

**Tax Credit Review Commission
Economic Development Committee**

Pete Levi, Chair
Jim Anderson, Co-Chair

Members:

Senator Jolie Justus
Representative Tim Flook
Representative Sam Komo
Ray Wagner
Melissa Randol
Dave Kendrick
Alan Marble

Tax Credits Assigned:

BUILD
Business Facility
Development Tax Credit
Enhanced Enterprise Zone
Film Tax Credit
MDFB Bond Guarantee
MDFB Infrastructure
Quality Jobs
Incubator Tax Credit
Rolling Stock Tax Credit

Preamble:

Success in economic development today and into the future requires that Missouri focus on three primary strategies: recruiting businesses to the state, incentivizing the expansion and retention of existing businesses, and fostering the growth of business startups. In today's economic development environment, Missouri must be equipped to compete with other states and countries to attract, retain and grow businesses with competitive business development incentives that are easy to understand, promote and utilize, and which complement Missouri's business-friendly environment by providing direct incentives to businesses that create jobs and make capital investments and by providing the financing necessary for the public infrastructure that facilitates business growth.

State tax credits are an important part of Missouri's business development toolkit. Changes in today's economy and the evolution of operations have highlighted areas where Missouri's business development tax credits fall short in providing the most effective means to promote business development, job creation and capital investment. To make the most effective use of Missouri's business development tax credits and the taxpayer dollars they utilize, Missouri's tool kit should contain business development tax credits that:

- Complement and effectuate the strategic objectives developed through the Governor’s Strategic Planning Initiative for Economic Growth by targeting high-growth industries to attract, retain and grow in the state
- Incentivize targeted economic activity that would otherwise not occur without the tax credit;
- Give priority to measurable job growth and capital investment; and
- Bear a proportionate relationship to the industry sectors that make up our existing and emerging economic base.

When working to recruit or retain a business prospect, the State will calculate and communicate the available business development tax credits to the prospect in the form of a proposal. In the current economic development climate, a business prospect is often simultaneously considering similar such proposals from competing states (or even countries). This competitive landscape makes it critical for Missouri to be able to present a concrete, streamlined, and easy to understand proposal that can influence business decision-making on a real-time basis.

The ability to provide a concrete proposal, with confidence of the continued existence of the incentive or finance tool, provides the certainty necessary for business decision-making to occur. Tax credits, which are authorized by statute, complement this proposal process. Subjecting Missouri’s business development tax credits to an annual appropriations process could severely hamstring Missouri’s ability to provide the kind of concrete proposals necessary to attract and retain businesses that will create jobs and make significant capital investment in the state. The General Assembly should establish appropriate criteria in the award of both discretionary and entitlement business development tax credits. The committee hopes that the guiding principles set forth below will aid the General Assembly in that process.

Committee Methodology:

1. Guiding Principles

The Economic Development Committee approached its task by establishing a series of guiding principles related to the use of business development tax credits to promote economic development. The committee then applied these guiding principles to evaluate each of the existing tax credit programs assigned to the committee. The guiding principles adopted by the committee include the following:

- **Positive Return on Investment**
 - Discretionary business development tax credits offered directly to a business should be used only when the project is projected to provide a positive return on investment, defined as a fiscal benefit to the state General Revenue fund net of the cost of the incentive and measured by a REMI or equivalent model. The amount of this return may vary between programs.
- **Return on Investment Within a Defined Time Period**
 - The fiscal benefits to the state General Revenue fund should occur within an established time period, not to exceed 10 years, but in no event greater than the term of the benefit. However, discretionary business development tax credits used for public infrastructure should be allowed a longer period in which to gain a positive return on investment, not to exceed 20 years.

