

Nebraska Tax Incentives

2013 Annual Report to the Nebraska Legislature

Issued July 15, 2014

An interactive version of this report is available on the Nebraska Department of Revenue website:
revenue.nebraska.gov
Click on “Tax Incentives” on the left-hand side, then on “Annual Reports.”

Letter from the Tax Commissioner

Nebraska Advantage Act

Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act

Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act

Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act

Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775)

Invest Nebraska Act (LB 620)

Quality Jobs Act (LB 829)

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Dave Heineman
Governor

STATE OF NEBRASKA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Kim Conroy, *Tax Commissioner*
PO Box 94818 • Lincoln, NE 68509-4818
Phone: 402-471-5729 • revenue.nebraska.gov

July 15, 2014

Senator Greg Adams
Speaker of the Legislature
2103 State Capitol
Lincoln, NE 68509

Dear Speaker Adams:

The Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department) is electronically submitting the 2013 Annual Report on the following programs:

- Nebraska Advantage Act;
- Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act;
- Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act;
- Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act;
- Employment and Investment Growth Act;
- Invest Nebraska Act; and
- Quality Jobs Act.

The 2013 Annual Report and annual reports issued since 1997 can be found on the Department's website at revenue.nebraska.gov. An email has also been sent to all members of the Unicameral with a link to the 2013 Annual Report. Archived copies of years prior to 1997 may be requested from the Department.

If you have any questions, please call me at 402-471-8557.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kim Conroy".

Kim Conroy
Tax Commissioner

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The title page features a background image of a city skyline with several skyscrapers and street lamps. The text "Nebraska Advantage Act" is centered in a large, bold, black font.

Nebraska Advantage Act

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Nebraska Advantage Act Executive Summary 2013

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(7)

The Executive Summary for the 2013 Nebraska Advantage Act Annual Report includes project-specific information for 26 projects. This is the fifth year that project-specific information has been reported, previous years were:

- 2012 - 18 projects;
- 2011 - 15 projects;
- 2010 - 6 projects; and
- 2009 - 3 projects.

The table below reports information on investment growth and new jobs on a cumulative basis for these 26 projects. This means that information is accumulated in the table from the beginning of the project through the end of 2013. These 26 projects have, over the past two years in 2012 and 2013, used tax credits or have had refunds approved in the amount of approximately \$115 million.

The details for each of these 26 projects are included on the next table that gives project-specific tax information.

Number of Projects	Growth		Average Compensation		Total Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved (2012-2013)
	Investment	New Jobs (FTE ¹)	Paid in Year of Application	Paid to New FTEs	
26	\$2,929,809,185	4,379	\$48,572	\$49,502	\$115,164,561

¹FTE = Full-Time Equivalent

Nebraska Advantage Act Project-specific Tax Incentives

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(6)

Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved in 2012 and 2013

In 2013, the report contains specific project information for 26 companies. Project-specific information is reported after a qualification audit and two years of activity have been completed. The specific information reported, in alternating years, is the name of the taxpayer, the project location, and the two-year aggregate of total credits used and refunds approved. The number reported includes direct sales and use tax refunds on qualified property and the total credits used. The credits used include credits used to offset or refund a taxpayer's corporation income tax, a distribution of credits to the owners of an applicant that is a flow-through entity, a sales and use tax refund, income tax withholding offset or refund, or a real property tax reimbursement. The personal property tax exemption is not included in the report.

The distribution of credits is reported in total when the distribution is made, even if the owners have not used all of the credits received. Recapture payments are not reported.

Completed projects, which did not receive benefits in the reporting period and have used or expired all carryover credits, are not included in the report.

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Locations
Advanced BioEnergy, LLC	\$ 1,351,772	Fairmont and Geneva
Archer Daniels Midland Company	13,766,300	Columbus
BNSF Railway	36,443,741	Statewide
C & A Industries	563,538	Lincoln and Omaha
CAMACO, LLC	0	Columbus
Central States Indemnity Co.	257,579	Bellevue and Omaha
Chief Industries, Inc.	0	Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney
Columbus Hydraulics Company	238,700	Columbus
CoSentry Holdings, Inc. & Subsidiaries	3,911,619	Bellevue, Omaha, and Papillion

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Locations
Glass Contractors, Inc.	65,624	Omaha
Hayneedle, Inc.	3,113,260	Omaha
Hornady Manufacturing	1,137,833	Alda and Grand Island
IPG GIS US, Inc.	2,024,067	Omaha
Li-Cor, Inc.	791,829	Lincoln
Lindsay Manufacturing Co.	1,313,517	Lindsay and Omaha
Molex Incorporated	1,421,326	Lincoln
Monsanto Company	16,876,127	Gothenburg, Kearney, Stromsburg, and Waco
MS Holdings, Inc.	878,472	Omaha
Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company	5,827,531	Blair and Omaha
Neogen Corporation	204,740	Lincoln
PayFlex Systems USA, Inc.	85,665	Omaha
PayPal, Inc.	9,518,877	Bellevue and La Vista
Rotella's Italian Bakery	1,525,563	La Vista
Sandhills Publishing Company	2,024,655	Lincoln
TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation & Subs.	11,293,018	Bellevue and Omaha
TELCOR, Inc.	529,208	Lincoln
Total Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	\$115,164,561	

Nebraska Advantage Act Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731 provides:

(1) The Tax Commissioner shall submit electronically an annual report to the Legislature no later than July 15 of each year. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) The report shall list

- (a) the agreements which have been signed during the previous calendar year,
- (b) the agreements which are still in effect,
- (c) the identity of each taxpayer who is party to an agreement, and
- (d) the location of each project.

(3) The report shall also state, for taxpayers who are parties to agreements, by industry group

- (a) the specific incentive options applied for under the Nebraska Advantage Act,
- (b) the refunds allowed on the investment,
- (c) the credits earned,
- (d) the credits used to reduce the corporate income tax and the credits used to reduce the individual income tax,
- (e) the credits used to obtain sales and use tax refunds,
- (f) the credits used against withholding liability,
- (g) the number of jobs created under the act,
- (h) the expansion of capital investment,

- (i) the estimated wage levels of jobs created under the act subsequent to the application date,
- (j) the total number of qualified applicants,
- (k) the projected future state revenue gains and losses,
- (l) the sales tax refunds owed,
- (m) the credits outstanding under the act,
- (n) the value of personal property exempted by class in each county under the act,
- (o) the value of property for which payments equal to property taxes paid were allowed in each county, and
- (p) the total amount of the payments.

(4) In estimating the projected future state revenue gains and losses, the report shall detail the methodology utilized, state the economic multipliers and industry multipliers used to determine the amount of economic growth and positive tax revenue, describe the analysis used to determine the percentage of new jobs attributable to the Nebraska Advantage Act assumption, and identify limitations that are inherent in the analysis method.

(5) The report shall provide an explanation of the audit and review processes of the department in approving and rejecting applications or the grant of incentives and in enforcing incentive recapture. The report shall also specify the median period of time between the date of application and the date the agreement is executed for all agreements executed by December 31 of the prior year.

(6) The report shall provide information on project-specific total incentives used every two years for each approved project. The report shall disclose

- (a) the identity of the taxpayer,
- (b) the location of the project, and
- (c) the total credits used and refunds approved during the immediately preceding two years expressed as a single, aggregated total.

The incentive information required to be reported under this subsection shall not be reported for the first year the taxpayer attains the required employment and investment thresholds. The information on first-year incentives used shall be combined with and reported as part of the second year. Thereafter, the information on incentives used for succeeding years shall be reported for each project every two years containing information on two years of credits used and refunds approved. The incentives used shall include

incentives which have been approved by the department, but not necessarily received, during the previous two calendar years.

(7) The report shall include an executive summary which shows aggregate information for all projects for which the information on incentives used in subsection (6) of this section is reported as follows:

- (a) The total incentives used by all taxpayers for projects detailed in subsection (6) of this section during the previous two years;
- (b) the number of projects;
- (c) the new jobs at the project for which credits have been granted;
- (d) the average compensation paid employees in the state in the year of application and for the new jobs at the project; and
- (e) the total investment for which incentives were granted.

The executive summary shall summarize the number of states which grant investment tax credits, job tax credits, sales and use tax refunds for qualified investment, and personal property tax exemptions and the investment and employment requirements under which they may be granted.

(8) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Nebraska Advantage Act Summary Description

General Information

The Nebraska Advantage Act allows a taxpayer involved in a qualified business to earn and use tax benefits based on investment and employment growth. See the Department's website for a list of qualified business activities. There are six tiers that have varying requirements and benefits for investment and employment.

Application Information

An application must be filed with the Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department) for each project. The application date for the project will establish the base year and impact the investment and required wage level for the project, as well as the applicability of certain statutory provisions. A complete application must be filed to establish an application date. For applications filed on or after October 1, 2009, taxpayers must utilize E-verify to confirm that all newly-hired employees employed in Nebraska are legally able to work in the U.S., as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5722.01. Each application is reviewed to ensure that the applicant is an eligible taxpayer, and that the plan relates to a qualifying business activity at interdependent locations.

For more information on filing an application under the Nebraska Advantage Act, see the Application Guide and the Nebraska Advantage Application.

Requirements by Application Level

Each of the tiers requires different investment and employment levels to be reached by the end of the attainment period. Refer to the table below for the minimum required levels for each tier. Within Tier 2, there are different combinations of requirements and benefits for data center or web portal projects. Within Tier 5, there are different combinations of requirements and benefits for data center, web portal, or renewable energy projects. Except where specifically stated, references to Tier 2 include Tier 2, Tier 2 Web Portal or Data Center (Tier 2WP/DC), and Tier 2 Large Data Center (Tier 2LDC); and references to Tier 5 include Tier 5, Tier 5 Renewable Energy (Tier 5RE), Tier 5 Web Portal or Data Center (Tier 5WP/DC), and Tier 5 Large Data Center (Tier 5LDC).

The increase in investment is the value of qualified property placed in service at the project after the date of application. Qualified property means any tangible property of a type subject to depreciation, amortization, or other recovery under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the components of such property, that will be located and used at the project or at the residence of a teleworker working in Nebraska. Qualified property does not include aircraft, barges, motor vehicles, railroad rolling stock, watercraft, or property rented to another person.

The increase in employment is the number of new full-time equivalent (FTE) employees at the project. The number of new employees is calculated using the number of hours for which the employee was paid in the year. One FTE employee is equal to 40 hours per week for the entire year.

Year	Required Wage Level		Required Investment and Employment Threshold											
	Tiers 1-4	Tier 6*	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier	Tier	Tier	Tier	Tier	Tier	Tier	Tier	Tier 6	
			10 FTE	30 FTE	2WP/DC 30 FTE	2LDC 30 FTE	3 30 FTE	4 100 FTE	5 N/A**	5WP/DC N/A**	5LDC N/A**	5RE N/A**	75 FTE	50 FTE
2013	\$22,961	\$57,404	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	\$200M	N/A	\$12M	\$37M	\$37M	\$37M	\$20M	\$10M	\$109M
2012	\$22,394	\$55,986	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	\$200M	N/A	\$12M	\$36M	\$36M	\$36M	N/A	\$10M	\$106M
2011	\$21,986	\$54,966	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	\$11M	\$33M	\$33M	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$100M
2010	\$21,742	\$54,354	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$32M	\$32M	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$100M
2009	\$21,136	\$52,841	\$1M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$11M	\$34M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$102M
2008	\$20,281	\$50,702	\$1M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$31M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$100M
2007	\$19,452	N/A	\$1M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$30M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2006	\$18,905	N/A	\$1M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$30M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*The wage level varies by county. It is equal to the greater of 200% of the county average or 150% of the state average. The wage level listed in the table is 150% of the state average. See the website for Required Annual Wages by County for Tier 6.

**Tier 5 projects do not require new employment growth, but a reduction in FTEs will result in recapture of benefits.

Description of Time Periods

Year (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5720)

For projects with an application date prior to September 6, 2013, year means the federal taxable year of the taxpayer.

For projects with an application date on or after September 6, 2013, year means calendar year.

Base Year (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5705)

Except for a Tier 5LDC, the base year is the year immediately preceding the year during which the application was filed. For a Tier 5LDC project, the base year is the last year of the entitlement period for direct refunds for the Tier 2LDC project.

Attainment Period (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5727)

The attainment period is the number of years, including the year of application, within which the taxpayer must meet the minimum required levels of investment and employment.

- **Tiers 1, 3, and 6.** The taxpayer must attain the minimum required levels within five years.
- **Tiers 2, 4, and 5 (other than Tier 5LDC).** The taxpayer must attain the minimum required levels within seven years.
- **Tier 5LDC.** The taxpayer must attain the minimum required levels within four years after the end of the entitlement period for direct refunds for the Tier 2LDC project.

Entitlement Period (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5708)

The entitlement period is the number of years during which the project may both earn and use credits. No credits are earned in a year when the project does not maintain the minimum required levels of investment or employment. The entitlement period begins the year the required investment and employment increases are met.

- **Tiers 1 and 3.** The entitlement period continues until the end of the sixth year after the year the required increases of investment and employment were met, or the ninth year following the year of application, whichever is earlier.
- **Tiers 2, 4, and 5.** The entitlement period continues until the end of the sixth year after the year the required increases of investment and employment were met.
- **Tier 6.** The entitlement period continues until the end of the ninth year after the year the required increases of investment and employment were met.

The entitlement period for property tax benefits may be different from the entitlement period for other benefits. A taxpayer applying under a tier with property tax benefits has a two-part agreement, one for a tier of lesser benefits, or subtier, and one for the selected tier. When the project attains the minimum required levels for the subtier, the project is eligible for all benefits of the subtier. When the project attains the minimum levels for the tier, the project is eligible for certain property tax benefits. For example, a taxpayer with a Tier 4 agreement may begin receiving benefits, other than a personal property tax exemption, once it has been verified the minimum levels of investment and employment for a Tier 2 (subtier) project have been met.

Carryover Period (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726(1)(e))

The carryover period starts after the end of the entitlement period. No additional credits are earned during the carryover period.

- **Tiers 1 and 3.** Credits may not be carried over more than nine years after the year of application.
- **Tiers 2 and 4.** Credits may not be carried over more than 14 years after the year of application.
- **Tier 6.** Credits may not be carried over more than one year past the end of the entitlement period.

Time Periods Per Tier

Time Period	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5 (other than Tier 5LDC)	Tier 5LDC	Tier 6
Attainment	5 years	7 years	5 years	7 years	7 years	4 years	5 years
Entitlement	6 or 7 years*	7 years	6 or 7 years*	7 years	7 years	7 years	10 years
Carryover	0 to 3 years*	2 to 8 years*	0 to 3 years*	2 to 8 years*	N/A	N/A	1 year
Maximum Life	10 years	15 years	10 years	15 years	13 years	10 years	15 years

*Time periods are limited by the maximum life of the project.

Description of Available Tax Benefits

Direct Refund of Sales and Use Taxes (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(2))

A direct refund is a refund to the project applicant of Nebraska and local sales and use taxes paid on the purchase or lease of qualified property for use at the project, or on the purchase or lease of an aircraft for use in connection with the project, which is placed in service during the attainment or entitlement period (the aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official). For Tier 1 projects, only 50% of the sales and use taxes paid are eligible for refund.

Qualified property is any tangible property of a type subject to depreciation, amortization, or other recovery under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the components of this property, that will be located and used at the project or at the residence of a teleworker working in Nebraska. Qualified property does not include aircraft, barges, motor vehicles, railroad rolling stock, watercraft, or property that is rented to another person.

Investment Credit (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(5)-(7))

The investment credit is a credit equal to 3% (Tier 1), 10% (Tiers 2 and 4), or 15% (Tier 6) of the investment made in qualified property at the project during the attainment or entitlement periods. The credit on qualified property placed in service, from date of application through the end of the year in which the minimum required levels are met, is earned in the qualification year. Credits are also earned on qualified property placed in service in other years during the entitlement period.

Compensation Credit (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(3)-(4))

Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4. In each year of the entitlement period, the compensation credit is computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{number of new employees}) \times (\text{average annual wage of new employees}) \\ &\times (\text{credit percentage}) = \text{compensation credit} \end{aligned}$$

The number of new employees at the project is calculated using two different methods and is the lesser of: (1) the FTEs at the project during a year in excess of the number of base-year FTEs; or (2) the number of new FTEs.

A new employee is an employee hired after the base year or transferred into Nebraska after the base year who earns the required wage.

The number of FTEs is calculated using the number of hours paid in the year. One FTE employee is equal to 40 hours per week for the entire year.

Average annual wage means the compensation subject to income tax withholding paid to new employees at the project divided by the number of FTEs that earned the compensation. For projects with an application on or after July 15, 2010, the average annual wage means the compensation subject to Medicare tax paid to new employees at the project divided by the number of FTEs that earned the compensation.

The credit percentage varies by tier and the average annual wage paid to new employees.

- **Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4.** In each year of the entitlement period, the compensation credit ranges from three percent to six percent of the taxable compensation attributable to new FTEs, depending on the average annual wage of the new FTEs.
- **Tier 6.** In each year of the entitlement period, the compensation credit is equal to ten percent times the taxable compensation of all non-base year employees, excluding any compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any one employee during the year.

Personal Property Tax Exemption (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(8))

Tiers 4 and 6. A taxpayer may claim a personal property tax exemption on the following types of property acquired after the date of application:

- Turbine powered aircraft (the aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official);
- Computer systems and specific peripherals that require environmental controls of temperature and power;
- Business equipment involved directly in the manufacturing or processing of agricultural products; and
- Distribution facility equipment used to store and move product.

A Tier 6 taxpayer may also claim a personal property tax exemption on any other personal property at the project.

Turbine powered aircraft may be exempted from the first January 1 following the date of acquisition through the ninth December 31 after the first year the other types of property qualify for the exemption.

The other types of personal property may be exempted from the first January 1 following the end of the year during which the required levels were exceeded through the ninth December 31 after the first year any property, other than the aircraft, qualifies for the exemption.

Tiers 2LDC and 5LDC. A taxpayer may claim a personal property tax exemption on the following types of property acquired after the date of application:

- Turbine powered aircraft (the aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official);
- Computer systems and specific peripherals that require environmental controls of temperature and power;
- Business equipment involved directly in the manufacturing or processing of agricultural products; and
- Distribution facility equipment used to store and move product.

A Tier 2LDC taxpayer may also claim a personal property tax exemption on any other personal property at the project.

Turbine powered aircraft may be exempted from the first January 1 following the date of acquisition through the end of the exemption period for the other types of property which qualify for the exemption.

The other types of personal property at the project may be exempted for the earlier of:

- The January 1 preceding the first claim for exemption through the ninth December 31 after the first claim for exemption is approved; or
- The first January 1 following the end of the year the required levels were exceeded through the ninth December 31 after the first year any property, other than the aircraft, qualifies for the exemption.

Tiers 2WP/DC and 5WP/DC. A taxpayer may claim a personal property tax exemption on the following types of property acquired after the date of application:

- Computer systems and specific peripherals that require environmental controls of temperature and power.

The property may be exempted from the first January 1 following the end of the year during which the required levels were exceeded through the ninth December 31st after the first year the property qualifies for the exemption.

Sales and Use Tax Refund Using Investment and Compensation Credits (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726(1)(c))

This is a refund of Nebraska and local sales and use taxes paid on otherwise non-refundable purchases. For Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4, the purchases must be used at the project. For Tiers 2LDC and 6, the purchases may be used anywhere in Nebraska. The tax credits used for a sales and use tax refund must be earned in a prior year.

Income Tax Offset or Refund Using Investment and Compensation Credits

(Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 77-5726(1)(a) and 77-5728(1)(a))

Credits may be used to reduce the income tax liability of the taxpayer's entire unitary group. The tax credits used for an income tax offset or refund may be earned in a prior year or the current year. For projects with an application date on or after September 6, 2013, credits may be used beginning with the taxable year which includes December 31 of the year the required minimum levels were reached.

Credits earned by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative, limited cooperative association, or an estate or trust may be distributed in the same ratio as ordinary income. The recipient of the distributed credit may use the credit to reduce their income tax liability from the year of distribution through the end of the carryover period. For projects with an application date on or after September 6, 2013, the last year for which credits may be used is the taxable year which includes December 31 of the last year of the carryover period. Any decision on how part of the credit is applied will not limit how the remaining credit could be applied.

Income Tax Withholding Offset or Refund Using Compensation Credits

(Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726(1)(b))

- **Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4.** Compensation credits may be used to receive a refund of, or to reduce, the taxpayer's income tax withholding liability attributable to the number of new FTEs at the project, excluding compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any one employee.
- **Tier 6.** Compensation credits may be used to receive a refund of, or to reduce, the taxpayer's income tax withholding liability attributable to all employees at the project other than base-year employees, excluding compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any one employee.

