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State Incentives

Statutory:

- Single Factor Apportionment
- Income Tax Credits
- Sales Tax Exemptions

Discretionary:

- Grants
- Job Development Credits
- Workforce Training

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State Discretionary Incentives

- Must be approved by the Coordinating Council for Economic Development (CCED)
- CCED created Enterprise Committee to approve Job Development Credits on behalf of CCED
- Statute provides for 11 members, proviso added Chairman of Senate Finance Committee and Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee (or designee).
- Staff must complete financial analysis and cost/benefit analysis

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Grant Funding

- Three Funds:
 - Set-Aside Fund
 - Rural Infrastructure Fund
 - Closing Fund
- Awards not based on formula
- Based on jobs and investment, type of company, eligible expenses, location, etc.



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Set-Aside Fund

- Funded by the first \$20M received from utility taxes
- Provides funds to assist new or expanding businesses



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Set-Aside Eligible Expenditures

- Water/sewer infrastructure
- Road or rail construction/improvements
- Land acquisition
- Fiber-optic cable
- Relocation of new employees
 - Only employees with wages at least 2x the county or state per capita income, whichever is lower
- Pollution control equipment
- Environmental testing & related due diligence
- Acquiring & improving real property
- Site preparation
- Surveying, environmental & geotechnical studies, mitigation, clearing, filling, & grading



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Rural Infrastructure Fund (RIF)

- Created in 1996 to promote and encourage economic growth in the state's rural areas
- Funded by the Enterprise Program



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RIF Eligible Expenditures

- Training costs and facilities
- Improvements to regionally planned public and private water and sewer systems
- Improvements to Public and Private electricity, natural gas & telecommunications systems
- Fixed transportation facilities including highway, rail, water and air
- Site Preparation
- Acquiring or improving real property
- Relocation of new employees
- Only employees with wages at least 2x the county or state per capita income, whichever is lower



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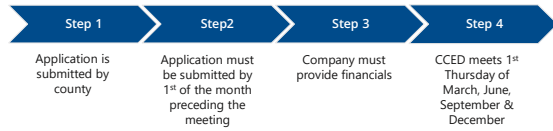
Closing Fund

- Created in 2006 to assist in recruiting and retaining high impact economic development projects
- Annual appropriation
- \$21.3M appropriated 2025-26 (\$21.3M recurring)
- Although can be used for any expenses, CCED generally follows statutory restrictions for others



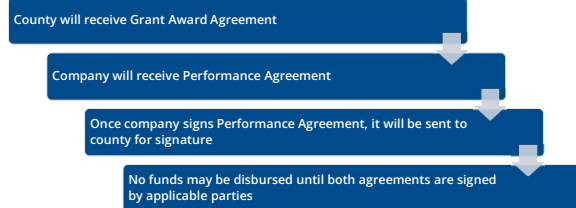
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Grant Application Process



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Grant Approval Process



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Disbursement of Grant Funds

- Council may include special stipulations regarding use of funds or disbursement
- Funds must be disbursed within 24 months of grant approval
- Requests for Payment (RFPs) must include invoices for eligible expenses and proof payment
- CCED staff will review and then send to SCDOC Finance
- SCDOC Finance will review and then send pay request to State Treasurer's Office



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Grant Performance Requirements

- Company must meet minimum job & investment requirements within time period (generally 5 years)
- Company is required to provide annual status reports
- If grant is over \$100,000 the company will have a maintenance period that will require annual maintenance reports
- At end of performance period and maintenance period, company must submit proof of investment and jobs
- If requirements are not achieved or maintained, company will have to repay a pro-rata portion of grant funds disbursed



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Enterprise Incentives

- Quarterly refunds of state payroll tax withholding
 - Job Development Credit
 - Retraining Credit
- Can receive both incentives, but not on same employees



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Job Development Credit (JDC)

- Must be a qualifying facility for the jobs tax credit
- Must have eligible expenses
- Must provide health insurance & pay 50% of premiums
- Generally, a company may only claim on jobs with wages at or above average wage for county
- Project cannot have already announced
- Must meet job requirements and investment requirements before first claiming credit



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JDC Benefits

- Credit against withholding tax based on employees' wages
- Amount of credit depends on wages paid (2-5% of wages paid) and tier ranking of county in which facility is located
- Company must pay in all withholding and then is "rebated" amount of credit through refund



