NEBRASKA
Good Life. Great Service.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Nebraska Tax Incentives

2026 Annual Report to the Nebraska Legislature

Issued October 30, 2026

Letter from the Tax Commissioner

Note about Confidentiality

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)

NEBRASKA
Good Life. Great Service.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Jim Pillen, Governor

October 30, 2026

Senator John Arch
Speaker of the Legislature
2103 State Capitol
Lincoln, NE, 68509

Dear Speaker Arch:

The Nebraska Department of Revenue (DOR) is electronically submitting the 2026 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; and
- Invest Nebraska Act.

The June 30, 2026 Annual Report and annual reports issued since 1997 can be found on DOR's website at revenue.nebraska.gov. This report covers the fiscal year from July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026, pursuant to LB 1150 (2022). An email has also been sent to all members of the Unicameral with a link to the 2026 Annual Report. Archived copies of years older than 1997 may be requested from DOR.

If you have any questions, please contact Michael J. Walsh, Tax Policy Manger, at mike.walsh@nebraska.gov or at 402-471-5920.

Sincerely,

James R. Kamm
Tax Commissioner

Note about Confidentiality

In several instances throughout this report, the DOR has withheld statistical tabulations where disclosure could lead to the identification of particular taxpayers or other information that is confidential pursuant to I.R.C. § 6103, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-2711 (Sales and Use Tax) or § 77-27,119 (Income Tax). The DOR has adopted IRS statistical standards as the minimum standards for compliance with Nebraska confidentiality requirements, IRS Publication 1075, Tax Information Security Guidelines for Federal, State and Local Agencies. The statistical tabulations in this report comply with the following standards:

a) No statistical tabulation may be released with singular entries containing data from fewer than three taxpayers;
b) Statistical tabulations prepared for geographic areas less than the entire state may not be released with cells containing data from fewer than ten taxpayers; and
c) Tabulations that pertain to specifically identified taxpayers, or would tend to identify a particular taxpayer either directly or indirectly, may not be reported, unless otherwise reportable under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731, § 77-5907, or § 77-27,195.

Several programs included in this report no longer accept new applications. As the existing projects in those programs are completed, a smaller number of active projects remain to be included in the report. As the number of active projects decreases in any one program, it is increasingly likely that statistical tabulations will be withheld to preserve confidentiality. When possible, the DOR will combine groups and years to provide more information on incentive programs.

Foreign Adversarial Companies

Effective October 1, 2025, LB 644 (2025) , codified in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-3,114, established that a foreign adversarial company is prohibited from receiving any benefits from any incentive programs of the State of Nebraska, including the programs in this report. Please see the Foreign Adversarial Company Notice webpage for more information.

A foreign adversary is defined as any country listed as such in 15 C.F.R. 791.4 as of April 1, 2025. These countries are:

- People's Republic of China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macau Special Administrative Region (China);
- Republic of Cuba (Cuba);
- Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran);
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea);
- Russian Federation (Russia); and,
- Venezuelan politician Nicolás Maduro (Maduro Regime).

Effective July 18, 2026, LB 1096 (2026) amended the definition of “foreign adversarial company” to be any corporation, partnership, association, organization, or other combination of persons, which:

- Is organized under the laws of a foreign adversary;
- Has its principal place of business within a foreign adversary;
- Is owned in whole or in part, operated, or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the government of a foreign adversary; or
- Is a direct or indirect subsidiary of any company otherwise described.

The LB 1096 (2026) amendments removed a parent company from the designation of a foreign adversarial company for a subsidiary's designation as a foreign adversarial company. However, any non-foreign adversarial company, including a parent company as previously described, must apportion any incentive benefits to ensure they are not used as income tax benefits by the foreign adversarial company members of the group of corporations. In addition, an apportionment formula must be used to determine the amount of tax due on the liability attributable to the members of the group that are foreign adversarial companies.

Government of a foreign adversary is defined as a person or group of persons exercising sovereign de facto or de jure political jurisdiction over any foreign adversary, or over any part of such country, and includes any subdivision of any such group and any group or agency to which such sovereign de facto or de jure authority or functions are directly or indirectly delegated. Such term shall include any faction or body of insurgents within a country assuming to exercise governmental authority whether such faction or body of insurgents has or has not been recognized by the United States.

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 October 31 of each year. The report shall be on a fiscal year, accrual basis that satisfies the requirements set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before December 15 of each even-numbered 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 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 and exemptions 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.

(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, exemptions 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, exemptions 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 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 or exemptions 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. For a list of qualified business activities, click here. There are six tiers that have varying requirements and benefits for investment and employment.

Application Information

No new Nebraska Advantage Act applications may be filed after December 31, 2020. However, benefits under the Nebraska Advantage Act may be claimed through 2054, not including extensions.

A complete application must have been filed with DOR for each project. The application date for the project established the base year and impacted the investment and required wage level for the project, as well as the applicability of certain statutory provisions. 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.

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 which is still in service at the end of the reporting year. 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 number of new employees is the lesser of two numbers, the increase in the total number of hours paid to employees who work at the project from the base year; or the number of hours paid to employees who were not employed at the project before the year of application, who are not base-year employees, and who are paid the required wage level. Employees working on tasks interdependent with the project who telework from their residences in Nebraska, or who work on a military installation in Nebraska, are considered to be employed 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. E-Verify, the federal electronic verification program or a successor program, must be used to evaluate the work eligibility of all newly-hired employees hired on or after the date of application. The hours worked and compensation paid to an employee who was not eligible to work in Nebraska according to E-Verify, or an employee whose work eligibility status was not timely verified using E-Verify must be excluded.

Year	Required Annual Wage Level		Required Investment and Employment Threshold											
	Tiers 1-4	Tier 6[1]	Tier 1 10 FTE	Tier 2 30 FTE	Tier 2WP/DC 30 FTE	Tier 2LDC 30 FTE	Tier 3 30 FTE	Tier 4 100 FTE	Tier 5 N/A[2]	Tier 5WP/DC N/A[2]	Tier 5LDC N/A[2]	Tier 5RE N/A[2]	Tier 6	
													75 FTE	50 FTE
2020	$27,768	$69,420	$1M	$3M	$3M	$200M	N/A	$12M	$37M	$37M	$37M	$20M	$10M	$109M
2019	$26,895	$67,236	$1M	$3M	$3M	$200M	N/A	$12M	$36M	$36M	$36M	$20M	$10M	$108M
2018	$26,146	$65,364	$1M	$3M	$3M	$200M	N/A	$11M	$35M	$35M	$35M	$20M	$10M	$103M
2017	$25,709	$64,272	$1M	$3M	$3M	$200M	N/A	$11M	$34M	$34M	$34M	$20M	$10M	$100M
2016	$24,711	$61,776	$1M	$3M	$3M	$200M	N/A	$12M	$36M	$36M	$36M	$20M	$10M	$106M
2015	$23,979	$59,948	$1M	$3M	$3M	$203M	N/A	$12M	$37M	$37M	$37M	$20M	$11M	$111M
2014	$23,561	$58,902	$1M	$3M	$3M	$201M	N/A	$12M	$37M	$37M	$37M	$20M	$11M	$110M
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

[1]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. Click here for Required Annual Wages by County for Tier 6.

[2]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.

Effective July 18, 2026, LB 954 (2026) makes changes to the Nebraska Advantage Act base-year employee for a Tier 6 project agreement signed after December 31, 2016. If the qualifying taxpayer sells or transfers a portion of the business operations and the business continues to operate under an entity that is not part of the same unitary group as the taxpayer, the base-year employees who are part of the sale or transfer are removed from the base-year calculation on the last Form 312N prior to the sale or transfer date. This section does not apply if the business operations sold or transferred terminate within 24 months of the sale or transfer, or if the primary purpose of the sale or transfer was to close a location.

Attainment Period (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5727(1)(a))

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 and 3.** 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.
- **Tier 6.** Generally, the taxpayer must attain the minimum required levels within five years. However, LB 1088 (2024), effective July 19, 2024, provides for a taxpayer with a Tier 6 application submitted on or after December 1, 2020, to attain minimum required levels within seven years. Additionally, LB 1165 (2026), effective July 18, 2026, allows a taxpayer with a Tier 6 application submitted and approved on or after December 1, 2020, to make a one-time election to further extend the attainment period from seven to 10 years, for a $90,000 fee.

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 16 years past the end of the entitlement period.[3]

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, 7, or 10 years[3,4]
Entitlement	6 or 7 years[6]	7 years	6 or 7 years[5]	7 years	7 years	7 years	10 years
Carryover	0 to 3 years[6]	2 to 8 years[6]	0 to 3 years[6]	2 to 8 years[6]	N/A	N/A	16 years[5]
Maximum Life	10 years	15 years	10 years	15 years	13 years	10 years	30 years[5]

[3]As amended by LB 1088, effective July 19, 2024, a taxpayer with a Tier 6 application submitted on or after December 1, 2020, may attain minimum required levels within seven years.
[4] As amended by LB 1165, effective July 18, 2026, for a $90,000 fee, a taxpayer with a Tier 6 application submitted and approved on or after December 1, 2020, may make a one-time election to attain minimum required levels within 10 years.
[5]As amended by LB 161, effective August 24, 2017.
[6]Time periods vary due to 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 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 and 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 in which the minimum required levels are maintained. Any decision on how part of the tax credit is applied will not limit how the remaining tax credit could be applied.

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

Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4. In each year of the entitlement period in which the minimum required levels are met or maintained, the compensation credit is computed as follows:

(number of new employees) x (average annual wage of new employees) x (credit percentage) = compensation credit

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.

For projects with an application date prior to July 15, 2010, average annual wage of new employees 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 of new employees 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 of 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 compensation attributable to new FTEs, excluding any compensation in excess of $1 million paid to any one employee during the year, 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 compensation of all non-base year employees, excluding any compensation in excess of $1 million paid to any one employee during the year.

Any decision on how part of the tax credit is applied will not limit how the remaining tax credit could be applied.

