contractors and other services needed to establish the business resource center.
(4) To gather information, issue reports, develop marketing material and perform other activities as needed to carry out the mission of the center and the purposes of this act.
(5) To monitor the success of the center in attracting prospective businesses to this Commonwealth.
(6) To solicit funds from the private sector for the purposes of renovation, construction or operation of the center.
(7) To make a budget recommendation to the Governor.

For more information:
http://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/1995/0/HB0100P3677.HTM

1996 - Infrastructure Development Act

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 393.21 to 393.33
1996 Pa. Laws 116 (HB 2666)

This Act allows the Department of Community and Economic Development to award grants to applicants for publicly owned infrastructure improvements. This act provides that no grant, grant-to-loan or loan shall be made which would cause, aid or assist in, directly or indirectly, the relocation of any business operations from one part of the Commonwealth to another unless there is at least a 25% net increase in employment. Further, no individual grant, grant-to-loan or loan shall exceed $1,250,000.

For more information:
http://www2.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/1995/0/HB2666P3927.pdf

1996 - Job Enhancement Act

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 400.101 to 400.5107
1996 Pa. Laws 67 (HB 2668)

The intent of the Job Enhancement Act and its purpose is to create a partnership of State government and private industry to provide resources to enhance business development in this Commonwealth; to attract major enterprise to this Commonwealth and to secure the expansion or preservation of existing industry within this Commonwealth; and to provide a comprehensive strategy for the Commonwealth to respond to the need for job creation and economic development. Programs include and Opportunity Grant Program; Job Creation Tax Credit (since repealed); Small Business First Program; Small Business Advocacy Council; Family Savings Account Program; Industrial Development Assistance Program; Community Development Bank Grant and Loan program; and Tax Exempt Bond Allocation Program.

For more information:
http://members.aol.com/StatutesP4/73.Cp.12R.html
http://www2.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/1995/0/HB2668P3934.pdf

1994 - Local Development District Act

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 801 to 811
1994 Pa. Laws 120 (SB 1684 and HB 2288)

The Pennsylvania General Assembly found that economic and community development were essential to the health, safety and welfare of all the citizens of this Commonwealth. Further, the declining manufacturing sector of our economy has had profound consequences for the labor force of this Commonwealth with higher than average unemployment and greater displacement of workers and loss of business and industry. This Act establishes local development districts for the regional coordination and delivery of economic, infrastructure, planning, social and community development programs and other services in this Commonwealth.

Local development districts shall have the authority to administer loan programs and to extend loans for economic development to private firms, nonprofit organizations and public agencies subject to the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations. Each local development district may conduct necessary research and studies and coordinate and cooperate with all appropriate groups and agencies in order to develop a long-range economic development strategy for the district. The strategy should establish goals and objectives, identify key challenges facing the district, provide needed services to businesses to enhance economic development in their respective geographical areas and establish actions and investments needed to cope with those challenges.

Further, each local development district shall also have the power and authority to: provide, upon request, basic administrative, research and planning services for any public agency or local political subdivision located within the district; accept, receive and administer loans, contracts, grants or other funds or gifts from public and private agencies, including the Federal Government and the Commonwealth for the purpose of carrying out the functions of the district; provide assistance to communities, the private sector, public and private partnerships or wherever special expertise is needed to achieve some worthwhile public objective; offer training and education opportunities and enter into interlocal agreements or interstate compacts to the extent authorized by laws of this Commonwealth.

For more information:
http://www2.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/1993/0/HB2288P3835.pdf

1992 - Pennsylvania Quality Improvement Act

73 PA. STAT. ANN. §§ 399.91 to 399.101
1992 Pa. Laws 111 (HB 1136)

The Pennsylvania Legislature determined American business and industry are beginning to understand that poor quality costs companies as much as 20% of sales revenues and that improved quality of goods and services goes hand-in-hand with improved productivity, lower costs and increased profitability. The intent of the act to provide for the establishment of a State quality improvement program under which: awards are given to qualifying companies, for-profit and not-for-profit organizations and government entities in this Commonwealth that practice effective quality management and, as a result, make significant improvements in the quality of their goods or services; and information is disseminated about successful strategies and programs.

For more information:
http://www2.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/1991/0/HB1136P3908.pdf

South Carolina

South Carolina Department of Commerce
PO Box 927
Columbia, SC 29202-0927
or
1201 Main Street
Suite 1700
Columbia, SC 29201-3200

Phone: 803-737-0400
Fax: 803-737-0418

http://www.callsouthcarolina.com/

For more information on the Business Incentives in South Carolina:

South Carolina Tax Incentives for Economic Development (2002 edition):
http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf
and
South Carolina Coordinating Council for Economic Development: 2001 Annual Report:
http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/2001CCED.pdf

2002 - State General Obligation Economic Development Bond Act

S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 11-41-10 to 11-41-170

Authorizes the issuance of bonds for infrastructure financing as general obligation bonds of the state of South Carolina and to prescribe the terms' conditions, uses, and distribution of the bonds and their proceeds. Also, increases the limitations on general obligation bond debt service from 5% to 5 ½ % of general fund revenues of the preceding fiscal year with the additional debt service limited to state general obligation economic development bonds.

Contact South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-803-737-0400, or website: http://www.callsouthcarolina.com/callsc.cfm?page=&document=home or http://www.callsouthcarolina.com/press/pdf/bondbill.pdf for more information.

2000 - Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Fund

S.C. CODE ANN. §13-1-45

A non-renewing fund available for grants to local governmental units for constructing and improving water and wastewater facilities needed for public benefit, including economic development and technology-related infrastructure. Grant awards are made solely at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce, with first priority given to projects located in underdeveloped areas of the state.

Contact Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/2001CCED.pdf for more information.

2000 - Research and Development Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 12-6-3415 & 12-20-50

South Carolina Code §12-6-3415 allows a corporation a credit against corporate income tax or corporate license fees imposed under South Carolina Code §12-20-50 equal to 5% of its qualified research and development expenditures made in South Carolina. The credit is limited to 50% of the taxpayer's tax liability remaining after all other credits have been applied. Any unused credit can be carried forward, but must be used before a taxable year beginning 10 years or after from the date of the qualified expenditure. The credit is claimed on Form TC-18, "Research and Development Credit." For a taxpayer to qualify for the credit, the taxpayer must claim a federal income tax credit pursuant to Internal Revenue Code §41 for increasing research activities for the taxable year. For purposes of this credit, qualified research and development has the same meaning as provided in Internal Revenue Code §41.

Contact Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/BusinessIncentives.PDF or Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

2000 - Research and Development Machinery Sales & Use Tax Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. §12-36-2120 (56)

South Carolina Code §12-36-2120 (56) provides an exemption from sales or use tax for machines used in research and development (*i.e.,* machines used directly and primarily in research and development, in the experimental or laboratory sense, of new products, new uses for existing products, or improvement of existing products.) "Machines" includes machines and parts of machines, attachments, and replacements used or manufactured for use on or in the operation of the machines, which are necessary to the operation of the machines, and are customarily so used.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

2000 - Community Development Corporation Investment Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3530

South Carolina Code §12-6-3530 provides a tax credit against South Carolina income tax, bank tax, or insurance premium tax for a business investing in a community development corporation or community development financial institution. The amount of the credit is 33% of the investment (see exceptions below). The total credit that may be claimed by all taxpayers is $1 million in one calendar year and $5 million for all calendar years. Any unused credit may be carried forward. The carry forward must be used before the taxable year that begins on or after 10 years from the date of the acquisition of stock or other equity interest that is the basis for the credit. The credit is claimed in Form TC-14, "Community Development Tax Credit."