The compensation credits used to offset or refund an income tax withholding liability must be earned in a prior year.

Real Property Tax Reimbursement Using Investment and Compensation Credits

(Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726(1)(d))

Tiers 2LDC and 6. Tax credits may be used for a reimbursement from the Department equal to real property taxes paid after the year the project met the minimum required levels of investment and employment through the end of the carryover period on investment made after the date of application.

The credits used for a real property tax reimbursement must be earned in a prior year.

Tax Benefits and Use of Credits by Application Level

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2WP/LDC	Tier 2LDC	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5 & Tier 5RE	Tier 5WP/DC	Tier 5LDC	Tier 6
Tax Benefit										
Direct Refund of Sales and Use Taxes	50%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Investment Credit	3%	10%	10%	10%		10%				15%
Compensation Credit	3%-6%	3%-6%	3%-6%	3%-6%	3%-6%	3%-6%				10%
Personal Property Tax Exemption			Computer Systems	Aircraft, & All Tangible Personal Property at the Project		Aircraft, Computer Systems, Agricultural Processing Equipment, & Distribution Facility Equipment		Computer Systems	Aircraft, Computer Systems, Agricultural Processing Equipment, & Distribution Facility Equipment	Aircraft, & All Tangible Personal Property at the Project
Use of Credits										
Sales and Use Tax Refund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Income Tax Offset or Refund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Distribution of Credit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Income Tax Withholding Offset or Refund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Real Property Tax Reimbursement				✓						✓

Audit and Review Procedures

Audit (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 5725(2))

When the taxpayer notifies the Department that it has reached the qualification levels, an audit is conducted to confirm the attainment of the minimum levels of investment and employment, verification of the credits earned in the attainment period, and the accuracy of the initial direct sales and use tax refund. The Department reviews annual filings for claimed tax benefits for reasonableness. The Department conducts periodic maintenance audits to ensure that projects have continued to maintain at least the minimum levels of investment and employment necessary for the selected tier, and to verify the propriety of the credits reported and benefits received. The confirmation of attainment of the minimum required levels of new investment and employment required for the property tax exemption may be done as part of the original qualification audit for the subtier, or as part of a maintenance audit of a subsequent year.

Review of Claims for Benefits (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726)

During the entitlement and carryover periods, the taxpayer may file claims with the Department for refunds of sales and use taxes paid during the attainment and entitlement periods. The sales and use taxes paid during the attainment period may only be requested after the Department has confirmed that the project has attained the minimum required levels, and the refund is limited to sales and use taxes paid on qualified property used at the project and aircraft used in connection with the project. The review of the claims may involve testing of certain transactions based on dollar scopes or issues.

The taxpayer must file a claim for the personal property tax exemption on or before May 1 with the Tax Commissioner, on Nebraska Advantage Act Claim for Nebraska Personal Property Exemption, Form 312P, with a copy of the form filed with the county assessor in which the property is located. The Department determines whether the taxpayer is eligible for the exemption based on whether or not the required levels of investment and employment have been met, and whether or not the property falls within the classes of personal property eligible for exemption.

A Tier 2LDC or Tier 6 taxpayer may elect to use tax credits for a reimbursement of property taxes paid on real property purchased or leased after the date of application and used at the project. Prior to approving the reimbursement, the Department will confirm the required payment was made to the county.

The taxpayer files Nebraska income tax and income tax withholding returns claiming the use of compensation credits as an offset of all, or a portion, of the taxes due. The taxpayer may also file amended returns to receive a refund of income taxes or income tax withholding previously paid. The Department will review and approve the tax credit usage. The Department also reviews or audits the information to ensure that tax credits were only used as an offset against the income tax withholding attributable to the appropriate employees.

Recapture of Benefits (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5727)

Recapture is a reduction in benefits when the minimum levels of investment or employment are not maintained for all years during the entitlement period. For each year the levels are not maintained, the taxpayer cannot earn new credits, claim direct refunds of sales and use tax for investment made during the year, or claim an offset or refund of income tax withholding in the following year. The Department also assesses a portion of benefits already received and retains a portion of subsequent tax offsets or refunds to recapture the unearned benefits.

If a project in a tier eligible for property tax exemptions does not maintain the minimum investment and employment levels, the taxpayer owes recapture of property tax exemptions already received, and loses one year at the end of the exemption period for each year the project did not maintain the required levels. If the project does not meet the minimum investment and employment levels, the taxpayer owes recapture of any property tax exemptions received in the attainment period.

The Department also recaptures any refunds or reductions in tax to which the taxpayer was not entitled.

Nebraska Advantage Act Agreements Signed in 2013 and Cumulative between 2007 and 2013

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(2)

Agreements Signed in 2013

In the application, each company provides an estimate of investment that will be made and full-time equivalent (FTE) employees that will be employed at the project. At the time of application, some companies may have just stated the minimum planned investment and employment required for the tier. Actual investment and employment may be different than the estimate. The project may far exceed the minimum; it may only meet the required levels of the subtier; or it may fail to meet the minimum required levels of the tier or subtier. A list of all Nebraska Advantage Act (Act) applications which have been filed is included on the Department's website and updated quarterly.

Beginning with applications filed on or after September 6, 2013, the Tax Commissioner must approve or deny an application within 180 days after the date of the application. The 180-day period is tolled from the time the Tax Commissioner makes a request for additional information or clarification to the time the requested information or clarification is received from the taxpayer. The taxpayer and the Tax Commissioner may also agree to extend the 180-day period. If the Tax Commissioner fails to make a determination within the 180-day period, the application is deemed to be approved. See Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5723(5).

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5723(6) requires that the Tax Commissioner prepare and mail a written agreement to the taxpayer for the taxpayer's signature within 180 days after the application is approved. The application, and all supporting documentation, to the extent it has been approved, is considered a part of the agreement. The agreement must state:

1. The levels of employment and investment required by the Act for the project;
2. The time period under the Act in which the required levels must be met;
3. The documentation the taxpayer will need to supply when claiming an incentive under the Act;
4. The date the application was filed; and
5. A requirement that the company annually update the Department on any changes in plans or circumstances which affect the timetable of sales tax refunds as set out in the application. If the company fails to comply with this requirement, the Tax Commissioner may defer any pending sales tax refunds until the company does comply.

Sample agreements for each tier are available on the Department's website.

The table below includes active agreements which are still in effect. Under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(2), the reporting requirements for agreements include: the agreements which have been signed during the previous year; the agreements which are still in effect; the identity of each taxpayer who is party to an agreement, and; the location of each project. The planned investment and employment reflected in the table was included on the applications and is subject to disclosure under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5723(2)(e).

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)
ADC Telecommunications, Inc.	Sidney	3	30
Agile Sports Technologies, Inc.	Lincoln	0	35
American National Corporation	Bellevue, Elk Creek, Elkhorn, Fairbury, Falls City, Gretna, Humboldt, La Vista, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Omaha, Papillion, Plattsmouth, Ralston, and Tecumseh	3	30
American Title Holding Company	Omaha	3	30
Baldwin Filters, Inc.	Gothenburg and Kearney	12	100
BastLab, LLC	Omaha	3	10
Bell Lumber & Pole Company	Sidney	25	31
CAMACO, LLC	Columbus	3	30
COCO Development, LLC	Omaha	3	30
Conductix, Inc.	Omaha	1.8	15
CSG Systems International, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	53.5	100
Cyclonaire Corporation	York	1	10
Dex One Service, Inc.	Omaha	0	30
Drake-Williams Steel, Inc.	Omaha	3	30
Evonik Corporation	Blair	82.5	10
First Data Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha	50	0
First National of Nebraska, Inc.	Alliance, Alma, Beatrice, Bellevue, Bloomfield, Chadron, Columbus, David City, Elkhorn, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Gretna, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, Papillion, Scottsbluff, and Wayne	12	100

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)
First State Holding Co. & Subsidiaries	Cortland, DeWitt, Dorchester, Filley, Firth, Hallam, Hickman, Lincoln, Pickrell, Valley, Waverly, Western, Wilber, and Yutan	3	30
FMR LLC	Papillion	390	30
FMR LLC	Papillion	150	0
Home Instead, Inc.	Omaha	5	30
J. D. Heiskell Holdings, LLC	Elkhorn	3	30
Kansas City Series of Lockton Companies, LLC	Omaha	3	30
Kellogg USA, Inc.	Omaha	36	30
Klute, Inc.	York	8.6	15
Menard, Inc.	Valley	20.9	136
NEBCO, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Geneva, Grand Island, Hebron, Kearney, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Omaha, Silver Creek, Springfield, St. Paul, Stromsburg, Syracuse, Tecumseh, Waco, and York	25	45
Nebraska Beef, Ltd.	Omaha	5.5	40
Nebraska Plastics, Inc.	Cozad	1	10
Norfolk Iron & Metal Co.	Norfolk	10	30
Omaha Steel Castings Co.	Omaha and Wahoo	3	30
Oriental Trading Company, Inc.	Bellevue, Fremont, La Vista, and Omaha	12	100
OTTR, Inc.	Omaha	1	10
Preferred Sands of Genoa, LLC	Genoa	10	30
Premier Senior Marketing, Inc.	Norfolk	3	30
Printco Graphics, Inc.	Omaha	3	10
Proxibid, Inc.	Bellevue and Omaha	3	30

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)
Reinke Management Company & Subsidiaries	Deshler	3	30
Resonance Innovations, LLC	Omaha	1	10
Security National Corporation	Omaha	4.9	30
Sergeant's Pet Care Products, Inc.	Omaha	12.4	123
Speedway Motors, Inc.	Lincoln	11	100
Teledyne Technologies, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Lincoln	12	100
The Buckle, Inc.	Kearney	12	100
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	Omaha	0	30
The Travelers Indemnity Company	Springfield	40	0
The Travelers Indemnity Company	Springfield	215	30
Titan Medical Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	3	30
Tyco Healthcare Group LP	Norfolk	3	30
VKGS, LLC	Omaha	0	37
West Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha	140	125
Worldlawn Power Equipment, Inc.	Beatrice	3	30
Zermatt Tool, Inc.	Adams and Bennet	1	10
TOTAL			53

Agreements Signed between 2007 and 2013

The median period of time between the date of application and the date for all agreements signed as of December 31, 2013 is 367 days.

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
21st Century Systems, Inc.	McCook and Omaha	3.6	120	2009
3M Company and Subsidiaries	Valley	8.3	36	2010
3MV Bancorp	Omaha	6	50	2008
ADC Telecommunications, Inc.	Sidney	3	30	2013
Advanced BioEnergy, LLC	Fairmont and Geneva	150	100	2007
Agile Sports Technologies, Inc.	Lincoln	0	35	2013
Airlanco, Inc.	Falls City	1.3	12	2012
Allmand Bros, Inc.	Holdrege	5	39	2012
Alter Trading Corporation	Lincoln	1	10	2012
Amber Enterprises, Inc.	Omaha	4	30	2012
American Concrete Products Co.	Omaha	1.3	12	2007
American National Corporation	Bellevue, Elk Creek, Elkhorn, Fairbury, Falls City, Gretna, Humboldt, La Vista, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Omaha, Papillion, Plattsmouth, Ralston, and Tecumseh	3	30	2013
American Title Holding Company	Omaha	3	30	2013
Apogee Retail, LLC	Columbus	0	300	2008
Applied Underwriters, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2010
Archer Daniels Midland Company	Columbus	750	100	2007

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Assurity Life Insurance Co.	Lincoln	55.5	100	2012
Automatic Equipment Manufacturing Co.	Pender	0	60	2010
Aventine Renewable Energy Holdings	Aurora	250	100	2007
Baldwin Filters, Inc.	Gothenburg and Kearney	12	100	2013
BastLab, LLC	Omaha	3	10	2013
Bell Lumber & Pole Company	Sidney	25	31	2013
Black Hills Corporation	Bellevue, Lincoln, and Omaha	23.6	60	2010
BNSF Railway	Statewide	700	175	2008
Bubba Foods, LLC	Hastings	11	100	2010
C & A Industries	Lincoln and Omaha	14	200	2007
C.J. Foods, Inc.	Humbolt and Pawnee City	20	54	2011
CAMACO, LLC	Columbus	20.2	100	2007
CAMACO, LLC	Columbus	3	30	2013
Cargill Incorporated	Blair	320	100	2007
Case New Holland, Inc. & Consolidated Subsidiaries	Grand Island	23.6	36	2007
Cellco Partnership	Lincoln	27.5	750	2007
Cellco Partnership	Statewide	176	0	2011
Centennial Plastics, Inc.	Hastings	3	30	2012
Central States Indemnity Co.	Bellevue and Omaha	5.8	60	2009
Champion Home Builders, Inc.	York	0	30	2012
Chief Industries, Inc.	Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney	10	100	2007
COCO Development, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2013

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Columbus Hydraulics Company	Columbus	2.8	15	2007
CoMc, LLC	Omaha	1.2	15	2007
Conductix, Inc.	Omaha	1.8	15	2013
Cook's Hams, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	2009
CoSentry Holdings, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Bellevue, Omaha, and Papillion	10	100	2010
CSG Systems International, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	53.5	100	2013
Cyclonaire Corporation	York	1	10	2013
D & D Foods, Inc.	Omaha	1.1	10	2010
Dex One Service, Inc.	Omaha	0	30	2013
Distefano Tool & Mfg. Co.	Omaha	2.3	10	2012
Diversified Foods & Seasonings, Inc.	Nebraska City	10	100	2007
Drake-Williams Steel, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2007
Drake-Williams Steel, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2013
E Energy Adams, LLC	Adams	90	32	2007
Elemental Scientific, Inc.	Omaha	1.5	19	2012
Evonik Corporation	Blair	82.5	10	2013
Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Nebraska	Columbus, Gering, Grand Island, Kearney, Lincoln, Norfolk, North Platte, and Omaha	17.7	30	2012
Farmland Foods, Inc.	Crete	14	100	2007
Fidelity National Financial, Inc. and Subs.	Omaha	8.7	205	2009
First Data Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha	50	0	2013

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
First National of Nebraska, Inc.	Alliance, Alma, Beatrice, Bellevue, Bloomfield, Chadron, Columbus, David City, Elkhorn, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Gretna, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, Papillion, Scottsbluff, and Wayne	12	100	2013
First State Holding Co. & Subsidiaries	Cortland, DeWitt, Dorchester, Filley, Firth, Hallam, Hickman, Lincoln, Pickrell, Valley, Waverly, Western, Wilber, and Yutan	3	30	2013
First York Ban Corp.	Albion, Aurora, Bartlett, Bradshaw, Central City, Clay Center, Columbus, Davenport, Geneva, Grand Island, Hampton, Harvard, Henderson, McCool Junction, Monroe, Polk, Rising City, Shelton, St. Edward, Stromsburg, Sutton, Waco, and York	3	30	2012
FMR LLC	Papillion	390	30	2013
FMR LLC	Papillion	150	0	2013
Frontier Holdings, LLC	Lincoln, Madison, Norfolk, and Omaha	3.8	35	2012
Gallup, Inc.	Bellevue, Lincoln, and Omaha	4.6	30	2012
Glass Contractors, Inc.	Omaha	5.1	11	2007
Glazer Enterprises, Inc.	Omaha	1	25	2007
Gordmans, Inc.	Omaha	16	100	2012
GPC, Inc.	Statewide	30	30	2007
Graepel North America, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2012
Great Dane Limited Partnership	Wayne	1	10	2012
Great Plains Hanger Co., LLC	Omaha	1.1	15	2011

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Greater Omaha Packing Co., Inc.	Omaha	10	30	2008
Grede Omaha, LLC	Omaha	1	10	2012
Green Plains Renewable Energy, Inc.	Ord	63.8	35	2008
GWD, Ltd. (reported as "Gerkin Windows & Doors" in 2012)	South Sioux City	1	10	2012
Hayneedle, Inc.	Omaha	9.1	440	2007
Heritage Disposal & Storage, LLC	Alda	6.7	31	2007
Hexagon Lincoln, Inc.	Lincoln	5.2	39	2007
Home Instead, Inc.	Omaha	5	30	2013
Hormel Foods Corporation	Falls City, Fremont, and Wausa	11	100	2012
Hornady Manufacturing	Alda and Grand Island	1	10	2007
House of Brick Technologies, LLC	Omaha	0	30	2012
Hughes Brothers, Inc.	Seward	3	30	2012
Husker Ag, LLC	Plainview	53.5	15	2007
infoUSA Inc.	Papillion	4.3	250	2007
Interpublic Group, Inc.	Omaha	3.5	100	2012
Intersystems International, Inc.	Omaha	5.4	30	2007
IPG GIS US, Inc.	Omaha	7.5	35	2009
J. D. Heiskell Holdings, LLC	Elkhorn	3	30	2013
Jacobson Land & Cattle Co.	Lincoln	9.5	30	2009
Kansas City Series of Lockton Companies, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2013
Katana Summit, LLC	Columbus	14	139	2007

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Kawasaki Motors Manufacturing Corp., U.S.A.	Lincoln	10	100	2007
Kellogg USA, Inc.	Omaha	36	30	2013
Klute, Inc.	York	8.6	15	2013
KYS Foods, Inc.	Scottsbluff	3.7	30	2012
LALA Branded Products, Inc.	Omaha	12	15	2012
Laurel BioComposite, LLC	Laurel	10	15	2012
Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation	Omaha	3	30	2007
Lenco, Inc. - PMC	Waverly	2	15	2007
Lester Electrical of Nebraska, Inc.	Lincoln	3	40	2012
Li-Cor, Inc.	Lincoln	5.5	35	2008
Lincoln Industries, Inc.	Lincoln	11	100	2012
Lindsay Manufacturing Co.	Lindsay and Omaha	11	100	2007
Link Snacks, Inc.	Bellevue	1	10	2012
LinkedIn Corp.	Omaha	10	100	2012
Lozier Corporation	Omaha	11	100	2010
M.G. Waldbaum Company	Wakefield	4.8	18	2012
MacPractice, Inc.	Lincoln	15	66	2012
Majors Plastics, Inc.	Omaha	1.5	20	2007
Malnove Holding Company, Inc.	Omaha	2	10	2011
Marathon Ventures, Inc.	Bellevue and Omaha	4	37	2012
Markel Aspen, Inc.	Omaha	10	576	2008
Menard, Inc.	Valley	20.9	136	2013
Mi Mama's Tortillas, LLC	Omaha	3.5	15	2011

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Midlands Packaging Corporation	Lincoln	1.8	12	2007
Midwest Laboratories, Inc.	Omaha	2	18	2011
Midwest Web, Inc.	Lincoln	3.5	34	2010
Milk Specialties Company & Subsidiaries	Norfolk	7	30	2010
Millard Lumber, Inc.	Omaha and Waverly	4	30	2008
Minden Machine Shop, Inc.	Minden	1	10	2011
Molex Incorporated	Lincoln	61	150	2007
Monsanto Company	Gothenburg, Kearney, Stromsburg, and Waco	153	180	2010
MS Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	3	221	2007
Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company	Blair and Omaha	111.2	386	2011
NANCO Holding, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Fremont	2.8	10	2011
NatureWorks, LLC	Blair, La Vista, and Omaha	33	0	2012
Neapco Components, LLC	Beatrice	3	30	2010
NEBCO, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Geneva, Grand Island, Hebron, Kearney, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Omaha, Silver Creek, Springfield, St. Paul, Stromsburg, Syracuse, Tecumseh, Waco, and York	25	45	2013
Nebraska Beef, Ltd.	Omaha	5.5	40	2013
Nebraska Global Investment Company, LLC	Lincoln	0	50	2012
Nebraska Machine Products, Inc.	Omaha	1	20	2012
Nebraska Plastics, Inc.	Cozad	1	10	2013
NEDAK Ethanol, LLC	Atkinson and O'Neill	54	34	2007

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Nelnet, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Bellevue and Lincoln	11	200	2011
Neogen Corporation	Lincoln	5	10	2007
Norfolk Iron & Metal Co.	Norfolk	10	30	2013
Northstar Financial Services Group, LLC	Fremont, Omaha, and Papillion	5.3	95	2007
Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp. & Affiliates	Lincoln	68	119	2007
Nova-Tech, Inc.	Grand Island	1	10	2011
Novozymes Blair, Inc.	Blair	110	100	2008
OFFWIRE, Inc.	Omaha	3.2	40	2012
Omaha Financial Holdings, Inc.	La Vista, Lincoln, and Omaha	5.9	50	2008
Omaha Steel Castings Co.	Omaha and Wahoo	3	30	2013
ORI Great West Holdings, Inc.	Grand Island and South Sioux City	4	30	2012
Oriental Trading Company, Inc.	Bellevue, Fremont, La Vista, and Omaha	12	100	2013
OTTR, Inc.	Omaha	1	10	2013
Pamida Stores Operating Co, LLC	Omaha	3.3	70	2007
PayFlex Systems USA, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2009
PayPal, Inc.	Bellevue and La Vista	42.5	1,997	2007
Pen-Link, Ltd.	Ashland and Lincoln	1	10	2012
People Search Media, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2010
Pharmaceutical Technologies, Inc.	Bellevue and Omaha	6.4	36	2007
Pinnacle Data Services, LLC	Gretna and Omaha	5	35	2007