Personal Property Tax Exemption (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(9))

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 located and used 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 located and used 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 by the applicant on otherwise non-refundable purchases. For Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4, the purchases must be for use at the project. For Tiers 2LDC and 6, the purchases must be for use within 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))

Tax 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, tax credits may be used beginning with the taxable year which includes December 31 of the year the required minimum levels were reached.

Tax 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 tax 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 tax credits may be used is the taxable year which includes December 31 of the last year of the carryover period.

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))

Tier 2LDC. Tax credits may be used for a reimbursement from the state equal to real property taxes paid, after the year the application was filed through the end of the carryover period, on investment made after the date of application.

Tier 6. Tax credits may be used for a reimbursement from the state 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 tax credits used for a real property tax reimbursement must be earned in a prior year.

Direct Payment Permit (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(3)(a))

Tiers 2LDC and 5LDC. By March 2, 2023 eligible taxpayers with signed agreements were issued a direct payment permit (DPP), unless they elected to opt out. The taxpayer must remit the appropriate Nebraska and local use tax on purchases during the attainment period. If the taxpayer attains the required levels of employment and investment, the taxpayer can file for a refund of taxes paid on qualified property from the date of application through the end of the attainment period, including the actual materials used by a contractor or repairperson.

Beginning January 1, 2024, after receiving a notice of qualification issued by DOR, the taxpayer may issue the DPP during the entitlement period to use the exemption allowed, and not remit use tax. This exemption is limited to purchases of qualified property for any year within the entitlement period which is at or above the required levels of investment and employment. The taxpayer must maintain records of the purchases for which the DPP was issued and the exemption was utilized. For any entitlement year in which the taxpayer is not at the required levels, they must report all sales and use taxes owed for the period on their tax return for the 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%
Exemption of Sales and Use Taxes				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 DOR that it has reached the qualification levels, the DOR confirms that the project has attained the minimum levels of investment and employment. After reviewing the taxpayer's filings and the associated risk, the DOR confirms the investment and employment by one of the following methods:

> Audit – The DOR confirms the taxpayer attained the minimum levels of investment and employment, verifies the credits earned in the attainment period, and verifies the initial direct sales and use tax refund.
>
> Verification – The DOR confirms the taxpayer attained the minimum levels of investment and employment but may not look at all investment or employment issues. The DOR determines the direct sales and use tax refund for the portion of the investment examined.

After the audit or verification work is completed, the DOR issues a letter informing the taxpayer of the outcome.

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

For the entitlement and carryover periods, the taxpayer may file claims with the DOR for refunds of sales and use taxes paid during the attainment, entitlement, and carryover periods. The sales and use taxes paid during the attainment period may only be refunded after the DOR 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 located and used at the project and aircraft used in connection with the project. Reviewing the claims may involve testing 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 and file a copy of the form with the county assessor of the county in which the property is located. The DOR 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 reimbursement of property taxes paid on real property purchased or leased at the project. Prior to approving reimbursement, the DOR will confirm the required payment was made to the county and the payment is not for taxes paid on real property for which the taxes are divided under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 18-2147 or § 58-507.

The taxpayer or the recipient of a distributed credit may file Nebraska income tax returns claiming the use of tax credits as an offset of all, or a portion, of the taxes due. The taxpayer or the recipient of a distributed credit may also file amended returns to receive a refund of income taxes previously paid. The DOR will review and approve the tax credit usage.

The taxpayer may claim compensation credits as an offset of all, or a portion, of the income tax withholding otherwise due. The taxpayer may also file amended returns to receive a refund of income tax withholding previously paid. The DOR will review and approve the compensation credit usage. The DOR also reviews or audits the information to ensure that compensation 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, and repayment of 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 tax credits or claim direct refunds of sales and use tax for investment made during the year. The DOR 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 a portion of property tax exemptions already received (referred to as "recapture") 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 DOR also recaptures any refunds or reductions in tax to which the taxpayer was not entitled.

Nebraska Advantage Act
Total Agreements in Effect

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

In the application, each company provides an estimate of investment that will be made and the new full-time equivalent (FTE) employees that will be employed at the project. At the time of application, some companies may have stated only 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 DOR's website.

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 benefits under the Act;
4. The date the application was filed; and
5. A requirement that the company annually update the DOR 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 DOR website.

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).

All pending agreements were signed as the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

Total Agreements in Effect through June 30, 2026

The median period of time between the date of application and the date for all agreements signed is 264 days.

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment ($ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
1623 Farnam, LLC	Omaha	35	0	2019
3M Company and Subsidiaries	Valley	8.3	36	2010
AAA Life Insurance Company	Omaha	3	30	2014
ACASS-Systems, LLC	Omaha	1	10	2016
Ag Processing Inc	Hastings	137.8	13	2014
Agile Sports Technologies, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	12	300	2016
Agri-Plastics USA, LLC	Sidney	0	30	2018
Air Methods Corporation	Omaha	0	30	2014
Airlite Plastics Co.	Omaha	107.8	117	2014
Airlite Plastics Co.	Omaha	40	60	2021
ALI Holdings, LLC	Omaha	34	0	2018
Allo Communications, LLC	Alliance, Ashland, Bellevue, Bridgeport, Columbus, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Gretna, Hastings, Imperial, Kearney, Lincoln, Milford, Norfolk, North Platte, Ogallala, Scottsbluff, Seward, Sidney, Valentine, Waverly, Wayne, and York	90	100	2018
ALN Medical Management, LLC	Lincoln	3	30	2020
AltEn, LLC	Mead	51.5	64	2015
American Concrete Products Co.	Omaha and Valley	3.2	10	2016
American Marksman, LLC	Omaha and Wahoo	3	30	2017
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 Union Ventures, Inc.	Lincoln	3	60	2019
Ameritas Life Insurance Corp.	Lincoln, Omaha, and Wayne	12.9	194	2015
Amur Equipment Finance, Inc.	Grand Island	3	30	2019
Applied Underwriters, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2010
Applied Underwriters, Inc.	Omaha	12	100	2021
Archer Daniels Midland Company	Columbus	750	100	2007
Archon Woodworks, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2015
Ash Grove Cement Company & Subsidiaries	Ashland, Bellevue, Columbus, Cozad, Elkhorn, Fremont, Grand Island, Gretna, Hastings, Julesburg, Laurel, Louisville, McCook, Monroe, Norfolk, Omaha, Plattsmouth, Seward, Sidney, St. Paul, Valley, Waterloo, Wayne, and West Point	36	30	2016
ASP MSG Acquisition Co., Inc.	Norfolk	8	15	2018
Assurity Life Insurance Company	Lincoln	12	100	2021
Aviture, Inc.	Omaha	0	30	2015
Baldwin Filters, Inc.	Gothenburg and Kearney	12	100	2013
Baldwin Filters, Inc.	Kearney	3	30	2021
Bank of the West	Omaha	15	40	2015
Bayer CropScience LP	Chester, Goehner, Hemingford, Lincoln, and McCook	1	10	2015
Becton, Dickinson and Company	Broken Bow, Columbus, and Holdrege	200	300	2019
Bell Lumber & Pole Company	Sidney	25	31	2013
Big Ox Energy - Siouxland, LLC	Dakota City	30	30	2018
BioCarbN, LLC	Lexington	210	100	2020
Black Hills Corporation	Bellevue, Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion	23.6	60	2010

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment ($ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
BNSF Railway Company	Statewide	350	50	2018
Borden Dairy Company	Omaha	12	15	2012
C.J. Foods, Inc.	Pawnee City	20	54	2011
Cabela's Incorporated & Subsidiaries	Bellevue, Grand Island, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, North Platte, Papillion, and Sidney	17.7	300	2015
CAMACO, LLC	Columbus	3	30	2013
CAMACO, LLC	Columbus and Schuyler	3	30	2020
Carson Group, Inc.	Omaha	12.6	100	2017
Celerion, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	3	30	2020
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	12	100	2017
CHS, Inc.	South Sioux City	3	30	2014
City Ventures Professional Services	Omaha	0	30	2020
CLAAS of Omaha, Inc. & Affiliates	Omaha	3	30	2020
CNH Industrial America, LLC	Grand Island	12	100	2021
Columbus Hydraulics Holdings, LLC	Columbus	3	30	2016
Compound Holdings, LLC	Fremont	12	100	2021
ConAgra Brands, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	15	110	2015
Cook's Hams, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	2009
CoreLeap, LLC	Omaha	0	30	2018
CoxCom, LLC	Bellevue, Bennington, Gretna, Omaha, Papillion, Valley, and Waterloo	36	0	2017
CoxCom, LLC	Bellevue, Bennington, Gretna, Omaha, Valley, and Waterloo	10	100	2014
Cruze Distribution LLC	Lincoln	12	100	2019
CS Precision Manufacturing, Inc.	Gering	3	30	2021
CSG Systems International, Inc.	Omaha and Papillion	36	0	2019
CSG Systems International, Inc.	Omaha	53.5	0	2013
Curbtender, Inc.	Gothenburg	0	80	2020
Cyclonaire Corporation	York	1	10	2013
Darling Ingredients, Inc.	Wahoo	15	30	2019
Darling Ingredients, Inc.	Ravenna	1	10	2015
Del Peterson and Associates, Inc.	Fremont	3	30	2021
DG Distribution Midwest, LLC	Blair	85	300	2021
Direct Vet Marketing, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2018
Distribution Management Systems, Inc.	Omaha	0	38	2015
Duncan Aviation, Inc.	Lincoln	12	100	2017
Dutton-Lainson Company	Hastings	1	10	2017
EF Johnson Technologies, Inc. & Subsidiary	Lincoln	1	10	2018
Elemental Scientific, Inc.	Fort Calhoun and Omaha	2	10	2019
Elk Creek Resources Corp.	Elk Creek and Tecumseh	858	400	2021
Ellie Mae, Inc.	Omaha	0	34	2014
Elliott Equipment Company	Omaha	1	50	2017
Elster Holdings US, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Nebraska City and Plattsmouth	3	30	2016
Empire Supply, LLC	Lincoln and Waverly	1	11	2020
Empirical Foods, Inc.	South Sioux City	12	100	2015
Endicott Clay Products Company	Endicott	3	30	2017
Enel Green Power North America, Inc.	Allen, Concord, Emerson, Wakefield, and Waterbury	470	0	2019
Esculon, LLC	Omaha	3	40	2021
Exchange Company	Gibbon, Grand Island, Kearney, Lincoln, and Omaha	3	30	2018
Fancy Chap, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2021

