Delbert Hosemann
Secretary of State

2012 Business Incentives Study Group Roster

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DELBERT HOSEMANN
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Mississippi Business Incentives

I. Income Tax Incentives

1. Jobs Tax Credit

2.5% to 10% payroll credit based upon the number of new jobs created and the county where jobs are created; 5-year carry forward for unused credits; can offset up to 50% of state income tax liability.

2. National or Regional Headquarters Tax Credit

$500 to $2,000 credit per full-time employee for 5 years to business establishing or transferring national and regional headquarters to Mississippi; can be combined with jobs tax credit to offset 50% of state income tax liability; must maintain 20 jobs; 5-year carry forward for unused credits.

3. Research and Development Skills Tax Credit

$1,000 credit for each full-time position requiring R&D skills; limited to certain industries, can be combined with jobs tax credit to offset 50% of state income tax liability; 5-year carry forward for unused credits.

4. Skills Training Tax Credit

Credit up to 50% of expenses incurred for job training for businesses in certain industries; can offset up to 50% of state income tax liability; 5-year carry forward for unused credits; must be offered or approved by the local community or junior college and Department of Revenue.

5. RED Bond Tax Credit

Credit equal to debt service on industrial revenue bonds; can offset up to 80% of income tax liability; 3-year carry forward for unused credits.

6. Ad Valorem Tax Credit

Credit equal to the amount of ad valorem tax paid on the commodities, goods, wares or merchandise held for resale by a business located in Mississippi; credit is the lesser of the amount of ad valorem tax actually paid on the inventory at that location, $5,000, or 100% of the income tax liability attributable to the income derived from that location.

7. Investment Tax Credit

5% credit for existing manufacturers for $1 million in new buildings and equipment; offset limited to 50% of the income tax liability; 5-year carry forward for unused credits.

8. New Market Credit

Credit equal to 24% of Qualified Equity Investment in addition to federal credit; can offset up to 50% of income tax liability; 5-year carry forward for unused credits; MDA certification required.

9. Airport Cargo Chargers Tax Credit

$1 million to $4 million credit equal to the charges on the import or export of cargo paid by a business depending on the number of employees; can only offset 50% of income tax liability after all other credits; 5-year carry forward for unused credits.

10. Broadband Technology Tax Credit

5% to 15% credit on costs of equipment to establish broadband in state to encourage telecommunications businesses to invest in the infrastructure needed to develop high speed access to the internet for all counties; available for 10 years; can offset up to 50% income or franchise tax liability.

11. Child/Dependent Care Tax Credit

Credit equal to half of the expenses of providing dependent day care for employees; businesses providing day care must be certified by the Mississippi Department of Health.

12. Entertainment District Incentive

5-year accelerated depreciation period for construction and renovation projects of an entertainment facility (theater, museum, etc) as designated by a local government. The qualifying business must collect $2 per ticket, pass or admission.

13. Export Port Charges Tax Credit

Credit is equal to the charges a business pays for exporting cargo through certain Mississippi ports; can only be used to offset 50% of the income tax liability after all other credits have been used; 5-year carry forward for unused credits.

14. Import Port Charges Tax Credit

$1 million to $4 million credit equal to the charges for importing cargo through certain Mississippi ports paid by the business depending on the number of employees; business must locate its U.S. headquarters in Mississippi, have at least 5 permanent full-time employees, and a minimum capital investment of $2 million; can offset 50% of the income tax liability after all other credits; 5-year carry forward for unused credits.

15. Aerospace Industry Enterprises Income Tax Exemption

Income or franchise tax exemption available for a 10-year period for businesses that manufactures or assemble products for use in the aerospace industry, or that provide research and development or training services for the aerospace industry; businesses must invest $30 million and create 100 new, full-time jobs.

State-by-State Business Incentives: More Information

16. Clean Energy Business Enterprises Tax Exemption

tax exemption is available for a 10-year period to certain to clean energy business enterprises that locate or expand in Mississippi; minimum capital investment of $50 million; must create 250 new, full-time jobs; business must own or operate a facility that manufacturers or assembles systems or components used in the generation of clean energy.

17. Growth and Prosperity (GAP) Areas Income Tax Exemption

10-year income tax abatement to businesses in certain industries who create 10 or more jobs in designated counties; must have unemployment rate of 200% of state average or 30% of population below federal poverty rate.

II. Franchise Tax Incentives

18. Broadband Technology Franchise Tax Credit

5% to 15% tax credit on costs of equipment to establish broadband in state to encourage telecommunications businesses to invest in the infrastructure needed to develop high speed access to the internet for all counties; available for 10 years; can offset up to 50% income or franchise tax liability.

19. Aerospace Industry Enterprises Franchise Tax Exemption

Franchise tax exemption is available for a 10-year period for businesses that manufacturer or assemble products for use in the aerospace industry, or that provide research and development or training services for the aerospace industry; businesses must invest $30 million and create 100 new, full-time jobs.

20. Clean Energy Business Enterprises Tax Exemption

Franchise tax exemption is available for a 10-year period to certain to clean energy business enterprises that locate or expand in Mississippi; minimum capital investment of $50 million; must create 250 new, full-time jobs; businesses must own or operate a facility that manufacturers or assembles systems or components used in the generation of clean energy.

21. Growth and Prosperity (GAP) Areas Franchise Tax Exemption

10-year franchise tax abatement to business in certain industries; must create 10 or more jobs in designated counties; must have unemployment rate of 200% of state average or 30% of population below federal poverty rate.

III. Sales / Use Tax Incentives

22. Construction or Expansion

A sales and/or use tax exemption for the construction or expansion of certain business (manufacturers, customer processors, data/information enterprises, and technology intensive enterprises); exemption is either 50% or 100% depending on the location of the facility.

23. Headquarters Transfer

A sales and/or use tax exemption is available to an eligible business that creates or transfers its national or regional headquarters for component materials used in the construction, addition or improvement of a building and machinery and equipment for use in the facility; must create a minimum number of 20 new headquarters jobs within one year; awarded and administered by DOR.

24. Bond Financing

Tax exemption for eligible business that obtains bond financing through the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation ("MBFC").

25. Aerospace Industry Enterprises

10-year tax exemption for a business certified by the MDA as aerospace industry enterprises only on the purchase of component building materials and equipment, or the lease of machinery and equipment, used in the initial construction or expansion of the enterprise; minimum capital investment of $30 million; must create a minimum of 100 new, full-time jobs.

26. Broadband Technology

Tax exemption for telecommunication businesses on the purchase of equipment used in the deployment of broadband technology; exemption is either 50% or 100% depending on the location of the facility.

27. Clean Energy Business Enterprises

Tax exemption for certain clean energy business enterprises that locate or expand in Mississippi; minimum capital investment of $50 million; must create 250 new, full-time jobs; the clean energy business enterprise must own or operate a facility that manufacturers or assembles system or components used in the generation of clean energy.

28. Data Center Enterprises

Tax exemption for any business enterprise owning or operating a data center; minimum capital investment of $50 million; must create a minimum of 50 new, full-time jobs with an annual salary of at least 150% of the average annual wage in the state.

29. Growth and Prosperity (GAP) Areas

Sales and use tax exemption on all equipment and machinery purchased during initial construction or expansion; valid from beginning of project until 3 months after start-up; exemption includes 7% sales tax on component building materials and 1.5% on machinery.

30. Health Care Industry Zones

Sales and use tax exemption on all equipment and machinery purchased during initial construction or expansion; valid from beginning of project until 3 months after start-up; exemption includes 7% sales tax on component building materials and 1.5% on machinery; must create 25 new, full-time jobs and a $10 million capital investment; business must be located within designated zone.