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Precision Components Midwest, LLC	Norfolk	1.6	10	2012
Preferred Sands of Genoa, LLC	Genoa	10	30	2013
Premier Senior Marketing, Inc.	Norfolk	3	30	2013
Prime Therapeutics, Inc.	Omaha	0	332	2007
Printco Graphics, Inc.	Omaha	3	10	2013
Professional Research Consultants, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2007
Proxibid, Inc.	Bellevue and Omaha	3	30	2013
Quality Pork International, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2008
Reinke Management Company & Subsidiaries	Deshler	3	30	2013
Resonance Innovations, LLC	Omaha	1	10	2013
Rosen's Diversified, Inc.	Bellevue, Gibbon, and Omaha	12	100	2007
Rotella's Italian Bakery	La Vista	10	30	2007
Royal Engineered Composites, Inc.	Minden	6.1	49	2008
Sandhills Publishing Company	Lincoln	12.5	100	2007
Security National Corporation	Omaha	4.9	30	2013
Senior Market Sales, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2012
Sergeant's Pet Care Products, Inc.	Omaha	12.4	123	2013

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed	
Signature Performance, Inc.	Omaha		0	45	2012
SII Acquisition, Inc. & Subsidiary	Lincoln		0	30	2008
Silverstone Holdings, Inc.	Omaha		5	30	2007
Smeal Fire Apparatus Co.	Neligh and Snyder		2.4	30	2007
Speedway Motors, Inc.	Lincoln		11	100	2013
Streck, Inc.	La Vista		10	100	2007
Swift Beef Company	Grand Island		10	100	2007
Sympateco, Inc.	Omaha		3	30	2012
Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Omaha and Waterloo		27	10	2008
Table Rock Stone Company, LLC	Ralston		1.1	10	2012
TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation & Subsidiaries	Bellevue and Omaha		10	200	2007
Tecumseh Poultry, LLC	Tecumseh and Waverly		5	40	2012
TELCOR, Inc.	Lincoln		2.3	30	2010
Teledyne Technologies, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Lincoln		12	100	2013
Tenneco, Inc.	Seward		10	100	2012
The Buckle, Inc.	Kearney		12	100	2013
The James Skinner Co.	Omaha		10	100	2007
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	Omaha		0	30	2013
The Scoular Company	Big Springs, Brandon, Elsie, Fremont, Grinton, Grant, Holdrege, Lamar, Madrid, Omaha, Venango, and Wallace		3	30	2010
The Travelers Indemnity Company	Springfield		40	0	2013
The Travelers Indemnity Company	Springfield		215	30	2013
Thurston Manufacturing Company	Thurston		4.4	37	2012

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed		
Titan Medical Holdings, Inc.	Omaha		3	30	2013	
TMCO, Inc.	Lincoln		3	30	2012	
Transaction Systems Architects, Inc.	Elkhorn and Omaha		55	0	2010	
Tyco Healthcare Group LP	Norfolk		3	30	2013	
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Madison		1	10	2010	
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Dakota City		11	100	2010	
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Lexington		3	30	2012	
Tyson Processing Services, Inc.	Omaha		1	10	2012	
U. S. Property Logistics, LLC	Lincoln		3	30	2012	
Vantec, Inc.	Falls City		3	30	2009	
Veyance Technologies, Inc.	Lincoln		3	30	2012	
Veyance Technologies, Inc.	Norfolk		3	30	2012	
VKGS, LLC	Omaha		0	37	2013	
Wardcraft Homes, Inc.	Central City		3	30	2007	
WebEquity Solutions, Inc.	Omaha		2.1	35	2010	
Werner Enterprises, Inc.	Omaha		11	100	2012	
West Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha		140	125	2013	
West Gate Banshares, Inc.	Lincoln		11	100	2012	
Williams Form Engineering Corp.	Wayne		1	10	2012	
Worldlawn Power Equipment, Inc.	Beatrice		3	30	2013	
XL Four Star Beef, Inc.	Omaha		7	59	2007	
Yahoo! Inc.	La Vista and Omaha		100	100	2011	
Yasufuku U.S.A, Inc.	Lincoln		1	10	2012	
Zermatt Tool, Inc.	Adams and Bennet		1	10	2013	
TOTAL					218	

Nebraska Advantage Act

Summary of Qualified Project Activity

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)

This table below summarizes the activity for projects that have completed a qualification audit, which confirms the attainment of required levels of investment or employment. **The data reported in this table is a subset of the information reported in Summary of Investment and Employment by Applicants with Active Signed Agreements, by Industry table.** The data is reported based on the year that the Department processes the filing or claim for benefits.

Each yearly column represents the activity of companies that have completed a qualification audit as of the end of that year. For example, the category below, "Tax Credits Earned: Compensation Credits," reported in 2012 include compensation credits approved in 2012 for all 45 companies with a completed qualification audit as of the end of 2012 (including those companies that had a qualification audit between 2006 and 2011). If a qualification audit is issued in 2013, the amounts from that audit are reported in 2013 even though the audit may include compensation credits earned by the applicant for wages paid in 2012.

The category, "Number of Qualifying Projects (Cumulative)," reflects a running total of the number of projects for each year according to when qualification audits were completed and minimum levels were confirmed. For example, from 2006-2009, after audits were completed, nine projects were confirmed as having met minimum levels and approved as eligible to receive benefits. An additional 12 projects were audited and approved in 2010 for a total of 21, and the 57 projects reflected in 2013 are the cumulative total from 2006 through 2013. Completed projects, which have exhausted or expired all tax benefits, are included in the cumulative total.

The category, "Property Tax Benefits: Value of Real Property Reimbursed," reflects the value of real property for which investment or compensation credits were used to obtain a reimbursement from the Department equal to real property taxes paid. To date, no projects have received a reimbursement of real property tax paid.

The category, "Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)," is not a running total, but the actual number of new jobs reported by the projects in each year. For example, from 2006-2009, the nine projects added 910 new employees. In 2010, the 21 projects (three approved from 2006-2008, six approved in 2009, and 12 approved in 2010) added 1,950 additional new employees. The number of new jobs reported for the year is the net number for all projects reporting. The decline in number of new jobs reported by one project is netted against the increase in the number of new employees. Generally, the largest increase in FTEs will occur at the beginning of a project as new employees are hired so that the project will attain at least the minimum required levels. Throughout the entitlement period, the increase in new FTEs may slow, stop, or reverse, but the project must continue to maintain the minimum required level of FTEs to avoid recapture.

Summary of Qualified Project Activity

Category	2006-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Number of Qualifying Projects (Cumulative)	9	21	33	45	57	N/A
Tax Credits Earned:						
Investment Credits	\$10,072,588	\$80,339,969	\$45,880,657	\$208,748,289	\$72,215,842	\$417,257,345
Compensation Credits	<u>2,731,722</u>	<u>18,428,923</u>	<u>13,460,532</u>	<u>32,721,421</u>	<u>23,945,927</u>	<u>91,288,525</u>
Total Tax Credits Earned	\$12,804,310	\$98,768,892	\$59,341,189	\$241,469,710	\$96,161,769	\$508,545,870
Tax Credits Used:						
Corporation Income Tax	\$0	\$32,818,142	\$10,940,024	\$15,105,310	\$42,932,974	\$101,796,450
Individual Income Tax	<u>136,538</u>	<u>1,629,162</u>	<u>1,511,100</u>	<u>3,729,655</u>	<u>2,810,531</u>	<u>9,816,986</u>
Subtotal Income Tax	\$136,538	\$34,447,304	\$12,451,124	\$18,834,965	\$45,743,505	\$111,613,436
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	\$0	\$240,566	\$2,324,943	\$2,413,204	\$13,216,317	\$18,195,030
Income Tax Withholding	984,286	7,168,103	9,218,917	10,664,483	20,451,161	48,486,950
Real Property Tax	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Tax Credits Used	\$1,120,824	\$41,855,973	\$23,994,984	\$31,912,652	\$79,410,983	\$178,295,416
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,596,453	\$1,596,453
Tax Credits Outstanding¹	\$11,683,486	\$56,912,921	\$35,346,205	\$209,557,058	\$15,154,333	\$328,654,001
Qualified Capital Investment	\$101,773,121	\$811,893,055	\$465,648,243	\$2,102,025,793	\$728,714,786	\$4,210,054,998
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$1,060,074	\$12,104,716	\$5,523,881	\$12,665,722	\$35,956,174	\$67,310,567
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$17,722,892	\$17,722,892
Recapture Repaid	\$0	\$43,936	\$706,877	\$516,735	\$1,566,446	\$2,833,994
Property Tax Benefits:						
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$11,443,635	\$158,028,247	\$791,084,367	\$775,311,302	\$706,530,958	\$2,442,398,509
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)	910	1,950	1,219	3,024	2,199	9,302

¹The Tax Credits Outstanding value equals the value of tax credits that have been earned by taxpayers that have completed a qualification audit less tax credits used, recaptured, and expired; and is an indication of tax credits which could potentially be used. This amount does not include other potential tax credits to be earned by applicants that have not completed a qualification audit. Historically, however, not all credits earned have been used, see Employment and Investment Growth Act Summary of Qualified Project Activity.

Nebraska Advantage Act Personal Property Value Exempted by Class, by County

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)(n)

The amounts stated are the value of the personal property exempted, not the tax amount levied. To estimate the tax amount, the average tax rate by county can be found on the Department's website.

Property Class	2008-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Agricultural Product Processing Equipment:						
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,880,251	\$4,344,268	\$9,224,519
Platte	0	0	536,973,570	486,295,492	443,353,340	1,466,622,402
Saline	0	0	0	7,375,461	6,737,368	14,112,829
Washington	0	150,947,969	131,600,416	115,092,821	103,487,494	501,128,700
Total	\$0	\$150,947,969	\$668,573,986	\$613,644,025	\$557,922,470	\$1,991,088,450
Aircraft						
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,833,874	\$1,283,712	\$3,117,586
Computer Systems and Peripherals:						
Douglas	\$2,803,883	\$1,337,230	\$6,081,577	\$8,186,290	\$10,791,493	\$29,200,473
Lancaster	0	1,208,833	879,649	0	562,673	2,651,155
Sarpy	8,639,752	4,534,215	114,925,083	149,841,025	133,536,397	411,476,473
Washington	0	0	624,072	1,531,480	2,404,296	4,559,848
Total	\$11,443,635	\$7,080,278	\$122,510,381	\$159,558,795	\$147,294,859	\$447,887,948
Distribution Facility Equipment:						
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,694	\$29,917	\$62,611
Saline	0	0	0	241,914	0	241,914
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$274,608	\$29,917	\$304,525
Total	\$11,443,635	\$158,028,247	\$791,084,367	\$775,311,302	\$706,530,958	\$2,442,398,509

Nebraska Advantage Act Principal Business Activity (PBA) Codes and Application Tier of Projects with Active Signed Agreements

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)(a)

Each project with a signed agreement is categorized by the principal business activity based on the [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\)](#), grouped by industry, and grouped by tier selected. The table does not include agreements that are no longer in effect because the agreement has been withdrawn or discontinued by the taxpayer, or the project has been completed.

Category	PBA Code, Major Industry Group Titles	Tier	Number of Companies
Construction, Utilities, & Nonmetallic Mineral Products Manufacturing	22, 23, 327 – Construction, Electric and Gas, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	Tier 1	4
		Tier 2	3
Manufacturing	311, 312 – Meat and Food Products	Tier 1	10
		Tier 2	9
		Tier 4	10
	314, 322, 323, 325, 326 – Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products	Tier 1	12
		Tier 2	8
Tier 2WP/DC	2		
321, 331, 332 – Primary and Fabricated Metals and Wood Product Manufacturing	Tier 3	1	
	Tier 4	7	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42 – Durable and Non-durable Goods	Tier 5	1
		Tier 1	6
		Tier 2	5
		Tier 2WP/DC	1
		Tier 3	1
Transportation & Warehousing	48, 49 – Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	Tier 4	3
		Tier 1	13
		Tier 2	13
		Tier 2WP/DC	5
Information & Data Processing	51 – Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services	Tier 3	2
		Tier 4	3
		Tier 5	2
		Tier 4	8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	52 – Depository Institutions and Non-Depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, and Brokers	Tier 5	1
		Tier 2	13
		Tier 2LDC	2
		Tier 2WP/DC	4
		Tier 3	1
		Tier 4	8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	54, 56, 62, 81 – Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific, Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	Tier 5	1
		Tier 2	16
		Tier 3	6
		Tier 4	3
		Tier 5	1
TOTAL			218

Nebraska Advantage Act

Summary of Investment and Employment by Applicants with Active Signed Agreements, by Industry

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)(g) through (3)(i)

Each applicant with a signed agreement has agreed to report the project's total investment, employment, and estimated wages paid to new employees. This table includes the data reported for both: (1) projects that have completed a qualification audit that confirmed the attainment of levels; and (2) projects that have not completed a qualification audit, regardless of whether the project may have attained the minimum levels. **Until the Department has completed a qualification audit that confirms the required levels of investment and employment have been met, the project is not eligible for benefits and it is not included in the Summary of Qualified Project Activity or Benefits Approved, by Industry tables.**

Some applicants with signed agreements did not submit a Nebraska Advantage Act Incentive Computation, Form 312N, in 2013. Most of these applicants have not completed a qualification audit and are not receiving any benefits. A qualified project will not receive additional benefits until it has submitted a Form 312N for all prior tax years. The year is considered to be in recapture and partial repayment of prior benefits is due if the proper filings are not provided to the Department.

Each project is categorized by the principal business activity based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), grouped by industry, and the information is reported by industry group. Industry groups containing information from less than three projects are combined with at least one other industry group to prevent disclosure of confidential information. In the following tables, the industry groups are combined as footnoted.

Cumulative through 2013

Category	Machinery & Miscellaneous Manufacturing ¹	Other Manufacturing ²	Total Manufacturing	Management & Miscellaneous Services ³	Other Non-manufacturing ⁴	Total Non-manufacturing	Total
Number of Applicants Reporting ⁵	29	67	96	25	48	73	169
Expansion of Capital Investment	\$723,281,736	\$2,722,839,278	\$3,446,121,014	\$238,532,196	\$2,283,770,100	\$2,522,302,296	\$5,968,423,310
Increase in New Jobs (FTE) ⁶	2,941	2,898	5,839	1,643	5,311	6,954	12,793
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ⁷	\$38,592	\$36,021	\$37,316	\$38,701	\$50,990	\$48,087	\$43,171

¹The full title of this industry group is 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 – Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

²To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Manufacturing:
22, 23, 327 – Construction, Electric and Gas, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products;
311, 312 – Meat and Food Products;
314, 322, 323, 325, 326 – Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-Durable Products; and
321, 331, 332 – Primary and Fabricated Metals and Wood Product Manufacturing.

³The full title of this industry group is 54, 56, 62, 81 – Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific, Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Non-manufacturing:
42 – Durable and Non-Durable Goods;
48, 49 – Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing;
51 – Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services; and
52 – Depository Institutions and Non-Depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, and Brokers.

⁵Applicants who sign an agreement in the year of application do not have project activity to report until the following year. Even if all required Forms 312N are submitted, this total will not equal the number of active signed agreements.

⁶FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁷The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying FTE growth by the average wage to determine the estimated compensation for each project. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total FTE growth of the industry group.

Nebraska Advantage Act Benefits Approved, by Industry, in 2013 and Cumulatively

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)

These tables include the data reported for projects that have completed a qualification audit that confirms the attainment of minimum required levels of investment and employment. Each project is categorized by the principal business activity based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), grouped by industry, and the information is reported by industry group. Industry groups containing information from less than three projects are combined with at least one other industry group to prevent disclosure of confidential information. In the following tables, the industry groups are combined as footnoted.

2013

Category	Machinery & Miscellaneous Manufacturing ¹	Other Manufacturing ²	Total Manufacturing	Management & Miscellaneous Services ³	Other Non-manufacturing ⁴	Total Non-manufacturing	Total
Number of Qualified Projects	14	17	31	10	16	26	57
Tax Credits Earned:							
Investment Credits	\$12,123,499	\$7,140,511	\$19,264,010	\$1,341,338	\$51,610,494	\$52,951,832	\$72,215,842
Compensation Credits	5,782,122	3,594,736	9,376,858	2,272,443	12,296,626	14,569,069	23,945,927
Total Credits Earned	\$17,905,621	\$10,735,247	\$28,640,868	\$3,613,781	\$63,907,120	\$67,520,901	\$96,161,769
Tax Credits Used:							
Corporation Income Tax	\$5,478,118	\$5,898,429	\$11,376,547	\$147,390	\$31,409,037	\$31,556,427	\$42,932,974
Individual Income Tax	310,906	630,891	941,797	192,216	1,676,518	1,868,734	2,810,531
Subtotal Income Tax	\$5,789,024	\$6,529,320	\$12,318,344	\$339,606	\$33,085,555	\$33,425,161	\$45,743,505
Sales/Use Tax Refund	\$749,809	\$7,283,957	\$8,033,766	\$574,533	\$4,608,018	\$5,182,551	\$13,216,317
Income Tax Withholding	3,599,982	2,017,059	5,617,041	1,825,024	13,009,096	14,834,120	20,451,161
Real Property Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Credits Used	\$10,138,815	\$15,830,336	\$25,969,151	\$2,739,163	\$50,702,669	\$53,441,832	\$79,410,983
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$1,596,453
Qualified Capital Investment	\$121,844,121	\$76,354,951	\$198,199,072	\$14,410,774	\$516,104,940	\$530,515,714	\$728,714,786
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$602,040	\$9,882,648	\$10,484,688	\$565,868	\$24,905,618	\$25,471,486	\$35,956,174
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	\$1,237,759	\$2,128,846	\$3,366,605	\$1,793,928	\$12,562,359	\$14,356,287	\$17,722,892
Recapture Repaid	\$631,044	\$650,815	\$1,281,859	\$143,415	\$141,172	\$284,587	\$1,566,446
Property Tax Benefits:							
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$0	\$557,978,239	\$557,978,239	\$0	\$148,552,719	\$148,552,719	\$706,530,958
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE) ⁶	890	486	1,376	354	469	823	2,199
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ⁷	\$38,531	\$30,740	\$35,907	\$35,264	\$45,735	\$42,232	\$38,402

¹The full title of this industry group is 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 – Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

²To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Manufacturing:
22, 23, 327 – Construction, Electric and Gas, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products;
311, 312 – Meat and Food Products;
314, 322, 323, 325, 326 – Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-Durable Products; and
321, 331, 332 – Primary and Fabricated Metals and Wood Product Manufacturing.

³The full title of this industry group is 54, 56, 62, 81 – Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific, Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Non-manufacturing:
42 – Durable and Non-Durable Goods;
48, 49 – Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing;
51 – Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services; and
52 – Depository Institutions and Non-Depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, and Brokers;

⁵Tax credits were recaptured and expired in 2013, however, to maintain confidentiality, they are not reported by industry group.