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

2000 - Conservation Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3515

South Carolina Code §12-6-3515 allows a taxpayer who is entitled to and claims a federal charitable deduction for a gift of land for conservation or for a qualified conservation contribution donated after May 31, 2001, on a qualified real property interest located in South Carolina to claim a South Carolina income tax credit equal to 25% of the deduction attributable to the gift of land for conservation or to the qualified real property interest located in South Carolina. The credit cannot exceed $250 per acre of property to which the qualified conservation contribution or gift of land for conservation applies and the total credit claimed by a single taxpayer may not exceed $52,500 per year. The credit is claimed on Form TC-19, "Credit for Conservation or Qualified Conservation Contribution of Real Property." Any unused credit may be carried forward until used. The unused credit may be transferred, devised, or distributed, with or without consideration, to another taxpayer upon written notification to, and approval by, the Department of the transfer. The unused credit retains all its original attributes in the hands of the recipient. The gain on the sale or exchange of this credit is subject to South Carolina income taxes. South Carolina Revenue Procedural Bulletin #01-11 provides a method for a taxpayer to request from the Department approval of the transfer, devise, or distribution of the conservation

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

2000 - Sales Tax Holiday

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-36-2120 (57)

In 2000, the South Carolina Legislature exempted from the sales and use tax the sale of certain school supplies, clothing, footwear, computers, and computer related accessories for a limited period of time. This sales tax exemption was authorized for the time period between 12:01 a.m. on the first Friday in August and 12:00 midnight the following Sunday. For the year 2002, these dates include August 2nd through August 4th.

For more information:
http://www.sctax.org/DOR/Tax+Policy/finalpdf/RAB02-4rev.htm
http://www.sctax.org/DOR/Tax+Policy/finalpdf/RAB02-05rev.htm

1999 - Habitat Management Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3520

South Carolina Code §12-6-3520 provides an income tax credit equal to 50% of the costs incurred for habitat management or construction and maintenance of improvements on real property that are made to land described in South Carolina Code §50-15-55(A) as a certified management area for endangered species, or of species in need of management, and which meets the requirements of regulations promulgated by the Department of Natural Resources. Currently, the Department of Natural Resources is in the process of drafting regulations setting forth the credit requirements. Until regulations are promulgated, the credit is not available. To qualify for the credit, all costs must be incurred on land that has been designated as a certified management area for endangered species provided in South Carolina Code §50-15-40, or for nongame and wildlife species determined to be in need of management under South Carolina Code §50-15-30.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1998 - Corporate Tax Moratoriums

S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 12-10-35 & 12-6-3365

South Carolina has two similar 10 or 15 year corporate income tax moratoriums available to corporations making a substantial investment and creating a minimum number of new full time jobs in certain economically depressed South Carolina counties. One moratorium is available to corporations that qualify for South Carolina job development or job retraining credits. The second moratorium is available to corporate taxpayers at a manufacturing, processing, warehousing, distribution, research and development, corporate office, tourism, qualifying service related, or technology intensive facility. Since the two moratorium statutes differ, the requirements of each moratorium provision should be carefully reviewed. A general overview of each is provided.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1998 - Motion Picture Project Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3510

South Carolina Code §12-6-3510 provides for a nonrefundable income tax credit equal to 33% of a taxpayer's investment in a qualified South Carolina motion picture

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1998 - Motion Picture Production Facility Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3510

South Carolina Code §12-6-3510 provides an income tax credit equal to 33% of the value of a taxpayer's investment in constructing, converting, or equipping a motion picture production facility or post production facility in South Carolina. The total credit claimed by all investors for a single motion picture production facility or post production facility is limited to $5 million for all.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1997 - Fee in Lieu of Property Tax: Simplified Fee, Super Fee and Enhancement Investment Fee

S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 12-44-10 to 12-44-180

Property subject to the Fee usually consists of land, improvements to land, and/or machinery and equipment (excluding some mobile property) located at a project. See South Carolina Revenue Rulings #93-7 and #97-21. The Fee statutes permit a company to negotiate to pay a Fee instead of paying property taxes. The 10.5% assessment ratio can be, and often is, negotiated to 6% (4% for very large investments under the Super Fee or Enhanced Investment Fee.) In addition, the company and the county can agree to freeze the millage rate applicable to the property at the current millage rate, or adjust the millage rate every five years, for the period the Fee is in effect. During the period of the Fee, the value of personal property is deemed to decrease each year by the depreciation allowable for property tax purposes subject to a floor on the value. The value of real property remains constant, and therefore, is not subject to inflation. The period of the Fee generally is 20 years for each item of property (30 years for the Super and Enhanced Investment Fee) with an overall limit of 27 years (37 years or 40 years for the Super and Enhanced Investment Fee, respectively). The additional 7 and 10 years allows for the completion of the project thereby allowing each piece of property to obtain the maximum 20 or 30 years on the Fee.

Contact Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/BusinessIncentives.PDF or Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1996 - Rural Infrastructure Fund

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-10-85

This fund assists the state's rural areas by providing financial assistance for infrastructure and other activities that enhance economic growth and development. Qualified counties are those designated underdeveloped or least developed by Department of Revenue who have submitted and received approval for an economic development strategic plan. Projects must involve infrastructure or other economic development activities that assist in meeting the goals of the plan. Funding is obtained from unclaimed job development credits.

Contact Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/2001CCED.pdf for more information.

1996 - Credit Against License Tax For Infrastructure

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-20-105

South Carolina Code §12-20-105 allows a taxpayer subject to the license fee imposed on South Carolina property and gross receipts under South Carolina Code §12-20-100, such as a power company, water company, gas company, or telephone company, a credit against its license fee liability for 100% of the amount paid in cash for infrastructure for an eligible project of another taxpayer. A taxpayer is not allowed a credit for actual expenses it incurs in the construction and operation of any building or infrastructure it owns, leases, manages, or operates.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Enterprise Zone Program

S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 12-10-10 to 12-10-110

This legislation created two incentives, a job development credit (JDC) and a job retraining credit designed to stimulate new job creation, capital investment, and keep employees competitive through retraining. Credits are paid as a rebate of investments made in new jobs or capital assets and are affected by the wage levels for qualified new jobs, the development status of the county and expenditure limits.

Contact Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/2001CCED.pdf for more information.

1995 - Income Apportionment

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-2320

A company planning a new facility or expansion of an existing facility in South Carolina, may request that the formula used to determine the tax owed to the state be altered. In order to qualify for this incentive, a company must apply to the Coordinating Council reciting an allocation and apportionment method. The staff of the Council then certifies that the new facility or expansion will have a significant beneficial economic effect on the region for which it is planned and that its benefits to the public exceed its costs to the public. The Council has sole discretion to determine whether a new facility or expansion has a significant enough economic impact to be approved for the incentive. Once the Council approves a company for this incentive, a contract between the Department of Revenue and the taxpayer may be negotiated. The period for this incentive is not to exceed five years.