State-by-State Business Incentives: More Information

IV. Property Tax Incentives

31. Industrial Exemptions

10-year exemption on taxes for real or tangible property; millage exemption needed from local and county government.

32. Ad Valorem Exemption for Growth and Prosperity (GAP) Areas

10-year ad valorem tax exemption for a qualified business within a GAP area.

33. Ad Valorem Exemption for Broadband Technology Equipment

Ad valorem tax exemption for telecommunications businesses on the purchase of equipment used in the deployment of broadband technology.

33. Ad Valorem Exemption for Health Care Industry Zone

Ad valorem tax exemption for businesses on the purchase of equipment used in construction or expansion of facility within health care industry zone; health care industry zones also authorized to negotiate fee in lieu.

34. Property Tax Fee-in-Lieu

Local government negotiates fee in lieu of estimated property tax; must have $100,000 in private investment; 10-year period; fee greater than equal to 33.3% of estimated property tax; requires local municipal government and MDA approval.

35. Free Port Warehouse Exemption

Ad valorem tax exemption on personal property in transit to a final destination outside the state for all warehouses or other storage facilities which are designated as a free port warehouse.

V. Rebate Incentive Programs

36. Advantage Jobs

Up to 4% rebate on payroll taxes; up to 10 years; job creation and wage minimum required.

37. Motion Picture Rebate

rebate of 25% for base investment; for expenses incurred in producing movie, TV show, or commercial; must expend at least $50,000 in base investment or payroll, or both in this state; requires MDA approval and DOR oversight.

38. Tourism Sales/Use Tax Rebate

A sales tax rebate of taxes collected by a tourism project that may be diverted back to the owner of the tourism project to cover eligible project costs; must be certified by MDA.

Sources: Mississippi Tax Incentives, Exemptions, and Credits, 2011; Mississippi Development Authority: Tax Exemptions, Incentives, and Credits; Mississippi Code.

DELBERT HOSEMANN
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Business Incentives: Other States

1. Corporate Headquarters Incentives

1.1. COMPETITIVE GAP – Grants to businesses locating their headquarters within the state to close competitive gaps.

1.2. INCOME TAX –Tax exemptions or tax credits to businesses that locate regional or national headquarters within the state.

1.3. INVESTMENT/JOB BASED – Tax credits available to businesses transferring their headquarters within the state that either create a certain predetermined number of jobs or invest a certain predetermined amount of money within the state.

1.4. RELOCATION – Tax credits to businesses that relocate from outside of the state if they create a certain predetermined number of jobs or invest a certain predetermined amount of money within the state.

2. Corporate Tax Incentives

2.1. SALES/USE TAX – Tax credits or tax exemptions to businesses expanding within the state by spending a certain predetermined amount of money on qualified purchases.

2.2. PAYROLL TAX – Payroll tax rebates, credits, or exemptions to businesses that create a certain predetermined number of jobs or invest a certain predetermined amount of money within the state.

2.3. INVESTMENT BASED TAX CREDIT – Tax credits to businesses that invest a certain predetermined amount of money within the state.

2.4. JOB TRAINING – Proved cash grants or full payment to businesses for training to businesses.

2.5. JOB CREATION – These incentives provide businesses with tax credits, tax rebates, or cash grants for creating a certain predetermined number of jobs within the state.

2.6. EARLY-STAGE INVESTMENT – Tax credits equal to a percentage of investment in a small businesses within the state.

2.7. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT – Tax credits equal to a percentage of a qualified investment in research and development within the state.

1.1. Corporate Headquarters Incentives: **Competitive Gap**

State	Title	Summary
Florida	**Quick Action Closing Fund**	➢ State has ability to provide discretionary grant to projects creating jobs and investment. ➢ Governor may approve projects without consulting the Legislature for projects requiring less than $2 million in funding. Must provide written notice to chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission for projects requiring between $2 million and $5 million.
Georgia	**Regional Economic Business Assistance Program**	➢ Cash-grant program used for projects to close competitive gaps. ➢ Granted by the Department of Community Affairs; award capped at $750,000 unless waived by the Commissioner of Community Affairs.
Virginia	**Governor's Opportunity Fund**	➢ Deal closing cash-grant program used for headquarter relocations or retentions ➢ Controlled by Governor's Office ➢ Depending on the size of the community, eligible projects must create a minimum of 25 jobs and investment of at least $2.5 million.
Virginia	**Virginia Economic Development Incentive Grant (VEDIG)**	➢ Discretionary performance incentive, designed to assist and encourage companies to invest and create new employment opportunities by locating significant headquarters, administrative or service-sector operations in Virginia.

1.2. Corporate Headquarters Incentives: **Income Tax**

State	Title	Summary
Louisiana	**Headquarters Grants Program**	➢ Eliminates the taxes on interest and dividends for companies locating their headquarters in the state.
Kentucky	**Kentucky Business Investment Program**	➢ Tax credit equal to up to 100% of state income tax liability or up to 5% of gross wages available to all new and existing regional and national headquarters that locate or expand operations in Kentucky.

1.3. Corporate Headquarters Incentives: **Investment/Job Based**

State	Title	Summary
Tennessee	**Super Job Tax Credit for Qualified Headquarters**	➢ "Super Credit" of $5,000 per job used to offset up to 100% of the taxpayer's F&E liability for 3 years if taxpayer has $10 million capital investment and creates at least 100 headquarters jobs paying 150% of the average occupational wage; investment minimum may be lowered if located in a Central Business District or Economic Recovery Zone. ➢ Credit may be expanded to 5 years. ➢ The taxpayer must file and receive approval of the Qualified Headquarters Business Plan and the Job Tax Credit Business Plan before taking the Super Job Tax Credit.
West Virginia	**Economic Opportunity Tax Credit**	➢ Taxpayer that moves corporate headquarters to West Virginia from outside the state may be entitled to tax credit if the relocation creates at least 15 new West Virginia jobs. ➢ If the relocation creates at least 15, but less than 20 new jobs, then the amount of credit is equal to 10% of the Taxpayer's adjusted qualified investment. The "adjusted qualified investment" means the qualified investment of the Taxpayer in real and tangible personal property purchased for the corporate headquarters, plus the cost of the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the taxpayer to relocate headquarters to state.
Wisconsin	**Economic Development Tax Credit**	➢ Tax credits may be earned by businesses locating global, national divisional or regional headquarters operations to Wisconsin or by businesses whose existing Wisconsin headquarters are at risk of leaving the state. ➢ Credits will be allocated on a per-job basis. ➢ The amount of the credit is equal to the business' total tax liability, after all other credits, deductions, and exclusions have been applied. ➢ The credit may be claimed for two consecutive tax years, beginning with the tax year in which the business locates to this state and begins doing business in this state.

1.4. Corporate Headquarters Incentives: **Relocation**

State	Title	Summary
Tennessee	**Headquarters Relocation Expense Credit**	➢ Companies establishing a qualified headquarters facility may also qualify for credits against their F&E tax liability based on the amount of qualified relocation expenses incurred in the establishment of a headquarters facility. This is a fully refundable tax credit. ➢ The total budget for the relocation expense credit is determined and calculated by the number of existing and qualified headquarters positions relocated to Tennessee.
Indiana	**Headquarters Relocation Tax Credit**	➢ Companies relocating to Indiana which create a minimum of 75 jobs are eligible for a tax credit equal to 50% of its cost of relocating.
South Carolina	**South Carolina Relocation Incentives**	➢ In an effort to offset the cost associated with relocating or expanding a corporate headquarters facility, South Carolina provides 20% credit based on the cost of the actual portion of the facility dedicated to the headquarters operation or directed lease costs for the first five years of operations. ➢ The credit can be applied against either corporate income tax or the license fee. These credits are not limited in their ability to eliminate corporate income taxes and can potentially eliminate corporate income taxes for as long as 10 years from the year earned.
Tennessee	**Additional Tax Incentives for Qualified Headquarters**	➢ Companies with a regional, national or international qualified headquarters facility in Tennessee may, with approval from the Commissioner of Revenue and the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, convert unused net operating losses (NOL) to a credit against franchise and excise tax liability. ➢ The NOL credit is available only if the company is unable to use the NOL to offset net income during the current tax year.