- **Focus on Primary Jobs**
 - Business development tax credits should focus predominantly on “primary” or “base” jobs, which are jobs that produce goods or services in excess of what can be consumed within the local market and thereby bring new money into the local economy.
- **Reward Higher-Paying Jobs With Benefits**
 - Business development tax credits should reward higher paying jobs (above county average wage) with due consideration for location, local employment (recent job loss), job numbers, and company permanency.
 - Business development incentives should reward companies who offer health insurance to their employees.
- **Consider Local Participation**
 - Business development tax credits should consider (and reward) cost sharing with local governments.
- **Flexibility**
 - Business development tax credits should be flexible to meet targeted, high growth industries and sectors, to incent a business activity or close a financing gap, and to apply to a variety of eligible activities, applicants and uses (able to address industry-specific cost pressures).
- **Simplicity**
 - Business development tax credits should be simple to understand, promote and execute and should be streamlined in their operation.
- **Up-Front Financing**
 - Business development tax credits should allow for the option of up-front financing in certain circumstances through the use of refundable tax credits, with defined clawbacks for non-performance.
- **Entitlement and Discretionary Components**
 - Business development tax credits should possess both entitlement and discretionary components, to provide both the certainty offered by an entitlement credit along with the project-specific flexibility offered by a discretionary credit.
- **Broad Applicability**
 - Business development tax credits should work in both urban and rural areas of the state and should be available for large and small businesses.

2. Specific tax credit review and recommendations

Applying the above principles, the committee reviewed each of the assigned tax credits and developed the following recommendations regarding the assigned credits. The first recommendation is program-specific and classifies each assigned credit into one of four categories A, B, C, or D. The categories are defined in greater detail in the memorandum submitted to the Commission by Commissioner Van Matre, but are generally as follows: Category A – Retain the credit in its current form; Category B – Modify/improve the credit; Category C – Replace the credit with a grant or appropriation; Category D – Terminate the credit.

The second recommendation provides a global framework for improving Missouri’s toolkit by replacing the various economic development tax credit programs with one unified economic development tax credit program. The unified program would utilize the same pool of funding represented by the existing

program caps, and therefore would not result in any additional cost the State, while at the same time would more effectively promote the guiding principles identified by the committee as being necessary to create jobs and promote capital investment in the state.

The third recommendation establishes a new Angel Tax Credit Program to address the financing gap that serves as an obstacle to growing new businesses in the State. The new program would utilize the existing cap on the Film Tax Credit (\$4.5 million).

Recommendation #1

In order to support classifications of the assigned credits into one of the categories identified in Commissioner Van Matre’s memorandum, the committee compared the attributes of the existing programs to the guiding principles developed by the committee. The existing programs were then assigned a ranking (High, Medium or Low) to reflect how consistent each program is with the guiding principles and assigned to one of the four categories outline in Commissioner Van Matre’s memorandum .

Program	Rank	Category	Recommendations
BUILD	High	B	Consider lowering the minimum thresholds for participation to enable a greater number of businesses to take advantage of the program.
MDFB Bond Guarantee	High	B	Consider lowering the cap to more accurately reflect the usage.
Quality Jobs	High	B	Amend to include a discretionary component that would allow for the direction of funding to targeted industries or allow for the option of up front financing in certain cases. Amend to lower the current job thresholds to 10 jobs for a period of not more than 3 years in order to promote economic recovery and increase job growth. Amend to include a tax credit benefit to allow for certain levels of capital investment that occurs in the state.
Enhanced Enterprise Zone	High	B	Amend to include a discretionary option for up-front financing in certain cases. Consider amending to provide a more flexible definition of distressed communities that would include extreme situations of blight and economic obsolescence.
MDFB Infrastructure	Medium	B	Consider administrative changes to make the program operate more efficiently.
Incubator Tax Credit	Medium	C	The certified incubators that use this tax credit could be more effectively funded through a grant program based on an annual appropriation process. The current \$500,000 cap, when divided up among all of the certified incubators around the state, fails to provide sufficient efficiencies of scale to operate a contribution tax credit program. In place of the credit, funding for a grant program could be appropriated to the Missouri Technology Corporation for award and distribution in a manner similar to the existing process for funding Innovation Centers