Contact Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/2001CCED.pdf for more information.

1995 - Job Tax Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3360

South Carolina Code §12-6-3360 provides a tax credit against South Carolina income tax or insurance premium tax for a business creating new jobs in this State. Corporations, sole proprietorships, partnerships, S corporations, and limited liability companies are eligible for the credit. To qualify for the job tax credit, a business must: (1) be a certain type of business and (2) create and maintain a required minimum number of "new, full time jobs" at the time a new facility or expansion is initially staffed. The amount of the credit for each new job is $1,500 to $5,500 per year depending, in part, on where a taxpayer's facility is located. The credit is available for 5 years and is first claimed on the taxpayer's tax return for the year following the creation of the new jobs (Year 2), provided the jobs are maintained. The credit is adjusted for job increases or decreases. During the 5 year credit period, a credit is also allowed for additional new jobs created during the 5 years beginning in the year following the year in which the qualifying additional new jobs were created.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Job Development Credit (JDC)

S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 12-10-10 to 12-10-110

The JDC acts like a rebate, refunding some or all of a company's qualifying and eligible expenditures. The JDC can only be claimed, however, after a company has proven that it has met an agreed level of new capital investment and net new job creation. Companies must perform, in a manner consistent with their approval for the program, the level of job creation and the new capital investment on which the approval was based, before they can benefit from the program. Companies can take up to 5 years to complete their investment and job creation. At this point, they are "certified" by the Council to begin receiving JDC reimbursements.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf or Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/2001CCED.pdf for more information.

1995 - Job Retraining Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 12-10-10 to 12-10-110

South Carolina's existing industry must remain competitive and profitable in order to win a share of the parent company's capital investment budget and avoid loss of jobs to other states and countries. To assist with this, the Enterprise Act of 1995 also provided a retraining incentive for existing industry. This "retraining credit" allows eligible businesses to claim a credit against withholding tax for the cost of retraining existing production employees, provided the training is necessary for the company to remain competitive or to introduce new technologies.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf or Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/2001CCED.pdf for more information.

1995 - Credit for Investing in a Economic Impact Zone

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-14-60

South Carolina Code §12-14-60 allows a taxpayer an "economic impact zone investment tax credit" for qualified manufacturing and productive equipment properties which are placed in service during the taxable year in the economic impact zone.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Corporate Headquarters Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3410

South Carolina Code §12-6-3410 allows a corporation a credit against corporate income tax, or corporate license fees imposed under South Carolina Code §§12-10-50 or 12-20-100, equal to 20% of the qualifying costs for establishing a corporate headquarters in South Carolina, or expanding or adding to an existing corporate headquarters. The credit is made up of two parts: Part 1 - the real property costs and Part 2 - the personal property costs. A taxpayer may qualify for only Part I of the credit or may qualify for both Parts I and II of the credit. Any unused credit may be carried forward for 10 years, or if the 75 new job and per capita income requirements set forth in South Carolina Code §12-6-3410(D) are met, the credit can be carried forward for 15 years. No credit may be claimed for a tax year during which the corporation fails to meet the qualifying employment requirements. The carry forward period is not extended for any year in which the credit may not be claimed for failure to meet the employment requirements, but the remaining eligible carryforward may be claimed in the year that the corporation requalifies for the credit by meeting the employment requirements. The credit is claimed on Form TC-8, "Corporate Headquarters Credit." If a taxpayer claims the headquarters credit, for South Carolina income tax purposes the basis of any property used to calculate the credit must be reduced by the amount of the credit claimed.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Credit for Infrastructure Construction

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3420

South Carolina Code §12-6-3420 allows a corporation a credit against corporate income tax equal to 50% of the contributions or expenses paid or accrued by the taxpayer for the construction or improvement of water lines, sewer lines, and road projects that are eventually dedicated to public use or a qualifying private entity. A credit is available for each infrastructure project of the taxpayer, but is limited to $10,000 per project per year. Any unused credit, up to $30,000 for each project, may be carried forward for 3 years. The maximum infrastructure credit that may be claimed for each project is $40,000.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Credit for Hiring Family Independence Recipient

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3470

South Carolina Code §12-6-3470 allows a tax credit to employers who employ persons who received family independence payments within this State for 3 months immediately before becoming employed. In order to qualify for the credit, the employer must make health insurance available to a family independence payment recipient. All conditions, including employer contributions and employer imposed waiting periods, must be on the same basis and under the same conditions as that of any other employee. The employer is not required to pay for all or part of any health insurance coverage for family independence payment recipients hired in order to claim the credit if an employer does not pay for all or part of health insurance coverage for any other employee. An employer may claim the credit from the date of hire for each full month of employment even if there is an employer mandated waiting period not to exceed 12 months.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Credit for Hiring Displaced Workers

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3450

South Carolina Code §12-6-3450 provides a tax credit to employers who hire employees who were employed in an economic impact region and whose job was terminated as a result of the closing or realignment of an "applicable federal military installation" or an "applicable federal facility." The amount of the credit is 10% of the "qualified wages" paid to the terminated employee. Qualified wages includes up to $10,000 of wages for services rendered during the one year beginning with the day the individual first works for an employer after becoming a "terminated employee." Any unused credit may be carried forward for 10 years. Any deduction for wages of an employer claiming the credit must be reduced by the amount of the credit when calculating the South Carolina income tax liability. Form

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Minority Business Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3350

South Carolina Code §12-6-3350 provides a tax credit to taxpayers having contracts with the State who award a subcontract to a certified South Carolina based minority business. The credit is equal to 4% of the payments to a minority subcontractor for work pursuant to the State contract. The credit is limited to a maximum of $25,000 annually. A taxpayer is eligible to claim the credit for 6 consecutive taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the credit is first claimed. There is no carryforward of unused credits.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Credit for Child Care Program

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3440

South Carolina Code §12-6-3440 provides that an employer may claim as a credit against its income tax, bank tax, or premium tax liability an amount equal to (a) 50% of its capital expenditures in South Carolina but no more than $100,000, for costs incurred in establishing a child care program for its employees' children and (b) 50% of the child care payments made not to exceed $3,000 for each participating employee per year. The program and operation of the program must meet the licensing, registration, and certification standards prescribed by law. The credit taken in any one tax year cannot exceed 50% of the employer's tax liability for that year. Any unused credit can be carried forward for 10 years. The

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Credit for Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3340

South Carolina Code §12-6-3340 allows a taxpayer a credit equal to 25% of all expenditures incurred during the taxable year for the purchase and installation of the following energy conservation and renewable energy production measures: Conservation tillage equipment; Drip/trickle irrigation systems including all necessary measures and equipment; Dual purpose combination truck and crane equipment. A taxpayer may claim the credit only one time for each of the three measures in a lifetime. The maximum credit that may be claimed for each measure is $2,500. In the case of pass through entities, the credit is determined at the entity level and is limited to $2,500. Any unused credit can be carried forward for 5 years.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Credit for Water Impoundment and Water Control