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment ($ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Farmers & Merchants Investment, Inc.	Ainsworth, Auburn, Beatrice, Columbus, Crete, David City, Fairbury, Grand Island, Hastings, Kearney, Lincoln, Norfolk, Omaha, Pawnee City, Seward, Syracuse, Taylor, Valentine, Wahoo, and York	14	40	2015
FAST Global Solutions, Inc.	Auburn and Falls City	3	30	2019
Fat Brain Toys, LLC	Elkhorn and Omaha	12.3	30	2021
FHR Investments, LP	Fairmont and Geneva	150	100	2007
Fidelity National Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries	Omaha	8.7	205	2009
First Data Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha	40	0	2015
First National of Nebraska, Inc.	Alliance, Alma, Beatrice, Bellevue, Bloomfield, Chadron, Columbus, David City, Elkhorn, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Gretna, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, Mullen, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, Papillion, Scottsbluff, Shelby, and Wayne	12	100	2013
First National of Nebraska, Inc.	Alliance, Bayard, Beatrice, Bellevue, Bloomfield, Chadron, Columbus, David City, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Gretna, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, Papillion, Scottsbluff, and Wayne	36	0	2019
First York Ban Corp.	Albion, Ashton, Aurora, Bartlett, Bradshaw, Central City, Clay Center, Clearwater, Columbus, Creighton, Davenport, Edgar, Franklin, Geneva, Glenvil, Grand Island, Guide Rock, Hampton, Harvard, Henderson, Hildreth, Malmo, Marquette, McCool Junction, Monroe, Murray, North Loup, Polk, Rising City, Shelton, St. Edward, Stromsburg, Sutton, Tilden, Waco, Wilcox, and York	3	30	2012
Flanders Provision Company, LLC	Hastings	3	30	2018
Flatirons Solutions Corporation	Omaha	3	30	2021
FMR LLC	Papillion	390	30	2013
FMR LLC	Papillion	150	0	2013
Food Safety Net Services - Nebraska LLC	Omaha	3.1	15	2018
Foundation Supportworks, Inc.	La Vista and Papillion	3	30	2016
Fusion Medical Staffing, LLC	Omaha	3	104	2016
Gallup, Inc.	Omaha	4	30	2017
Garner Industries	Lincoln	2	10	2016
General Dynamics - OTS, Inc.	Lincoln	11	100	2019
GIX Logistics, Inc.	Grand Island and Lincoln	3	30	2016
Glenn Valley Foods, LLC	Omaha	6.2	10	2018
Gordmans, Inc.	Bellevue and Omaha	16	100	2012
Government Systems, Software & Services, Inc.	Omaha	22	31	2017
Graepel North America, Inc.	Omaha	6.6	20	2018
Great Plains Beef LLC	Lincoln	24.4	17	2019
Great Plains Communications Holdings, LLC	Statewide	3	30	2017
Greater Omaha Packing Co., Inc.	Omaha	10	30	2008
Greater Omaha Packing Co., Inc.	Omaha	12	100	2016
Green Cover Seed, LLC	Bladen and Blue Hill	1.4	10	2020
Green Plains, Inc.	Archer, Central City, Omaha, and St. Edward	3	30	2014

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment ($ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Green Plains, Inc.	York	1.5	10	2018
Green Plains, Inc.	Wood River	40	0	2020
Gruma Corporation	Omaha	20.9	240	2021
GSK Consumer Health, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	2023
GWD, Ltd.	South Sioux City	1	10	2018
H3C, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2017
Harvest Roasting, LLC	Omaha and Papillion	3	30	2015
Haystack Wind Project, LLC	Carroll, Wayne, and Winside	324.7	0	2021
HDR, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion	111	100	2017
Heartwell Renewables, LLC	Hastings	295	55	2021
Hexagon USA Holdings, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	2019
Hockenbergs Equipment and Supply Co., Inc	Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion	3	30	2017
Home Instead, Inc.	Omaha	5	30	2013
Hormel Foods Corporation	Falls City, Fremont, and Wausa	11	100	2012
Hormel Foods Corporation and Subsidiaries	Papillion	108	100	2020
Hornady Manufacturing Company	Alda and Grand Island	12	100	2014
Huvepharma, Inc.	Lincoln	4.2	10	2018
Hy-Vee, Inc.	Omaha	9.9	270	2020
HydromaxUSA LLC	Omaha	3	30	2021
i2c, Inc.	Omaha	3	300	2018
infoUSA Inc.	Papillion	4.3	250	2007
Ingredion Incorporated	South Sioux City	84	37	2018
Innovative Exhaust Solutions, Inc.	Lincoln	1	10	2018
Interpublic Group, Inc.	Omaha	3.5	100	2012
Intervet, Inc.	Elkhorn and Omaha	103	50	2019
J-M Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Hastings	1	10	2020
Jet Linx Aviation, LLC	Omaha	3.1	34	2018
JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association	Bellevue, Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion	3	30	2023
Kansas City Series of Lockton Companies, L	Omaha	3	30	2013
Kawasaki Motors Manufacturing Corp., U.S.	Lincoln	12	100	2016
Kellogg USA, Inc.	Omaha	36	0	2017
King Steel Corporation	Norfolk	1	10	2019
Kinney Manufacturing, LLC	Beatrice and Lincoln	3.7	15	2017
Kirsch Transportation Services, Inc.	Omaha	3.3	45	2018
Klute, Inc.	York	1	10	2020
Land Mark Snacks, LLC	Beatrice	5.5	30	2016
Lawrence Recruiting Specialists, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2018
LeaseTeam, Inc.	Omaha and Papillion	1	10	2016
Legacy Post & Beam, Inc.	Fremont	1	10	2018
LI-COR, Inc.	Lincoln	4.5	10	2019
Lincoln Industries, Inc.	Lincoln	11	100	2012
Lincoln Premium Poultry, LLC	Fremont	241.3	800	2021
Lindsay Corporation & Subsidiaries	Lindsay, Newman Grove, and Omaha	34	0	2018
Link Snacks, Inc.	Bellevue	1	10	2012
LinkedIn Corporation	Omaha	11	100	2020
Little Blue Wind Project, LLC	Blue Hill, Campbell, and Upland	150	0	2022
Lozier Corporation	Omaha	11	100	2010
Luib Innovations, LLC	TBD	200	30	2023
Luib Innovations, LLC	TBD	37	0	2023
Luib Innovations, LLC	Lincoln	37	0	2023
Luib Innovations, LLC	Omaha	37	0	2022
Luib Innovations, LLC	Lincoln	200	30	2023
Luib Innovations, LLC	Omaha	200	30	2022
Lukjan Great Plains, LLC	Sidney	3	30	2017
M. G. Waldbaum Company	Wakefield	11	100	2019

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment ($ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Madison Streck Holdings II LLC	La Vista	12	100	2020
Majors Plastics, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2021
Malco Products, SBC, Inc.	DeWitt	3.2	31	2017
Marathon Ventures, Inc.	Bellevue and Omaha	4	37	2012
Marshall Engines, Inc. & Subsidiary	Kearney	11.1	39	2015
Marubeni America Corporation	Bellevue, Benkelman, Imperial, and Omaha	18.7	66	2014
McCain Foods USA, Inc.	Grand Island	7.8	30	2015
Medical Solutions, LLC	Omaha	5.9	68	2014
Medical Solutions, LLC	Lincoln and Omaha	3.1	90	2015
Menard, Inc.	Valley	20.9	136	2013
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	Omaha	14.4	30	2018
MI Industries, Inc.	Lincoln	1	10	2014
MI Industries, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	2022
Midwest Laboratories, Inc.	Fremont, Omaha, and Papillion	12	100	2022
Midwest Renewable Energy, LLC	Omaha and Sutherland	7	35	2015
Milligan 1 Wind, LLC	Dorchester, Friend, Milligan, Tobias, Western, and Wilber	374	0	2021
MLB Advanced Media, LP	Omaha	51.6	0	2014
MMP Enterprises USA Inc.	Sidney	27.2	326	2019
Molex LLC	Lincoln	61	150	2007
Molex LLC	Lincoln	3	30	2015
Monolith Materials, Inc.	Hallam and Lincoln	210	100	2019
Monsanto Company	Gothenburg, Kearney, Stromsburg, and Waco	153	180	2010
Moody's Analytics, Inc.	Omaha	0	30	2016
Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company	Blair, La Vista, Lincoln, and Omaha	289.3	361	2016
N.P. Dodge Company	Omaha	3.5	40	2014
National Research Corporation	Lincoln and Papillion	3	30	2014
NCR Corporation	Omaha	0	30	2015
Neapco Components, LLC	Beatrice	3	30	2010
Neapco Components, LLC	Beatrice	15	30	2020
NEBCO, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Alexandria, Ashland, Auburn, Aurora, Beatrice, Central City, Clarks, Crete, Fairbury, Falls City, Fremont, Fullerton, Geneva, Grand Island, Hebron, Kearney, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Omaha, Palmyra, Silver Creek, Springfield, St. Paul, Strang, Syracuse, Tecumseh, Waco, and York	40	40	2020
Nebraska Beef, Ltd.	Omaha	5.5	40	2013
Nebraska Brewing Company, Inc.	La Vista	1	10	2015
Nebraska Cold Storage, LLC	Hastings	3	30	2020
NebraskaLink Holdings, LLC	Statewide	20.4	39	2014
Nedelco, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Aurora, Doniphan, Giltner, Grand Island, Hampton, Hordville, Marquette, Phillips, Stockham, and Trumbull	3	30	2016
Nelnet, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	3	300	2014
Nelnet, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Bellevue, Columbus, Lincoln, and Sidney	11	100	2018
Neogen Corporation & Subsidiaries	Lincoln	3	30	2014
Nestle Purina PetCare Company	Crete	63	100	2016
New Age Manufacturing, Inc.	Omaha and Plattsmouth	2.5	12	2017
No Coast Brewing, LLC	Hastings	1	10	2016
Noah's Ark Processors, LLC	Hastings	3	30	2019
Norland International, Inc.	Lincoln	0	30	2016
North End Teleservices, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2018
Northstar Financial Services Group, LLC	Fremont, Omaha, and Papillion	12	100	2014
Novozymes Blair, Inc.	Blair	110	100	2008