			and other similar state and federally-funded programs. Any proposed grant program should also include a required match in order to maintain the private match currently enabled by the tax credit.
Development Tax Credit	Medium	B	The tax credit uses a cumbersome process requiring a non-profit to actually hold title to equipment purchased by a business and then lease it back to the business. The General Assembly should create a more efficient design that retains the discretionary credit for helping to offset equipment purchases and upgrades and is specifically targeted at the retention of Missouri businesses. Additional changes could include allowing additional benefits for higher paying jobs with health benefits, requiring proof of either a long-term lease or minimum amount of private capital investment, and rewarding companies with a significant likelihood for additional expansion. Simplifying the process would help to eliminate unnecessary transaction costs and thereby provide a greater benefit to companies for the same cost to the state.
Business Facility	Medium	B	The current credit is too narrow in its focus and too limited in its eligibility requirements to be broadly utilized to attract and retain jobs and capital investment. The eligibility requirements should be expanded to include additional targeted industries and should allow greater flexibility to calibrate the amount of benefits based on the jobs created, capital investment, and overall return to the state. The credit could also be modified to allow for an incentive based on capital investment alone.
Film Tax Credit	Low	D	This tax credit serves too narrow of an industry and fails to provide a positive return on investment to the state. There is currently no long-term opportunity for the location of production facilities for films in Missouri.
Rolling Stock	Low	D	This tax credit serves too narrow of an industry and fails to require a positive return on investment to the state.

Recommendation #2

The committee has also developed a global recommendation for improving Missouri's toolkit by replacing various economic development tax credit programs with one flexible, unified program. This unified program could utilize the same pool of funding represented by the existing program caps (and potentially other programs currently under review by other committees), while at the same time better effectuating the guiding principles identified by the committee as being necessary to create jobs and promote capital investment in the state.

Specifically, the committee recommends that a unified economic development credit be considered that follows the guiding principles to replace the existing BUILD, Enhanced Enterprise Zone, and Missouri Quality Jobs Programs. As discussed in greater detail above, these guiding principles include:

- Positive Return on Investment
- Return on Investment Within a Defined Time Period
- Focus on Primary Jobs
- Reward Higher-Paying Jobs With Benefits
- Consider Local Participation
- Flexibility
- Simplicity
- Up-Front Financing
- Entitlement and Discretionary Components
- Broad Applicability

The features of this unified credit would include:

- Provide a refundable credit (allows entity to gain a cash refund from State DOR regardless of tax liability) with an annual cap, which would allow for up-front financing consistent with Missouri law
- Provide the benefit based on both jobs and capital investment
- Provide a positive return on investment over a fixed period of time
- Include company eligibility criteria similar to the current Missouri Quality Jobs program, but be flexible enough to be utilized by large and small businesses and in rural and urban areas
- focus on companies with a majority of their business in interstate commerce, like in the current EEZ and BUILD programs
- Require a financial "but-for" requirement similar to that in the current BUILD program, whereby the project would need to demonstrate that without state assistance to fill a financing gap, the project would otherwise not occur
- Include an entitlement base benefit similar to Quality Jobs, with an additional discretionary benefit based on the amount of positive return on investment for the state, the amount of local participation, the level of competition with other states, or the existence of a proven gap financing
- Provide an additional discretionary benefit for targeted industries as identified in the Governor's Strategic Planning Initiative for Economic Growth .
- Include an option for up-front financing with claw back provisions
- Provide limits on "stacking" other state incentives

Recommendation #3

The third recommendation establishes a new Angel Tax Credit Program to address the financing gap that serves as an obstacle to growing new businesses in the State. Under this program, the Department of Economic Development could authorize tax credits to encourage equity investment in technology-based early stage Missouri companies, commonly referred to as angel investments. Investors who contribute a benchmark amount in equity investment to a qualified Missouri business may be issued a tax credit equal to an established percent of the investment or a higher percent of the investment if the qualified business is located in a rural area or distressed community. To create this new program while remaining revenue-neutral, it is recommended that the existing cap on the Film Tax Credit (\$4.5 million) be utilized.

Missouri Economic Development Council
Response to the Recommendations of the
Tax Credit Review Commission
Economic Development Subcommittee

The Missouri Economic Development Council appreciates the effort and recommendations of the Economic Development Subcommittee of the Tax Credit Review Commission. In a regularly scheduled membership meeting held October 28, 2010, in Columbia, MEDC voted to endorse the main concepts presented in the committee's recommendations - with comment.