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3370

South Carolina Code §12-6-3370 allows a taxpayer a credit equal to 25% of all expenditures incurred for the construction, installation, or restoration of certain ponds, lakes, other water impoundments, and water control structures designed for the purposes of water storage for irrigation, water supply, sediment control, erosion control or aquaculture and wildlife management, providing these items are not located in or adjacent to and filled primarily by coastal waters of the State. To qualify for the credit the taxpayer must obtain a construction permit issued by the Department of Health and Environmental Control or proof of exemption from permit requirements issued by the Department of Health and Environmental Control, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, or a local Soil and Water Conservation District. The maximum credit that may be claimed is $2,500. In the case of pass through entities, the credit is determined at the entity level and is limited to $2,500. Any unused credit can be carried forward for 5 years.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Palmetto Seed Capital Credit

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3430

South Carolina Code §12-6-3430 provides a credit for qualified investments in the Palmetto Seed Capital Corporation or the Palmetto Seed Capital Fund Limited Partnership, as defined in South Carolina Code §41-44-10, against income or bank taxes imposed under Title 12, or insurance premium taxes imposed under Chapter 7 of Title 38. The credit is equal to the lesser of: (a) all qualified investments during the tax year multiplied by 30%, plus any credit carryover or (b) 50% of all qualified investments during all tax years multiplied by 30%. The use of the credit is limited to the taxpayer's tax liability for the year, after the application of all other credits. Any unused credit may be carried forward 10 years from the date of the qualified investment.

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Qualified Recycling Facility Credits

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-3460

South Carolina Code §12-6-3460 provides a taxpayer constructing or operating a qualified recycling facility a 30% credit each year for an investment in recycling property. Recycling property is property incorporated into or associated with a qualified recycling

Contact Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1995 - Fee In Lieu of Property Tax: Little Fee

S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 4-12-30 et seq.

Property subject to the Fee usually consists of land, improvements to land, and/or machinery and equipment (excluding some mobile property) located at a project. See South Carolina Revenue Rulings #93-7 and #97-21. The Fee statutes permit a company to negotiate to pay a Fee instead of paying property taxes. The 10.5% assessment ratio can be, and often is, negotiated to 6% (4% for very large investments under the Super Fee or Enhanced Investment Fee.) In addition, the company and the county can agree to freeze the millage rate applicable to the property at the current millage rate, or adjust the millage rate every five years, for the period the Fee is in effect. During the period of the Fee, the value of personal property is deemed to decrease each year by the depreciation allowable for property tax purposes subject to a floor on the value. The value of real property remains constant, and therefore, is not subject to inflation. The period of the Fee generally is 20 years for each item of property (30 years for the Super and Enhanced Investment Fee) with an overall limit of 27 years (37 years or 40 years for the Super and Enhanced Investment Fee, respectively). The additional 7 and 10 years allows for the completion of the project thereby allowing each piece of property to obtain the maximum 20 or 30 years on the Fee.

Contact Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/BusinessIncentives.PDF or Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

1993 - Tourism Infrastructure Development Grant

S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-21-6580

Created by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1993 (SC Code 12-21-6510), the Tourism Infrastructure Admissions Tax Act allows fifty percent (50%) of the state admissions tax on a qualified new or expanding tourism or recreation establishment to be used for public infrastructure. The funds, collected for a period of 15 years, are allocated accordingly: 25% of the state admissions tax is directed to a special infrastructure development fund for disbursement by the South Carolina Coordinating Council based on an application made by the local government, and 25% of the state admissions tax is directed to the county or municipality where the facility is located.

Contact Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/2001CCED.pdf for more information.

1992 - Fee In Lieu of Property Tax: Special Source Revenue Bonds

S.C. CODE ANN. § 4-29-68

In connection with a Little or Big Fee, a county (or municipality or special purpose ct) where the project will be located may issue special source revenue bonds. These special source revenue bonds allow the political subdivision to finance infrastructure projects usually at or surrounding the project that enhance its economic development, and then to pay back the bonds with money it receives from the Fee payments from the project. The rules regarding special source revenue bonds are contained in South Carolina Code §4-29-68. Special source revenue bonds cannot be used with the Simplified Fee.

Contact Team South Carolina of the South Carolina Department of Commerce at 1-800-868-7232, or website: http://www.teamsc.com/teamscpdfs/BusinessIncentives.PDF or Department of Revenue at 803-898-5000 or website: www.sctax.org or http://www.sctax.org/NR/rdonlyres/ejmm5w3el6b35wnfd3rlopjznlwoizku3p2g2djwcusqk4scomzcopw7agleuiymlj2h6iq567jy7lpdqvekafer7cb/TaxIncentive2002.pdf for more information.

South Dakota

South Dakota
Governor's Office of Economic Development
711 East Wells Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501-3369

800-872-6190 or
605-773-5032

www.sdgreatprofits.com

1999 - Agriculture SubFund

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 1-16G-26

Any for-profit business, nonprofit cooperative or group that forms an eligible legal entity may apply for a loan from the subfund. Loans cannot exceed more than 50 percent of the total project costs for marketing or feasibility study expenses. Applicant must provide equity contribution of at least 10 percent of the total project cost for marketing or feasibility study expenses.
The Board of Economic Development shall designate three million dollars of the money in the revolving economic development and initiative fund for the purposes of the value added agriculture subfund.

For more information:
http://www.sdgreatprofits.com/finance/agsubfund.htm
http://www.sdgreatprofits.com/finance/AgSubFundApp.pdf

1992 - Agricultural Processing and Export Loan Program (APEX)

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 1-16G-15

The APEX (Agricultural Processing and Export) Loan Program is designed to assist companies in communities with a population of 25,000 or less or which add value to raw agricultural products through processing. The program is open to for-profit businesses and local economic development corporations. This program may provide up to 75 percent of the total project cost and requires the applicant to secure the other funds before applying for the APEX loan, including a 10 percent minimum equity contribution. The maximum loan amount available from the APEX program is $150,000. Eligible project costs include the purchase of land and the associated site improvements, the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, the construction, acquisition or renovation of a building, and fees, services and other costs associated with construction.

For more information:
http://www.sdgreatprofits.com/finance/apex.htm

http://www.sdgreatprofits.com/finance/loanapplication.pdf

1992 - Seed Capital Fund

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 1-16G-12

For purposes of §§ 1-16G-12 to 1-16G-18, inclusive, "seed capital fund" means a for-profit investment vehicle or entity which intends to invest as an owner in businesses for the purpose of achieving profit through growth.

Tennessee

Tennessee Department of Economic & Community Development
312 8th Avenue
11th Floor TN Tower
Nashville, TN 37243

Phone: 615-741-1534

http://www.state.tn.us/ecd/
www.soundsgood.org

2000 - Franchise & Excise Tax Exemption for Furthering Industrial Development

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-4-2008(a)(1)

Corporations organized in Tennessee, for the sole purpose is furthering industrial development in Tennessee communities, whose stockholders receive no income other than interest on money invested in the corporation, and whose officers receive no compensation.