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Job Development Credit Percentages for 2026

JDC %	2026 Hourly Wage
2%	\$13.04 to \$17.37
3%	\$17.38 to \$21.71
4%	\$21.72 to \$32.58
5%	\$32.59+



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Job Development Credit County Percentages

County Tier	Allowable JDC%
Tier IV	100%
Tier III	85%
Tier II	70%
Tier I	55%



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Eligible Expenditures

- Acquisition & improvement of real estate
- Lease payments if special requirements are met
- Improvements to public & private utilities
- Transportation infrastructure (roads & rail)
- Pollution control equipment



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Special Requirements for Lease Payments

- Build-to-suit lease – Cost of construction is eligible, not total lease payments
- Operating lease – only available if:
 - Lease term of at least 7 years
 - At least 100 new jobs
 - Wages above county per capita
 - County must provide incentives
 - Company must pay at 3 years before claiming



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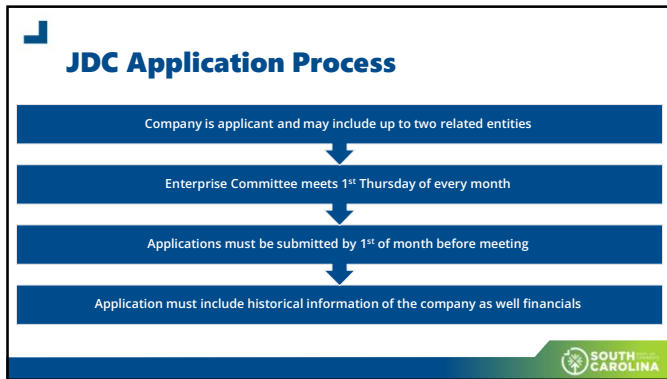


Special Provisions

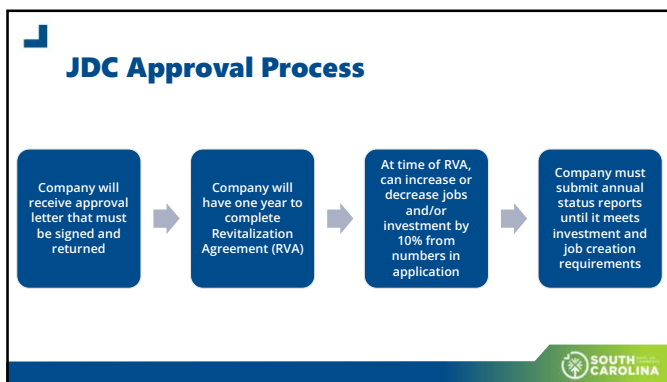
- Employee can include remote or hybrid employees living in SC, NC and GA who are subject to SC withholding
- New provision to incentivize companies with high-wage jobs but low investment:
 - Must have at least 25 jobs
 - Wages 2.5x county per capita
 - Start collecting on a tiered basis and get annual reimbursement



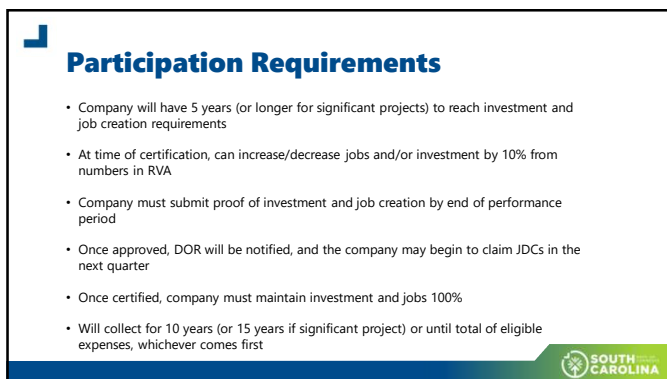
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Quarterly and Annual Reports

- Once a company begins claiming JDCs, annual status reports are no longer required
- Company must file quarterly reports with CCED in addition to claims to DOR
- Quarterly reports are due 30 days after end of each quarter
- Annual reports are due annually on June 30th
- Reports can be emailed to CCEDreports@scommerce.com
- Invoices for annual renewal fee of \$500 are sent June 30th and are due July 30th



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Retraining Credit

- Production, warehouse, distribution and technology employees
- Necessary to remain competitive &/or introduce new technologies or for management development, upskilling and recertification of production workers
- \$1,000 per year per employee for 5 years, not to exceed \$5,000 per employee
- Approved by the SC Technical Board
- Company must match \$1.00 per \$1.00
- Employee must have been on payroll for at least 1 year.