⁶FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁷The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage to determine the estimated compensation for each project. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Cumulative 2006-2013

Category	Machinery & Miscellaneous Manufacturing ¹	Other Manufacturing ²	Total Manufacturing	Management & Miscellaneous Services ³	Other Non-manufacturing ⁴	Total Non-manufacturing	Total
Tax Credits Earned:							
Investment Credits	\$58,618,752	\$191,624,940	\$250,243,692	\$8,492,457	\$158,521,196	\$167,013,653	\$417,257,345
Compensation Credits	16,829,009	11,162,607	27,991,616	6,711,913	56,584,996	63,296,909	91,288,525
Total Credits Earned	\$75,447,761	\$202,787,547	\$278,235,308	\$15,204,370	\$215,106,192	\$230,310,562	\$508,545,870
Tax Credits Used:							
Corporation Income Tax	\$19,622,877	\$8,819,186	\$28,442,063	\$247,858	\$73,106,529	\$73,354,387	\$101,796,450
Individual Income Tax	978,352	2,794,488	3,772,840	1,064,710	4,979,436	6,044,146	9,816,986
Subtotal Income Tax	\$20,601,229	\$11,613,674	\$32,214,903	\$1,312,568	\$78,085,965	\$79,398,533	\$111,613,436
Sales/Use Tax Refund	\$1,990,636	\$10,029,478	\$12,020,115	\$836,218	\$5,338,697	\$6,174,915	\$18,195,030
Income Tax Withholding	9,241,160	4,029,435	13,270,595	4,145,310	31,071,046	35,216,356	48,486,950
Real Property Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Credits Used	\$31,833,025	\$25,672,587	\$57,505,613	\$6,294,096	\$114,495,707	\$120,789,803	\$178,295,416
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$ --- ⁵	\$1,596,453
Tax Credits Outstanding⁶	\$ ---⁵	\$ ---⁵	\$ ---⁵	\$ ---⁵	\$ ---⁵	\$ ---⁵	\$328,654,001
Qualified Capital Investment	\$603,894,263	\$1,929,537,645	\$2,533,431,908	\$91,411,130	\$1,585,211,960	\$1,676,623,090	\$4,210,054,998
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$4,470,435	\$18,473,440	\$22,943,875	\$2,734,205	\$41,632,487	\$44,366,692	\$67,310,567
Recapture Repaid	\$1,136,155	\$987,811	\$2,123,966	\$173,771	\$536,257	\$710,028	\$2,833,994
Property Tax Benefits:							
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$0	\$1,991,443,747	\$1,991,443,747	\$0	\$450,954,762	\$450,954,762	\$2,442,398,509
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE) ⁷	2,372	1,398	3,770	1,098	4,434	5,532	9,302
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ⁸	\$40,168	\$37,866	\$39,314	\$36,198	\$50,058	\$47,307	\$44,068

¹The full title of this industry group is 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 – Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

²To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Manufacturing:
22, 23, 327 – Construction, Electric and Gas, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products;

311, 312 – Meat and Food Products;

314, 322, 323, 325, 326 – Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-Durable Products; and
321, 331, 332 – Primary and Fabricated Metals and Wood Product Manufacturing.

³The full title of this industry group is 54, 56, 62, 81 – Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific, Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Non-manufacturing:

42 – Durable and Non-Durable Goods;

48, 49 – Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing;

51 – Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services; and

52 – Depository Institutions and Non-Depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, and Brokers;

⁵To maintain confidentiality, the Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balances, Tax Credits Expired, and Tax Credits Outstanding are reported in total, not by industry group.

⁶The Tax Credits Outstanding value equals the value of tax credits that have been earned by taxpayers that have completed a qualification audit less tax credits used, recaptured, and expired; and is an indication of tax credits which could potentially be used. This amount does not include other potential tax credits to be earned by applicants that have not completed a qualification audit. Historically, however, not all credits earned have been used, see Employment and Investment Growth Act Summary of Qualified Project Activity.

⁷FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁸The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage to determine the estimated compensation for each project. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Nebraska Advantage Act Projected Revenue Gains and (Losses) for Tax Years 2014-2024

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)(k) and (4)

The Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department), Research Section, for the Nebraska Advantage Act (Act) reports on the projected future amounts of:

- Direct refunds of sales and use tax (refunds);
- Tax credits earned;
- Tax credits used;
- Tax credits recaptured; and
- Tax credits that will expire.

The report also measures the potential revenue gains (losses) under the Act as well as associated investment and economic job growth.

Section I outlines the process of estimating the parameters for tax credits and refunds, which are the building blocks for projecting future tax expenditures. Section I also briefly describes the estimation process for tax credits earned and the usage of the tax credits.

Section II discusses the model used by the Department to estimate the fiscal and employment impacts of the Act, and these estimates are presented in the table below.

I. Estimation of parameters for the projection of tax credits and refunds.

The Act is a relatively new tax incentive program, and the Department does not have enough historical data from the program to produce reliable parameters to describe the pattern of how companies both earned and used tax credits. Consequently, the Department has utilized data from the Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775) and assumed similar patterns of how companies earned and used tax credits over the lifetime of the projects. These parameters estimate the distribution of tax credits earned and used over the entitlement and carryover periods. The use of compensation credits to offset the Nebraska income tax withholding liability is a new benefit in the Act, and we do not have sufficient historical data to analyze the future pattern of this use of the compensation credit.

The parameters the Department estimated are the:

- Annual rate of attainment;
- Annual rate of tax credits earned;
- Annual rate of refunds;
- Annual rate of tax credit usage on income tax; and
- Annual rate of tax credit usage on sales and use tax.

Most of the parameters were estimated using LB 775 data from 1995 to 2005 – a period in which the program had progressively matured, and the economy was, overall, in a stable condition. The selection of this time period allows the Department to avoid any possible bias caused by extreme values.

With the use of historical data from LB 775 and currently available data from the Act, the Department was able to forecast the total amount of tax credits earned, used, recaptured, and the total amount of refunds over the next ten years. The regression model, which was used to estimate the total amount of tax credits earned and refunds granted, utilized U.S. macroeconomic forecasts from Global Insight. The yearly estimates of the total amount of tax credits earned and refunds granted are then split evenly over six years, using LB 775 parameters.

It is important to note that the entitlement period for projects under LB 775 is a fixed number of years while the entitlement period for projects under the Act is not and is dependent upon the tier¹ the project qualified for. For simplicity, the Department assumed the rates of credits earned and used and refunds granted over the entitlement and carryover periods are similar to those in LB 775. This assumption will not alter the long-run result.

Then, the Department estimated an annual amount of total tax credits used based on projected tax credit balances. Due to the lack of actual historical data from the Act, the Department could not project the usage patterns of tax credits between income tax liabilities, sales tax liabilities, income tax withholdings, and reimbursement of real property taxes. Rather, the Department provided the forecast for the aggregate amount of tax credits used over the next ten years.

The Department then estimated the amount of tax credits that would be recaptured annually from 2014 to 2024 using the total amount of estimated tax credit balances for each year and the estimated annual rate of recaptured credits.

The estimation of expired credits was done using the same method as for the recaptured credits.

II. Projecting revenue gains (losses) and associated economic job growth.

Tax incentive programs in Nebraska are designed to attract business investments—both domestically and abroad—with the goal of creating jobs and boosting economic growth in Nebraska. Tax incentive programs impact Nebraska’s tax revenue in two ways. First, tax revenue is positively affected when businesses hire new employees and increase levels of investment, which enhance economic growth. Second, tax revenue is negatively affected when Nebraska directly foregoes part of the tax revenue from the businesses that are in the tax incentive programs. Thus, the overall fiscal impact of tax incentive programs can be positive or negative.

A computable general equilibrium (CGE) model uses actual economic data to estimate how an economy might react to changes in policy, technology, or other external factors. Using a CGE model, the fiscal impact of the program is estimated over the next ten years. These estimates are based on the forecasted value of the amount of total credits earned and total credits used, along with refunds for the Nebraska Advantage Act. The forecasted values for credits earned and credits used are listed in the table below.

To analyze the fiscal impact of tax incentive programs, the dynamic Tax Revenue Analysis in Nebraska² (TRAIN) model—a custom-built Nebraska CGE model—is used. The TRAIN model mathematically expresses the Nebraska economy with over 1,300 equations and a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) database. It has 28 industrial sectors, two factor sectors, an investment sector, nine household sectors, 33 government sectors, and a rest-of-the-world sector.

The TRAIN model distinguishes between state government sectors to capture the sensitivity of state government revenue and expenditure flows. It also calculates most tax impacts within the model, making additional, outside calculations unnecessary. This reduces the number of restrictions on the model and allows the Department’s economists to deliver more informative results.

The critical assumption when constructing a CGE model is that the economy is in equilibrium at the beginning of the period. Therefore, the model is constructed so that its equilibrium replicates observed data in the base year. The data for TRAIN comes from the latest SAM values and parameters. The impact inputs for the model are the projected tax credits earned and used by companies in the tax incentive program.

The table below shows estimated revenue gains generated by new investment and the net revenue gain (loss). The table provides two estimates of employment due to the Act. The first, labeled “Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits,” is a yearly estimate of the number of full-time equivalent employees (FTE). This number can be thought of as an accounting number. It is the number of jobs that businesses use to justify the hiring of employees to qualify for the tax credits in the Act. It is important to note that some of these new jobs would be created regardless of the Act’s tax credits due to growth in the company. Thus, the exact number of jobs that would be created without the existence of the Act is unknown.

The second estimate, labeled “Estimated Net Economic Job Increase (Decrease),” is an estimate of the total number of new jobs created as a result of the Act’s program investment. The estimate of net economic jobs includes both direct and indirect employment in Nebraska. That is, it includes the jobs created as a direct result of the Act as well as the new jobs indirectly created throughout the Nebraska economy to support the new investment and direct employment due to the Act.

¹The attainment and entitlement periods are the same as LB 775 for Tiers 2, 4, and 5, but differ for Tiers 1, 3, and 6.

²A more detailed description of the TRAIN model is available on the Department’s website.

Fiscal Analysis of the Nebraska Advantage Act

Summary	2013 ¹	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to the Act		\$60,626,206	\$67,739,565	\$74,704,910	\$84,521,018	\$91,504,659
Tax Credits Used	\$79,410,983	\$69,455,133	\$81,577,368	\$89,339,587	\$104,726,430	\$110,385,873
Direct Sales and Use Tax Refunds	\$35,956,174	\$19,136,689	\$30,683,639	\$41,304,201	\$51,339,826	\$61,839,592
Revenue Gain (Loss)		(27,965,616)	(44,521,443)	(55,938,879)	(71,545,238)	(80,720,807)
Tax Credits Earned	\$96,161,769	\$109,025,206	\$137,516,565	\$149,519,910	\$171,433,018	\$178,251,659
Tax Credits Recapture Repaid	---	191,972	242,139	263,275	301,860	313,866
Tax Credits Expired	---	---	---	---	---	458,922
Tax Credits Balance	\$224,711,390	\$264,089,491	\$319,786,548	\$379,703,596	\$446,108,324	\$513,201,322
Estimated Employment						
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	2,199	6,554	4,131	6,897	6,094	7,997
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	0	2,524	2,403	2,552	2,873	3,150
Estimated Qualifying Investment	\$728,714,786	\$2,289,183,984	\$1,442,790,821	\$2,408,945,200	\$2,128,727,570	\$2,793,248,383

Summary	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to the Act	\$102,943,757	\$110,116,204	\$123,114,116	\$135,918,389	\$148,150,125	\$159,401,452
Tax Credits Used	\$120,895,517	\$135,197,802	\$150,451,674	\$167,594,448	\$184,647,606	\$202,403,697
Direct Sales and Use Tax Refunds	\$70,971,065	\$77,784,204	\$83,474,576	\$89,234,279	\$95,159,355	\$101,149,010
Revenue Gain (Loss)	(88,922,825)	(102,865,801)	(110,812,134)	(120,910,338)	(131,656,836)	(144,151,256)
Tax Credits Earned	\$203,846,757	\$229,515,204	\$251,506,116	\$273,562,389	\$293,724,125	\$313,294,452
Tax Credits Recapture Repaid	358,934	404,131	442,852	481,689	517,190	551,649
Tax Credits Expired	1,072,462	11,812,674	7,097,155	28,879,569	10,399,891	13,039,320
Tax Credits Balance	\$594,721,166	\$676,821,763	\$770,336,198	\$846,942,881	\$945,102,319	\$1,042,402,105
Estimated Employment						
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	7,503	8,198	8,308	8,992	9,402	10,088
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	3,536	4,120	4,641	5,168	5,669	6,151
Estimated Qualifying Investment	\$2,620,618,976	\$2,863,481,698	\$2,901,845,826	\$3,140,882,948	\$3,283,942,604	\$3,523,544,117

¹Figures for 2013 are actual amounts.

²Tax credits of \$1,596,453 were recaptured and expired in 2013. To maintain confidentiality, the amounts are not separately stated.

Summary of Tax Incentive Programs in Other States

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(7)

States offer many types of tax incentives for businesses. This report summarizes other states' tax incentives that are similar to the Nebraska model of granting tax incentives. For example, qualifying for tax incentives under the Nebraska Advantage Act is not dependent upon the location of a project in an enterprise zone or other limited geographic area. Thus, tax incentives that provide jobs or investment credits to businesses, but only to those who locate in a limited area, are not listed. States that offer tax incentives, but have different qualification levels depending upon geography, are listed provided that a project could qualify, at some level, in every part of the state.

States may also limit qualification for incentives to targeted industries. Nebraska does this, and the report lists those states where incentives are limited to targeted activities. Finally, Nebraska refunds the sales and use tax on qualified investments, but some states refund only a portion of the tax. These states are listed as having a refund. Some states have broader sales and use tax exemptions than Nebraska, but do not provide a refund of any taxes paid. Tax exemptions are outside the scope of this comparison, and tax incentives are not listed if they do not provide at least a partial refund of sales and use taxes paid on qualified investment.

Alabama

Job credit: Income Tax Capital Credit

- 50 new employees at headquarters
- 20 new employees at industrial, warehousing, or research activity projects, data processing centers, R & D facilities, renewable energy projects, utility-owned projects, and tourism destination projects in favored geographic areas
- 15 new employees at small business addition projects
- 5 new employees at projects in favored geographic regions, except headquarters facilities, warehousing, and tourism destination projects
- Employee hires are subject to base wage requirements

Investment credit: Income Tax Capital Credit

- \$100 million for utility-owned projects producing electricity from alternative energy resources
- \$5 million for utility-owned projects producing electricity from hydropower
- \$2 million for all projects except utility-owned small business additions and projects in favored geographic regions
- \$1 million for small business addition projects
- \$500,000 for projects in favored geographic regions except headquarters facilities, warehousing, and tourism destination projects

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- There is no threshold or limiting investment for a new sales tax abatement project with the exception of warehousing projects and projects owned by utilities producing electricity, which are subject to the following thresholds –
 - \$100 million in capital costs for facilities producing electricity from alternative energy sources

- \$5 million in capital costs for facilities producing electricity from hydropower
 - \$1 million for warehousing projects in favored geographic areas, \$5 million elsewhere
- The additional capital investment by an industry that is expanding their current facilities in Alabama must be equal to the lesser of –
 - 30% of the original cost of the currently existing industrial property
 - \$2 million

Personal property tax abatement: Subject to the same qualifications as the sales tax abatement program

Alaska

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Arizona

Job and investment credit:

Quality Jobs Tax Credit Program

- In metro areas, at least 25 jobs must be created with a minimum capital investment of \$5 million
- In rural areas, at least 5 jobs must be created with a minimum capital investment of \$1 million
- Both programs require the jobs to pay 100% of the median county wage and 65% of health insurance costs for the employee

Qualified Facility

- Firm must make capital investment to establish or expand facility that devotes at least 80% of its space and payroll to manufacturing, R&D, or headquarters functions totaling at least \$250,000
- Must create net new jobs of which at least 51% are paid 125% of the state's median wage
- Offers to pay at least 80% of health insurance premiums for all new net full-time employment

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Arkansas

Job credit: Advantage Arkansas Income Tax Credit

Credit on state income tax depends on region of state and payroll thresholds:

- Payroll threshold of \$125,000 in Tier 1
- Payroll threshold of \$100,000 in Tier 2
- Payroll threshold of \$75,000 in Tier 3
- Payroll threshold of \$50,000 in Tier 4
- Jobs must pay a wage equal or greater than Arkansas average wage
- Must be engaged in a specific industry as listed

Investment credit: ArkPlus is available in “highly competitive situations” that credits 10% of total investment to state income tax liability by regional tier:

- Tier 1: Minimum investment of \$5 million and minimum payroll of \$2 million
- Tier 2: Minimum investment of \$3.75 million and minimum payroll of \$1.5 million
- Tier 3: Minimum investment of \$3 million and minimum payroll of \$1.2 million
- Tier 4: Minimum investment of \$2 million and minimum payroll of \$0.8 million

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

Tax Back Sales and Use Tax Refund

- Investment of \$100,000 qualifies for sales and use tax for building materials and taxable machinery and equipment associated with approved project

InvestArk

- Investment of \$5 million at a single location established for at least two years qualify for sales and use tax refund in plant or equipment for new construction, expansion, or modernization
- Must be in specified industry as listed

Personal property tax abatement: None

California

Job credit: New Jobs Credit. A tax credit of \$3,000 for each additional full-time employee hired is available to small businesses with 20 or fewer employees

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Colorado

Job credit: Job Growth Incentive Tax Credit available for businesses creating at least 20 new jobs with wages 110% of county average

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: A refund of sales and use tax available for purchases of qualified biotechnology research and development equipment

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government

Connecticut

Job credit: None

Investment credit:

- Machinery and Equipment Expenditure Tax Credit allows for 10% credit for increased investment in machinery and equipment for companies with 250 or fewer employees, 5% credit for companies with 251 to 800 employees in CT
- 5% credit for fixed capital investment in tangible personal property

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: A property tax credit is available for 100% of the personal property tax owed on electronic data processing equipment

Delaware

Job and investment credit:

- New Economy Jobs Program - Employers can obtain up to 65% rebate on income tax withholding when adding at least 50 net new jobs with each having a minimum annual salary of \$100,000
- The Job Creation Tax Credit - Eligible businesses that (1) are engaged in a qualified activity; (2) hire five or more qualified employees; (3) make an investment of at least \$200,000 (\$40,000 per qualified employee) in a qualified facility; and (4) apply within three years after a qualified facility is placed in service, receive tax credits against corporate or personal income taxes, gross receipts tax, and public utility tax

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: No sales tax

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government

Florida

Job and investment credit:

- The qualified Target Industry Tax Refund allows for tax refunds from \$2,000 to \$6,000 per job created depending on the industry and salary provided for each job created
- The Capital Investment Tax Credit is available for specific industries that create at least 100 jobs and invest at least \$25 million in capital costs

- The High Impact Performance Incentive Tax Credit is targeted toward clean energy, corporate headquarters, financial services, life sciences, semiconductor, and financial services sectors. Firms must create at least 50 new jobs and invest at least \$50 million in capital investment. R&D firms must create 25 new jobs and invest \$25 million

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Georgia

Job credit:

- Firms creating jobs in specific industries can earn the Job Credit based on the following criteria:
 - In tier 1, 2 jobs must be created, which can offset 100% of income tax liability
 - In tier 2, 10 jobs must be created, which can offset 100% of income tax liability
 - In tier 3, 15 jobs must be created, which can offset 50% of income tax liability
 - In tier 4, 20 jobs must be created, which can offset 50% of income tax liability
 - Each credit can be carried forward ten years
- A firm creating jobs that pay higher-than-average wages may qualify for a Quality Jobs Tax Credit. The credit varies by the wage paid

Investment credit:

- Firms making qualified capital investments of at least \$50,000 may qualify for an Investment Tax Credit
- The size of credit depends on location by favored region and type of investment. Credits are applied to corporate income tax
- The Optional Investment Tax Credits offer credits for firms in favored regions –
 - Tier 1: \$5 million investment, 10% credit;
 - Tier 2: \$10 million investment, 8% credit; and
 - Tier 3 or 4: \$20 million investment, 6% credit
- A Mega Project Tax Credit is available to firms with a minimum payroll of \$150 million or makes a minimum investment of \$450 million, and hires at least 1,800 net new employees
- Companies meeting both requirements may claim a tax credit of \$5,250 per job per year for the first five years of each net new position

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Hawaii

Job credit: None

Investment credit: The High-Tech Tax Incentive program is offered, which is determined by comfort ruling

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Personal property not taxed

Idaho

Job credit: Businesses that hire new employees to fill newly-created positions may qualify for up to \$3,000 for each new job created

Investment credit:

- Idaho Business Advantage: \$500,000 investment in new facilities and create at least 10 new jobs paying an average of \$40,000 annually
- Firms that make qualifying new investments may earn an income tax credit offsetting up to 50% of their income tax liability

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Up to a 25% rebate on sales taxes paid on construction materials for new facilities

Personal property tax abatement:

- In lieu of an investment tax credit, a two year exemption from property tax on qualified personal property is available only if a loss was incurred in the second preceding tax year in which the property was placed in service
- County commissioners may authorize a full or partial property tax exemption when qualifying firms invest at least \$3 million
- Businesses that invest at least \$1 billion in capital improvements will receive a property tax exemption on all property in excess of \$400 million in value per year
- Businesses that employ at least 1,500 people within an Idaho county may receive a property tax exemption on property values in excess of \$800 million

Illinois

Job and investment credit:

- The EDGE Program allows tax credits to firms who agree to make an investment of at least \$5 million and create at least 25 jobs
 - For a company with 100 or fewer employees, the company must agree to make a capital investment of \$1 million or create at least 5 full-time jobs in Illinois
- Qualification for a High-Impact Business Tax Credit requires that a business invest a minimum of \$12 million in capital investment causing the creation of 500 full-time jobs, or an investment of \$30 million causing the retention of 1,500 full-time jobs
 - Limited to coal mining, electrical generation, pollution control facilities, and wind energy production

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Can be rewarded as part of the High-Impact Business Tax Credit

Personal property tax abatement: None

Indiana

Job credit:

- The Headquarters Relocation Tax Credit allows a credit against state income tax liability for costs incurred in relocating the headquarters
- Annual worldwide revenue must be at least \$50 million, and the corporation must have at least 75 employees in Indiana

Investment credit:

- The Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit provides a credit against income tax based on an analysis of the economic benefits of the proposed investment
- The Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit provides tax credits for hires performing tasks not previously performed by the applicant in Indiana using similar criteria to judge eligibility

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Refund of sales and use tax paid on R&D equipment only

Personal property tax abatement: None

Iowa

Job credit:

- The High Quality Jobs Program requires businesses to meet wage threshold requirements
- The size of the credit depends on the quality of the job, generosity of health insurance benefits, etc. and is determined by this table

Investment credit:

- Refer to investment thresholds in High Quality Jobs Program
- Thresholds are bracketed by investments less than \$100,000; \$100,000 to \$499,999; and \$500,000 and over
- There is an additional threshold of \$10 million or more

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Sales tax refunds are associated with the High Quality Jobs Program with \$100,000+ level of investment

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government

Kansas

Job credit:

- Firms can retain income tax withholding by creating at least ten jobs within two years in urban areas and five new jobs elsewhere in the Promoting Employment Across Kansas program
- High impact projects that create at least 100 new jobs can retain a higher share of income tax withholding

Investment credit:

- The High Performance Incentive Program allows for a 10% corporate income tax credit
- Firms must invest at least \$1 million in urban counties and \$50,000 elsewhere

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government

Kentucky

Job and investment credit:

- The Kentucky Business Investment program requires participants to create a minimum of 10 new jobs and invest a minimum of \$100,000, and new jobs are subject to wage and benefit requirements
- The Kentucky Small Business Investment Credit Program provides for a tax credit to small businesses that hire at least one person and invest at least \$5,000 in qualifying equipment
- The Kentucky Reinvestment Act provides tax credits to firms investing at least \$2.5 million and maintaining 85% of the full-time employment level at the facility

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- Available to participants of the Kentucky Enterprise Initiative Act who invest at least \$500,000 and the Incentives for Energy Independence Act for energy production facilities
- Credits allowed depend on the energy source

Personal property tax abatement: None

Louisiana

Job credit: The Quality Jobs Program

- Must meet a minimum annual payroll threshold of \$250,000 for firms with less than 50 employees
- Otherwise, employer must create a minimum of 5 net new jobs within 24 months of project start date
- Firms with 50 or more employees must meet a minimum annual payroll threshold of \$500,000
- Reward is a cash rebate of 5% or 6% of annual gross payroll for up to 10 years
- Must be in favored industry, distressed region, or have 50% of sales out-of-state

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: The Industrial Tax Exemption allows a property tax exemption for industries in certain NAICS codes who engage in new capital investments in the state

Maine

Job and investment credit: The Jobs and Investment Tax Credit allows employers who invest \$5 million and create 100 new jobs within two years to obtain up to \$500,000 in tax credits to offset income tax liability

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Maryland

Job credit:

- The Job Creation Tax Credit provides a \$1,000 per-job tax credit to businesses that create new jobs, and \$1,500 to businesses creating jobs in economically-distressed areas
- They must create at least 60 full-time jobs within 24 months, or 25 jobs in distressed areas
- The business must be in a specified industry

Investment credit: The Biotechnology Tax Credit is allowed to individuals or entities that invest at least \$25,000 in a qualified Maryland biotechnology company

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Massachusetts

Job credit:

- Enhanced Expansion Project requires participants to maintain at least 100 positions over five years
- Credit depends on economic activity created

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Michigan

Job credit: None. Michigan recently reformed its tax incentive programs to eliminate job and investment targets

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Minnesota

Job credit: None

Investment credit: Research and Development Tax Credit allows for a 10% tax credit for the first \$2 million in investment, and 2.5% thereafter in excess of \$2 million

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Greater Minnesota Business Expansion program provides sales tax exemptions of up to 12 years to eligible existing businesses that meet eligibility requirements including specified job creation and wage levels

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government

Mississippi

Job credit:

- Jobs Tax Credit provides for tax credits for firms in certain industries who create jobs in certain regions of the state –
 - In Tier 1, 20 or more jobs must be created, and credit is 2.5% of payroll
 - In Tier 2, 15 or more jobs must be created, and credit is 5% of payroll
 - In Tier 3, 10 or more jobs must be created, and credit is 10% of payroll
 - Credit can offset up to 50% of state income tax liability
- The Advantage Jobs Incentive Program provides income tax withholding rebates to firms in certain industries hiring employees that pay above the average wage level of the county and provide basic health benefit plans
 - Minimum job creation requirements are based on the level of development of the county
 - Data or information processing enterprises must create 200 new jobs, and any other business except retailers must create 25 new jobs

Investment credit: The Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit requires existing participating manufacturers to invest \$1 million in buildings and/or equipment and receive an investment tax credit equal to 5% of the eligible investment

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Manufacturers and custom processors may qualify for sales and use tax exemptions on construction or expansion or broadband technology in the three tiers:

- Tier 1: 50% exemption
- Tier 2: 50% exemption
- Tier 3: 100% exemption

Personal property tax abatement: The Industrial Property Tax Exemption may be granted at the local level by county or municipal governments

Missouri

Job credit: The Missouri Works Program allows income tax withholding credits for new job creation - 10 jobs at 90% county average wage, 100 jobs at 120% average county wage, and 100 jobs at 140% average county wage

Investment credit: The Missouri BUILD Program allows a tax credit for firms in eligible industries who invest a minimum of \$15 million, or \$10 million for an office industry, and create 500 jobs, or 200 new jobs for an “office industry”

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Yes, non-manufacturing property purchased through Chapter 100 bonds is exempt from tax

Personal property tax abatement: None

Montana

Job credit: Through the New/Expanded Industry Credit, manufacturers who increase employment by 30% are eligible for a tax credit equal to 1% of the wages paid to new employees

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: No sales tax

Personal property tax abatement: Listed here

Nevada

Job credit: See below

Investment credit: See below

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: See details here

- The abatement reduces the applicable tax rate to 2%. Depending on the population of the county, businesses in metro counties must maintain at least 50 jobs and a capital investment of \$1 million
- 10 jobs and an investment of \$250,000 is required in rural counties
- For an expansion, the company must increase employment by 25 (urban) or 6 (rural) and the Modified Business Tax Abatement program imposes the same requirements

Personal property tax abatement: See details here

New Hampshire

Job credit: None (Coos County Job Creation Tax Credit only)

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

New Jersey

Job credit: Grow NJ Assistance Program for businesses creating at least 25 new jobs, or 10 jobs in the technology or biotechnology sectors

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

New Mexico

Job credit:

- With the High Wage Jobs Tax Credit, a 10% credit is available for employers who create jobs that pay at least \$40,000 in metro areas and \$28,000 in rural areas
- The wage thresholds will increase to \$60,000 and \$40,000, respectively, after July 1, 2015

Investment credit: New Mexico Investment Tax Credit has no minimum investment threshold specified

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Firms can abate personal property taxes through industrial revenue bonds at the discretion of the local government

New York

Job and investment credit:

- With the Investment Tax Credit, businesses that create new jobs and make new investments in production property and equipment may qualify for tax credits of up to 10% of the original investment
- There are no specified thresholds.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Personal property not taxed

North Carolina

Job and investment credit:

- The Job Development Investment Grants are available for firms creating opportunities and net increases in employment with no specified minimum threshold for investment or employment
- The Technology Development Tax Credit allows a credit equal to a percentage of qualified expenses, up to \$200 million in qualified research expenditure
- The Job Maintenance and Capital Development fund allows grants for businesses that have at least 2,000 employees and invest \$200 million in capital improvements, or 320 employees and \$65 million if in manufacturing

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Sales and use tax discounts and refunds are available for specific purchases listed here

Personal property tax abatement: None

North Dakota

Job credit: None

Investment credit:

- The Agricultural Commodity Processing Facility Investment Credit allows for a 30% credit on investment in equipment, property, etc.
- The Wage and Salary Credit allows for a tax credit equal to a percentage of wages and salaries paid based on the number of years the firm has been in business

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Personal property not taxed

Ohio

Job credit: The Ohio Job Creation Tax Credit is available to businesses that create at least 10 new full-time jobs at a facility in Ohio and pay 150% of the federal minimum wage

Investment credit: The Ohio Job Retention Tax Credit

- Retention of at least 500 full-time jobs and minimum annual retained payroll of at least \$20 million, or minimum annual retained payroll of \$35 million with no required job retention threshold; and
- Fixed asset investment of at least \$5 million

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Warehouse and manufacturing machinery exempt with special permit from Department of Taxation

Personal property tax abatement: None

Oklahoma

Job credit:

- The Quality Jobs Program is open to manufacturers and some service firms with new payroll of \$2.5 million or more
 - A lower payroll threshold to \$1.5 million is available for food processors and R&D projects
 - Payroll threshold is eliminated for projects building on former Superfund sites
 - The Small Employer Program allows small businesses with 90 or fewer employees to receive a 5% cash back incentive for seven years
- 21st Century Quality Jobs requires the hiring of 10 jobs that pay 300% the county average or \$102,000, whichever is less
- Both programs require minimum wage and health coverage requirements

Investment credit:

- The Investment/New Jobs Credit Package allows qualifying firms to choose the tax credit based on level of investment or new employees
- Credit doubles in enterprise zones and if investment exceeds \$40 million
- Minimum investment is \$50,000

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Oregon

Job credit:

- The Oregon Investment Advantage allows firms who set up operations in an eligible county and create at least 5 jobs in an industry that is “first of its kind” and does not compete with another firm in the area
- The credit is against income tax liability

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: No sales tax

Personal property tax abatement:

- Unfinished improvements to facilities may qualify for local property tax abatements
 - The Strategic Investment Program exempts a portion of large capital investments from property taxes
-

Pennsylvania

Job credit:

- The Job Creation Tax Credit allows for a \$1,000-per-job tax credit to create new jobs
- The credit increases to \$2,500 for hiring unemployed individuals

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Rhode Island

Job credit: The Corporate Income Tax Reduction for Job Creation provides an incremental reduction in the corporate income tax rate that creates new employment:

- 0.25% for every 10 new jobs created for companies with fewer than 100 employees; and
- 0.25% for every 50 new jobs created for companies with more than 100 employees

Investment credit: Depends on the NAICS code of the business; no minimum threshold specified (High Performance Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit)

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

South Carolina

Job credit: Unless a member of a particular NAICS industry, firms must create:

- 175 jobs at a single location;
- 100 jobs where average compensation is 1.5 times county or state average, whichever is lower;
- 50 jobs where average compensation is 2 times county or state average, whichever is lower; or
- 25 jobs at a single location where average cash compensation for jobs is 2.5 times county or state average, whichever is lower

Investment credit:

- Job development credit requires at least a \$100 million investment and the creation of at least 200 new full-time jobs, or an investment of \$150 million and the creation of a least 125 jobs
- These requirements can be waived if the project is in a favored geographic region or county

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

South Dakota

Job credit: None

Investment credit: See below

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Business facility expansions may qualify for sales and use tax or contractor excise tax refunds according to the following scale –

- Project costs of \$10 (minimum) to \$40 million: 45% refund
- Project costs of \$40 to \$500 million – 55% refund
- Project costs of more than \$500 million – no refund

Personal property tax abatement: Personal property not taxed

Tennessee

Job credit: The Jobs Tax Credit allows a qualified business tax credits based on the number of jobs created in certain industries:

- \$112,500 credit for 25 jobs
- \$450,000 credit for 100 jobs
- \$2,250,000 credit for 500 jobs
- \$4,495,000 credit for 999 jobs
- \$4,500,000 credit for 1,000 jobs

Investment credit: Industrial machinery purchases can earn the following tax credits:

- Less than \$100 million – 1%
- \$100 million – 3%
- \$250 million – 5%
- \$500 million – 7%
- \$1 billion – 10%

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Available to businesses who make a minimum capital investment of \$100 million and at least 50 new jobs paying 150% of Tennessee’s average occupational wage

Personal property tax abatement: None

Texas

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Utah

Job credit:

- The Industrial Assistance Fund requires firms to create at least 50 jobs in urban counties and pay 125% or urban county average wage or 100% of the rural county average wage
- Approval from local economic development authorities is required

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Vermont

Job credit: Vermont Employment Growth Incentive Program

- Full-time jobs created and paid 160% of Vermont minimum wage
- No limitations due to size, sector, or type of business
- Credit is a cash payment and not credit against income tax liability

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Virginia

Job credit:

- The Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit allows qualified companies locating or expanding in VA to receive a \$1,000-per-job tax credit for each new full-time job created
- Enterprise zones must meet 25-job threshold, other areas have a 50-job threshold

Investment credit:

- The Governor's Opportunity Fund can be made available in highly competitive situations and requires minimum capital investment, job creation, and wage requirements with matching commitment from municipality
- Virginia Investment Partnership Grant is available for firms making at least \$25 million in investment and maintaining stable employment levels
- Major Eligible Employer Grant available for firms investing at least \$100 million and create at least 1,000 new jobs
- Virginia Economic Development Incentive Grant available for firms who create 400 jobs paying at least 50% greater than local wage, or 300 jobs at double the local wage, in small metro areas, or 200 jobs elsewhere and make a capital investment of at least \$6,500 per job

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Offered at the local level for certain industries and types of equipment

Washington

Job credit: Firms in specific industries can receive a credit against business and occupation tax when increasing in-state employment by 15%

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Refunds available for materials used in aluminum smelters, cold storage, and construction materials for food manufacturing facilities

Personal property tax abatement: Available for aluminum smelting industry

West Virginia

Job credit:

- The High-Tech Manufacturing credit allows firms that manufacture computers and components that create at least 20 new jobs within a year to receive a credit to offset liability in a variety of tax programs
- The Economic Opportunity Credit is available to qualified firms that create at least 20 new jobs within specific time limits and can offset up to 80% of specified business taxes for 13 years
- The Corporate Headquarters Credit allows tax credits to a firm that relocates the headquarters to that state and creates 15 new jobs including the relocated employees
- The Economic Opportunity Credit allows a credit for firms creating at least 20 new jobs within specified time limits, or 10 new jobs for smaller businesses

Investment credit: The Manufacturing Investment Credit is allowed against up to 60% of corporate income tax based on qualified investment in eligible manufacturing property, with no new job creation required

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Wisconsin

Job credit: The Job Creation Deduction allows firms to subtract from federal income a number based on the increase in the number of FTE employees equal to \$2,000 per eligible employee for businesses with gross receipts greater than \$5 million and \$4,000 per eligible employee with gross receipts less than \$5 million

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Firms must get state approval for M&E exemption - must be classified as a manufacturing firm

Wyoming

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- \$5 million investment required in capital infrastructure in addition to \$2 million investment in data center equipment and software purchases results in sales and use tax refunded on qualifying computer equipment
- \$50 million investment and \$2 million in data center equipment purchases - sales tax refunds at this level include uninterruptible power supplies, backup power, specialized heating, air purifying equipment, and air conditioning

Personal property tax abatement: None



Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act

Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Summary of Qualified Activity

Project-specific Benefits Approved

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Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act Reporting Requirements

Neb Rev. Stat. § 77-27,195 provides:

(1) The Tax Commissioner shall prepare a report identifying the amount of investment in this state and the number of equivalent jobs created by each taxpayer claiming a credit pursuant to the Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act. The report shall include the amount of credits claimed in the aggregate. The report shall be issued on or before July 15 of each year for all credits allowed during the previous calendar year. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) Beginning with applications filed on or after January 1, 2006, except for livestock modernization or expansion projects, the report shall provide information on project-specific total incentives used every two years for each approved project and shall disclose

(a) the identity of the taxpayer,

(b) the location of the project, and

(c) the total credits used and refunds approved during the immediately preceding two years expressed as a single, aggregated total.

The incentive information required to be reported under this subsection shall not be reported for the first year the taxpayer attains the required employment and investment thresholds. The information on first-year incentives used shall be combined with and reported as part of the second year. Thereafter, the information on incentives used for succeeding years shall be reported for each project every two years containing information on two years of credits used and refunds approved. The incentives used shall include incentives which have been approved by the Department of Revenue, but not necessarily received, during the previous two calendar years.

(3) For livestock modernization or expansion projects, the report shall disclose

(a) the identity of the taxpayer,

(b) the total credits used and refunds approved during the preceding calendar year, and

(c) the location of the project.

(4) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act Summary Description

General Information

The Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act requires a taxpayer involved in a qualifying business to file an application with the Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department). For a list of qualified business activities, see the Department’s website. There are three different application levels under Nebraska Advantage Rural Development: Level 1; Level 2; and Livestock Modernization.

Application Information

An application may be filed on or after the first day of the tax year. The application requests the total amount of expected increase in investment and employment in the year the application is filed and the following tax year. There is a statutory limit on the total benefits that may be approved for a calendar year. The requested benefits are applied to the limit in the order in which the complete applications were filed.

- Application for Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Level 1
- Application for Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Level 2
- Application for Nebraska Advantage Livestock Modernization

For applications filed on or after October 1, 2009, taxpayers must utilize E-verify to confirm that all new employees are legally able to work in the United States, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-27,188.03.

Rural Development Act Available Funds and Requested Benefits

Year Ending	Number of Applicants	Total Requested Benefits	Statutory Limit on Benefits
12/31/2013	2	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
12/31/2012	6	1,000,000	1,000,000
12/31/2011	7	2,412,750	4,000,000
12/31/2010	11	829,750	4,000,000
6/30/2010	10	1,271,854	4,000,000
6/30/2009	34	3,000,000	3,000,000
6/30/2008	34	3,000,000	3,000,000
6/30/2007	15	1,555,250	3,000,000

6/30/2006	15	2,086,000	2,500,000
6/30/2005	12	713,000	2,500,000

Requirements by Application Level

Level 1. Project applications under Level 1 require a plan of expansion that includes a minimum of two new full-time equivalent (FTE) employees who are paid at least the minimum required wage, and \$125,000 of net, new investment. The expansion must occur in a county with a population of less than 15,000 inhabitants, a village, or an eligible census tract. Level 1 applications were first accepted for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006. For more information on the required wage rate and whether a location is eligible under Level 1, see the Department’s website.

Level 2. Project applications under Level 2 require a plan of expansion that includes a minimum of five new FTE employees who are paid at least the minimum required wage, and \$250,000 of net, new investment. The expansion must occur in a county with a population of less than 25,000 inhabitants, or a city of the second class. Level 2 applications were first accepted for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. For more information on the required wage rate and whether a location is eligible under Level 2, visit the website.

Livestock Modernization. Livestock Modernization is defined as the construction, improvement, or acquisition of buildings, facilities, or equipment for livestock housing, confinement, feeding, production, and waste management. The project must have a net, new investment of at least \$50,000. The expansion may occur in any county in Nebraska. There is no employment increase required. Livestock Modernization project applications were first accepted as of January 1, 2007.

Benefits by Application Level

Level 1 and Level 2. If the Level 1 or Level 2 taxpayer reaches and maintains the required levels of investment and employment, it is eligible for a \$3,000 credit for each new FTE employee, and a \$2,750 credit for each \$50,000 net gain in qualified investment. The credits may be used: to obtain a refund of state sales and use taxes paid; against the income tax liability of the taxpayer; or as a refundable credit claimed on the income tax return of the taxpayer.

Livestock Modernization. If the Livestock Modernization taxpayer reaches and maintains the required level of investment, it is eligible to earn credits at 10% of investment. Each project is limited to a maximum of \$30,000 in credits. The credits may be used: to obtain a refund of state sales and use taxes paid; against the income tax liability of the taxpayer; or as a refundable credit claimed on the income tax return of the taxpayer.

Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act Summary of Qualified Activity

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-27,195(1)

Rural Development Business Activity Approved in 2013

Project Number	FTEs	Investment
1	4	\$18,399,222
2	0	435,418
Totals	4	\$18,834,640

FTE=Full Time Equivalent

Rural Development Qualifying Activity through 2013

Year	FTEs ¹	Investment	Tax Credits Earned	Tax Credits Used, Net of Recapture ²
2013	4	\$18,834,640	\$ --- ³	\$1,005,040
2012	5	2,064,523	185,025	223,800
2011	20	3,537,625	271,116	818,043
2010	32	39,801,633	1,855,335	1,072,976
2009	90	28,288,702	1,680,536	1,859,036
2008 & Before	132	16,754,580	1,201,047	996,547
Total	283	\$109,281,703	\$5,193,059	\$5,975,442

¹FTE = Full Time Equivalent

²To maintain confidentiality, recaptured tax credits are not separately stated.