Contact Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/feguide.pdf for more information.

1999 - Franchise Tax Exemption for Exempt Inventory

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-4-2108(a)(6)(B)

Exempt inventory may be excluded from the minimum measure of the franchise tax. "Exempt inventory" means that portion of a taxpayer's finished goods inventory in excess of thirty million dollars, for fiscal years beginning on or after July 15, 1998, that would otherwise be included in the minimum measure of the taxpayer's franchise tax.

Contact Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/feguide.pdf for more information.

1999 - Franchise Tax Exemption for Exempt Required Capital Investment

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-4-2108(a)(1)(G)

Exempt required capital investments may also be excluded from the minimum measure of the franchise tax. "Exempt required capital investments" means two thirds of the value of all capital investments that are the basis for the taxpayer's entitlement to the job tax credit under the provisions of §§ 67-4-2109(c)(2)(G) and (H). Under these provisions, certain capital investments in excess of one billion dollars or five hundred million dollars, as the case may be, qualify taxpayers to take tax credits for certain qualifying jobs created as a result of such investment enterprises.

Contact Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/feguide.pdf for more information.

1999 - Day Care Construction Tax Credit

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-4-2009 (3) & 67-4-2109 (b)(1)

A taxpayer may take a credit against franchise, excise taxes for 25% of the total expenditures incurred in the planning, site preparation, construction, renovation, or acquisition of facilities for the purpose of establishing a child day care center, built after April 1994, for use by the children of the taxpayer's employees. The credit allowed for any income year may not exceed $25,000. The amount of credit allowed may be carried over and applied for up to three years as long as the day care center was in use for at least 6 months of each tax year.

Contact Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/feguide.pdf for more information.

1999 - Low Income Housing Tax Credit

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-4-2009 (9) & 67-4-2109 (f)

A taxpayer may take a credit against the combined franchise, excise tax liability for unbudgeted property taxes paid in association with the low-income housing tax credit program. This credit will exist for five years and will expire after the fifth year in which it is claimed.

Contact Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/feguide.pdf for more information.

1999 - Industrial Machinery Tax Credit

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-4-2009(4)

A credit equal to 1% of the cost of industrial machinery purchased or leased during the tax year and located in Tennessee may be taken against the excise tax liability. The credit and any carryover thereof may not exceed 50% of the tax liability for the year in which it is taken and may be carried over for no more than 15 years. If any industrial machinery purchased is removed from the state, sold, or otherwise disposed of during its useful life, the state may recover a portion of the credit given. If industrial machinery is leased for less than 80% of its useful life, the amount of the credit will be determined by multiplying the purchase price by the percent of the useful life for which the machinery is leased.

Contact Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/feguide.pdf for more information.

1999 - Day Care Incentive

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-4-2009

Credit against franchise and excise taxes for businesses that establish a day care center for employee's children.

Contact the Marketing Division of the Tennessee Dept. of Economic & Community Development at 1-877-768-6374 or 1-615-741-3282, or website: www.state.tn.us/ecd/tax_incent.htm or Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/feguide.pdf for more information.

1999 - Hospital Company Tax Credit

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-4-2009(5),(16)

A hospital company filing a franchise, excise tax return on a combined basis with other members of its controlled group may take a credit of the lesser of the franchise or excise amounts due. This credit will not be available for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007. The group may also take a credit on the remaining tax of 4% of the cost of medical supplies or equipment placed into use in the state during the tax year. The amount of the total credit may not exceed nine million dollars in any tax year and will not be available for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007.

Contact Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/feguide.pdf for more information.

1999 - Workforce Investment Act

29 USCA 2801 et seq; TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 4-3-1402 & 4-3-1405

Provides the framework for a unique national workforce preparation and employment system designed to meet both the needs of the nation's businesses and the needs of job seekers and those who want to further their careers. Tennessee has created its plan to administer this program. Tennessee created a State Board charged with the development and recommendation of a strategic workforce development plan. The final plan includes the state's vision for the future workforce, workforce goals, strategies for achieving the goals, and indicators to measure performance and progress.

Contact Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development at 1-800-255-5872 or website: http://www.state.tn.us/labor-wfd/et.html for more information.

1998 - Industrial Training Service (TN Job Skills)

TENN. CODE ANN. § 50-7-451

The program is a work force incentive grant program with a focus on enhancing employment opportunities and designed to meet the needs of new and existing industry. Through training, the program shall give priority to the creation and retention of high-wage jobs. Focus is on employers and industries that promote high-skill, high-wage jobs for emerging, demand, and high technology manufacturing occupations.

Contact Industrial Training Service of the Tennessee Department of Economic & Community Development at 615-741-1746, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/ecd/tnjobskills.htm for more information.

1998 - Industrial Infrastucture Program

TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 6-58-109 & 6-58-110

The industrial infrastructure funds may be used for infrastructure improvements. Funds may not be used for "speculative" projects but are restricted to situations where there is a commitment by certain private sector businesses to locate or expand in the state and to create or retain jobs for Tennesseans.

Contact Mike McGuire or Philip Trauernicht of the Tennessee Department of Economic & Community Development at 615-741-6201, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/ecd/tiip.htm for more information.

1997 - Headquarter Facility Exemption

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-6-224

Eligibility exists for a partial credit for building materials and equipment used for construction of a new or expanded headquarters facility. The corporation must invest at least 50 million dollars in the facility itself. The completed facility must house the corporation's international, national, or regional headquarters. To be eligible for this credit, the corporation must apply for, and receive, authorization from the Department of Revenue.

Contact Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/salesuse2002.pdf for more information.

1993 - Job Tax Credit

TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-4-2109(c)(2)(G) & (H)

A job tax credit of two thousand dollars for each net new full-time employee job will be allowed against a taxpayer's franchise tax liability for any year provided they follow certain criteria.

Contact Taxpayer Service Division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue at 1-800-342-1003 or 615-741-2594, or website: http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/taxguides/feguide.pdf for more information.

Virginia

Virginia Economic Development Partnership
901 East Byrd Street
P.O. Box 798
Richmond, VA 23218-0798
(804)-371-8100

http://www.yesvirginia.com/

2001 - Governor's Development Opportunity Fund

VA. CODE ANN. § 2.2-115

Discretionary funds are available to the Governor to secure a business location or expansion project for Virginia. This fund is a "deal closing" fund to attract companies to Virginia. Grants are awarded to localities on a local matching basis with the expectation that the grant will result in a favorable location decision for the Commonwealth. The Opportunity Fund is used solely for economic development and requires only the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Trade and the Governor. Opportunity Fund eligibility criteria include: (a) minimum private investment of $10 million creating at least 100 jobs; (b) minimum private investment of $5 million, creating at least 50 jobs for localities with a population of 50,000 to 1,000,000 persons as well as central cities or urban cores; or (c) minimum private investment of $2.5 million, creating at least 25 jobs for localities with a population of less than 50,000 persons. Funds can be used for site acquisition and development, transportation access, construction or build-out of publicly-owned buildings, training, and grants or loans to Industrial Development Authorities or Housing and Redevelopment Authorities.