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment ($ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Nucor Corporation	Norfolk	12	100	2014
Nucor Corporation	Norfolk	12	100	2020
Oath Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	39	30	2020
OCT Pipe, LLC	Norfolk	111	100	2016
Omaha Box Company	Omaha and Papillion	40	20	2019
Omaha National Group, LLC	Omaha	3.5	57	2017
OneStaff Medical LLC	Omaha	0	30	2017
Open Range Beef, LLC	Gordon	12	100	2014
ORI Great West Holdings, Inc.	Grand Island and South Sioux City	4	30	2012
Original Equipment Co.	Scottsbluff	5.1	50	2019
Orthman Manufacturing, Inc.	Lexington	3	30	2019
OTTR, Inc.	Omaha	1	10	2017
Oxbow Enterprises, Inc.	Ashland, Murdock, Omaha, Papillion, Syracuse, and West Point	3	30	2014
Pacha Soap Co.	Hastings	1	10	2016
Pacific Life Insurance Company	Omaha	12	100	2016
Parker Hannifin Corporation	Alliance and McCook	1	10	2021
PCE, Inc.	Lincoln	12	100	2016
Pen-Link, Ltd.	Lincoln	1	10	2018
Pet Friendly Direct, LLC	Omaha and Papillion	3	200	2019
Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. & Subsidiaries	La Vista, Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion	106	100	2014
PetIQ, LLC	Omaha	12	100	2020
Phillips Manufacturing Company	Omaha	1	10	2014
Physicians Mutual Insurance Company	Bellevue and Omaha	3	30	2020
Pinnacle Bancorp, Inc.	Arnold, Aurora, Beatrice, Benkelman, Central City, Columbus, Crete, Elkhorn, Elwood, Fairfield, Fremont, Grand Island, Grant, Gretna, Hastings, Hayes Center, Humphrey, Imperial, Kearney, La Vista, Lexington, Lincoln, Louisville, Madison, McCook, Mitchell, Neligh, O'Neill, Ogallala, Omaha, Osceola, Palmer, Papillion, Roseland, Schuyler, Shelby, Stromsburg, Valentine, Verdigre, Waverly, and Wisner	12	100	2019
Plum Creek Wind, LLC	Hoskins and Winside	209.1	0	2021
Prairie Breeze Wind Energy II LLC	Albion and Elgin	120	0	2017
Prairie Breeze Wind Energy III LLC	Elgin	58	0	2017
Prairie Catalytic, LLC	Columbus	1	10	2017
Premier Senior Marketing, Inc.	Norfolk	3	30	2013
Prime Metal Products, Inc.	Gering	3	30	2020
Prime Time Healthcare, LLC	La Vista and Omaha	3	30	2017
Principle Choice Solutions, LLC	Bellevue and Omaha	0	30	2020
Product Support Solution, Inc.	Omaha	1	14	2017
Professional Research Consultants, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2021
Proxibid, Inc.	Bellevue, Omaha, and South Sioux City	3	30	2013
Proxibid, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2021
Q2 Software, Inc.	Lincoln	4.5	30	2017
Quality Pork International, Inc.	Omaha	8	30	2017
Quality Pork International, Inc.	West Point	3.1	60	2017
Quality Pork International, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2008
Quality Refrigerated Services, Inc.	Omaha	15.8	115	2018
Quantum Market Research, Inc.	Omaha	0	30	2019
Quin Global US, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2019
Rae Valley Financials, Inc.	Columbus, O'Neill, Omaha, and Petersburg	3	30	2016
Rail Modal Group, LLC	Blair, Fremont, and Omaha	3	30	2023

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment ($ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Raven Northbrook, LLC	Papillion and Springfield	200	30	2017
Raven Northbrook, LLC	Papillion and Springfield	34	0	2017
RD America, LLC	La Vista	10	50	2018
RD Industries, Inc.	Omaha	7	66	2021
Readytech-Go, Inc.	Fremont	3	30	2019
Realm Five, Inc.	Lincoln	2.6	26	2018
Rebellion Fabrication, LLC	Wahoo	1	10	2021
ReSource Pro Services, LLC	Lincoln	3.6	73	2015
Rotella's Italian Bakery, Inc.	La Vista	12	100	2015
Safe Haven Security Services Inc.	Omaha	0	50	2017
SalonCentric, Inc.	La Vista	8.3	30	2014
Sandhills Publishing Company	Lincoln and Sidney	12	100	2015
Securities America Financial Corporation	La Vista and Omaha	12	100	2014
Senior Market Sales, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2012
Sergeant's Pet Care Products, Inc.	Omaha	12.4	123	2013
Sharp Medical Staffing, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2021
Sholes Wind, LLC	Randolph	212	0	2019
Signature Performance, Inc.	Bellevue and Omaha	11	100	2019
Silverstone, Inc.	Omaha	1	10	2015
Siouxland Ethanol, LLC	Jackson	41.5	0	2017
Skyline Champion Corporation	York	0	30	2019
Smithfield Farmland Corp.	Crete	14	100	2007
Smithfield Farmland Corp.	Crete	11	100	2017
Smithfield Packaged Meats Corp. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	1	10	2020
Southwest Business Corporation	Scottsbluff	0	500	2017
Speedway Motors, Inc.	Lincoln	11	100	2013
Staska Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Bennet	1	10	2020
Streck, Inc.	La Vista	10	100	2007
Structural Component Systems, Inc.	Fremont, Lincoln, and Omaha	0	30	2019
Stucki Roller Bearing Company	Lincoln	3.6	100	2019
Superior Industries, Inc.	Columbus	12	100	2015
Sustainable Beef LLC	North Platte	10	75	2022
Swift Beef Company	Grand Island	45	0	2019
Swift Beef Company	Grand Island	10	100	2007
Sympateco, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2012
Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Omaha and Waterloo	27	10	2008
Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Aurora, Grand Island, and Phillips	59.9	10	2016
Teamster Intermediate Holdings, Inc.	Omaha and Papillion	3	30	2019
Tecumseh Poultry, LLC	Tecumseh and Waverly	3	30	2021
TEL Parent, Inc.	Bellevue and Lincoln	1	10	2017
Tenaska, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2020
Tenneco, Inc.	Seward	10	100	2012
Tetrad Corporation	Geneva and Omaha	150	100	2017
The Buckle, Inc.	Kearney	12	100	2013
The Scoular Company	Omaha and Seward	51.2	100	2019
The Shyft Group, Inc.	Neligh, Omaha, and Snyder	4.9	113	2015
The Toro Company & Subsidiaries	Beatrice	3	30	2014
The Travelers Indemnity Company	Papillion	215	30	2013
The Western Sugar Cooperative	Scottsbluff	30	10	2016
Thermo King Corporation	Hastings	4.1	96	2014
Think Aksarben, LLP	Omaha	3.4	43	2014
Thrasher Basement Systems, Inc.	La Vista and Papillion	3	30	2016
Thunderhead Wind Energy, LLC	Clearwater and Elgin	309.1	0	2021
Timpte Industries, Inc.	David City and Lincoln	3	30	2019
Titan Medical Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2013

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment ($ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
TMCO, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	2019
Toast, Inc.	Omaha	0	500	2018
Todd's BBI International, Inc.	Madison	1.5	15	2019
TPG TeleManagement, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2018
Tractor Supply Company	Waverly	12	100	2017
Tri-Con Industries, Ltd.	Lincoln	1	10	2019
Triage Staffing Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2018
Tyco Healthcare Group LP	Norfolk	3	30	2013
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Dakota City	36	0	2019
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Lexington	3	30	2012
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Lexington	12	100	2021
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Madison	3	30	2021
Universal Pure, LLC	Lincoln	3	30	2019
Universal Pure, LLC	Lincoln	9.5	30	2009
Upstream Wind Energy LLC	Clearwater, Neligh, Oakdale, and Tilden	300	0	2018
Valmont Industries, Inc.	Columbus, McCook, Omaha, Valley, Waverly, and West Point	12	100	2019
Vericred, Inc.	Omaha	0	30	2022
Verizon Communications, Inc. & Affiliated C	Omaha	37	0	2018
Veyance Technologies, Inc.	Norfolk	3	30	2012
Vireo Resources, LLC	Plattsmouth	9	30	2020
Viridis Chemical, LLC	Columbus	3	30	2021
VM Innovations, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	12	100	2016
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	3	30	2015
WayFare Health Foods, LLC	Nebraska City	3	30	2021
Weiland, Inc.	Madison and Norfolk	5	13	2017
Werner Enterprises, Inc.	Omaha	11	100	2012
Werner Enterprises, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	12	100	2020
Western Integrated Seed, Inc.	Fremont and Hooper	10	10	2020
WEX, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2013
Williams Form Engineering Corp.	Wayne	1	10	2012
Williams Form Engineering Corp.	Wayne	1	10	2021
Wipro Data Center and Cloud Services, Inc.	Omaha	36	0	2018
Worldlawn Power Equipment, Inc.	Beatrice	3	30	2016
Wright Printing Company	Omaha	3	30	2016
XXVI Holdings Inc.	Papillion	565	30	2019
XXVI Holdings Inc.	Papillion	35	0	2019
Zeeland Farm Services, Inc. & Affiliate	Cambridge	9.2	10	2018
Zoetis, LLC	Lincoln	67.9	100	2014
Total Agreements	**353**	**12,733**	**20,639**	

Summary of Qualified Project Activity

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

The table below summarizes the activity for projects that have completed a qualification audit, confirming the attainment of required levels of investment or employment, and certain property tax benefits. The table also includes the personal property value exempted prior to attainment of required levels for property at Tier 2 LDC projects and aircraft. **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.