State-by-State Business Incentives: More Information

2.1. Corporate Tax Incentives: **Sales/Use Tax**

State	Title	Summary
Nevada	**Sales and Use Tax Deferment**	➢ New and expanding business that purchase a minimum of $100,000 in capital equipment can defer sales and use taxes without interest for up to 5 years on certain capital goods purchases that are consistent with Nevada's plan for industrial development.
Connecticut	**Sales Tax Exemption**	➢ Exemption from sales tax on the purchase of construction materials and furniture, fixtures, and equipment for projects resulting in high levels of capital investment and job creation or retention

2.2. Corporate Tax Incentives: **Payroll Tax**

State	Title	Summary
Nevada	**Payroll Tax Abatement**	➢ Partial exemption of payroll taxes for companies that meet wage requirements and a minimum number of full-time workers. ➢ If locating in counties with a population greater than 60,000, a $1,000,000 capital investment is required ($250,000 capital investment required for a county with fewer than 60,000 people).
Delaware	**New Economy Jobs Program**	➢ An employer adding at least 50 new jobs with at least a salary of $100,000 receive a withholding payroll tax rebate of up to 65%.
Kansas	**Promoting Employment Across Kansas (PEAK)**	➢ Qualified companies relocating jobs to Kansas are given the ability to retain 95% of the payroll withholding tax of the relocated jobs. ➢ Must create 10 or more new jobs within 2 years in metro areas or 5 new jobs in all other areas of the state. ➢ High impact projects that create 100 new jobs within 5 years can retain the credits for 7-10 years. ➢ All others can retain the credit for 5 years.

2.3. Corporate Tax Incentives: **Investment Based Tax Credit**

State	Title	Summary
New Jersey	**Business Retention and Relocation Assistance Grant (BRRAG)**	➢ One-time state corporate income tax credit to companies relocating from one location to another in New Jersey or making capital investment equal to the value of the tax credits. ➢ Tax credit increases with the scale of the jobs (maximum credit is $13,500 per employee).
Indiana	**Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit**	➢ Credit award of up to 10% of the qualified capital investment a
Kentucky	**Kentucky Reinvestment Act**	➢ Tax credits to existing Kentucky companies engaged in manufacturing and related functions on a permanent basis which invests at least $2,500,000 in eligible equipment and related costs.
Kentucky	**Kentucky Enterprise Act**	➢ Refunds of sales and use tax for building and construction materials permanently incorporated as an improvement to real property and for eligible equipment used for research and development or data processing.

2.4. Corporate Tax Incentives: **Job Training**

State	Title	Summary
Montana	**Primary Sector Workforce Training Grant Program**	➢ Grants up to $5,000 for businesses for training new and existing full-time workers. Companies must provide $1 for every $3 granted by state.
Arizona	**Arizona Job Training Program**	➢ Grants for 75% of the cost to train a new hire. ➢ Grants for 50% of the cost to train an existing employee.
Alabama	**Employer Education Credit**	➢ Tax credit for 20% of the actual training costs to employers who provide basic skills education to Alabama resident employees.
California	**Employment Training Panel**	➢ Reimburses workforce training expenses up to $1,800 per trained employee.

State-by-State Business Incentives: More Information

2.5. Corporate Tax Incentives: **Job Creation**

State	Title	Summary
Delaware	**Corporate Income Tax Credits**	➢ Firms within targeted industries qualify for corporate income tax credits of $400 for each new employee and $400 for each new $100,000 investment. ➢ Firms in a targeted industry and a targeted area are eligible for $650 for each new employee and $100,000 investment. ➢ Firms must create 5 jobs and invest a minimum of $200,000.
West Virginia	**Economic Opportunity Tax Credit**	➢ State has authority to offset up to 100% of a company's business and occupation tax for up to 13 years. Companies must create at least 20 new jobs at a certain wage level.
Louisiana	**Quality Jobs**	➢ Cash rebates up to 6% annual gross payroll for new direct jobs for up to 10 years. ➢ 4% sales/use tax rebate on capital expenditures may also be available.

2.6. Corporate Tax Incentives: **Early-stage Investment**

State	Title	Summary
Indiana	**Venture Capital Investment Tax Credit**	➢ Purpose is to improve access to capital to fast growing Indiana companies by providing individual and corporate investors an additional incentive to invest in early-stage firms. ➢ Early-stage business must be certified to be eligible. ➢ Tax credit to investor of either 20% of the investment or $1,000,000, whichever is less. ➢ 5-year "carry-over" period.
Louisiana	**Angel Investor Tax Credit**	➢ 35% tax credit for individual investors who invest in early stage, wealth-creating businesses.

2.7. Corporate Tax Incentives: **Research and Development**

State	Title	Summary
Louisiana	**Research and Development Tax Credit**	➢ Up to 40% to existing facilities with operating facilities in Louisiana to establish or continue research and development activities within the state.
Louisiana	**Technology commercialization Tax Credit**	➢ 40% refundable tax credit for companies that invest in the commercialization of Louisiana technology and a 6% payroll rebate for the creation of new, direct jobs.
Louisiana	**Digital Interactive Media and Software Development Incentive**	➢ 25% tax credit for production expenditures in Louisiana and 35% tax credit for resident labor expenditures.

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College Private Research Incentive Act Proposal

2012 General Session: House Bill 1531

According to the IHL Research Catalog, in 2011, Mississippi colleges received over $520,000,000 in research funds. Over ten percent (10% or $54,000,000) came from the private sector, almost five percent (5%) from the State, and eighty-five percent (85%) came from federal funds. As state and federal research funds continue to decrease, we need to encourage private companies to utilize Mississippi colleges for their research needs. To encourage private companies to invest in our colleges, the Secretary of State proposes the College Private Research Incentive Act which includes the following provisions:

- The College Private Research Incentive Act (the "Act") encourages private investment in Mississippi's colleges by offering a tax credit to companies who enter into technology-based written agreements for research and development.

- The Act provides private companies with a tax credit equal to 7% of the research costs they incur working with Mississippi colleges to perform "qualified research." Research costs include payments made to Mississippi institutions to conduct research. The Act can provide businesses with advanced technologies which will inevitably spur job creation. For our small businesses, written research agreements with colleges in the State allow the expansion of research and development capabilities without significant capital expenses.

- Increasing the amount of private research dollars coming into Mississippi colleges will reduce the financial strain on these institutions and the State and monetize technology in our colleges.

- Adopting the Act will help attract much-needed private investment in Mississippi's colleges, boosting the bottom line for these bodies making them more self-sufficient and less reliant on the State in these trying budget times.

- Increasing research activity by Mississippi's colleges will boost the reputation of those institutions, leading to continued success.

- Increasing private investment in research will help Mississippi's colleges retain quality faculty and attract established faculty from other institutions.

- Students and faculty will greatly benefit by providing research for practical problems for private companies.