For more information:
http://www.vbperfectmatch.com/pages/dept_of_econ_govcredit.html
http://www.eli.org/whatsnew/01media/smartgrowthVA.htm
http://www.yesvirginia.org/pdf/guides/busincet.pdf
http://www.yesvirginia.org/newsitem.asp?ID=485

2000 - Governor's Economic Development Grant Fund

VA. CODE ANN. §§ 15.2-946.1 to 15.2-946.4

In 2000, the Virginia General assembly established a special fund in the state treasury to be known as the Governor's Economic Development Grant Fund. The Fund shall include such moneys as may be appropriated by the General Assembly from time to time. The Fund shall be used solely for the payment of economic development grants. Contingent upon approval by the Governor, the Secretary of Commerce and Trade shall determine the amount of the grants to be distributed to eligible localities. The amount of an economic development grant to any eligible locality under this section shall not exceed ten percent of the amount appropriated by the General Assembly to the

Governor's Economic Development Grant Fund for the applicable fiscal year. Under no circumstances shall an eligible locality be eligible for a grant under this article of more than $3 million in aggregate. The aggregate amount of economic development grants approved under this section in any fiscal year shall not exceed $10 million. The annual obligations of the Commonwealth to make grant payments to individual eligible localities under this section shall not exceed $1 million annually per locality. Excess funds remaining in the Fund in any given year shall be carried forward on the books of the Fund for use in subsequent years. The Secretary shall not approve the awarding of grants from the Fund in an amount that exceeds the dollar amount contained in the Fund. No grant shall be payable in the years beyond the existing appropriations act unless such funds are currently available in the Fund.

2000 - Riparian Buffer Tax Credit

VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-339.10

The 2000 Virginia General Assembly enacted the Riparian Buffer Tax Credit to provide a nonrefundable tax credit to an individual or S corporation who owns land on which timber is harvested, which abuts a waterway, and who forbears timber harvesting on certain portions of the land for 15 consecutive years. The amount of the credit is equal to 25% of the value of the timber retained as a buffer up to $17,500. The buffer must be at least 35 feet wide and no more than 300 feet and be intact for 15 years. The applicant must have a Stewardship Plan for the tract to qualify. A separate application must be completed for each tract.

For more information:
http://www.dof.state.va.us/rfb/rfb-tax-credit.htm
http://www.dof.state.va.us/rfb/rfb-tax-credit-code.htm
http://www.dof.state.va.us/rfb/rfb-tax-credit-guidelines.htm
http://www.fw.vt.edu/forestupdate/Volume14/14.3.3.htm

1999 - Virginia Investment Partnership Act

VA. CODE ANN. §§ 2.2-5100 to 2.2-5104

The Virginia Investment Partnership is a discretionary performance incentive program in which grants are negotiated and made to selected projects that invest in Virginia and promote stable or growing employment opportunities. The program is targeted to companies that have operated in Virginia for at least five years and propose expansion projects. Tier One - Virginia manufacturers that make a capitalized investment of at least $25 million to increase the productivity of a Virginia manufacturing facility or to utilize a more advanced technology, while at least maintaining stable employment levels. Tier Two - Virginia basic employers that make a capitalized investment of at least $100 million and create at least 1,000 new jobs.

For more information:
http://www.yesvirginia.org/pdf/guides/busincet.pdf

1998 - Recycling Equipment Tax Credit

VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-439.7

An income tax credit is available to manufacturers for the purchase of certified machinery and equipment used for processing recyclable materials in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, but before January 1, 2004. The credit is equal to 10 percent of the total original capitalized cost of the equipment. In any taxable year, the amount of credit allowed cannot exceed 40 percent of the company's Virginia income tax liability before the credit. The unused amount of the credit may be carried over for 10 years.

For more information:
http://www.yesvirginia.org/pdf/guides/busincet.pdf

1998 - Waste Motor Oil Burning Equipment State Income Tax Credit

VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-439.10

Beginning January 1, 1999, a state income tax credit is available to taxpayers who operate a business facility within the Commonwealth which accepts waste motor oil from the public. The credit is equal to 50 percent of the purchase price paid for equipment used exclusively for burning waste motor oil at the business facility. The total credit allowed to any taxpayer shall not exceed $5,000 and any credit shall be used only for the taxable year in which the purchase price of the waste oil burning equipment was paid.

For more information:
http://www.deq.state.va.us/waste/motoroilcert.html
http://www.deq.state.va.us/waste/pdf/forms/wmostds.pdf
http://www.deq.state.va.us/waste/pdf/forms/form5012.pdf

1998 - Alternate Corporate Income Tax Credit for Purchase of Machinery and Equipment for Processing Recyclable Materials

VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-439.8

Beginning on and after January 1, 1998, a corporation making an investment of at least $350 million within the Commonwealth before January 1, 2003, shall be allowed a credit against the corporate income tax in an amount equal to ten percent of the purchase price paid during the taxable year for machinery and equipment used exclusively in or on the premises of manufacturing facilities or plant units which manufacture, process, compound, or produce items of tangible personal property from recyclable materials, within the Commonwealth, for sale. The total credit allowed cannot exceed 60 percent of the Virginia income tax liability in any taxable year. The unused amount of the credit can be carried over for 20 years. Before the corporation is entitled to the tax credit, the Department of Environmental Quality shall certify that such machinery and equipment are integral to the recycling process.

For more information:
http://www.deq.state.va.us/waste/rtaxinc.html
http://www.deq.state.va.us/waste/pdf/forms/rtcstds.pdf

1997 - Working Retraining Tax Credit

VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-439.6

Virginia employers will be eligible to receive an income tax credit equal to 30 percent of all expenditures made by the employer for worker retraining. The credit has a spending cap of $2.5 million in any taxable year. Eligible worker retraining consists of courses at Virginia community colleges and private schools, certified by the Department of Business Assistance, or retraining programs through apprenticeship agreements approved by the Virginia Apprenticeship Council.

For more information:
http://www.yesvirginia.org/pdf/guides/busincet.pdf

1996 - Day Care Facility Investment Tax Credit

VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-439.4

Businesses may claim a tax credit equal to 25 percent of all expenditures incurred in the construction, renovation, planning, or acquisition of facilities for the purpose of providing day care for children of company employees. Any credit not usable for the taxable year may be carried over to the extent usable for the next three taxable years. The maximum credit is $25,000. The Virginia Tax Commissioner at the Department of Taxation approves applications for this program.

For more information:

http://www.yesvirginia.org/pdf/guides/busincet.pdf

1996 - Historic Rehabilitation Income Tax Credit

VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-339.2

The rehabilitation tax credits are dollar-for-dollar reductions in income tax liability for taxpayers who rehabilitate historic buildings. Credits are available from both the federal government and the state of Virginia and can be applied for through the Department of Historic Resources (DHR). The amount of the credit is based on total rehabilitation costs. The federal credit is 20% of eligible rehabilitation expenses; the state credit is 25%

For more information:
http://www.dhr.state.va.us/tax_credits/tax_credit_faq.htm

1995- Virginia Economic Development Partnership Act

VA. CODE ANN. §§ 2.2-2234 to 2.2-2246

In 1995, the Virginia General Assembly created the Virginia Economic Development Partnership Authority to better serve those seeking a prime business location and increased trade opportunities and, therefore, to foster increased expansion of the Commonwealth's economy. As a state authority, the Partnership is governed by a 15 member Board Of Directors comprised of business persons from around Virginia, each of whom is appointed by the Governor.