In 2022, LB 1150 was enacted to change the reporting period from calendar year to match the state's fiscal year, July through June, and report on an accrual basis. The current reporting period is from July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026.

Each column represents the activity of companies that have completed a qualification audit as of the end of that period. For example, the category below, "Tax Credits Earned: Compensation Credits," reported in the period ending June 30, 2026 include compensation credits approved in the period from July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025 for all 307 companies with a completed qualification audit as of the end of the period (including those companies that had a qualification audit between 2006 and June 30, 2025). If a qualification audit was issued between July 1, 2025 and June 30, 2026, the amounts from that audit are reported in the period even though the audit may include compensation credits earned by the applicant for wages paid in prior periods.

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 January 1, 2006 though June 30, 2022, after audits were completed, 241 projects were confirmed as having met minimum levels and approved as eligible to receive benefits. An additional 31 projects were audited and approved between July 1, 2022 and June 30, 2023 for a total of 260, and the 307 projects reflected in the period ending June 30, 2026 are the cumulative total from January 1, 2006 through June 30, 2026. Completed projects, which have exhausted or expired all tax benefits, are included in the cumulative total.

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 2006-2020 the 210 projects added 25,539 new employees. In the period ending June 30, 2022, the 241 projects (three approved from 2006-2008, six approved in 2009, 12 approved in 2010, 12 approved in 2011, 12 approved in 2012, 12 approved in 2013, 16 approved in 2014, 21 approved in 2015, 20 approved in 2016, 17 approved in 2017, 23 approved in 2018, 27 approved in 2019, 29 approved in 2020, 31 approved in the period ending June 30, 2022, and 19 approved in the period ending June 30, 2023) added 1,600 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.

Category	1/1/2006-6/30/2022	7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023	7/1/2023 - 6/30/2024	7/1/2024 - 6/30/2025	7/1/2025 - 6/30/2026	Total
Number of Qualifying Projects (Cumulative)	241	260	280	288	307	N/A
Tax Credits Earned:						
Investment Credits	$1,400,763,490	$382,937,979	$243,712,947	$199,664,963	$243,742,526	$2,470,821,905
Compensation Credits	390,143,999	72,556,681	84,191,833	39,066,458	53,774,492	639,733,463
Total Tax Credits Earned	**$1,790,907,489**	**$455,494,660**	**$327,904,780**	**$238,731,421**	**$297,517,018**	**$3,110,555,368**
Tax Credits Used:						
Corporation Income Tax	$306,783,183	$58,906,983	$36,885,368	$20,239,029	$41,695,523	$464,510,085
Individual Income Tax	43,028,503 [1]	7,461,528 [1]	2,719,032	6,514,447	12,965,700	72,689,211
Subtotal Income Tax	**$349,811,686**	**$66,368,511**	**$39,604,400**	**$26,753,476**	**$54,661,224**	**$537,199,297**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	$256,953,926	$30,113,265	$33,208,730	$39,494,737	$99,769,527	$459,540,185
Income Tax Withholding	294,979,461	53,877,775	43,173,134	43,800,228	41,466,908	477,297,506
Real Property Tax	$8,233,690	$5,578,027	--- [2]	12,795,008 [2]	12,530,510	$39,137,235
Total Tax Credits Used	**$909,978,763**	**$155,937,578**	**$115,986,264** [2]	**$122,843,448** [2]	**$208,428,168**	**$1,513,174,222**
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	$33,740,478	$8,694,811	$14,801,074	$42,087,738	$12,912,762	**$112,236,863**
Tax Credits Outstanding[3]	**$847,188,248**	**$290,862,271**	**$197,117,442** [2]	**$73,800,235** [2]	**$76,176,088**	**$1,485,144,282**
Qualified Capital Investment	$18,686,932,896	$3,891,904,807	$2,642,471,590	$2,070,341,331	$2,792,299,033	**$30,083,949,657**
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Exemptions on Investment	$675,513,695	$93,496,829	$86,912,401	$111,009,065 [4]	$146,967,245 [4]	**$1,113,899,236**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$139,964,435 [5]	**$139,964,435**
Recapture Repaid	$20,506,668	$25,633,147	$8,432,735	$10,260,717	$1,964,497	**$66,797,764**
Property Tax Benefits:						
Personal Property Value Exempted	$13,172,440,806	$3,268,447,281	$4,895,359,852	$5,935,186,033	$11,183,666,648	**$38,455,100,620**
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	$441,562,670	$312,114,498	$316,243,282	$471,786,461	$1,028,166,390	**$2,569,873,301**
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)[6]	28,054	1,600	3,555	(6)	793	**33,996**

[1]To maintain confidentiality, Individual Income Tax tax credits used in the reporting period ending 6/30/22 by 52-Financial Services are added to the fiscal year ending 6/30/2023 and are included in the total and other dependent figures.

[2]To maintain confidentiality, credits used for Real Property Tax reimbursement used in the fiscal year ending 6/30/2024 are added to the fiscal year ending 6/30/2025 and are included in the total and other dependent figures.

[3]The 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, not all credits earned have been used. See Employment and Investment Growth Act Summary of Qualified Project Activity.

[4]Exemptions allowed to taxpayers with Tier 2LDC and Tier 5LDC direct pay permits are reported combined with Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds.

[5]Pending refunds are included in the accrual for Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval.

[6]FTE = Full-time Equivalent

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 for each year can be found on the DOR's website. The actual amount of taxes levied is determined by applying the levy rate for the tax district in which the property is situsted against the value of that property. If personal property had not been exempted, however, the levy rate may have been lower.

Property Class	1/1/2006 - 6/30/2022	7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023	7/1/2023 - 6/30/2024	7/1/2024 - 6/30/2025	7/1/2025 - 6/30/2026	Total
Agricultural Product Processing Equipment:						
Dakota	$409,191,083	$25,507,022	$16,480,903	$10,515,313	$6,129,808	**$467,824,129**
Dodge	263,853,335	104,104,562	79,490,482	60,975,128	48,736,312	**557,159,819**
Douglas	136,972,739	68,111,650	(24,793,468)	64,325,513	55,845,867	**300,462,302**
Hall	36,833,558	0	0	0	0	**36,833,558**
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	228,409,059	**228,409,059**
Platte	3,038,978,403	0	0	0	0	**3,038,978,403**
Saline	68,310,751	0	0	0	0	**68,310,751**
Sarpy	0	104,053,936	111,211,433	98,116,267	62,869,071	**376,250,707**
Seward	12,508,774	12,280,030	25,400,152	20,227,396	15,884,319	**86,300,671**
Washington	1,411,789,150	21,298,030	22,419	0	0	**1,433,109,599**
Total	**$5,378,437,793**	**$335,355,230**	**$207,811,922**	**$254,159,617**	**$417,874,436**	**$6,593,638,998**
Aircraft:						
Buffalo	$4,659,633	$0	$0	$0	$0	**$4,659,633**
Douglas	225,650,575	5,539,534	14,223,021	30,069,969	12,661,578	**288,144,677**
Hall	4,417,690	1,781,340	1,241,752	756,321	250,610	**8,447,712**
Lancaster	8,313,776	0	0	0	0	**8,313,776**
Total	**$243,041,674**	**$7,320,874**	**$15,464,774**	**$30,826,290**	**$12,912,188**	**$309,565,799**
Computer Systems and Peripherals:						
Buffalo	$2,103,079	$658,430	$622,086	$4,197	$0	**$3,387,792**
Cuming	18,956	5,413	5,713	2,904	11,003	**43,989**
Dodge	4,822,160	1,600,344	723,069	436,435	332,613	**7,914,621**
Douglas	522,788,379	36,857,177	25,996,992	9,894,485	2,253,203,611	**2,848,740,645**
Hall	1,966,264	85,428	45,919	17,708	2,321	**2,117,641**
Lancaster	10,307,518	324,349	746,476	225,456	1,232,454,804	**1,244,058,602**
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	271,167	**271,167**
Platte	24,562	34,723	23,160	156	7,959	**90,560**
Red Willow	32,084	15,249	42,434	286	17,454	**107,507**
Sarpy	5,981,791,211	2,422,979,259	3,977,948,513	5,306,558,905	6,592,500,313	**24,281,778,202**
Stanton	4,653,702	379,162	182,417	1,229	295,878	**5,512,388**
Washington	30,479,133	2,807,609	2,793	0	0	**33,289,534**
Wayne	5,152	0	0	0	0	**5,152**
Total	**$6,558,992,201**	**$2,465,747,142**	**$4,006,339,572**	**$5,317,141,762**	**$10,079,097,122**	**$28,427,317,799**
Distribution Facility Equipment:						
Buffalo	$2,934,005	$305,618	$191,015	$1,288	$0	**$3,431,926**
Dodge	3,807,981	779,380	281,928	625,004	836	**5,495,128**
Douglas	11,643,828	876,240	229,341	3,128	735,458	**13,487,995**
Hall	2,008,960	646,079	413,529	187,060	40,454	**3,296,082**
Lancaster	444,104	374,969	5,871,054	4,347,910	4,088,542	**15,126,579**
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1,049,694	**1,049,694**
Platte	287,439	96,462	57,357	387	6,368	**448,012**
Red Willow	0	7,282	5,697	38	3,500	**16,518**
Saline	241,914	0	0	0	0	**241,914**
Sarpy	27,588,128	19,804,677	3,386,675	1,117,835	2,063,067	**53,960,383**
Stanton	18,813,095	1,490,132	420,875	2,832	5,907,730	**26,634,664**
Washington	0	0	0	0	25,544,130	**25,544,130**
Total	**$67,769,453**	**$24,380,840**	**$10,857,471**	**$6,285,482**	**$39,439,779**	**$148,733,025**
Other Personal Property:						
Custer	$23,169,455	$28,453,143	$23,362,067	$15,870,788	$16,847,922	**$107,703,375**
Dodge	5,706,062	2,642,393	1,789,953	986,019	653,595	**11,778,022**
Douglas	84,055,568	11,517,584	7,194,245	(3,861,002)	2,153,451	**101,059,845**
Lancaster	398,001	134,943	209,830,210	150,446,545	237,732,993	**598,542,692**
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	212,924	**212,924**
Phelps	34,197,367	37,570,511	17,252,781	9,899,044	8,752,225	**107,671,928**
Platte	59,189,455	57,640,201	45,137,186	33,320,353	77,077,965	**272,365,161**
Sarpy	717,483,776	296,336,461	350,319,672	120,111,136	273,264,984	**1,757,516,029**
Saunders	0	1,347,958	0	0	0	**1,347,958**
Total	**$924,199,685**	**$435,643,195**	**$654,886,113**	**$326,772,883**	**$616,696,058**	**$2,958,197,934**
Total	**$13,172,440,806**	**$3,268,447,281**	**$4,895,359,852**	**$5,935,186,033**	**$11,166,019,583**	**$38,437,453,555**