- The Department of Revenue will promulgate rules for the efficient administration of the provisions of the Act.

DELBERT HOSEMANN
Secretary of State

EXPANSION RELOCATION TAX CREDIT

Amendment to § 57-73-21
2012 General Session: House Bill 971

The Secretary of State's Corporate Laws Study Group proposes an Expansion Relocation Tax Credit which provides incentives for existing companies that expand their labor forces in the State of Mississippi. This tax credit will be available to companies which (1) qualify for the jobs tax credits provided in the Economic Development Reform Act and (2) relocate employees to the State of Mississippi from outside the State of Mississippi. This incentive includes the following provisions:

- Any permanent business enterprise which expands its current labor force by creating the requisite number of jobs provided in Section 57-73-21(2)-(4) will be eligible for the Expansion Relocation Tax Credit.
- The permanent business enterprise may receive a tax credit in an amount not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of the actual relocation costs paid by the permanent business enterprise to relocate employees to the State of Mississippi from outside the State of Mississippi.
- The relocation costs shall be determined by the Mississippi Department of Revenue and include those non-depreciable expenses that are necessary to relocate employees to the State of Mississippi from outside the State of Mississippi in conjunction with the initial expansion of the permanent business enterprise.
- The tax credit shall be applied for the taxable year in which the relocation costs are paid.
- The amount of the credit shall be capped at one million dollars ($1,000,000.00) per company with a total annual fiscal cap for the State of three million dollars ($3,000,000.00).
- The credit is non-refundable but excess may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years for a period of five (5) years and used as a credit against the taxpayer's state income tax liability during those taxable years.
- A permanent business enterprise must submit an application with the Mississippi Department of Revenue in order to receive the credit.

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HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION TAX CREDIT
Amendment to § 57-73-21
2012 General Session: House Bill 972

According to corporate headquarters experts, a relocation tax credit is one of the highest impact incentives a state can provide to attract companies. A company relocating its headquarters can spend between $50,000 and $150,000 per relocated job. To attract companies to Mississippi, the Secretary of State's Corporate Laws Study Group proposes a Headquarters Relocation Tax Credit. This incentive will likely have a high impact in attracting corporate headquarters to the State of Mississippi and includes the following provisions:

- A company relocating its corporate headquarters to the State of Mississippi, and creates a minimum of twenty (20) jobs, is allowed a tax credit for relocation expenses against the company's state income tax liability for the taxable year in which the relocation costs are paid.
- The credit is available only to a corporate headquarters relocating from outside the State of Mississippi.
- The company may receive a credit in the amount of fifty percent (50%) of the actual relocation costs incurred. The amount of the credit shall be capped at one million dollars ($1,000,000.00) per company with a total annual fiscal cap for the State of three million dollars ($3,000,000.00).
- The relocation costs shall be determined by the Mississippi Department of Revenue and include those non-depreciable expenses that are necessary to relocate headquarter employees to the headquarters in conjunction with the initial establishment of the headquarters facility.
- The credit is non-refundable but excess may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years for a period of five (5) years and used as a credit against the taxpayer's state income tax liability during those taxable years.
- The Mississippi Department of Revenue shall establish criteria and prescribe procedures to determine if a permanent business enterprise creates the required number of jobs to receive the tax credits. A permanent business enterprise must submit an application with the Mississippi Department of Revenue in order to receive the credit.

DELBERT HOSEMANN
Secretary of State

EMPLOYEE PASS-THROUGH JOBS TAX CREDIT

Amendment to § 57-73-21

2012 General Session: House Bill 1264

The Jobs Tax Credit provides a company with a credit based on the number of jobs it creates. In lieu of a company utilizing that credit, the Secretary of State's Corporate Laws Study Group proposes an Employee Pass-Through Jobs Tax Credit which allows a company to pass all or a portion of the credit to one or more employees of the company. This incentive includes the following provisions:

- The Employee Pass-Through Jobs Tax Credit will allow an eligible company to designate specific employees as the recipients of the credits provided in the Economic Development Reform Act (Miss. Code Ann. 57-73-21). If the company chose to pass the credit to its employees, it would be allowed to pass all or 50% of the tax credit to any or all of its employees.

- The credit is non-refundable but excess may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years for a period of five (5) years and used as a credit against the taxpayer's state income tax liability during those taxable years.

- If utilized, the company must provide a minimum credit of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) to each employee it designates to receive the credit.

- The credit may be designated to new and existing full time employees.

- The credit is limited to the designated employee's income from the company.

- The company must notify the Mississippi Department of Revenue of its intent to pass the tax credit to the employees and shall not be retroactive.

- The company must provide the designated employee with a certificate awarding the credit to the employee.

TAX FOUNDATION Since 1937

BACKGROUND PAPER

January 2012, Number 62

2012 State Business Tax Climate Index

By
Mark Robyn

The Tax Foundation presents the 2012 version of the *State Business Tax Climate Index* to enable business leaders, government policymakers, and taxpayers to gauge how their states' tax systems compare.

The 10 best states in this year's *Index* are:

1. Wyoming
2. South Dakota
3. Nevada
4. Alaska
5. Florida
6. New Hampshire
7. Washington
8. Montana
9. Texas
10. Utah

It is obvious that the absence of a major tax is a dominant factor in vaulting many of these 10 states to the top of the rankings. Property taxes and unemployment insurance taxes are levied in every state, but there are several states that do without one or more of the major taxes: the corporate tax, the individual income tax, or the sales tax. Wyoming, Nevada and South Dakota have no corporate or individual income tax; Alaska has no individual income or state-level sales tax; Florida has no individual income tax; and New Hampshire and Montana have no sales tax.

The lesson is simple: a state that raises sufficient revenue without one of the major taxes will, all things being equal, have an advantage over those states that levy every tax in the state tax collector's arsenal.

The 10 lowest ranked, or worst, states in this year's *Index* are:

41. Iowa
42. Maryland
43. Wisconsin
44. North Carolina
45. Minnesota
46. Rhode Island
47. Vermont
48. California
49. New York
50. New Jersey

New Jersey scores at the bottom by having the third-worst individual income tax, the fifth-worst sales tax, the 13th-worst corporate tax, and the second-worst property tax. Rhode Island has improved from 47th to 46th by implementing a modest individual income tax reform, but still has the worst unemployment tax system and fifth-worst property tax system. Maryland improved from 44th to 42nd this year due mostly to the expiration of the state's "millionaire's tax" on high-income earners. The states in the bottom 10 suffer from the same afflictions: complex, non-neutral taxes with comparatively high rates.

Illinois moved most dramatically in its *Index* rank over the past year, falling twelve places (from 16th place in 2011 to 28th place in 2012).

The 2012 *Index* represents the tax climate of each state as of July 1, 2011, the first day of the standard 2012 state fiscal year.

Mark Robyn is an economist at the Tax Foundation. He would like to acknowledge the legal research assistance of Laura Lieberman and Joseph Henchman in this edition of the Index, as well as the authors of previous editions: Scott A. Hodge, Scott Moody, Wendy Warcholik, Chris Atkins, Curtis Dubay, Joshua Barro, and Kail Padgitt.