For more information:
http://www.yesvirginia.org/
http://www.yesvirginia.org/vedpservices.asp

1994 - Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit

VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-439

The Virginia General Assembly in 1994 passed a measure providing a one-time Virginia Tax Credit of $1,000 per each new job in excess of 100 created by a qualified corporation in the state and is pro-rated equally over three years, i.e., $333 per year. Credits are for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1995, but before January 1, 2005, and would apply if the project were to eventually create more than 100 jobs.

For more information:
http://www.vbperfectmatch.com/pages/dept_of_econ_govcredit.html
http://www.yesvirginia.org/pdf/guides/busincet.pdf
http://www.yesvirginia.org/newsitem.asp?ID=485

1993 - Solar Photovoltaic Manufacturing Grant Program

VA. CODE ANN. § 45.1-392

The Solar Photovoltaic Manufacturing Grant Program is a performance-based incentive designed to encourage the product development and manufacture of a high-technology, renewable energy source in Virginia. Any manufacturer who sells solar photovoltaic panels manufactured in Virginia is entitled to receive an annual grant of up to 75 cents per watt of the rated capacity of panels sold. After January 1, 2002, new companies beginning or expanding manufacturing of solar photovoltaic panels can receive an annual solar photovoltaic manufacturing incentive grant for six years. For years one and two, the rate is 75 cents per watt sold; for years three and four, the rate is 50 cents per watt sold; and for years five and six, the rate is 25 cents per watt sold.

For more information:
http://www.yesvirginia.org/pdf/guides/busincet.pdf
http://www.mme.state.va.us/De/smig.html
http://www.mme.state.va.us/De/smigguid.html

Washington

Washington Department of Community, Trade and
Economic Development
Raad Building
128 10th Avenue SW
P.O. Box 42525
Olympia, WA 98504-2525

360-725-4000

http://www.cted.wa.gov/
http://www.oted.wa.gov/ed/businessassistance/

1999 - Help Desk Business and Occupation Tax Credit

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.04.4457

Businesses providing information technology help desk services by telephone or electronically from rural counties, are allowed a B&O tax credit equal to the amount of B&O tax due from activities performed at the rural county location. This tax credit expires December 31, 2003.

For more information:
http://dor.wa.gov/apps/elf/elf_tutorial/elf_tut_20twenty.htm#man

1999 - Manufacturing Software/Programming Rural Employment Business and Occupation Tax Credit

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.04.4456

Businesses developing or manufacturing software in rural counties are eligible for a B&O tax credit for employment positions created after July 1, 1999. The credit amount is $1,000 for jobs created before July 1 of the credit year.

For more information:
http://dor.wa.gov/apps/elf/elf_tutorial/elf_tut_20twenty.htm#man

1998 - International Services Business and Occupation Tax Credit

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.04.44525

Businesses engaging in certain international services and creating and filling new employment positions in Community Empowerment Zones or contiguously designated census tracts meeting certain unemployment and poverty criteria may take the international services B&O tax credit. The business must also be located in the designated area. The credit amount is $3,000 per new employment position per year for up to five years. International services must be provided to persons domiciled outside the United States or for use primarily outside this country. International services include the following: computer, data processing, information, legal, accounting and tax preparation, engineering, architectural, business consulting, business management, public relations and advertising, surveying, geological consulting, real estate appraisal, or financial services.

For more information:
http://dor.wa.gov/Docs/Pubs/ExciseTax/BO_PubUtil_LitterTax/BOfs.pdf

1997 - Taxation of Internet Service Providers Moratorium

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 35.21.717

Until July 1, 2004, a city or town may not impose any new taxes or fees specific to internet service providers. A city or town may tax internet service providers under generally applicable business taxes or fees, at a rate not to exceed the rate applied to a general service classification.

1996 - Job Training Services Business and Occupation Tax Credit

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.04.4333

There may be credited against the business and occupation tax the value of state-approved, employer-provided or sponsored job training services designed to enhance the job-related performance of employees, for those businesses eligible for a tax deferral. The value of the state-approved, job training services provided by the employer to the employee, without charge, shall be determined by the allocation of the cost method using generally accepted accounting standards. The credit allowed under this section shall be limited to an amount equal to twenty percent of the value of the state-approved, job training services determined under subsection (2) of this section. The total credits allowed under this section for a business shall not exceed five thousand dollars per calendar year.

1995 - Sales and Use Tax for Baseball Stadium

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.14.0485

In 1995, Washington legislature authorized a county with a population of one million or more to impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter. The tax is in addition to other taxes authorized by law. The rate of tax shall not exceed 0.017 percent of the selling price in the case of a sales tax or value of the article used in the case of a use tax. Moneys collected under this section shall only be used for the purpose of paying the principal and interest payments on bonds issued by a county to construct a baseball stadium. The tax imposed in this section shall expire when the bonds issued for the construction of the baseball stadium are retired, but not more than twenty years after the tax is first collected. "Baseball stadium" is defined to mean a baseball stadium with natural turf and a retractable roof or canopy, together with associated parking facilities, constructed in the largest city in a county with a population of one million or more.

For more information:
http://www.ballparks.com/baseball/american/seabpk.htm

1995 - Special Stadium Sales and Use Taxes

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.14.360

In 1995, the Washington legislature authorized a county with a population of one million or more to impose a special stadium sales and use tax upon the retail sale or use within the county by restaurants, taverns, and bars of food and beverages that are taxable by the state. The rate of the tax shall not exceed five-tenths of one percent of the selling price in the case of a sales tax, or value of the article used in the case of a use tax. The tax imposed under this subsection is in addition to any other taxes authorized by law and shall not be credited against any other tax imposed upon the same taxable event. As used in this section, "restaurant" does not include grocery stores, mini-markets, or convenience stores.

Additionally, the Washington legislature authorized a county with a population of one million or more to impose a special stadium sales and use tax upon retail car rentals within the county that are taxable by the state. The rate of the tax shall not exceed two percent of the selling price in the case of a sales tax, or rental value of the vehicle in the case of a use tax. The tax imposed under this subsection is in addition to any other taxes authorized by law and shall not be credited against any other tax imposed upon the same taxable event.

For more information:
http://www.ballparks.com/baseball/american/seabpk.htm

1995 - Retail Sales Tax Exemption for Rentals or Sales Related to Motion Picture or Video Productions

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.08.0315

The retail sales tax does not apply to the rental of production equipment, or the sale of production services, to a motion picture or video production business. In order to claim an exemption under this section, the purchaser must provide the seller with an exemption certificate in a form and manner prescribed by the State Film Office. The seller shall retain a copy of the certificate for the seller's files.