MEDC agrees with the guiding principle approach established by the committee related to the use of business development tax credits. It is critical that positive return on investment, ROI within a defined time period, primary jobs, quality jobs, local participation, flexibility, simplicity, up-front financing and broad applicability are considered. Extremely important to MEDC is preservation of both an entitlement and discretionary component to the programs.

MEDC is primarily concerned with BUILD, Business Facility, DTC, EEZ and Quality Jobs. We believe these should be the credits from Recommendation 1 included in Recommendation 2. The committee may also want to consider including Rebuilding Communities in the combined program. We agree with the features of this new, unified credit as outlined in Recommendation 2.

In addition, MEDC agrees with Recommendation 3 and believes this is a critical component of any economic development plan as we move forward.

MEDC realizes the details of Recommendation 2 must still be worked out and we commit to a continued seat at the table for those decisions. We are specifically concerned that, in addition to the guiding principles already mentioned, the benefits of existing EEZs are protected and that high investment / lower job number projects can be incentivized.

MEDC is also keenly aware of the political climate and past issues centered on tax credits. We realize no plan can gain 100% support from all concerned. However, we have been intimately involved in negotiations and recommendations for several years now and want to continue to be part of a solution.

Thanks again for your time and effort. We stand ready to assist in the effort to redefine, enhance and make more relevant Missouri's business development toolkit.

TO: Economic Development Committee of the Tax Credit Review Commission

Date: October 28, 2010

Re: Comments to Draft Recommendations Dated October 27, 2010

This memorandum responds to the Economic Development Committee's invitation to comment on the Committee's Draft Report and Recommendations to the Tax Credit Review Commission dated October 27, 2010, a copy of which is attachment hereto.

The Economic Council has no substantive comments with respect to the current language of the Preamble, Guiding Principles or Recommendation No. 1.

With respect to Recommendation No. 2, we find the idea of a flexible and unified 'economic development tax credit' potentially attractive based upon the outcome of further study. To that end, we suggest the following:

It is difficult to fully assess the strengths and weaknesses of this proposal without detail regarding the structure and applicability of a 'unified' tax credit. For example, our opinion (consistent with the Committee's conclusions from Recommendation No. 1) is that BUILD, Quality Jobs and the EEZ Tax Credits are extremely successful programs targeted to promote and incent specific, but different, economic activity. As a result, to the extent that a 'unified' tax credit would replace these three programs, it should provide a measurable improvement in efficiency or results. It is not clear from the existing proposal whether a single unified tax credit would enhance these three programs, and our concern is that some of the critical economic development activity produced by the BUILD, Quality Jobs and the EEZ Tax Credit would be lost. Specifically, it has been well documented by the attached national study, that enterprise zones are effective in increasing employment, reducing poverty and raising income. Without the specific focus on distressed areas mandated by the EEZ structure, we are concerned that insufficient attention would be paid to these areas, which could

have devastating results on the recovery and revitalization of Missouri's most distressed communities.

Likewise, Quality Jobs provides a highly reliable and 'non-discretionary income stream that effectively allows companies to plan their investments in both capital and labor. We strongly suggest that any unified tax credit would not compromise the certainty that currently exists within the current framework.

As a result, we suggest that a 'best practices' or similar comparative analysis should be undertaken to first determine how other States have approached this issue, as well as the documented merits of such an approach, and then assess how such 'best practices' could be applied in Missouri. This could be accomplished through existing state and local resources, or through the engagement of an independent consultant (for example, someone like Julia Hoffman from Ernst & Young or other comparable expert).

With respect to Recommendation No. 3, we would strongly support such a proposal, but would again note that a number of other States have already addressed this issue. As a result, we suggest that it would be beneficial to the Committee and the Tax Credit Review Commission to undertake further comparative analysis of the specific legislation enacted in other states in order to develop the most effective and competitive program and efficient use of limited Missouri tax dollars.