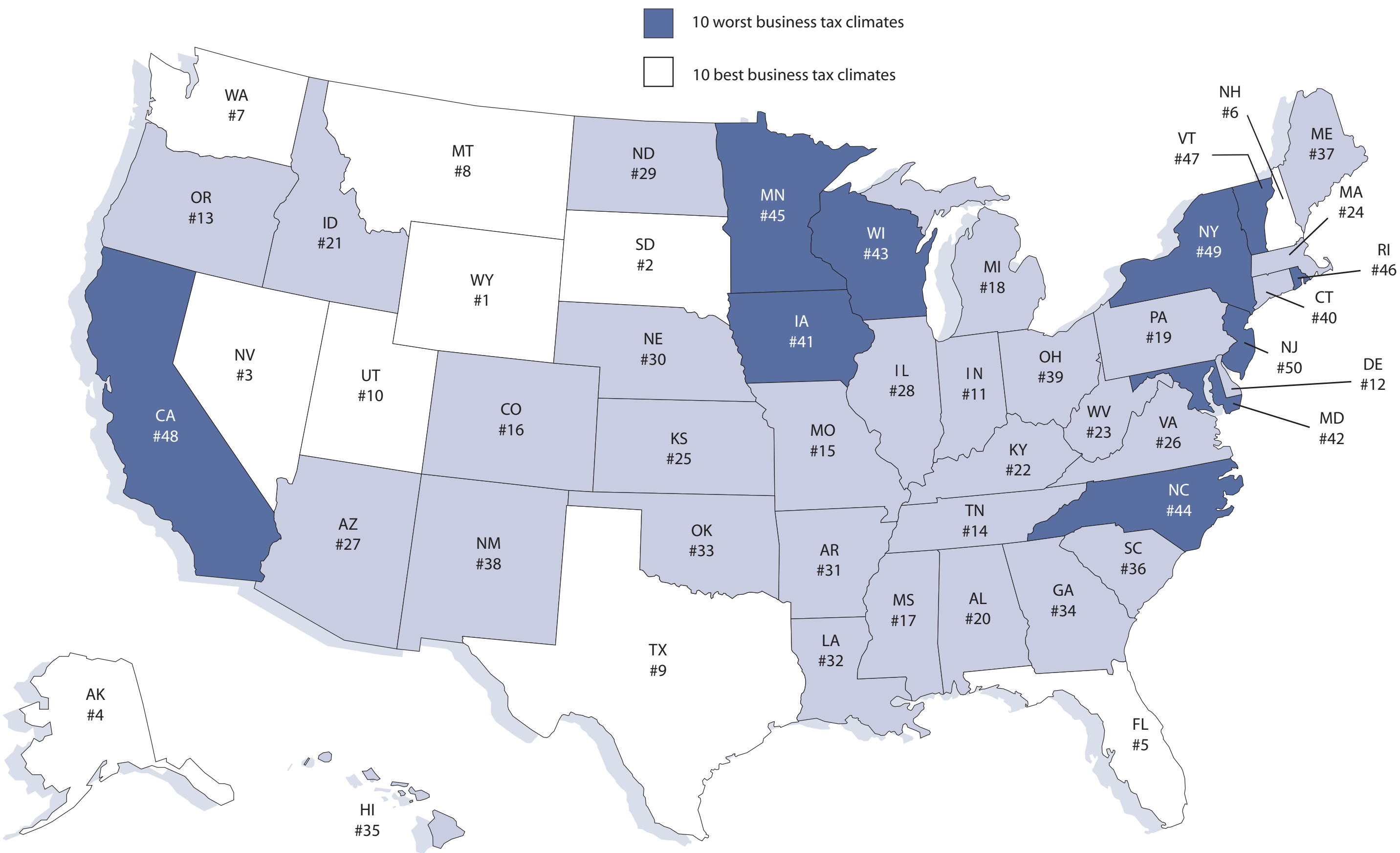
Introduction

While taxes are a fact of life, not all tax systems are created equal. One measure, total taxes paid, is relevant but other elements of a state tax system can also enhance or harm the competitiveness of a state's business environment. The *Index* reduces many complex considerations to an easy-to-use ranking. (Our *State-Local Tax Burdens* report looks at tax burdens in states.)

The modern market is characterized by mobile capital and labor, with all types of business, small and large, tending to locate where they have the greatest competitive advantage. The evidence shows that states with the best tax systems will be the most competitive in attracting new businesses and most effective at generating economic and employment growth. It is true that taxes are but one factor in business decision-making. Other concerns, such as raw materials or infrastructure or a skilled labor pool, matter, but a simple, sensible tax system can positively or negatively impact business operations with regard to these very resources. Furthermore, unlike changes to a state's health care, transportation, or education system—which can take decades to implement—changes to the tax code can quickly improve a state's business climate.

It is important to remember that even in our global economy, states' stiffest and most direct competition often comes from other states. The Department of Labor reports that most mass job relocations are from one U.S. state to another, rather than to an overseas location.[1] Certainly job creation is rapid overseas, as previously underdeveloped nations enter the world economy without facing the second-highest corporate tax rate in the world, as U.S. businesses do. So state lawmakers are right to be concerned about how their states rank in the global competition for jobs and

Figure 1
State Business Tax Climate Index, Fiscal Year 2012



1 U.S. Department of Labor, "Extended Mass Layoffs in the First Quarter of 2007," August 9, 2007, http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2007/may/wk2/art04.htm. In the press release, DOL reported that, "In the 61 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 84 percent of relocations (51 out of 61) occurred among establishments within the same company. In 64 percent of these relocations, the work activities were reassigned to place elsewhere in the U.S. Thirty six percent of the movement-of-work relocations involved out-of-country moves (22 out of 50)."

capital, but they need to be more concerned with companies moving from Detroit, MI, to Dayton, OH, rather than from Detroit to New Delhi. This means that state lawmakers must be aware of how their states' business climates match up to their immediate neighbors and to other states within their regions.

Anecdotes about the impact of state tax systems on business investment are plentiful. In Illinois early last decade, hundreds of millions of dollars of capital investments were delayed when then-Governor Rod Blagojevich proposed a hefty gross receipts tax. Only when the legislature resoundingly defeated the bill did the investment resume. In 2005, California-based Intel decided to build a multi-billion dollar chip-making facility in Arizona due to its favorable corporate income tax system. In 2010 Northrup Grumman chose to move its headquarters to Virginia over Maryland, citing the better business tax climate.[2] Anecdotes such as these reinforce what we know from economic theory: taxes matter to businesses, and those places with the most competitive tax systems will reap the benefits of business-friendly tax climates.

Tax competition is an unpleasant reality for state revenue and budget officials, but it is an effective restraint on state and local taxes. It also helps to more efficiently allocate resources because businesses can locate in the states where they receive the services they need at the lowest cost. When a state imposes higher taxes than a neighboring state, businesses will cross the border to some extent. Therefore states with more competitive tax systems score well in the *Index* because they are best suited to generate economic growth.