Nebraska Advantage Act
Industry Sector 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 primary business activity based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), grouped by industry, and also 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.

Industry Sector Code, Major Industry Group Titles	Tier	Number of Companies
22, 23, 327 — Construction, Electric and Gas, Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	Tier 1	3
	Tier 2	3
	Tier 4	1
	Tier 5RE	10
	Tier 6	1
311, 312 — Food and Beverage Manufacturing	Tier 1	13
	Tier 2	19
	Tier 2WP/DC	1
	Tier 4	17
	Tier 5	3
	Tier 6	1
314, 322, 323, 325, 326 — Textile Product Mills; Paper Manufacturing; Printing and Related Support Activities; Chemical Manufacturing; Plastics and Rubber Product Manufacturing	Tier 1	9
	Tier 2	11
	Tier 2WP/DC	2
	Tier 3	1
	Tier 4	8
	Tier 5	3
	Tier 6	2
321, 331, 332 — Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	Tier 1	11
	Tier 2	7
	Tier 3	2
	Tier 4	6
	Tier 6	2
333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 — Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture, and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Tier 1	16
	Tier 2	24
	Tier 2WP/DC	2
	Tier 3	3
	Tier 4	8
	Tier 5	1
	Tier 6	1
42, 44-45 — Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade	Tier 2	9
	Tier 2WP/DC	2
	Tier 3	1
	Tier 4	4
	Tier 6	1
48, 49 — Transportation and Warehousing Services	Tier 2	8
	Tier 4	9

Industry Sector Code, Major Industry Group Titles	Tier	Number of Companies
51 — Information Services	Tier 1	1
	Tier 2	4
	Tier 2LDC	5
	Tier 2WP/DC	3
	Tier 4	5
	Tier 5	3
	Tier 5LDC	5
	Tier 5WP/DC	4
52 — Finance and Insurance Services	Tier 2	13
	Tier 2LDC	1
	Tier 2WP/DC	7
	Tier 3	1
	Tier 4	10
	Tier 5	1
	Tier 5LDC	1
	Tier 5WP/DC	1
54, 56, 62, 81 — Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services	Tier 1	7
	Tier 2	27
	Tier 2WP/DC	7
	Tier 3	13
	Tier 4	8
	Tier 6	1
TOTAL		**353**

Nebraska Advantage Act
Benefits Approved, by Industry
July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026[1]

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 taxpayers are combined with at least one other industry group to prevent disclosure of confidential information. In the following tables, the first table summarizes the activity by Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing in the period from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026. Each of the next tables provides detailed activity by industry group. The industry groups are combined as footnoted.

Category	Manufacturing[2]	Non-Manufacturing[3]	Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	169	138	**307**
Tax Credits Earned:			
Investment Credits	$51,147,842	$192,594,684	**$243,742,526**
Compensation Credits	31,505,015	22,269,477	**53,774,492**
Total Tax Credits Earned	**$82,652,857**	**$214,864,161**	**$297,517,018**
Tax Credits Used:			
Corporation Income Tax	$21,738,695	$19,956,828	**$41,695,523**
Individual Income Tax	1,119,711	11,845,990	**12,965,700**
Subtotal Income Tax	**$22,858,406**	**$31,802,818**	**$54,661,224**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	($1,692,492)	$101,462,019	**$99,769,527**
Income Tax Withholding	19,103,356	22,363,551	**41,466,908**
Real Property Tax	--- [4]	--- [4]	**12,530,510**
Total Tax Credits Used	--- [4]	--- [4]	**$208,428,168**
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	$12,493,213	$419,549	**$12,912,762**
Tax Credits Outstanding	--- [4]	--- [4]	**$76,176,088**
Qualified Capital Investment	$816,234,815	$1,976,064,218	**$2,792,299,033**
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Exemptions on Investment	$29,467,284	$117,499,961 [6]	**$146,967,245**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	$30,062,394	$109,902,041	**$139,964,435**
Recapture Repaid	$800,931	$1,163,566	**$1,964,497**
Property Tax Benefits:			
Personal Property Value Exempted	$607,354,087	$10,576,312,561	**$11,183,666,648**
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	$59,134,917	$969,031,473	**$1,028,166,390**
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)[7]	719	74	**793**
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs[8]	$71,828	$58,204	$66,518

[1]Due to changes enacted by LB 1150 (2022), this reporting period is from June 1 to June 30 and reported on an accrual basis.

[2]The industry groups included in Manufacturing are:

22, 23, 327 — Utilities, Construction, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing;

311, 312 — Food and Beverage Manufacturing;

314, 322, 323, 325, 326 — Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing;

321, 331, 332 — Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; and

333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 — Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing.

[3]The industry groups included in Non-Manufacturing are:

42, 44-45 — Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade;

48,49 — Transportation and Warehousing Services;

51 — Information Services;

52 — Finance & Insurance Services;

54, 56, 62, 81 — Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services.

[4]To maintain confidentiality, the Tax Credits Used for Real Property Tax, Total Tax Credits Used, and Tax Credits Outstanding are not reported by industry type.

[6]Exemptions allowed to taxpayers with Tier 2LDC and Tier 5LDC direct pay permits are reported combined with Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds.

[7]FTE = Full-time equivalent.

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

Benefits Approved, Manufacturing Industries, July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026

Category	311, 312 - Food and Beverage Manufacturing	Machinery & Miscellaneous Manufacturing[1]	Other Manufacturing[2]	Manufacturing Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	36	49	84	**156**
Tax Credits Earned:				
Investment Credits	$16,002,209	$18,720,236	$16,425,397	**$51,147,842**
Compensation Credits	5,687,531	17,322,641	8,494,843	**31,505,015**
Total Tax Credits Earned	**$21,689,740**	**$36,042,877**	**$24,920,240**	**$82,652,857**
Tax Credits Used:				
Corporation Income Tax	$1,651,091	$8,103,525	$11,984,079	**$21,738,695**
Individual Income Tax	809,272	116,163	194,275	**1,119,711**
Subtotal Income Tax	**$2,460,364**	**$8,219,688**	**$12,178,354**	**$22,858,406**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	$1,100,321	$1,866,974	($4,659,787)	**($1,692,492)**
Income Tax Withholding	5,937,698	7,297,706	5,867,952	**19,103,356**
Real Property Tax	---[3]	---[3]	---[3]	---[3]
Total Tax Credits Used	---[3]	---[3]	---[3]	---[3]
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]	**$12,493,213**
Tax Credits Outstanding	---[3]	---[3]	---[3]	---[3]
Qualified Capital Investment	$165,867,341	$161,619,438	$488,748,036	**$816,234,815**
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Exemptions on Investment	$4,982,785	$731,675	$23,752,824	**$29,467,284**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	3,049,279	512,785	26,500,330	**$30,062,394**
Recapture Repaid	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]	**$800,931**
Property Tax Benefits:				
Personal Property Value Exempted	$390,158,150	$102,971,496	$114,224,441	**$607,354,087**
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	$0	$59,134,917	$0	$59,134,917
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)[5]	292	131	296	**719**
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs[6]	$96,295	$66,576	$56,568	$71,828

[1]The full title of this industry group is **333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 —** Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing.

[2]To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Manufacturing:
22, 23, 327 — Utilities, Constructions, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing;
314, 322, 323, 325 ,326 — Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturin; and
321, 331, 332 — Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.

[3]To maintain confidentiality, the Tax Credits Used for Real Property Tax, Total Tax Credits Used, Tax Credits Outstanding, and other dependent figures iare not reported by industry group. See the Benefits Approved, by Industry table.

[4]To maintain confidentiality, Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired, and Recapture Repaid are not reported by individual industry group. See the Benefits Approved, by Industry table.

[5]FTE = Full-time equivalent.