³Tax credits were earned, but to maintain confidentiality are not reported in this annual report.

Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act Project-specific Benefits Approved

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-27,195(2)-(3)

Level 1 and Level 2 Project-specific Total Tax Incentives Used in 2012-2013

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Location
West Blue Pork, LLC	\$48,845	York
Total	\$48,845	

Livestock Modernization Project-specific Total Tax Incentives Used in 2013

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Location
Coe Cattle Co., Inc.	\$ 30,000	Madison
Mid Plains Cattle Company, Inc.	30,000	Shelby
Total	\$60,000	

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Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act

Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Analysis

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Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5907 provides:

The Tax Commissioner shall prepare a report identifying the following aggregate amounts for the previous calendar year:

- (1) The amount of projected employment and investment anticipated by taxpayers receiving tentative tax credits and the tentative tax credits granted;
- (2) the actual amount of employment and investment made by taxpayers that were granted tentative tax credits in the previous calendar year;
- (3) the tax credits used; and
- (4) the tentative tax credits that expired.

The report shall be issued on or before July 15, 2007, and each July 15 thereafter. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request. No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act Summary Description

General Information

The Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act allows an individual actively involved in the day-to-day activities of a microbusiness, which is located in a distressed area, to apply for tax credits.

Application Process and Benefits Received

The individual actively involved in the microbusiness must file an application, which includes:

- A description of the microbusiness;
- The market to be served by the microbusiness and the way the expansion addresses the market;
- The amount of projected investment or employment increase that would generate the tax credit;
- The projected improvement in income or creation of new self-employment or other jobs in the distressed area;
- The nature of the applicant's engagement in the microbusiness; and
- Other documents required by the Department.

Each individual, and any related parties, are limited to a \$10,000 lifetime tax credit.

Application for Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act

Applications requesting up to \$2 million may be authorized for each calendar year.

The individual earns a refundable income tax credit equal to 20% of the microbusiness' new investment or employment, not to exceed the amount of tentative tax credits approved based on the application. New investment is an increase in purchases of buildings and depreciable assets, repairs and maintenance, advertising, legal, or professional services in the year of application and the following year, as compared to the year prior to application. New employment is an increase in employee compensation and the employer cost of health insurance in the year of application and the following year, as compared to the year prior to application. The tax credit is claimed by individuals when filing their Nebraska income tax return.

Employment Criteria

The microbusiness must have five or fewer full-time equivalent (FTE) employees at the time of application to participate in the Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act. For applications filed on or after October 1, 2009, taxpayers must utilize E-verify to confirm that all new employees are legally able to work in the United States, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5908.

Location Criteria

The microbusiness must be located at a site which meets the statutory requirements related to population decline or per capita income level. For more specific information on whether a location is eligible for a new application, see the Department's website.

Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act Analysis

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5907

Analysis Based on Application Estimates

Application Year	Projected Investment	Projected Compensation	Tax Credits Authorized
2013	\$17,536,580	\$16,465,850	\$2,000,000
2012	9,109,578	14,582,501	\$2,000,000
2011	13,027,218	12,202,287	1,999,995
2010	14,440,291	10,780,605	2,000,000
2009	12,445,038	12,383,582	2,000,000
2008	26,494,484	7,882,647	2,000,000
2007	14,352,643	3,403,376	2,000,000
2006	16,104,723	14,075,040	2,000,000
Total	\$123,510,555	\$91,775,888	\$15,999,995

Business Activity through 2013

The refundable credit earned by an applicant who is actively involved in a microbusiness is claimed on the individual's Nebraska income tax return. Since individual income tax returns are filed after the calendar year is completed, there are no credits approved in 2013 for applications filed in 2013.

Application Year	Actual Investment	Actual Compensation	Tax Credits Used	Tax Credits Expired
2012	\$4,265,207	\$6,207,841	\$847,523	0
2011 ¹	9,166,214	10,808,578	1,335,126	13,008
2010 ¹	8,701,083	11,195,148	1,480,169	26,146
2009	8,518,430	9,803,399	1,087,160	37,357
2008	31,605,604	7,201,292	1,635,372	11,416
2007	17,529,894	3,846,107	1,724,078	209,701
2006	16,325,229	15,065,667	1,849,386	127,579
Total	\$96,111,661	\$64,128,032	\$9,958,814	\$425,207

¹Reporting updated from prior annual report due to amended returns and audits.



Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Summary of Benefits Approved

Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act Reporting Requirements

Neb Rev. Stat. § 77-5807 provides:

Beginning July 15, 2007, and each July 15 thereafter the Tax Commissioner shall prepare a report stating the total amount of credits claimed on income tax returns or as refunds of sales and use tax during the previous calendar year.

The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act Summary Description

General Information

The Nebraska Advantage Research and Development tax credit is available for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006. A business firm, which incurs research and development expenditures, is eligible for a Nebraska tax credit. If the firm does business within and without Nebraska, the federal tax credit must be apportioned before calculating the Nebraska tax credit.

No business firm may claim the credit for the first time in a tax year beginning after December 31, 2017.

Description of Benefits

When the research and development credit started in 2006, the credit was available to a business firm for four years after the first year it was claimed. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, a business firm can claim the research and development credit for 20 tax years immediately following the first tax year since 2006 that the research and development credit was claimed. For certain business firms, there may be one or more tax years between the end of the first five years and the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2012 for which the business firm will not be able to earn research and development credit.

Tax Year 2006. A business firm which incurs research and development expenditures, as defined in § 174 of the Internal Revenue Code (I.R.C.), may claim a tax credit equal to 3% of the increase in Nebraska research and development expenditures in the current year, as compared to the average of the expenditures in the two years prior to first claiming the tax credit.

Tax Years 2007 and 2008. A business firm which incurs research and development expenditures, as defined in § 174 of the I.R.C., may claim a credit equal to 15% of the federal tax credit allowed.

Tax Years 2009 and Later. A business firm which incurs research and development expenditures, as defined in § 174 of the I.R.C., may claim the enhanced research credit of 35% for research activity on the campus of a college or university in Nebraska, and a credit equal to 15% of the federal tax credit allowed for activities that are not on-campus.

For credits claimed in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2009, taxpayers must utilize E-verify to confirm that all new employees are legally able to work in the United States, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5808.

Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act Summary of Benefits Approved

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5807

The tax credit may be used:

- To obtain a refund of state sales and use taxes paid;
- Against the income tax liability of the taxpayer; or
- As a refundable credit claimed on the income tax return of the taxpayer.

Tax Credits Approved

Year	Income Tax Credits	Sales and Use Tax Refunds
2013	\$2,427,176	\$0
2012	2,712,203 ¹	0
2011	2,363,525	0
2010	4,074,589 ¹	0
2009	2,235,956	0
2008	2,106,028	0
2007	64,166	0
2006	0	0
Total	\$15,983,643	\$0

¹Correction to previous annual report due to audits.



Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775)

Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Active Signed Agreements

Summary of Qualified Project Activity

Industry Group Detail:

Principal Business Activity Codes and Application Option of Projects with Active Signed Agreements

Qualified Projects by Industry (Cumulative through 2013)

Analysis of Tax Credits (2013 and Cumulative through 2013)

Analysis of Sales and Use Tax Refunds (2013 and Cumulative through 2013)

Analysis of Sales and Use Tax Refunds - Approved Refunds Net of Recapture, by Year and Cumulatively

Investment in Qualified Property, by Year and Cumulatively

Number of FTE Jobs Created

Total Number Employed by Qualified Taxpayers

Average Wage of New Employees (2013 and Cumulative through 2013)

Estimate of Personal Property Value Exempted Under the Employment and Investment Growth Act

Projected Revenue Gains and (Losses) for Tax Years 2014-2024

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Employment and Investment Growth Act

Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110 provides:

(1) The Tax Commissioner shall submit electronically an annual report to the Legislature no later than July 15 of each year. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) The report shall list

- (a) the agreements which have been signed during the previous calendar year,
- (b) the agreements which are still in effect,
- (c) the identity of each taxpayer, and
- (d) the location of each project.

(3) The report shall also state by industry group

- (a) the specific incentive options applied for under the Employment and Investment Growth Act,
- (b) the refunds allowed on the investment,
- (c) the credits earned,
- (d) the credits used to reduce the corporate income tax and the credits used to reduce the individual income tax,
- (e) the credits used to obtain sales and use tax refunds,
- (f) the number of jobs created,
- (g) the total number of employees employed in the state by the taxpayer on the last day of the calendar quarter prior to the application date and the total number of employees employed in the state by the taxpayer on subsequent reporting dates,
- (h) the expansion of capital investment,
- (i) the estimated wage levels of jobs created subsequent to the application date,
- (j) the total number of qualified applicants,
- (k) the projected future state revenue gains and losses,
- (l) the sales tax refunds owed to the applicants,
- (m) the credits outstanding, and
- (n) the value of personal property exempted by class in each county.

(4) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Summary Description

General Information

The Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775) allows a taxpayer involved in a qualified business to earn and use benefits for investment and employment growth. For a list of qualified and non-qualified business activities, see the Department's website. There are three options that have varying requirements for investment and employment and for benefits.

Application Information

No new Employment and Investment Growth Act applications could be filed after December 31, 2005.

Application Options

Each of the options requires a stated increase in the investment and employment levels by the end of the attainment period.

The increase in investment is equal to the value of qualified property placed in service at the project after the date of application. Qualified property means any tangible property of a type subject to depreciation, amortization, or other recovery under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the components of such property, that will be used at the project. Qualified property does not include aircraft, barges, motor vehicles, railroad rolling stock, watercraft, or property rented to another person.

The increase in employment is equal to the number of new full-time equivalent (FTE) employees at the project. The number of new FTE employees is the number of FTE employees at the project during a year, less the FTE employees during the base year. One FTE employee is equal to 40 hours per week for the entire year. A taxpayer in a qualified business may file an application electing one of the following options:

- **\$20 Million in Investment**
- **\$3 Million in Investment and 30 FTE Employees.**
- **\$10 Million in Investment and 100 FTE Employees.** A taxpayer applying under this option has a two-part agreement. When the project attains the minimum required levels of \$3 million investment in qualified property and 30 FTEs, the project is eligible for all benefits of a \$3 million and 30 FTE project. When the project attains the \$10 million and 100 FTEs, the taxpayer is also eligible for certain property tax exemptions.

Description of Time Periods:

Year

Year means the federal taxable year of the taxpayer.

Base Year

The base year is the year immediately preceding the year during which the application was filed.

Attainment Period

The attainment period is the number of years, including the year of application, in which the taxpayer must meet the minimum levels of investment and employment required for benefits. All options must meet the minimum required levels within seven years.

Entitlement Period

The entitlement period is the time period within which the taxpayer generally can both earn and use incentives. This period includes the year the taxpayer meets the minimum chosen levels of investment and employment, and the next six years.

Carryover Period

During the carryover period, no additional credits are earned, but unused credits earned before the end of the entitlement period may be used. The carryover period begins the year after the end of the entitlement period and ends at the end of the eighth year after the entitlement period.

See the website to view sample time lines.

Description of Benefits:

Benefits by Application Level

	\$20M	\$3M & 30 FTE	\$10M & 100 FTE
Benefit			
Sales Factor Election	✓	✓	✓
Direct Refund	✓	✓	✓
Investment Credit		✓	✓
Compensation Credit		✓	✓
Personal Property Tax Exemption			✓
Use of Credits			
Sales and Use Tax Refund		✓	✓
Income Tax Refund		✓	✓
Distribution of Credits		✓	✓

Direct Refund

A direct refund is the refund of Nebraska and local sales and use taxes paid on the purchase of qualified property for use at the project, or on the purchase or lease of aircraft for use in connection with the project, which is placed in service during the attainment and entitlement periods. The aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official.

Qualified property is any tangible property of a type subject to depreciation, amortization, or other recovery under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the components of such property, that will be used at the project. Qualified property does not include aircraft, barges, motor vehicles, railroad rolling stock, watercraft, or property that is rented to another person.

Investment Credit

Investment credit is a credit equal to 10% of the investment made in qualified property at the project during the attainment or entitlement periods. The credit on qualified property placed in service, from date of application through the end of the tax year in which the minimum required levels are met, is earned in the qualification year. A credit is also earned on qualified property placed in service in other years of the entitlement period.

Investment credits may be used for a sales and use tax refund or an income tax refund.

Compensation Credit

For each year of the entitlement period, the compensation credit is equal to 5% times the increase in compensation at the project. The increase in compensation is equal to the taxable compensation of resident employees and base-year employees at the project in the current year minus the average compensation at the project in the year times the number of base-year employees.

The compensation credit may be used for a sales and use tax refund or an income tax refund.

Personal Property Tax Exemption

A taxpayer may claim a personal property tax exemption on three types of property acquired after the date of application:

1. Turbine powered aircraft;
2. Computer systems and specific peripherals that require environmental controls of temperature and power; and
3. Business equipment involved directly in the processing of agricultural products.

Turbine powered aircraft may be exempted from the first January 1 following the date of acquisition of the property through the sixteenth December 31 after the filing of the application. The aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official.

The computer systems and peripherals and agricultural processing equipment may be exempted from the first January 1 following the end of the year during which the required levels were exceeded through the sixteenth December 31 after the filing of the application.

Sales and Use Tax Refund

This is a refund of Nebraska and local sales and use taxes paid on otherwise non-refundable purchases used at the project. The credits must be earned in a prior tax year and can be used during the entitlement and carryover periods.

Income Tax Refund

Credits may be used to reduce the income tax liability of the taxpayer's entire unitary group. The credits may be used in the year earned and are available during the entitlement and carryover periods.

Credits earned by a partnership, limited liability company, a subchapter S corporation, or an estate or trust may be distributed in the same ratio as income. The recipient of the distributed credit may use the credit to reduce their income tax liability from the year of distribution through the end of the carryover period.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Agreements Still in Effect

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(2)

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
3M Company	Valley	3	30	1997
Abengoa Bioenergy US	Ravenna	10	100	2006
Adesta, LLC	Omaha	3	50	2007
ADT Security Services, Inc.	Omaha and Papillion	12.2	400	2003
Ag Processing, Inc.	Central Nebraska	40	100	1995
Airlite Plastics Company	Greater Omaha Metropolitan Area	10	30	1997
Airlite Plastics Company	Omaha	69.6	30	2006
Allo Communications, LLC	Imperial and western Nebraska communities	16.3	105	2006
American Laboratories, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	1995
American Title, Inc.	Omaha and Bellevue	11.8	280	2005
Ameriprise Financial, Inc.	Omaha and La Vista	7	100	1999
Applied Underwriters, Inc.	Omaha	3.3	50	2003
Auburn Consolidated Industries, Inc.	Auburn	3	35	1994
Ballantyne of Omaha, Inc. & Subs.	Omaha	3	30	1998
Bank Of The West	Omaha	20	0	2007
Becton Dickinson & Company	Columbus, Holdrege, Broken Bow, and Richland	145	287	2001
Beef Products, Inc.	South Sioux City and Dakota City	22.5	100	1994
Beef Products, Inc.	South Sioux City and Dakota City	72.1	175	2006
Behlen Mfg. Co.	Columbus	12.7	100	2006
Blue Cross Blue Shield of Nebraska	Omaha and Lincoln	10	100	1995
Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Nebraska & Subs.	Omaha, Lincoln, and Grand Island	13.4	100	2006

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
BMS Management, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	2006
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation	Statewide	3	30	1996
C & A Industries, Inc.	Omaha	4.6	35	2003
C S Precision Manufacturing, Inc.	Gering	7	33	2000
C.J. Foods, Inc.	Pawnee City	3	30	1996
Cabela's, Inc.	Sidney, Kearney, Lincoln, North Platte, Grand Island, Central City, Bellevue, La Vista, and Papillion	18.8	1,100	2004
Cargill Meat Solutions Corp.	Schuyler	16.5	100	2000
Carneco Foods, LLC	Columbus	16	100	1995
Cintas Corporation No. 2	Omaha	5.6	120	2002
Claas North America Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	60	502	1998
Clarcor, Inc.	Kearney and Gothenburg	10	100	1998
Clarcor, Inc.	Kearney	20.1	100	2007
ConAgra Foods, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2004
ConAgra Foods, Inc.	Hastings	45	30	2007
Consolidated Business Systems, Inc.	Omaha	3.5	40	1996
Cornhusker Energy Lexington, LLC	Lexington and Omaha	47	100	2007
Coxcom, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	1997
Coxcom, Inc.	Omaha	309.8	100	2006
Crete Carrier Corporation	Lincoln, Omaha, Bellevue, North Platte, and York	10	100	2007
CRWS, Inc. & Subs.	Omaha	3	30	1998
CSG Systems International, Inc.	Omaha	57	155	2007
Design Plastics, Inc.	Omaha	3.2	30	1992
Distefano Tool & Manufacturing Co.	Omaha	3.2	35	1997
Duncan Aviation, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	1997
Duncan Aviation, Inc.	Lincoln	20.2	100	2007
Eagle Capital Group, Inc.	Hastings	3.6	30	2002
Eaton MDH Company, Inc.	Hastings	17.5	68	1999
EFJ, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	1993

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Election Systems & Software, Inc.	Omaha	6.7	41	2007
Elster American Meter Company	Nebraska City and Plattsmouth	16.5	50	2002
Empire Fire & Marine Insurance Company	Omaha	10	100	1998
Exmark Manufacturing Company, Inc.	Beatrice and Lincoln	3	30	2006
Farmers & Merchants Investment, Inc.	Statewide	4.9	72	1996
Farmers & Merchants Investment, Inc.	Statewide	12	100	2003
Farmland Foods Inc.	Crete	10	100	2005
Farmland Foods, Inc.	Crete	11.7	100	2002
Financial Brokerage Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	1999
First Data Corporation	Omaha and Lincoln	10	100	1994
First Data Corporation	Omaha and Lincoln	20	0	2006
First Gothenburg Bancshares, Inc.	Gothenburg, Omaha, and Ralston	10	100	2007
First National of Nebraska, Inc.	Omaha, David City, Columbus, Norfolk, Alliance, Chadron, Gering, Scottsbluff, North Platte, Fremont, Kearney, Lincoln, Broken Bow, Grand Island, Gretna, Papillion, Beatrice, Bellevue, Bloomfield, Hemingford, Lexington, and Wayne	258.6	100	2002
First York Ban Corp.	Albion, Aurora, Bartlett, Benedict, Bradshaw, Central City, Clay Center, Columbus, Davenport, Geneva, Glenvil, Grand Island, Hampton, Harvard, Henderson, McCool Junction, Monroe, Polk, Rising City, Shelton, St. Edward, Stromsburg, Sutton, Waco, and York	3	30	2000
Firststar Fiber, Inc.	Fremont and Omaha	43.5	180	2004
Fremont Beef Company	Fremont	3	30	2006
Frito Lay, Inc.	Central Nebraska	25	30	1997
Gallup Organization	Omaha, Lincoln, and Bellevue	66.2	150	2006
Gibraltar Packaging Group, Inc.	Hastings	10	100	2006
Global Industries, Inc.	Grand Island	10	100	2006
Gordman's, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2001

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Grand Island Accessories, Inc.	Grand Island	3.5	37	2000
Greater Omaha Packing Company	Omaha	10	100	1996
Green Plains Renewable Energy, Inc.	Central City	10	100	2005
HDM Corporation	Omaha	3.4	269	2001
HDR, Inc.	Omaha	15.3	110	1998
Henningsen Foods, Inc.	David City, Norfolk, Ravenna, and Omaha	4.5	30	1993
HMN, Inc.	Fremont	8.6	30	2006
Hughes Brothers, Inc.	Seward	5.3	30	2000
Husqvarna U.S. Holding, Inc.	Beatrice	10	100	2004
Infocrossing	Omaha	65	0	2006
Information Technology, Inc.	Lincoln	3.5	30	2003
Innovative Grain Technologies	Lincoln	15	120	2001
Jack Henry & Associates, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2001
Jacobson Land and Cattle Company	Lincoln	10	100	2003
James Skinner Company	Omaha	10.6	110	2001
JBS USA, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Grand Island	21	100	2002
KAAPA Ethanol, LLC	Kearney County and Elm Creek	95	100	2005
Kawasaki Motors Mfg. Corp.	Lincoln	50	80	2001
Kellogg Company	Omaha	84	0	1997
Kellogg Company	Omaha	20	0	2006
Kroy Building Products, Inc.	York	3	30	1998
L. B. Foster Company	Grand Island	3.5	30	2000
Label Acquisition Group	Omaha	4.3	38	2004
Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Statewide	10	100	1996
LI-COR, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	1998
Lincoln Industries		12.4	112	2001