State lawmakers are always mindful of their states' business tax climates but they are often tempted to lure business with lucrative tax incentives and subsidies instead of broad-based tax reform. This can be a dangerous proposition, as the example of Dell Computers and North Carolina illustrates. North Carolina agreed to $240 million worth of incentives to lure Dell to the state. Many of the incentives came in the form of tax credits from the state and local governments. Unfortunately Dell announced in 2009 that it would be closing the plant after only four years of operations.[3] A 2007 *USA Today* article chronicled similar problems other states are having with companies that receive generous tax incentives.[4]

Lawmakers create these deals under the banner of job creation and economic development, but the truth is that if a state needs to offer such packages, it is most likely covering for a woeful business tax climate. A far more effective approach

Table 1
2012 State Business Tax Climate Index Ranks and Component Tax Ranks

State	Overall Rank	Corporate Tax Rank	Individual Income Tax Rank	Sales Tax Rank	Unemployment Insurance Tax Rank	Property Tax Rank
Alabama	20	16	18	41	11	6
Alaska	4	27	1	5	28	13
Arizona	27	28	17	50	1	5
Arkansas	31	36	27	38	17	18
California	48	43	50	40	13	17
Colorado	16	20	16	44	23	9
Connecticut	40	25	31	30	32	50
Delaware	12	50	28	2	3	14
Florida	5	12	1	19	5	24
Georgia	34	9	40	12	22	39
Hawaii	35	4	41	31	30	15
Idaho	21	19	26	23	48	2
Illinois	28	45	13	33	43	44
Indiana	11	18	10	11	16	11
Iowa	41	48	32	25	35	36
Kansas	25	35	21	32	6	28
Kentucky	22	26	25	8	47	19
Louisiana	32	17	24	49	4	23
Maine	37	47	30	10	40	38
Maryland	42	14	46	9	45	40
Massachusetts	24	34	15	17	49	47
Michigan	18	49	11	7	44	30
Minnesota	45	42	44	36	34	26
Mississippi	17	11	19	28	8	29
Missouri	15	8	23	26	9	7
Montana	8	15	20	3	20	8
Nebraska	30	33	29	27	12	37
Nevada	3	1	1	42	42	16
New Hampshire	6	46	9	1	39	41
New Jersey	50	39	48	46	25	49
New Mexico	38	38	33	45	14	1
New York	49	23	49	37	46	45
North Carolina	44	29	43	47	7	35
North Dakota	29	21	35	15	31	4
Ohio	39	22	42	29	10	33
Oklahoma	33	7	38	39	2	12
Oregon	13	31	34	4	33	10
Pennsylvania	19	44	12	21	37	42
Rhode Island	46	40	36	24	50	46
South Carolina	36	10	39	20	38	21
South Dakota	2	1	1	34	41	20
Tennessee	14	13	8	43	27	48
Texas	9	37	7	35	15	31
Utah	10	5	14	22	24	3
Vermont	47	41	47	14	19	43
Virginia	26	6	37	6	36	27
Washington	7	30	1	48	18	22
West Virginia	23	24	22	18	26	25
Wisconsin	43	32	45	16	21	32
Wyoming	1	1	1	13	29	34

Note: A rank of 1 is more favorable for business than a rank of 50. Rankings do not average to total. States without a given tax rank equally as 1. Report shows tax systems as of July 1, 2011 (the beginning of Fiscal Year 2012).
Source: Tax Foundation.

2 Dana Hedgpeth and Rosalind Helderman "Northrop Grumman decides to move headquarters to Northern Virginia" *Washington Post*, April 27, 2010.
3 Austin Mondine, "Dell cuts North Carolina plant despite $280m sweetener," *The Register*, October 8, 2009.
4 Dennis Cauchon, "Business Incentives Lose Luster for States," *USA Today*, August 22, 2007.

is to systematically improve the business tax climate for the long term so as to improve the state's competitiveness. When assessing which changes to make, lawmakers need to remember these two rules:

Table 2

State Business Tax Climate Index, 2011 – 2012

State	FY 2012 Score	Rank	FY 2011 Score	Rank	Change from 2011 to 2012 Score	Rank
Alabama	5.31	20	5.35	20	-0.04	0
Alaska	7.36	4	7.44	3	-0.07	-1
Arizona	5.11	27	5.13	27	-0.03	0
Arkansas	4.94	31	4.94	32	0.00	1
California	3.71	48	3.61	48	0.10	0
Colorado	5.41	16	5.50	17	-0.09	1
Connecticut	4.56	40	4.53	40	0.03	0
Delaware	5.75	12	5.76	12	-0.01	0
Florida	6.90	5	6.84	5	0.06	0
Georgia	4.84	34	4.82	34	0.02	0
Hawaii	4.83	35	4.80	35	0.03	0
Idaho	5.23	21	5.21	22	0.02	1
Illinois	5.05	28	5.52	16	-0.47	-12
Indiana	5.99	11	5.99	11	0.00	0
Iowa	4.47	41	4.38	42	0.10	1
Kansas	5.13	25	5.14	26	-0.01	1
Kentucky	5.20	22	5.16	25	0.03	3
Louisiana	4.93	32	4.94	31	-0.01	-1
Maine	4.78	37	4.70	38	0.08	1
Maryland	4.43	42	4.21	44	0.22	2
Massachusetts	5.17	24	5.12	28	0.05	4
Michigan	5.37	18	5.37	19	0.00	1
Minnesota	4.20	45	4.18	45	0.02	0
Mississippi	5.39	17	5.39	18	0.00	1
Missouri	5.47	15	5.63	14	-0.16	-1
Montana	6.25	8	6.30	7	-0.05	-1
Nebraska	4.95	30	4.98	30	-0.04	0
Nevada	7.45	3	7.42	4	0.03	1
New Hampshire	6.39	6	6.44	6	-0.05	0
New Jersey	3.33	50	3.34	50	-0.01	0
New Mexico	4.72	38	4.76	37	-0.04	-1
New York	3.59	49	3.60	49	-0.01	0
North Carolina	4.22	44	4.08	46	0.14	2
North Dakota	4.98	29	4.87	33	0.11	4
Ohio	4.56	39	4.54	39	0.03	0
Oklahoma	4.92	33	5.01	29	-0.09	-4
Oregon	5.62	13	5.60	15	0.01	2
Pennsylvania	5.32	19	5.33	21	-0.01	2
Rhode Island	4.18	46	3.87	47	0.30	1
South Carolina	4.82	36	4.77	36	0.05	0
South Dakota	7.54	2	7.57	2	-0.03	0
Tennessee	5.62	14	5.64	13	-0.03	-1
Texas	6.08	9	6.12	9	-0.03	0
Utah	6.04	10	6.09	10	-0.04	0
Vermont	4.17	47	4.23	43	-0.06	-4
Virginia	5.11	26	5.20	23	-0.08	-3
Washington	6.36	7	6.20	8	0.16	1
West Virginia	5.19	23	5.17	24	0.02	1
Wisconsin	4.38	43	4.40	41	-0.01	-2
Wyoming	7.67	1	7.63	1	0.04	0
District of Columbia	4.48		4.43		0.05	

Note: A rank of 1 is more favorable for business than a rank of 50. A score of 10 is more favorable for business than a score of 0. All scores are for fiscal years.
Source: Tax Foundation.

1. Taxes matter to business. Business taxes affect business decisions, job creation and retention, plant location, competitiveness, the transparency of the tax system, and the long-term health of a state's economy. Most importantly, taxes diminish profits. If taxes take a larger portion of profits, that cost is passed along to either consumers (through higher prices), employees (through lower wages or fewer jobs), or shareholders (through lower dividends or share value). Thus a state with lower tax costs will be more attractive to business investment, and more likely to experience economic growth.
2. States do not enact tax changes (increases or cuts) in a vacuum. Every tax law will in some way change a state's competitive position relative to its immediate neighbors, its geographic region, and even globally. Ultimately it will affect the state's national standing as a place to live and to do business. Entrepreneurial states can take advantage of the tax increases of their neighbors to lure businesses out of high-tax states.

In reality, tax-induced economic distortions are a fact of life, so a more realistic goal is to maximize the occasions when businesses and individuals are guided by business principles and minimize those cases where economic decisions are influenced, micromanaged, or even dictated by a tax system. The more riddled a tax system is with politically motivated preferences, the less likely it is that business decisions will be made in response to market forces. The *Index* rewards those states that apply these principles.

Ranking the competitiveness of 50 very different tax systems presents many challenges, especially when a state dispenses with a major tax entirely. Should Colorado's tax system, which includes three relatively neutral taxes on general sales, individual income and corporate income, be considered more or less competitive than Alaska's tax system, which includes a particularly burdensome corporate income tax but no tax on individual income or general statewide sales?