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

Benefits Approved, Non-Manufacturing Industries, July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026

Category	Other Non-Manufacturing[1]	Information, Financial, and Insurance Services[2]	Professional & Miscellaneous Services[3]	Non-Manufacturing Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	23	56	59	**138**
Tax Credits Earned:				
Investment Credits	$693,303	$184,350,251	$7,551,130	**$192,594,684**
Compensation Credits	1,860,676	5,942,551	14,466,250	**22,269,477**
Total Tax Credits Earned	**$2,553,979**	**$190,292,802**	**$22,017,380**	**$214,864,161**
Tax Credits Used:				
Corporation Income Tax	$3,066,654	$11,111,374	$5,778,800	**$19,956,828**
Individual Income Tax	1,507,703	9,232,165	1,106,122	**11,845,990**
Subtotal Income Tax	**$4,574,357**	**$20,343,539**	**$6,884,922**	**$31,802,818**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	($44,792)	$96,537,795	$4,969,015	**$101,462,019**
Income Tax Withholding	1,486,208	9,180,485	11,696,858	**22,363,551**
Real Property Tax	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]
Total Tax Credits Used	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	---[5]	---[5]	---[5]	**$419,549**
Tax Credits Outstanding	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]
Qualified Capital Investment	$6,933,019	$1,893,619,906	$75,511,293	**$1,976,064,218**
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Exemptions on Investment	$1,962,699	$108,421,442[6]	$7,115,820	**$117,499,961**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	$2,101,005	$100,615,524	$7,185,512	**$109,902,041**
Recapture Repaid	---[5]	---[5]	---[5]	**$1,163,566**
Property Tax Benefits:				
Personal Property Value Exempted	$79,541,573	$10,476,789,462	$19,981,526	**$10,576,312,561**
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	$0	$969,031,473	$0	$969,031,473
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)[8]	95	(93)	72	**74**
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs[9]	$47,187	N/A	$58,273	$58,204

[1]To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Non-Manufacturing:

42, 44-45 — Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade; and

48, 49 — Transportation and Warehousing Services.

[2]To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined:

51 — Information Services; and

52 — Financial and Insurance Services.

[3]The full title of this industry group is **54, 56, 62, 81 —** Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services

[4]To maintain confidentiality, the Tax Credits Used for Real Property Tax , Tax Credits Used, Tax Credits Outstanding, and other dependent figures are not reported by individual industry group. See the Benefits Approved, by Industry table.

[5]To maintain confidentiality, Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired, and Recapture Repaid are not reported by individual industry group. See the Benefits Approved, by Industry table.

[6]Exemptions allowed to taxpayers with Tier 2LDC and Tier 5LDC direct pay permits are reported combined with Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds.

[7]FTE = Full-time equivalent.

[8]The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage of each project to determine the estimated compensation. 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
Benefits Approved, by Industry
Cumulative through June 30, 2026

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

In the following tables, the first table summarizes the cumulative activity by Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing. Each of the next tables provide detailed activity by industry group. The industry groups are titled and combined as footnoted.

Benefits Approved, All Industries, January 1, 2006 through June 30, 2026

Category	Manufacturing[1]	Non-Manufacturing[2]	Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	169	138	**307**
Tax Credits Earned:			
Investment Credits	$949,348,123	$1,521,473,782	**$2,470,821,905**
Compensation Credits	248,721,041	391,012,422	**639,733,463**
Total Tax Credits Earned	**$1,198,069,164**	**$1,912,486,204**	**$3,110,555,368**
Tax Credits Used:			
Corporation Income Tax	$226,874,613	$237,635,473	**$464,510,085**
Individual Income Tax	32,353,941	40,704,842	**73,058,783**
Subtotal Income Tax	**$259,228,554**	**$278,340,315**	**$537,568,869**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	$171,351,515	$288,188,668	**$459,540,184**
Income Tax Withholding	173,981,422	303,316,084	**477,297,506**
Real Property Tax	--- [3]	--- [3]	**$39,137,235**
Total Tax Credits Used	--- [3]	--- [3]	**$1,513,543,793**
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired[4]	$75,550,679	$36,686,182	**$112,236,861**
Tax Credits Outstanding	-- [3]	--- [3]	**$1,484,774,711**
Qualified Capital Investment	$11,836,291,986	$18,247,657,701	**$30,083,949,687**
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Exemptions on Investment	$246,405,641	$867,493,596 [5]	**$1,113,899,237**
Recapture Repaid	$15,347,169	$51,450,595	**$66,797,764**
Property Tax Benefits:			
Personal Property Value Exempted	$7,426,876,887	$31,010,576,668	**$38,437,453,555**
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	$235,696,814	$2,334,176,487	**$2,569,873,301**
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)[6]	14,881	19,115	**33,996**
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs[7]	$50,031	$65,795	$58,895

[1]The industry groups included in Manufacturing are:

22, 23, 327 — Utilities, Construction, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing;

311, 312 — Food and Beverage Manufacturing;

314, 322, 323, 325, 326 — Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing;

321, 331, 332 — Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; and

333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 — Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing.

[2]The industry groups included in Non-Manufacturing are:

42, 44-45 — Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade;

48,49 — Transportation and Warehousing Services;

51 — Information Services;

52 — Finance & Insurance Services;

54, 56, 62, 81 — Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services.

[3]To maintain confidentiality, the tax credits used for Sales/Use Tax Refunds, for Real Property Tax, Total Tax Credits Used, and Tax Credits Outstanding are reported in total, not by industry group.

[4]To maintain confidentiality, Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired are reported combined.

[5]Exemptions allowed to taxpayers with Tier 2LDC and Tier 5LDC direct pay permits are reported combined with Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds.

[6]FTE = Full-time equivalent.

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

Benefits Approved, Manufacturing Industries, Cumulative through June 30, 2026

Category	311, 312 - Food and Beverage Manufacturing	Machinery & Miscellaneous Manufacturing[1]	Other Manufacturing[2]	Manufacturing Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	36	49	84	**169**
Tax Credits Earned:				
Investment Credits	$131,895,810	$173,604,589	$643,847,724	**$949,348,123**
Compensation Credits	38,538,536	81,400,898	128,781,607	**248,721,041**
Total Tax Credits Earned	**$170,434,346**	**$255,005,487**	**$772,629,331**	**$1,198,069,164**
Tax Credits Used:				
Corporation Income Tax	$29,663,929	$83,197,379	$114,013,305	**$226,874,613**
Individual Income Tax	17,319,993	9,686,844	5,347,104	**32,353,941**
Subtotal Income Tax	**$46,983,922**	**$92,884,222**	**$119,360,409**	**$259,228,554**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	--- [3]	--- [3]	--- [3]	**$171,351,515**
Income Tax Withholding	31,509,618	53,401,161	89,070,643	**173,981,422**
Real Property Tax	--- [4]	--- [4]	--- [4]	--- [4]
Total Tax Credits Used	--- [4]	--- [4]	--- [4]	--- [4]
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	--- [3]	--- [3]	--- [3]	**$75,550,679**
Tax Credits Outstanding	--- [4]	--- [4]	--- [4]	--- [4]
Qualified Capital Investment	$1,515,697,032	$1,760,879,864	$8,559,715,090	**$11,836,291,986**
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Exemptions on Investment	$13,214,134	$14,164,988	$219,026,518	**$246,405,641**
Recapture Repaid	--- [3]	--- [3]	--- [3]	**$15,347,169**
Property Tax Benefits:				
Personal Property Value Exempted	$1,600,397,111	$503,576,187	$5,322,903,588	**$7,426,876,887**
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	$0	$59,134,917	$176,561,897	**$235,696,814**
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)[5]	4,743	5,500	4,638	**14,881**
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs[6]	$43,962	$46,379	$60,569	$50,031

[1]The full title of this industry group is **333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 —** Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing.

[2]To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Manufacturing:

22, 23, 327 — Utilities, Constructions, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing; and

314, 322, 323, 325, 326 — Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing

321, 331, 332 — Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.

[3]To maintain confidentiality, the Tax Credits Used for Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance, and Tax Credits

[4]To maintain confidentiality, the Tax Credits Used for Real Property Tax, Total Tax Credits Used, and Tax Credits Outstanding are reported in total, not by industry type. See Benefits Approved, by Industry Cumulative table.

[5]FTE = Full-time equivalent.

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

Benefits Approved, Non-Manufacturing Industries, Cumulative through June 30, 2026

Category	Other Non-Manufacturing[1]	Information, Financial, & Insurance Services[2]	Professional & Miscellaneous Services[3]	Non-Manufacturing Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	23	56	59	**138**
Tax Credits Earned:				
Investment Credits	$134,935,998	$1,282,537,643	$104,000,141	**$1,521,473,782**
Compensation Credits	49,426,189	179,324,794	162,261,439	**391,012,422**
Total Tax Credits Earned	**$184,362,187**	**$1,461,862,437**	**$266,261,580**	**$1,912,486,204**
Tax Credits Used:				
Corporation Income Tax	$119,237,379	$102,393,722	$16,004,372	**$237,635,473**
Individual Income Tax	7,620,815	24,211,918	8,872,109	**40,704,842**
Subtotal Income Tax	**$126,858,194**	**$126,605,640**	**$24,876,481**	**$278,340,315**
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	$17,254,251	$244,670,303	$26,264,114	**$288,188,668**
Income Tax Withholding	29,178,204	151,149,432	122,988,447	**303,316,084**
Real Property Tax	---[5]	---[5]	---[5]	---[5]
Total Tax Credits Used	---[5]	---[5]	---[5]	---[5]
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]	**$36,686,182**
Tax Credits Outstanding	---[5]	---[5]	---[5]	---[5]
Qualified Capital Investment	$2,168,907,514	$14,942,814,460	$1,135,935,727	**$18,247,657,701**
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Exemptions on Investment	$58,439,545	$766,732,710[6]	$42,321,341	**$867,493,596**
Recapture Repaid	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]	**$51,450,595**
Property Tax Benefits:				
Personal Property Value Exempted	$649,422,312	$30,215,963,783	$145,190,573	**$31,010,576,668**
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	$0	$2,334,176,487	$0	**$2,334,176,487**
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)[7]	3,130	9,080	6,905	**19,115**
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs[8]	$63,850	$60,119	$74,140	$65,795

[1]To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Non-Manufacturing:

42, 44-45 — Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade; **and**

48, 49 — Transportation and Warehousing Services

[1]To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Information, Financial, & Insurance Services:

51 — Information Services.

52 — Financial and Insurance Services.

[3]The full title of this industry group is **54, 56, 62, 81 —** Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services.

[4]To maintain confidentiality, the Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balances, Tax Credits Expired, and Recapture Repaid are not reported by individual industry group.