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Lincoln Poultry & Egg Co.	Lincoln	10	101	2005
Lincoln Snacks, Inc.	Lincoln	8.7	50	2006
Lockheed Martin Corporation	Bellevue	11.4	100	2005
M.G. Waldbaum Company	Wakefield, Bloomfield, and Wayne	18.9	109	2002
Mallory USA, Inc.	South Sioux City	3	30	1991
Marianna Industries, Inc.	Omaha	5.6	30	2004
McCain Foods USA, Inc.	Grand Island	20	100	2004
Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Elkhorn and Omaha	15	117	2001
Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Elkhorn and Omaha	34.3	100	2007
Mid-America Agri Products/Wheatland, LLC	Madrid	61	40	2007
Mid-America Computer Corporation	Blair	11.5	131	2006
MidAmerican Energy Holdings Co.	Omaha, Beatrice, Palmyra, South Sioux City, and Bellevue	10	200	2005
Midwest Renewable Energy, LLC	Sutherland	23.5	40	2006
Midwest Web, Inc.	Lincoln	4.7	30	1997
Millard Refrigerated Services	Douglas and Sarpy Counties	14.7	210	1990
MP Global Products, LLC	Norfolk	3.3	32	2000
National Research Corporation	Lincoln	3	30	2008
Natura Manufacturing, Inc.	Fremont	23.4	100	2002
NBC Acquisition Corp.	Lincoln	10	100	2003
NE Colorado Wireless Tech, Inc.	Statewide	20	0	2005
Neapco, LLC	Beatrice	5.9	30	2001
Nebraska Corn Processing, LLC	Cambridge	61	40	2007
Nebraska Furniture Mart, Inc.	Omaha	25	100	2003
Nebraska Orthopaedic Hospital, LLC	Omaha	34.9	30	2007

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Nedelco, Inc.	Aurora, North Platte, Grand Island, Kearney, and Columbus	8.5	393	2006
Nelnet, Inc.	Lincoln and Bellevue	3.5	35	2003
Nestle Holdings, Inc.	Crete	15.2	100	2007
Nonpareil - RDO, L.L.C.	O'Neill, Bassett, and Atkinson	15.8	100	1999
Norfolk Iron & Metal Company	Norfolk	11	30	2004
Novartis Consumer Health, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	1997
Nucor Corporation	Norfolk	3	30	2007
Omaha Steaks International, Inc.	Omaha, Snyder, and Bellevue	12.8	105	2006
Omaha World Herald Company	Omaha and Bellevue	9	30	1999
Omni Hotels Management Corporation	Omaha	3.4	30	2004
ORI Great West Holdings	South Sioux City and Grand Island	10.7	187	2006
OTC Holdings Corporation	Omaha, La Vista, Bellevue, Fremont, Lincoln, and Ralston	10.5	105	2003
Overhead Door Corporation	Grand Island	4.2	136	2003
Pacific Life Insurance Co.	Omaha	10	100	2005
Parker Hannifin Corporation	Alliance and McCook	13.8	100	2006
PayPal, Inc.	Omaha, La Vista, and Bellevue	16	800	2003
Peter Kiewit Sons, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2006
Pinnacle Bancorp, Inc.	Beatrice, Neligh, Schuyler, Wisner, Arnold, Lexington, Omaha, Elwood, Aurora, O'Neill, Ogallala, Verdigre, Lincoln, Madison, Central City, Palmer, Grant, Columbus, Crete, Osceola, Shelby, Gretna, Papillion, Elkhorn, Imperial, Fremont, Hampton, La Vista, Page, Waverly, Grand Island, and Valentine	10	100	2005
Pinnacle Data Services, LLC	Gretna	3	30	2001
Plastic Companies Enterprises, Inc.	Lincoln	4.2	32	2007
Precision Castparts Corp.	Norfolk	3.9	35	1998

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Premier Industries, Inc.	Mead	3	30	1997
Printco Graphics, Inc.	Omaha	3	67	2004
Professional Veterinary Products, LTD	Omaha	10	100	2002
PWG Enterprises, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	1996
Quality Pork International, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	1997
Quebecor World Lincoln, Inc.	Lincoln and surrounding areas	10	100	2004
Reliance Electric Industrial Company	Columbus	3	30	1997
Restful Knights, Inc.	Wayne	10	100	2003
Rotella's Italian Bakery, Inc.	La Vista	3	30	1999
Securities America Financial Corporation	Omaha and La Vista	14	30	2007
Security National Bank	Omaha	5	30	2003
Siouxland Ethanol, LLC	Jackson	62.3	35	2006
Southwark Metal Manufacturing Co.	Fremont	4	30	2006
Specialty Retail Holding Corp. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	37.5	158	2005
Sprint Spectrum L.P.	Statewide	35	150	1997
Standard Iron, Inc.	Grand Island	10.6	100	2007
Stanley Security Solutions, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	1996
State Steel of Omaha	Omaha	3.8	30	2004
Streck Laboratories, Inc.	La Vista	10	100	1997
Sysco Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha, Lincoln, and Grand Island	12	203	1998
Talent Plus, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	2001
Technical Management, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	12.8	900	2004
Tecumseh Poultry, LLC	Tecumseh	15	922	2001
Tecumseh Poultry, LLC	Tecumseh and Waverly	10	100	2006
Teledyne Technologies, Inc.	Lincoln	10	110	1998

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Tenaska, Inc.	Omaha	5	30	2005
Tenneco Automotive, Inc.	Cozad	12.9	155	2003
The Auto Club Group & Subsidiaries	Omaha	12.1	250	2007
The Buckle, Inc.	Kearney	10.1	100	2004
TMCO, Inc.	Lincoln	4	34	2005
Tractor Supply Company	Waverly	18.5	30	2007
Trenton Agri Products, LLC	Trenton	39.4	31	2004
Triangle Pacific Corp.	Auburn	10.3	100	2000
Tyco Healthcare Group LP	Norfolk	10	100	2006
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Lexington	77.5	1,200	1989
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Dakota City and West Point	10	100	1997
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Norfolk	23.2	1,000	2004
Tyson Processing Services, Inc.	Omaha	19	105	2006
Unifi Mutual Holding Company	Lincoln, Omaha, and Wayne	11.7	149	2007
Union Pacific Corporation	Statewide	3	30	1991
Union Pacific Corporation	Greater Omaha	3	30	1996
Union Pacific Corporation	Statewide	3	30	1996
Union Pacific Corporation	Omaha	281	30	2003
Union Pacific Corporation	Statewide	580	30	2006
Valmont Industries, Inc.	Valley, Waverly, McCook, West Point, Omaha, and Fremont	10	100	1997
Valmont Industries, Inc.	Valley, Waverly, McCook, West Point, Omaha, and Columbus	10	100	2006
Vertrue Incorporated	Omaha	24.9	481	2005
Waitt Media, Inc.	Omaha and Plattsmouth	10	100	2004
Walker Manufacturing Company	Seward	3	30	1997
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	North Platte	40	600	2002

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Werner Enterprises, Inc. & Sub	Omaha	22.1	100	2005
West Corporation	Omaha	22	144	1999
West Corporation	Omaha	43.5	175	2007
West Gate Banshares, Inc.	Lincoln	13.5	100	2004
West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc.	Kearney	10	100	2006
Wilkinson Industries, Inc.	Fort Calhoun	10	100	2006
Windstream Corporation	Statewide	20	0	2006
Wis-Pak of Norfolk, Inc.	Norfolk	3	30	1999
Wright Printing Company	Omaha	5.1	33	2002
TOTAL 200				

Employment and Investment Growth Act Summary of Qualified Project Activity

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)

Category	1988-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Tax Credits Earned:						
Investment Tax Credits	1,781,605,113	114,628,560	67,079,692	68,041,935	11,560,776	2,042,916,076
Compensation Credits	680,085,913	24,674,607	18,838,030	20,426,084	6,959,232	750,983,866
Total Credit Earned	\$2,461,691,026	\$139,303,167	\$85,917,722	\$88,468,019	\$18,520,008	\$2,793,899,942
Tax Credits Used:						
Corporation Income Tax	637,688,366	15,110,640	15,397,184	18,966,709	70,394,968	757,557,867
Individual Income Tax	147,798,186	3,011,425	6,353,895	5,954,215	7,256,451	170,374,172
Subtotal Income Tax	\$785,486,552	\$18,122,065	\$21,751,079	\$24,920,924	\$77,651,419	\$927,932,039
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	805,607,160	36,861,291	42,250,918	62,462,151	49,806,280	996,987,800
Total Tax Credits Used	\$1,591,093,712	\$54,983,356	\$64,001,997	\$87,383,075	\$127,457,699	\$1,924,919,839
Recapture ¹ :						
Repaid	46,862,807	818,300	7,137,841	2,855,629	1,228,804	58,903,381
From Credits	33,238,032	6,406,921	768,979	13,648,786	2,340,303	56,403,021
Tax Credits Expired	74,711,128	8,152,793	22,367,534	23,009,408	56,412,607	184,653,470
Tax Credits Outstanding ²	762,648,154	69,760,097	(1,220,788)	(35,573,250)	(167,690,601)	627,923,612
Qualified Investment	22,231,054,022	1,189,095,444	702,582,058	723,376,457	233,059,011	25,079,166,992
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds ³	729,533,712	20,100,005	36,255,265	30,311,951	13,330,660	829,531,593
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects	88,573	(53)	74	1,625	146	90,365
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval at Year End	N/A	\$35,863,331	\$28,076,344	\$20,963,352	\$33,123,861	N/A

¹If a company fails to maintain either the minimum employment or investment required by its agreement, one-seventh of the refunds and one-seventh of the credits used are recaptured, and one-seventh of the credit carryover at the end of the entitlement period is recaptured for each year the company is below the required levels. Through December 31, 2013, 93 projects were in recapture. \$32,442,992 in repayment due has been netted from approved refund claims, and \$26,46,0389 plus interest has been repaid in cash. Credit carryover for companies that have reached the end of the entitlement period has been reduced by \$56,403,021.

²Tax Credits Outstanding = Tax Credits Earned less Tax Credits Used, Recapture from Credits, and Tax Credits Expired

³To maintain confidentiality, direct sales/use tax refunds on aircraft are not separately stated.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Principal Business Activity Codes and Application Option of Projects with Active Signed Agreements

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(a)

Category	PBA Code, Major Industry Group Titles	Application Option	Number of Companies
Manufacturing	311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	\$10M + 100 FTE	35
		\$20M + 0 FTE	2
		\$3M + 30 FTE	26
	22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	\$10M + 100 FTE	20
		\$20M + 0 FTE	0
		\$3M + 30 FTE	24
Wholesaling, Retail Trade, Transportation, & Warehousing	42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-Durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	\$10M + 100 FTE	21
		\$20M + 0 FTE	0
		\$3M + 30 FTE	11
Professional, Financial, Insurance, Scientific, & Technical Services	51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	\$10M + 100 FTE	32
		\$20M + 0 FTE	5
		\$3M + 30 FTE	24
TOTAL			200

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Qualified Projects by Industry (Cumulative through 2013)

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(j)

Industry Group	Qualified Projects
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	133
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	117
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	65
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	142
TOTAL	457

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Analysis of Tax Credits (2013)

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 77-4110(3)(c), 77-4110(3)(d), 77-4110(3)(e), and 77-4110(3)(m)

2013

Industry Group	Total Tax Credits Earned	TAX CREDITS USED		Tax Credits Recaptured	Tax Credits Expired	Current Year Change to Credit Balance
		Income Tax	Sales Tax			
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	\$3,663,252	\$5,212,627	\$27,571,282	\$471,389	\$47,231,844	(\$76,823,890)
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6,833,468	4,741,367	3,772,729	953,671	2,600,566	(5,234,865)
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	1,442,570	54,678,776	7,313,219	0	0	(60,549,425)
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	6,580,718	13,018,649	11,149,050	915,243	6,580,197	(25,082,421)
Total	\$18,520,008	\$77,651,419	\$49,806,280	\$2,340,303	\$56,412,607	(\$167,690,601)

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

Analysis of Tax Credits by Industry Group (Cumulative through 2013)

Industry Group	Total Tax Credits Earned	TAX CREDITS USED		Tax Credits Recaptured	Tax Credits Expired	Credit Balance
		Income Tax	Sales Tax			
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	\$791,244,942	\$160,382,865	\$335,385,654	\$9,190,627	\$103,501,065	\$182,784,731
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	459,471,800	147,030,054	173,955,269	6,704,502	27,766,927	104,015,048
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	631,705,136	283,985,315	139,501,504	11,636,028	11,332,178	185,250,112
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	911,478,064	336,533,805	348,145,374	28,871,864	42,053,300	155,873,721
Total	\$2,793,899,942	\$927,932,039	\$996,987,800	\$56,403,021	\$184,653,470	\$627,923,612

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Analysis of Sales and Use Tax Refunds (2013)

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 77-4110(3)(b), 77-4110(3)(e), and 77-4110(3)(l)

2013

Industry Group	APPROVED REFUNDS			Refunds Pending as of 12/31/2013
	Direct Refunds	Refunds Using Tax Credits	Total	
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	\$4,836,377	\$27,571,282	\$32,407,659	\$3,673,540
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	573,716	3,772,729	4,346,445	3,683,732
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	1,597,504	7,313,219	8,910,723	14,957,335
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	6,323,063	11,149,050	17,472,113	10,809,254
Total	\$13,330,660	\$49,806,280	\$63,136,940	\$33,123,861

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

Analysis of Sales and Use Tax Refunds by Industry Group (Cumulative through 2013)

Industry Group	APPROVED REFUNDS		
	Direct Refunds	Refunds Using Tax Credits	Total
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	\$195,085,399	\$335,385,653	\$530,471,052
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	115,366,302	173,955,269	289,321,571
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	146,361,510	139,501,504	285,863,014
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	372,718,382	348,145,374	720,863,756
Total	\$829,531,593	\$996,987,800	\$1,826,519,393

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Analysis of Sales and Use Tax Refunds – Approved Refunds Net of Recapture, by Year and Cumulatively

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 77-4110(3)(b), 77-4110(3)(e), and 77-4110(3)(l)

	APPROVED REFUNDS NET OF RECAPTURE						Refunds Pending as of 12/31/2013
	1988-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	
Number of Claims	13,916	427	462	467	305	15,577	146
State Tax	\$1,277,439,218	\$47,679,301	\$61,608,203	\$76,956,823	\$50,366,076	\$1,514,049,621	\$28,737,907
City Tax	\$233,387,902	\$8,640,718	\$11,322,649	\$14,333,649	\$12,341,860	\$280,026,778	\$4,385,954
Total	\$1,510,827,120	\$56,320,019	\$72,930,852	\$91,290,472	\$62,707,936	\$1,794,076,399	\$33,123,861

Employment and Investment Growth Act Investment in Qualified Property

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(h)

Industry Group	1988-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	\$5,729,215,108	\$313,814,461	\$379,852,660	\$228,447,677	\$145,874,895	\$6,797,204,801
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3,524,708,637	75,046,210	66,567,630	94,813,930	43,205,786	3,804,342,193
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	4,608,693,470	561,574,450	159,267,590	127,530,950	7,781,442	5,464,847,902
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	8,368,436,807	238,660,323	96,894,178	272,583,900	36,196,888	9,012,772,096
TOTAL	\$22,231,054,022	\$1,189,095,444	\$702,582,058	\$723,376,457	\$233,059,011	\$25,079,166,992

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

Employment and Investment Growth Act

Number of FTE Jobs Created

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(f)

Industry Group	1988-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	25,201	23	180	(99)	8	25,313
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	14,885	(33)	140	670	92	15,754
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	13,463	43	30	373	(28)	13,881
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	35,024	(86)	(276)	681	74	35,417
TOTAL	88,573	(53)	74	1,625	146	90,365

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

Employment and Investment Growth Act

Total Number Employed by Qualified Taxpayers (2013)

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(g)

Industry Group	Number of People Employed on Last Date of Quarter Prior to Date of Application	Number of People Employed on Most Recent Reporting Date	Increase or Decrease
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	1,878	2,415	537
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3,854	4,427	573
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	1,951	3,261	1,310
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	4,970	5,745	775
TOTAL	12,653	15,848	3,195

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Average Wage of New Employees (2013)

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(i)

2013

Industry Group	Total New FTE Employees	Estimated Average Wage of New Employees ²
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	8	\$31,330
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	92	45,803
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	(28)	N/A
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	74	45,891
TOTAL	146	\$44,141

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

²The estimated average wage is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage to determine the estimated compensation for each project. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Average Wage of New Employees, by Industry Group (Cumulative through 2013)

Industry Group	Total New FTE Employees	Estimated Average Wage of New Employees ²
311, 312, 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Meat and Food Products, Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products ¹	25,313	\$28,241
22, 23, 321, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Electric and Gas, Construction, Wood Product Manufacturing, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Primary and Fabricated Metals, Machinery, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment, Computer, Furniture, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	15,754	32,932
42, 48, 49 - Durable and Non-durable Goods, Railroads, Trucking, Air Transportation, and Warehousing	13,881	40,949
51, 52, 54, 56, 62, 81 - Depository Institutions and Non-depository Credit Institutions, Security and Commodity Brokers, Insurance Carriers, Insurance Agents, Brokers, Publishing, Communications, and Information and Data Processing Services, Engineering, Business, Management, Scientific Repair, Sanitary, and Miscellaneous Services	35,417	31,381
TOTAL	90,365	\$32,243

¹Due to a decline in the number of projects reporting, codes 311 and 312 (Meat and Food Products) have been combined with codes 314, 322, 323, 325, and 326 (Printing, Paper, Chemical, Plastics, Rubber, Textile, and Non-durable Products) to maintain confidentiality.

²The estimated average wage is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage to determine the estimated compensation for each project. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Estimate of Personal Property Value Exempted

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(n)

Property Tax Benefit

When a company applies for LB 775 benefits under the \$10 million investment and 100 FTE option, a personal property tax exemption is available for:

- Turbine-powered aircraft used in connection with the project.

The Department conducts qualification audits to verify that the companies have met the minimum of \$10 million investment and 100 FTEs to qualify for the property tax exemption on the following property used in connection with the project:

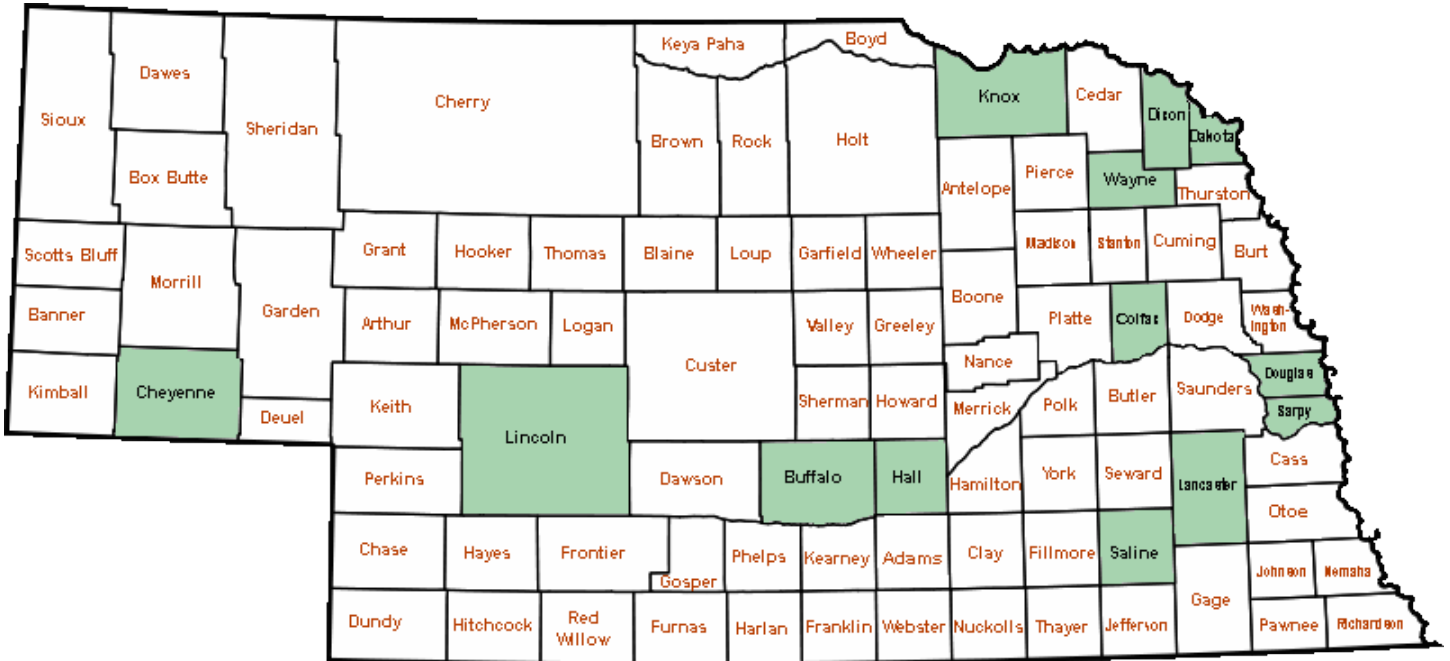
- Computer systems, plus certain peripheral components connected to such computers; and
- Personal property, which is business equipment located in a single project involved directly in the manufacture or processing of agricultural products.