The *Index* deals with such questions by comparing the states on 118 different variables in the five important areas of taxation (major business taxes, individual income taxes, sales taxes, unemployment insurance taxes, and property taxes) and then adding the results up to a final, overall ranking. This approach has the advantage of rewarding states on particularly strong aspects of their tax systems (or penalizing them on particularly weak aspects) while also measuring the general competitiveness of their overall tax systems. The result is a score that can be compared to other states' scores. Ultimately, both Alaska and Colorado score well.

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Mississippi Small Business Friendliness

2012 Thumbtack.com Small Business Survey, in partnership with Kauffman Foundation

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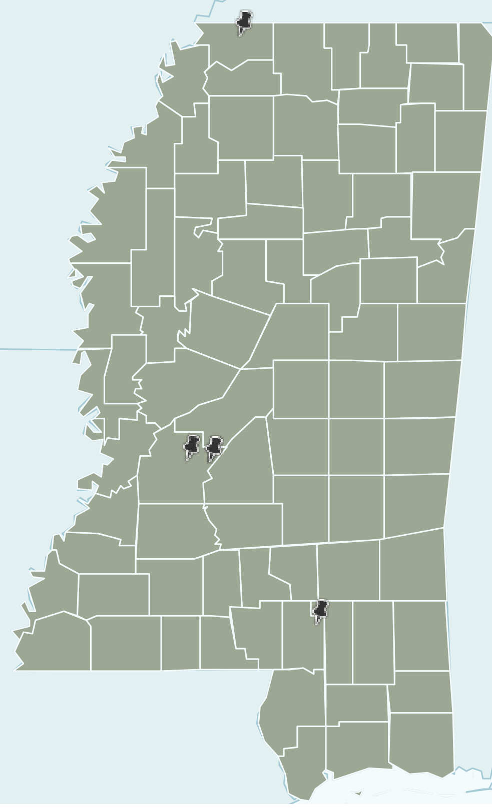
C-	Ease of starting a business
A+	Hiring costs
B+	Regulations
B	Health & safety
B-	Employment, labor & hiring
A	Tax code
B+	Licensing
B+	Environmental
B+	Zoning
F	Training programs
F	Networking programs
26th	Current economic health
36th	Optimism about future
37th	Growth rate last year



Map powered by Leaflet – Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA, Imagery © CloudMade. Visualization with Interactive Things.

Mississippi Census Data

2010 Population	**2931228**
Median household income	**$37,790**
Unemployment rate	**10.4**
2011 debt per capita	**$2,207**
New residents per 1000	**24.7**
Democratic voting %	**41.3**
Minimum wage	**$0.00**
Top income tax rate	**5**

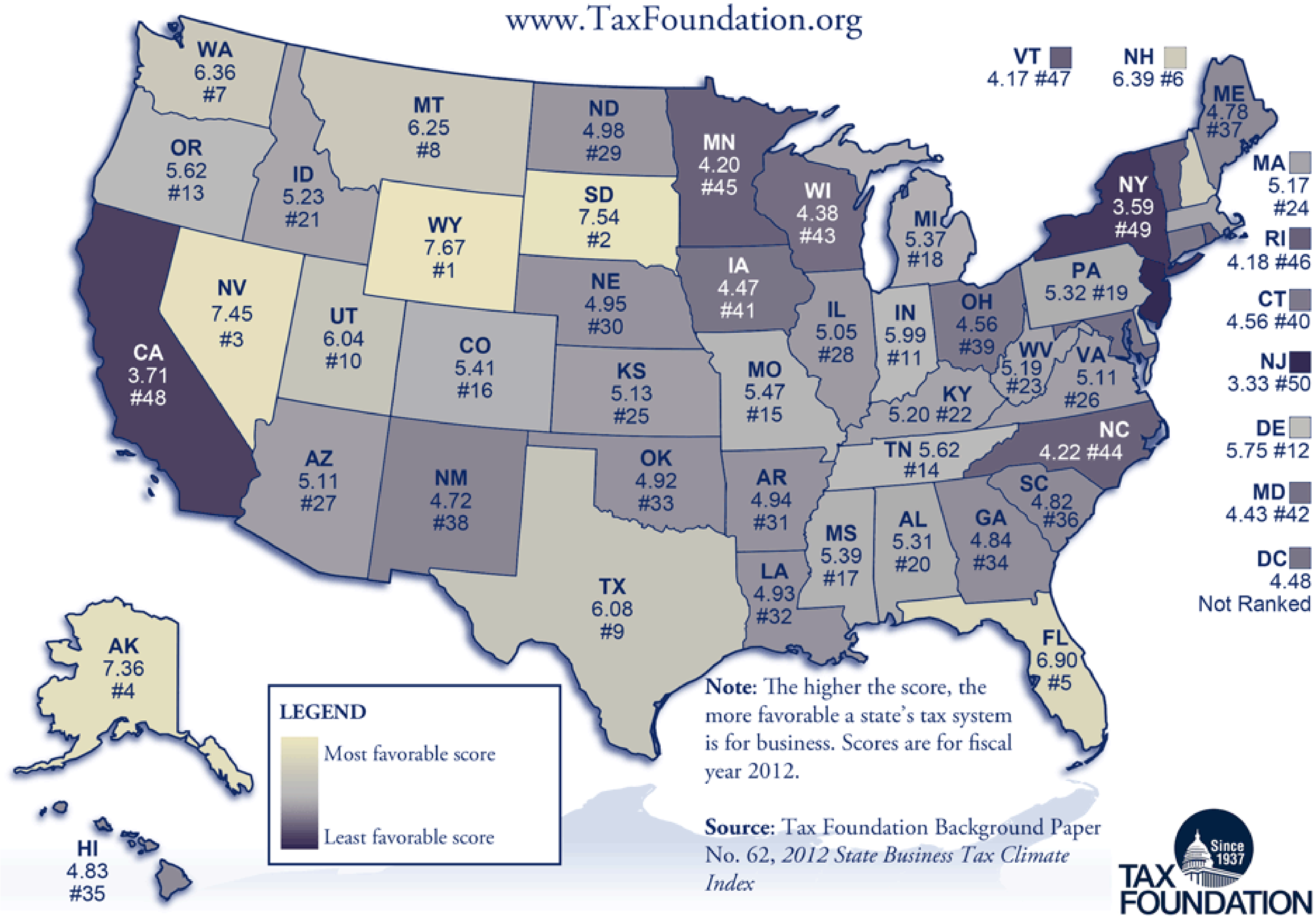
Survey findings and summary

After a two-month survey of over 6,000 small business owners nationwide, Thumbtack.com has released new data showing that small businesses rank Mississippi among the top three least costly states nationwide for hiring a new employee.

Some of the key findings for Mississippi include:

- Mississippi soared over its rivals in some areas and failed badly in others. The state earned a #3 ranking nationwide and A grade for its low cost of hiring a new employee. However, the state had some of the worst-publicized training and networking programs nationwide, ranking #1 worst and #3 worst, respectively, in the country for these rankings.

State Business Tax Climate Index
2012
www.TaxFoundation.org



Note: The higher the score, the more favorable a state's tax system is for business. Scores are for fiscal year 2012.

Source: Tax Foundation Background Paper No. 62, *2012 State Business Tax Climate Index*

TAX FOUNDATION Since 1937

DELBERT HOSEMANN
Secretary of State

The Marketplace Equity Act (H.R. 3179) and the Marketplace Fairness Act (S. 1832)

Overview

Both the Marketplace Equity Act and the Marketplace Fairness Act, introduced in the House and Senate, respectively, seek to aid states in collecting taxes on internet sales. The two acts are very similar, but do contain minor differences.