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Other State Discretionary Incentives

- Port Volume Increase Tax Credit based on increased use of SC port. Requires base use of 10 TEUs and 5% increase
- Port Credit for New Distribution Facilities investing \$40M, creating 100 new jobs and having a base port cargo of 5,000 TEUs
- Port Transportation Tax Credit based on transportation costs.
- Tax Credit for Increase in Purchases of SC Agricultural Products. Requires base of \$100,000 and 15% increase



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Local Incentives

- Property Tax Relief
 - Abatement
 - The original Incentive
- Fee-in-Lieu (FILOT)
- Special Source Revenue Credit (SSRC)
- Multi-County Industrial Park (MCIP)



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Why Local Incentives are Needed

- South Carolina property tax rates are higher than most competing states
- Commercial personal property is assessed at 10.5%



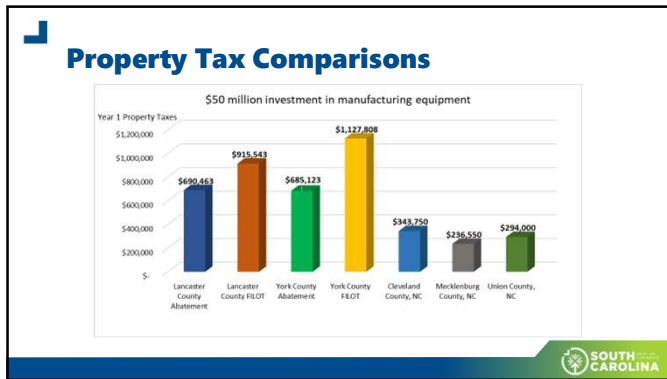
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Manufacturing Exemption

- Only applies to manufacturing property that is assessed at 10½%
- Doesn't apply to utilities, R&D or office
- Exemption is equal to 42.8571% of property tax value of real and personal manufacturing property
- Not a change in the assessment ratio



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Abatement

- Statutory Incentive
- Available to manufacturer or R&D facility that invests \$50,000 or to distribution facility or corporate HQ that invests \$50,000 and creates 75 new jobs
- Abates county portion of the millage rate for 5 years
- City portion of the millage rate can be abated with City approval

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Multi-County Industrial Park (MCIP)

- Develop with contiguous county
- Property owners pay fee
- Counties share revenues
- Must get consent of city within park

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Economic Development Benefits of an MCIP

- Adds an extra \$1,000 per job-to-job Tax Credits
- Allows a county to offer a Special Source Revenue Credit



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Fee-in-Lieu of Property Tax (FILOT)

- Offered at the discretion of local governments
- Valuable Savings
Assessment rate to as low as 6% (4% for Super or Enhanced Fee)
- Greater Financial Control
Negotiate locked-in millage rate for up to 30 years or 5-year adjustable millage rate



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Investment Requirements for FILOT

- \$2.5 million in 5 years
- For Brownfield Site or Extremely High Unemployment County (only Marlboro for 2025)-\$1 million in 5 years
- \$400 million or \$150 million and 125 new jobs in 8 years for Super or Enhanced Fee



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Property Eligible to be Included in FILOT

- New Property – never on tax rolls
- Existing property – only if additional \$45 million invested
- Replacement property



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Time Periods of FILOT

- 5 years to make required investment (8 years for Super or Enhanced Fee)
- May be given and additional 5 years to complete project
- Up to 30 Years for fee (40 years for Super or Enhanced Fee)
- Can be extended an additional 10 years



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Mileage Rate for FILOT

- Fixed for life of fee – may use mileage rate effective in June of prior year
- Adjustable every 5 years



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Valuation of Property under FILOT

- Personal Property – cost + depreciation
- Real Property – locked at original cost (or county can agree to re-appraise every 5 years)



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Special Source Revenue Credit (SSRC)

- Available against “fee”
- Safest when used against percentage of fee stream
- If bonded, gives company \$\$ upfront



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Illustration of Fee-in-Lieu of Property Tax