The following tables show the value of personal property exempted for 2013, and cumulatively for tax years 1988-2013.

Estimate of Personal Property Value Exempted by Class in Each County (Tax Year 2013)

County	Airplanes	Computer Equipment	Ag Processing Equipment
Buffalo	\$1,198,583	\$1,388,067	\$0
Cheyenne	5,413,846	13,370,678	0
Colfax	0	0	25,075,952
Dakota	0	0	50,799,427
Dixon	0	0	12,208,722
Douglas	470,432	11,350,696 ¹	3,711,552
Hall	0	18,653	729,286
Knox	0	0	2,054,823
Lancaster	0	586,703	0
Lincoln	0	34,768	0
Saline	0	718,746	15,075,683
Sarpy	0	2,091,060	0
Wayne	0	0	29,031
Total	\$7,082,861	\$29,559,371	\$109,684,476

Personal Property Exemption by County (Tax Year 2013)



Estimate of Personal Property Value Exempted by Class in Each County (Cumulative for Tax Years 1988-2013)

County	Airplanes	Computer Equipment	Ag Processing Equipment	Total
Adams	\$0	\$0	\$615,664,721	\$615,664,721
Box Butte	0	102,472	0	102,472
Buffalo	25,586,076	11,619,321	67,563	37,272,960
Butler	0	41,145	0	41,145
Cheyenne	29,767,121	134,900,945	0	164,668,066
Colfax	0	0	343,019,198	343,019,198
Cuming	0	0	16,263,139	16,263,139
Custer	0	663,100	10,194	673,294
Dakota	0	0	880,150,919	880,150,919
Dawes	0	171,909	0	171,909
Dawson	0	0	232,425,195	232,425,195
Dixon	0	504,272	236,679,941	237,184,213

County	Airplanes	Computer Equipment	Ag Processing Equipment	Total
Dodge	0	258,633	103,807,006	104,065,639
Douglas	506,939,252	2,262,290,208	716,639,296	3,485,868,757
Gage	0	62,719	1,344,011	1,406,730
Hall	6,266,267	4,076,301	146,029,315	156,371,883
Knox	0	0	96,442,989	96,442,989
Lancaster	34,715,020	87,274,317	242,968	122,232,305
Lincoln	0	7,541,213	48,451	7,589,664
Madison	0	6,943	216,617,686	216,624,629
Otoe	0	0	100,540,081	100,540,081
Phelps	0	1,539,181	0	1,539,181
Platte	0	9,052,197	1,194,080,190	1,203,132,387
Red Willow	0	0	37,941	37,941
Saline	0	9,843,937	356,066,503	365,910,440
Sarpy	7,911,346	98,907,769	46,793,778	153,612,893
Scotts Bluff	0	345,383	0	345,383
Seward	0	141,359	0	141,359
Washington	0	340,809	1,610,190,471	1,610,531,280
Wayne	0	117,223	384,902	502,125
York	0	366,371	0	366,371
*Central	76,497,583	0	0	76,497,583
TOTAL	\$687,682,665	\$2,630,167,728	\$6,913,546,457	\$10,231,396,850

*Centrally assessed property with value distributed throughout the state. These figures represent our estimates of the values exempted.

Employment and Investment Growth Act, Quality Jobs Act, and Invest Nebraska Act Projected Revenue Gains and (Losses) for Tax Years 2014-2024

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(k)

The Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department), Research Section presents in this report on the Employment and Investment Growth Act, Quality Jobs Act, and Invest Nebraska Act the projected future amount of:

- Direct refunds of sales and use tax (refunds);
- Tax credits earned;
- Tax credits used;
- Tax credits recaptured; and
- Tax credits that will expire.

The report also measures the potential revenue gains (losses) under the Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775) as well as associated investment and economic job growth.

Section I outlines the process of estimating the parameters for tax credits and refunds, which are the building blocks for projecting future tax expenditures. Section I also briefly describes the estimation process for tax credits earned and the usage of the tax credits.

Section II discusses the model used by the Department to estimate the fiscal and employment impacts of LB 775, and these estimates are present in the table below.

I. Estimation of parameters for the projection of the tax credit.

Using historical LB 775 data, the Department analyzed patterns of how companies earned and used tax credits over the years and estimated the parameters using the pattern of how companies both earned and used tax credits. These parameters estimate the distribution of tax credits earned and used over the entitlement and carryover periods. These parameters are the building blocks of projecting future tax expenditure on tax credits.

The parameters the Department measured are:

- Annual rate of attainment;
- Annual rate of tax credits earned;
- Annual rate of refunds;
- Annual rate of tax credit usage on income tax; and
- Annual rate of tax credit usage on sales and use tax.

The parameters were estimated using data from 1995 to 2005 – a period in which the program had progressively matured and the economy was, overall, in a stable condition. The selection of the time period allowed the Department to avoid any possible bias caused by extreme values.

Due to the fact that LB 775 is no longer accepting new projects and no longer allows the earning of tax credits after 2017, the amount of tax credits earned over the period will be limited. Using the parameters discussed above and actual data from the LB 775 program, the Department projected the amount of tax credits earned and the direct refund of sales and use tax through 2017 in the table below.

The Department estimated an annual amount of total tax credits used based on projected tax credit balances and then separates the total amount into two tax credit usage components: (1) tax credit usage on income tax; and (2) tax credit usage on sales and use tax. The ratio of spending between income tax and sales and use tax was derived from historical LB 775 data.

Then, the Department estimated the amount of tax credits that would be recaptured annually from 2014 to 2024, using the total amount of estimated tax credit balances for each year and the estimated annual rate of recaptured credits.

The estimation of expired credits was done using the same method as the recaptured credits.

II. Projecting revenue gains (losses) and associated economic job growth.

Tax incentive programs in Nebraska are designed to attract business investments—both domestically and abroad—with the goal of creating jobs and boosting economic growth in Nebraska. Tax incentive programs impact Nebraska’s tax revenue in two ways. First, tax revenue is positively affected when businesses hire new employees and increase levels of investment, which enhance economic growth. Second, tax revenue is negatively affected when Nebraska directly foregoes part of the tax revenue from the businesses that are in the tax incentive programs. Thus, the overall fiscal impact of tax incentive programs can be positive or negative.

A computable general equilibrium (CGE) model uses actual economic data to estimate how an economy might react to changes in policy, technology, or other external factors. Using a CGE model, the fiscal impact of the program is estimated over the next ten years. These estimates are based on the forecasted value of the amount of total credits earned and total credits used, along with refunds for LB 775. The forecasted values for credits earned and credits used are listed in the table below.

To analyze the fiscal impact of the tax incentive programs, the dynamic Tax Revenue Analysis in Nebraska¹ (TRAIN) model—a custom-built Nebraska CGE model—is used. The TRAIN model mathematically expresses the Nebraska economy with over 1,300 equations and a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) database. It has 28 industrial sectors, two factor sectors, an investment sector, nine household sectors, 33 government sectors, and a rest-of-the-world sector.

The TRAIN model distinguishes between state government sectors to capture the sensitivity of state government revenue and expenditure flows. It also calculates most tax impacts within the model, making additional, outside calculations unnecessary. This reduces the number of restrictions on the model and allows the Department’s economists to deliver more informative results.

The critical assumption when constructing a CGE model is that the economy is in equilibrium at the beginning of the period. Therefore, the model is constructed so that its equilibrium replicates observed data in the base year. The data for TRAIN come from the latest SAM values and parameters. The impact inputs for the model are the projected tax credits earned and used by companies in the tax incentive program.

The table below shows estimated revenue gains generated by new investment and the net revenue gain (loss). The table provides two estimates of employment due to LB 775. The first, labeled “Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits,” is a yearly estimate of the number of full-time equivalent employees (FTE). This number can be thought of as an accounting number. It is the number of jobs that businesses use to justify the hiring of employees to qualify for the tax credit in LB 775. It is important to note that some of these new jobs would be created regardless of LB 775 due to growth in the company. Thus, the exact number of jobs that would be created without the existence of LB 775 is unknown.

The second estimate, labeled “Estimated Net Economic Job Increase (Decrease),” is an estimate of the total number of new jobs created as a result of the LB 775 program’s investment. The estimate of net economic jobs includes both direct and indirect employment in Nebraska. That is, it includes the jobs created as a direct result of the programs as well as the new jobs indirectly created throughout the Nebraska economy to support the new investment and direct employment due to LB 775.

¹A more detailed description of the TRAIN model is available on the Department’s website.

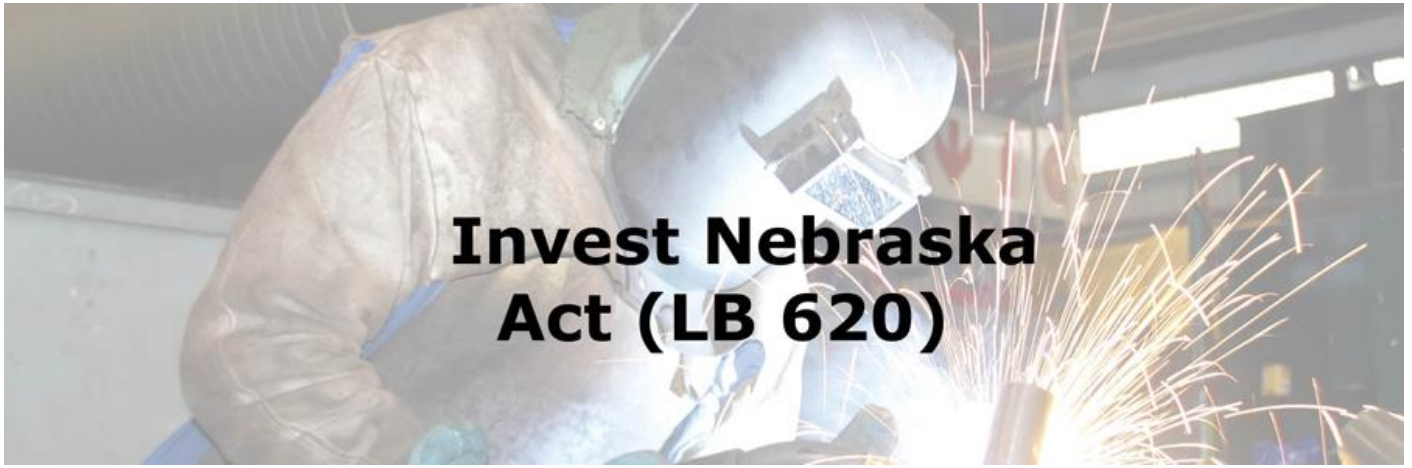
Fiscal Analysis of the Employment and Investment Growth Act, Quality Jobs Act, and Invest Nebraska Act

Summary	2013 ¹	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to LB 775	---	\$31,233,594	\$28,731,685	\$25,146,544	\$21,164,574	\$11,939,000
Tax Credits Used:						
Income Tax	\$77,651,419	\$35,784,399	\$42,637,344	\$37,840,549	\$36,692,587	\$32,261,798
Sales and Use Tax	<u>49,806,280</u>	<u>39,862,412</u>	<u>47,496,323</u>	<u>42,152,882</u>	<u>40,874,097</u>	<u>35,938,373</u>
Total Tax Credits Used	\$127,457,699	\$75,646,812	\$90,133,667	\$79,993,431	\$77,566,684	\$68,200,171
Direct Sales and Use Tax Refunds	\$13,330,660	\$25,956,428	\$22,999,397	\$16,045,072	\$11,244,694	
Revenue Gain (Loss)		(70,369,646)	(84,401,379)	(70,891,959)	(67,646,804)	(56,261,171)
Tax Credits Earned	\$18,520,008	\$63,735,594	\$52,311,685	\$39,266,544	\$23,795,574	---
Tax Credits Recapture Repaid	3,569,107	5,586,395	5,750,277	5,618,948	6,588,942	5,176,973
Tax Credit Expired	56,412,607	27,054,864	16,309,180	14,502,504	11,272,696	7,733,076
Tax Credit Balance	\$626,694,808	\$582,639,369	\$522,757,931	\$461,909,593	\$390,276,845	\$309,166,625
Estimated Employment:						
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	146	1,657	1,360	1,021	619	---
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	---	1,357	1,014	990	803	516

Summary	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to LB 775	\$8,318,000	\$6,002,000	\$4,601,000	\$3,685,000	\$3,068,000	\$1,678,000
Tax Credits Used:						
Income Tax	\$22,626,789	\$20,364,049	\$15,571,798	\$13,212,264	\$8,184,965	\$4,315,818
Sales and Use Tax	<u>25,205,353</u>	<u>22,684,749</u>	<u>17,346,370</u>	<u>14,717,942</u>	<u>9,117,728</u>	<u>4,807,651</u>
Total Tax Credits Used	\$47,832,142	\$43,048,799	\$32,918,168	\$27,930,205	\$17,302,693	\$9,123,469
Direct Sales and Use Tax Refunds	---	---	---	---	---	---
Revenue Gain (Loss)	(39,514,142)	(37,046,799)	(28,317,168)	(24,245,205)	(14,234,693)	(7,445,469)
Tax Credits Earned	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tax Credits Recapture Repaid	5,744,307	5,775,889	5,781,012	5,813,425	5,658,321	5,754,591
Tax Credit Expired	8,448,377	13,240,778	17,818,902	6,396,511	16,588,704	16,592,489
Tax Credit Balance	\$247,141,800	\$185,076,334	\$128,558,252	\$88,418,111	\$48,868,393	\$17,397,844
Estimated Employment:						
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	284	86	111	89	74	41

¹Figures for 2013 are actual amounts.

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Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Active Signed Agreements

Invest Nebraska Activity as of December 31, 2013

Invest Nebraska Act Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5542 provides:

(1) The Department of Revenue shall submit electronically an annual report to the Legislature no later than July 15 each year. The report shall list

- (a) the agreements which have been signed during the previous calendar year,
- (b) the agreements which are still in effect,
- (c) the identity of each company, and
- (d) the location of each project

The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) The report shall also state by industry group

- (a) the amount of wage benefit credits and investment tax credits allowed under the Invest Nebraska Act,
- (b) the number of direct jobs created at the projects,
- (c) the amount of direct capital investment under the act,
- (d) the estimated wage levels of jobs created by the companies at the projects,
- (e) the estimated indirect jobs and investment created on account of the projects, and
- (f) the projected future state and local revenue gains and losses from all revenue sources on account of the direct and indirect jobs and investment created on account of the project.

(3) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Invest Nebraska Act Summary Description

General Information

The Invest Nebraska Act (LB 620) allows a qualified business to receive a wage benefit credit, or an alternate investment credit. The Invest Nebraska Act required a separate application subject to approval by the Invest Nebraska Board. The members of the board were the Governor, the State Treasurer, and the chairperson on the Nebraska Investment Council.

Application Information

No new applications could be filed after June 1, 2005.

Requirements by Application Level

There were three levels that qualified businesses could choose from:

- \$10 million in investment in qualified property and at least 25 new full time equivalent (FTE) employees whose annual wage exceeds the Nebraska average annual wage. This option is only available for projects located outside of counties with 100,000 or more in population.
- \$50 million in investment in qualified property and at least 500 new FTE employees, OR \$100 million in investment and at least 250 new FTE employees. The new employees' annual wage must exceed 110% of the Nebraska average annual wage.
- \$200 million investment in qualified property and at least 500 new FTE employees, whose annual wage exceeds 120% of the Nebraska average annual wage.

Description of Benefits

A company that reaches and maintains the selected levels is eligible for benefits. An eligible company earns a wage benefit credit from zero to five percent of the taxable wages paid to new employees earning more than the required wage level. A company selecting the \$200 million and 500 FTE option may receive, in lieu of a wage benefit credit, an alternate investment tax credit of 15 percent of the investment.

The company is to expend at least the value of the wage benefit credit, or alternate investment tax credit, for company training programs, employee benefit programs, educational institution training programs, or workplace safety programs.

The agreement specifies the option elected and the available benefits. The wage benefit credit and the alternative investment tax credit may be used for up to 100% of the income tax liability. The wage benefit credit may also be used to retain a portion of the taxpayer's employer payroll withholding tax liability.

Activity as of December 31, 2013

Credits were allowed under LB 620; however, to maintain confidentiality, information is reported cumulatively for 2010 through 2013.

Invest Nebraska Act Active Signed Agreements

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5542(1)

Company Name	Project Location	Project Type	Year Agreement Signed
American Meter Company, Inc.	Nebraska City	\$33M + 80 FTE	2003
Beef Products, Inc.	South Sioux City	\$15M + 25 FTE	2004
Natura Manufacturing, Inc.	Fremont	\$10M + 25 FTE	2003
Nordic Biofuels of Ravenna, LLC	Ravenna	\$95M + 100 FTE	2003
Platte Valley Fuel Ethanol, LLC	Central City and Columbus	\$55M + 32 FTE	2004
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Omaha	\$200M + 500 FTE	2001
Wal-Mart Stores East, Inc.	North Platte	\$10M + 25 FTE	2003

FTE = Full Time Equivalent

Invest Nebraska Act Activity as of December 31, 2013

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5542(2)(a)-(d)

Cumulative Investment	FTEs ¹	Estimated Wage Level	Wage Benefit & Investment Credits Used ²
\$605,658,880	1,482	\$61,957	\$6,613,366

¹FTE=Full Time Equivalent

²To maintain confidentiality, the amount of wage benefit credits and investment credits allowed under the Invest Nebraska Act are combined and reported in total for 2010 through 2013.

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Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Active Signed Agreements

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Quality Jobs Act

Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4933 provides:

(1) The Department of Revenue shall submit electronically an annual report to the Legislature no later than July 15 each year. The report shall list

- (a) the agreements which have been signed during the previous calendar year,
- (b) the agreements which are still in effect,
- (c) the identity of each company, and
- (d) the location of each project

The department shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) The report shall also state by industry group

- (a) the amount of wage benefit credits and investment tax credits allowed under the Quality Jobs Act,
- (b) the number of direct jobs created at the projects,
- (c) the amount of direct capital investment under the act,
- (d) the estimated wage levels of jobs created by the companies at the projects,
- (e) the estimated indirect jobs and investment created on account of the projects, and
- (f) the projected future state and local revenue gains and losses from all revenue sources on account of the direct and indirect jobs and investment created on account of the project.

(3) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Quality Jobs Act Summary Description

General Information

The Quality Jobs Act (LB 829) allowed a qualified business to receive a wage benefit credit, or retain payroll withholding tax. The Quality Jobs Act required a separate application subject to approval by the Quality Jobs Board. The members of the board were the Governor, the State Treasurer, and the chairperson of the Nebraska Investment Council.

Application Information

No new Quality Jobs Act applications could be filed after February 1, 2000.

Requirements by Application Level

There were two levels that qualified companies could choose from:

- \$50 million investment in qualified property and at least 500 new full time equivalent (FTE) employees hired; and
- \$100 million in investment in qualified property and at least 250 new FTE employees hired.

Description of Benefits

A company that reached and maintained the selected levels was eligible for a wage benefit credit. The company was to expend at least the value of the wage benefit credit for company training programs, employee benefit programs, educational institution training programs, or workplace safety programs. The company's agreement specifies whether the election has been made to use the credit against the company's income tax, or to retain a portion of the taxpayer's employer's payroll withholding tax liability as designated by the employees.

Activity as of December 31, 2013

Credits were allowed under LB 829; however, to maintain confidentiality, no information is reported.

Quality Jobs Act Active Signed Agreements

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5542(1)

Company Name	Project Location	Project Type	Year Agreement Signed
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Omaha	\$100M + 250 FTE	1996

FTE = Full Time Equivalent

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