For more information:
http://www.oted.wa.gov/ed/filmoffice/incentives/salesexemp.html

1994 - High Technology Business and Occupation Tax Credit

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.04.4452

In 1994 the Washington legislature established a business and occupation tax credit for qualified research and development expenditures other than for capital improvement purposes. An annual credit of up to $2 million is allowed for businesses that perform research and development in Washington in specified high technology categories and meet the minimum expense requirements. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the business and occupation tax due for the same calendar year. The credit is required to be taken against taxes due for the same calendar year in which the qualified research and development expenditures are incurred.

For more information:
http://dor.wa.gov/docs/reports/tax_incentives_for_high_tech/chapter1.htm
http://dor.wa.gov/docs/reports/Tax_Incentives_For_High_Tech/chapter2.htm
http://www.owt.com/tri-cities/business/hi-tech2.html

1994 - High Technology Sales/Use Tax Exemption

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.63.020

In 1994 a new sales and use tax deferral program was established for research and development expenditures and pilot scale manufacturing facilities in selected high technology activities. The program became effective on January 1, 1995. The five research activities that qualify for the program are in the following technology categories: advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, electronic device technology, and environmental technology. In 1995, the legislature waived the tax repayment requirement for firms that continue to use the high tech facility for eight years, thus converting the tax deferral into an exemption. Businesses are eligible for a sales/use tax deferral/exemption, if they start new research and development or pilot scale manufacturing operations, or expand or diversify a current operation by expanding, renovating or equipping an existing facility anywhere in Washington. The exemption does not apply to repair or replacement of high technology equipment, as does the current sales tax exemption for manufacturing machinery and equipment.

For more information:
http://dor.wa.gov/docs/reports/tax_incentives_for_high_tech/chapter1.htm
http://dor.wa.gov/docs/reports/Tax_Incentives_For_High_Tech/chapter2.htm

http://dor.wa.gov/docs/reports/tax_incentives_for_high_tech/chapter4.htm

1992 - Sales and Use Tax for Public Sports Facilities--Tax upon Retail Rental Car Rentals

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 82.14.049

The legislature authorized any county to impose a sales and use tax upon retail car rentals within the county. The rate of tax shall be one percent of the selling price in the case of a sales tax or rental value of the vehicle in the case of a use tax. Proceeds of the tax shall not be used to subsidize any professional sports team.

1991 - Child Care Facility Fund

WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 43.31.502 to 43.31.514

The Child Care Facility Fund was created in 1991 to provide financial assistance through loans and grants to employers and now child care businesses. The mission of the Child Care Facility Fund is to increase the availability of quality, affordable, convenient child care for working families.

For more information:
http://www.oted.wa.gov/ed/bfu/loans/p_facility.asp

Alaska

Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development
Division of Community and Business Development
PO Box 110809
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0809

Phone: (907) 465-2017
Fax: (907) 465-3767

http://www.dced.state.ak.us/
http://www.tax.state.ak.us/index.htm

Delaware

Delaware Economic Development Department
99 Kings Highway
Dover, Delaware 19901

Phone: (302) 739-4271
Fax: (302) 739-5749

http://www.state.de.us/dedo/new_web_site/
http://www.state.de.us/revenue/obt/obtmain.htm

Hawaii

Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804
or
No. 1 Capitol District Building
250 S. Hotel Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Telephone: (808) 586-2423
Fax: (808) 587-2790

http://kumu.icsd.hawaii.gov/dbedt/
http://www.state.hi.us/tax/tax.html

Idaho

Idaho Department of Commerce
700 West State Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0093

Phone: (208) 334-2470
Fax: (208) 334-2631

http://www.idoc.state.id.us/
http://www2.state.id.us/tax/

Iowa

Iowa Department of Economic Development
200 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50309

Phone: (515) 242-4700
Fax: (515) 242-4809

http://www.state.ia.us/government/ided/
http://www.smart.state.ia.us/
http://www.state.ia.us/tax/

Maine

Maine Department of Economic and Community Development
Office of Business Development
111 Sewall Street, 3rd Floor
59 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0059

Phone: (207) 624-9804 or (800) 541-5872
E-mail: biz.growth@state.me.us

http://www.econdevmaine.com/overview.htm
http://www.state.me.us/revenue/

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Department of Economic Development
1 Ashburton Place, Rm 2101

Boston, MA 02108

Phone: (617) 727-8380
Fax: (617) 727-4426
E-Mail: econ@state.ma.us

http://www.massconnect.state.ma.us/default.asp
http://www.dor.state.ma.us/dorpg.htm

Montana

Montana Department of Commerce
301 S. Park Ave
Helena, MT 59601
or
P.O. Box 200501
Helena, MT 59620-0501

Phone: (406) 841-2700
Fax: (406) 841-2701

http://commerce.state.mt.us/
http://www.discoveringmontana.com/revenue/css/default.asp

New Hampshire

New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development
Division of Economic Development
172 Pembroke Road
Concord, NH 03302-1856

Phone (603) 271-2341
Fax (603) 271-6784

http://www.nheconomy.com/
http://webster.state.nh.us/revenue/

New Jersey

New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission
P.O. Box 820
Trenton, NJ 08625-0820

Phone (609) 777-0885

http://www.state.nj.us/commerce/
http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/

North Dakota

North Dakota Department of Economic Development and Finance
400 East Broadway, Suite 50
PO Box 2057
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502-2057

Phone (701) 328-5300
Fax: (701) 328-5320

http://www.growingnd.com/
http://www.state.nd.us/taxdpt/

Rhode Island

Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation
One West Exchange Street
Providence, RI 02903

Phone (401) 222-2601
Fax (401) 222-2102
E-mail: riedc@riedc.com

http://www.riedc.com/startframe.html
http://www.tax.state.ri.us/

Utah

Utah Department of Community and Economic Development
324 South State Street, Suite 500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Phone (801) 538-8700 or 1-877-4UTDCED (1-877-488-3233)
Fax: (801) 538-8888

http://dced.utah.gov/
http://www.tax.ex.state.ut.us/

Vermont

Vermont Agency of Commerce and Community Development
Department of Economic Development
National Life Bldg., Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

Phone: (802) 828-3080
Fax: (802) 828-3258
E-mail: info@thinkvermont.com

http://www.thinkvermont.com/
http://www.state.vt.us/tax/

West Virginia

West Virginia Council for Community and Economic Development
West Virginia Development Office
Capitol Complex, Bldg. 6, Rm. 553
1900 Washington Street East
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0311

Phone: (304) 558-2234 or (800) 982-3386
Fax: (304) 558-0449
E-mail: wvdo@wvdo.org

http://www.wvdo.org/
http://www.wvcouncil.org/
http://www.state.wv.us/taxrev/

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Commerce
Division of Economic Development
201 N. Washington Avenue, 5th Floor
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Phone: (608) 266-9467
E-mail: ed@commerce.state.wi.us

http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/ED/ED-Org.html
http://www.dor.state.wi.us/html/business.html

Wyoming

Wyoming Business Council
214 West 15th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Phone: (800) 262-3425 or (307) 777-2800
Fax: (307) 777-2838
E-mail: info@wyomingbusiness.org

http://www.wyomingbusiness.org/business/
http://revenue.state.wy.us/