Illustration of Fee-in-Lieu of Property Tax

Project XXX

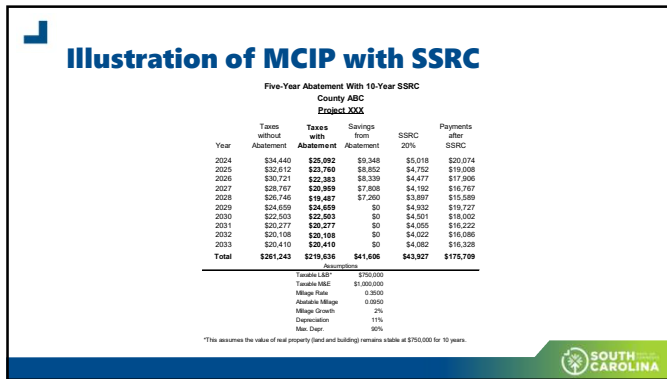
County ABC

6% 20-Year Fee, Locked Millage, Normal Fee Schedule

Year	Times with Assessment	Fee Payment \$1,000,000	Savings with Fee	SSRC 25%	Total Payment After SSRC	Assumptions
2024	\$607,681	\$607,680	(\$20,919)	\$191,520	\$796,080	\$ 40,000,000 Taxable M&E
2025	\$608,616	\$608,616	(\$22,984)	\$173,040	\$802,160	\$ 10,000,000 Land/Bldg*
2026	\$609,000	\$772,800	(\$152,762)	\$154,560	\$819,240	0.3500 Millage Rate
2027	\$618,364	\$688,400	(\$162,036)	\$136,080	\$844,320	0.0950 County Attable
2028	\$648,486	\$688,000	(\$153,312)	\$117,600	\$845,400	1.50% Millage Growth Rate
2029	\$633,902	\$408,000	\$39,302	\$99,120	\$366,480	11% Annual Deprec.
2030	\$448,877	\$408,000	\$27,877	\$69,640	\$322,000	90% Max Total Deprec.
2031	\$344,440	\$310,000	\$34,140	\$82,160	\$246,040	6.00% Fixed Assess. Rate
2032	\$351,100	\$294,000	\$57,100	\$58,800	\$235,200	
2033	\$336,157	\$294,000	\$40,157	\$58,800	\$235,200	
2034	\$341,100	\$294,000	\$47,100	\$0	\$294,000	
2035	\$346,117	\$294,000	\$50,317	\$0	\$294,000	
2036	\$351,100	\$294,000	\$57,100	\$0	\$294,000	
2037	\$356,100	\$294,000	\$60,100	\$0	\$294,000	
2038	\$361,100	\$294,000	\$67,100	\$0	\$294,000	
2039	\$367,569	\$294,000	\$73,569	\$0	\$294,000	
2040	\$373,082	\$294,000	\$79,082	\$0	\$294,000	
2041	\$378,670	\$294,000	\$84,670	\$0	\$294,000	
2042	\$384,336	\$294,000	\$90,336	\$0	\$294,000	
2043	\$390,124	\$294,000	\$96,124	\$0	\$294,000	
TOTALS	\$8,528,433	\$6,891,689	(\$172,167)	\$1,132,128	\$7,499,289	



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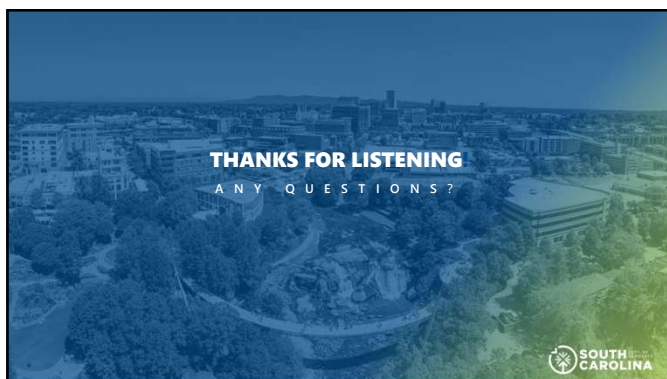
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Frequently Asked Questions

- When is enough, enough?
 - When the project is no longer a good deal for the community
- Do communities lose when they use incentives?
 - No. Communities should always see a net gain from a project.
- Can we win without incentives?
 - Sometimes, but not often.



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