Both acts put requirements on states before allowing collection of internet sales taxes. States must do one of two things: (1) Collect taxes under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (SSUTA), or (2) Adopt minimum simplification requirements.

Under the Marketplace Fairness Act, if a state chooses not to adopt the SSUTA, the minimum simplifications require the state to agree to:

1. Notify retailers in advance of any rate changes within the state;
2. Designate a single state organization to handle sales tax registrations, filings, and audits;
3. Establish a uniform sales tax base for use throughout the state;
4. Use destination sourcing to determine sales tax rates for out-of-state purchases (a purchase made by a consumer in California from a retailer in Ohio is taxed at the California rate, and the sales tax collected is remitted to California to fund projects and services there);
5. Provide software and/or services for managing sales tax compliance, and hold retailers harmless for any errors that result from relying on state-provided systems and data.

Small sellers will be exempt from the act. Under the Marketplace Fairness Act, sellers with less than $500,000 in remote sales annually will be exempt from collection requirements. Under the Marketplace Equity Act, sellers with less than $1,000,000 in remote sales annually, or less than $100,000 in remote sales in a specific state, will be exempt.

Text of **Marketplace Fairness Act**: http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/112/s1832/text

Text of **Marketplace Equity Act:** http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/112/hr3179/text

SSUTA:http://www.streamlinedsalestax.org/uploads/downloads/Archive/SSUTA/SSUTA%20As%20Amended%205-24-12.pdf

Key provisions of the SST agreement

A summary of the key provisions of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (as of October 2008) follows:

Changes that impact the administration of sales tax

Section 302 - Tax Bases: This section requires local jurisdictions to be identical to the state tax base. These means that items that are exempt at the state level must also be exempt in the local jurisdictions within that state.

Section 305 - Local Rates and Boundaries: This section creates rules regarding frequency and timing of local rate changes for all member states.

Section 308 - State and Local Tax Rates:

- Requires states to eliminate multiple state sales and use tax rates on most items of personal property.
- Limits the number of local sales tax rates per jurisdiction and requires that sales and use tax rates be equal.

Section 310 - Sourcing Rules:

- If an item is received by the purchaser at seller's location, it is taxed at the rate applicable to that location.
- If it is not received at the seller's location, it is taxed at the location where it is received by the purchaser.
- There are additional rules covering a myriad of variations of the second option.

Other

- Section 310.1 provides an election effective in 2010 for using origin-based sourcing.

http://www.salestaxsupport.com/sales-tax-information/Streamlined-SSTP/FAQ-questions-answers.php

For additional information on the SSUTA see:

- www.streamlinedsalestax.org
- Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement: Is Your Business Ready for Compliance? - http://digital.law.washington.edu/dspace-law/bitstream/handle/1773.1/371/vol2_no2_art7.pdf?sequence=1
- Alabama Report of Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Commission – http://revenue.alabama.gov/documents/sst_commission_report.pdf

Alternative bills

Main Street Fairness Act (S. 1452 and HR 2701) similar goals to above bills but would only allow tax collection in states adopting the SSUTA, no alternative minimum requirements as in the above acts.

DELBERT HOSEMANN
Secretary of State

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HB972, Headquarters Relocation Credit, http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/documents/2012/pdf/HB/0900-0999/HB0972PS.pdf

HB1264, Employee Pass Through Tax Credit, http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/documents/2012/pdf/HB/1200-1299/HB1264PS.pdf

HB 1531, College Private Research Incentive Act, http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/documents/2012/pdf/HB/1500-1599/HB1531PS.pdf

State-by-State Business Incentives: More Information

Alabama	http://www.ado.alabama.gov/content/ourpartners/PartnerLinks/partnerlinks_taxes.aspx
Alaska	http://commerce.alaska.gov/
Arizona	http://www.azcommerce.com/incentives/
Arkansas	http://www.arkansasedc.com/incentives.aspx
California	http://business.ca.gov/WhyCA/BusinessIncentives.aspx
Colorado	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/OEDIT/OEDIT/1167928016940
Connecticut	http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1097&q=253522
Delaware	http://revenue.delaware.gov/services/BusServices.shtml
Florida	http://www.eflorida.com/ContentSubpage.aspx?id=472#.UB7Wyo5zwpM
Georgia	http://www.georgia.org/competitive-advantages/tax-credits/Pages/default.aspx
Hawaii	http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/business/advantages/tax-incentives
Idaho	http://commerce.idaho.gov/business/incentives-/
Illinois	http://www2.illinois.gov/business/Pages/default.aspx
Indiana	http://iedc.in.gov/tax-credits-exemptions/
Iowa	http://www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com/business/tax_incentives.aspx
Kansas	http://www.kansascommerce.com/index.aspx?NID=459
Kentucky	http://thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/kybizince.aspx
Louisiana	http://www.louisianaeconomicdevelopment.com/incentives--programs.aspx
Maine	http://www.maine.gov/portal/business/
Maryland	http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/2011_tax_credit_guide.pdf
Massachusetts	http://www.mass.gov/hed/business/incentives/
Michigan -	http://www.michiganadvantage.org/Michigan-Business-Incentives/
Minnesota	http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Business/Locating_in_Minnesota/Incentives/index.aspx
Mississippi	http://www.dor.ms.gov/docs/policy_incentivebookfinal.pdf
Missouri	http://www.missouridevelopment.org/
Montana	http://revenue.mt.gov/forbusinesses/business_tax_incentives/default.mcpx
Nebraska	http://www.revenue.ne.gov/incentiv/incentive_index.html
Nevada	http://www.diversifynevada.com/incentives/
New Hampshire	http://www.nheconomy.com/expand-to-nh/incentives.aspx
New Jersey	http://www.nj.gov/njbusiness/financing/
New Mexico	http://nmpartnership.com/WhyNM_Incentives.aspx
New York	http://www.nyc.gov/html/sbs/nycbiz/html/summary/incentives.shtml
North Carolina	http://thrivenc.com/incentives/financial
North Dakota	http://www.business.nd.gov/searchcenter/incentives/
Ohio	http://www.development.ohio.gov/Business/tax_credit.htm
Oklahoma	http://okcommerce.gov/assets/files/incentives/Oklahoma_Business_Incentives_and_Tax_Guide.pdf
Oregon	http://www.oregon4biz.com/The-Oregon-Advantage/Incentives/
Pennsylvania	http://www.paopen4businessbriefcase.state.pa.us/BIncentives/Incentives.asp
Rhode Island	http://www.riedc.com/files/RIBusiness%20Incentives-%202012_0.pdf
South Carolina	http://www.sctax.org/Tax+Information/edti/edti.htm
South Dakota	http://www.sdreadytowork.com/Financing-and-Incentives--Incentives.aspx
Tennessee	http://www.tn.gov/revenue/business/incentives.shtml
Texas	http://www.texaswideopenforbusiness.com/incentives-financing/tax/index.php
Utah	http://www.edcutah.org/businessincentives.php
Vermont	http://accd.vermont.gov/business
Virginia	http://www.yesvirginia.org/whyvirginia/financial_advantages/business_incentives.aspx
Washington	http://dor.wa.gov/content/findtaxesandrates/taxincentives/incentiveprograms.aspx
West Virginia	http://wvcommerce.org/business/default.aspx
Wisconsin	http://www.wisconsin.gov/state/core/wisconsin_business_incentives.html
Wyoming	http://www.wyomingbusiness.org/program/incentives/1241