[5]To maintain confidentiality, the Tax Credits Used for Real Property Tax, Total Tax Credits Used, and Tax Credits Outstanding are reported in total, not by industry group. See Benefits Approved, by Industry Cumulative table.

[6]Exemptions allowed to taxpayers with Tier 2LDC and Tier 5LDC direct pay permits are reported combined with Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds.

[7]FTE = Full-time equivalent.

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

Summary of Investment & 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 levels were attained; and (2) projects that have not completed a qualification audit, regardless of whether the project may have attained the minimum levels. **Until DOR has completed a qualification audit that confirms the required levels of investment and employment have been met, the project is not eligible for benefits, other than certain property tax exemptions, 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 the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. 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 DOR.

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.

Cumulative through June 30, 2026

Category	Number of Applicants Reporting[1]	Expansion of Capital Investment	Increase in New Jobs (FTE)[2]	Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs[3]
MANUFACTURING				
22, 23, 327 — Utilities, Construction, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	17	$4,396,970,423	531	$115,362
311, 312 — Food and Beverage Manufacturing	54	$1,132,148,439	3,152	$49,987
314, 322, 323, 325, 326 — Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	30	$2,518,997,838	1,128	$63,031
321, 331, 332 — Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	24	$480,767,864	1,367	$64,268
333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 — Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing	45	$1,412,416,476	3,440	$50,984
Total Manufacturing	**170**	**$9,941,301,040**	**9,618**	**$57,512**
NON-MANUFACTURING				
42, 44, 45 — Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; and	13	$106,207,479	977	$78,442
48, 49 — Transportation and Warehousing Services	14	$873,573,456	899	$50,874
51 — Information Services	23	$10,044,265,641	2,033	$69,809
52 — Finance & Insurance Services	34	$2,273,649,740	3,049	$65,098
54, 56, 62, 81 — Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services	56	$844,751,228	5,295	$81,195
Total Non-Manufacturing	**140**	**$14,142,447,544**	**12,253**	**$72,856**
TOTAL	**310**	**$24,083,748,584**	**21,871**	**$66,109**

[1]Applicants who have a Tier 5LDC agreement subsequent to a Tier 2LDC agreement are not required to report until the end of the entitlement period for the Tier 2LDC project. Even if all required Forms 312N are submitted, this total will not equal the number of active signed agreements.

[2]FTE = Full-time equivalent.

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

Executive Summary of Project-specific Tax Incentives Information

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

The Executive Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026 Nebraska Advantage Act Annual Report includes project-specific information for 70 projects.

The table below reports information on investment growth and new jobs on a cumulative basis for these 70 projects. This means that information is accumulated in the table from the beginning of the project through June 2026. From July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2026, these 70 projects have used tax credits or have had refunds approved in the amount just over $332 million.

The details for each of these 70 projects are included in the next table that gives project-specific tax benefit information.

Number of Projects	Growth		Average Compensation		Total Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved
	Investment	New Jobs (FTE[1])	Paid in Year of Application	Paid to New FTEs	(7/1/2024 - 6/30/2026)
70	$16,131,515,451	8,380	$51,469	$75,595	$332,384,162

[1]FTE = Full-Time Equivalent

Nebraska Advantage Act

Project-specific Tax Incentives Information

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

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, the report contains specific project information for 70 projects. 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. These credits 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 or exemption, income tax withholding offset or refund, or a real property tax reimbursement. The impact of the personal property tax exemption is not included in the report.

When credits are distributed to owners, they are reported in total when the distribution is made, even if the owners have not used all of the credits received. Recapture payments are not subtracted from the total.

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.

Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved, July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2026

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Locations
Ag Processing Inc	$953,167	Hastings
AltEn, LLC	0	Mead
Archer Daniels Midland Company	6,621,101	Columbus
Ash Grove Cement Company & Subsidiaries	2,553,003	Ashland, Bellevue, Columbus, Cozad, Elkhorn, Fremont, Grand Island, Gretna, Hastings, Julesburg, Laurel, Louisville, McCook, Monroe, Norfolk, Omaha, Plattsmouth, Seward, Sidney, St. Paul, Valley, Waterloo, Wayne, and West Point
Baldwin Filters, Inc.	4,684,899	Gothenburg and Kearney
Bank of the West	2,882,844	Omaha
Bell Lumber & Pole Company	0	Sidney
Big Ox Energy - Siouxland, LLC	0	Dakota City
Cabela's Incorporated & Subsidiaries	7,140,928	Bellevue, Grand Island, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, North Platte, Papillion, and Sidney
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	945,972	Lincoln and Omaha
ConAgra Brands, Inc. & Subsidiaries	181,214	Omaha
CoreLeap, LLC	0	Omaha
Distribution Management Systems, Inc.	1,031,879	Omaha
Dutton-Lainson Company	0	Hastings
Endicott Clay Products Company	77,140	Endicott
FHR Investments, LP	112,918	Fairmont and Geneva
Fidelity National Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries	51,207	Omaha
First Data Corporation & Subsidiaries	19,066,342	Omaha
First National of Nebraska, Inc.	267,174	Alliance, Alma, Beatrice, Bellevue, Bloomfield, Chadron, Columbus, David City, Elkhorn, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Gretna, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, Mullen, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, Papillion, Scottsbluff, Shelby, and Wayne

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Locations
First York Ban Corp.	3,086,840	Albion, Ashton, Aurora, Bartlett, Bradshaw, Central City, Clay Center, Clearwater, Columbus, Creighton, Davenport, Edgar, Franklin, Geneva, Glenvil, Grand Island, Guide Rock, Hampton, Harvard, Henderson, Hildreth, Malmo, Marquette, McCool Junction, Monroe, Murray, North Loup, Polk, Rising City, Shelton, St. Edward, Stromsburg, Sutton, Tilden, Waco, Wilcox, and York
Flanders Provision Company, LLC	0	Hastings
Food Safety Net Services - Nebraska LLC	0	Omaha
Foundation Supportworks, Inc.	343,220	La Vista and Papillion
Fusion Medical Staffing, LLC	4,477,406	Omaha
Gallup, Inc.	0	Omaha
Hornady Manufacturing Company	1,735,899	Alda and Grand Island
infoUSA Inc.	0	Papillion
Interpublic Group, Inc.	280,956	Omaha
Kawasaki Motors Manufacturing Corp., U.S.A.	4,340,793	Lincoln
Land Mark Snacks, LLC	272,439	Beatrice
Malco Products, SBC, Inc.	0	DeWitt
Marshall Engines, Inc. & Subsidiary	521,696	Kearney
Marubeni America Corporation	2,247,222	Bellevue, Benkelman, Imperial, and Omaha
Medical Solutions, LLC	92,424	Omaha
Menard, Inc.	362,884	Valley
Molex LLC	162,929	Lincoln
Monolith Materials, Inc.	2,209,125	Hallam and Lincoln
Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company	5,245,847	Blair, La Vista, Lincoln, and Omaha
Nelnet, Inc. & Subsidiaries	10,219,105	Bellevue, Columbus, Lincoln, and Sidney
Norland International, Inc.	150,307	Lincoln
Northstar Financial Services Group, LLC	1,056,694	Fremont, Omaha, and Papillion
Oath Holdings, Inc.	0	Omaha
PCE, Inc.	9,112	Lincoln
Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. & Subsidiaries	28,473,629	La Vista, Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion
Pinnacle Bancorp, Inc.	5,988,655	Arnold, Aurora, Beatrice, Benkelman, Central City, Columbus, Crete, Elkhorn, Elwood, Fairfield, Fremont, Grand Island, Grant, Gretna, Hastings, Hayes Center, Humphrey, Imperial, Kearney, La Vista, Lexington, Lincoln, Louisville, Madison, McCook, Mitchell, Neligh, O'Neill, Ogallala, Omaha, Osceola, Palmer, Papillion, Roseland, Schuyler, Shelby, Stromsburg, Valentine, Verdigre, Waverly, and Wisner
Plum Creek Wind, LLC	6,234	Hoskins and Winside
Premier Senior Marketing, Inc.	0	Norfolk
Prime Time Healthcare, LLC	1,316,524	La Vista and Omaha
Raven Northbrook, LLC	180,082,712	Papillion and Springfield
Sandhills Publishing Company	7,602,775	Lincoln and Sidney
Securities America Financial Corporation	549,718	La Vista and Omaha
Sergeant's Pet Care Products, Inc.	248	Omaha
Sholes Wind, LLC	0	Randolph

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Locations
Skyline Champion Corporation	42,262	York
Superior Industries, Inc.	158,938	Columbus
TEL Parent, Inc.	757,296	Bellevue and Lincoln
Tetrad Corporation	259,622	Geneva and Omaha
The Buckle, Inc.	1,633,019	Kearney
The Toro Company & Subsidiaries	553,126	Beatrice
Thermo King Corporation	6,208	Hastings
Think Aksarben, LLP	0	Omaha
Toast, Inc.	0	Omaha
Tractor Supply Company	1,356,719	Waverly
Triage Staffing Inc.	5,655,849	Omaha
Valmont Industries, Inc.	9,217,517	Columbus, McCook, Omaha, Valley, Waverly, and West Point
Verizon Communications, Inc. & Affiliated Companies	75,420	Omaha
Veyance Technologies, Inc.	0	Norfolk
VM Innovations, Inc.	754,364	Lincoln and Omaha
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. & Subsidiaries	1,960,343	Omaha
Zoetis, LLC	2,548,298	Lincoln
	$332,384,162	

Nebraska Advantage Act
Projected Revenue Gains and (Losses) for Fiscal Years 2026-2036

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

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

- Direct refunds of sales and use tax (refunds);
- Investment tax credits earned;
- Compensation credits earned;
- Tax credits used for individual income tax;
- Tax credits used for corporation income tax;
- Tax credits used for sales and use tax;
- Tax credits used for income tax withholding;
- Tax credits used for real property tax;
- Tax credits recaptured and tax credits that will expire.

The report also estimates 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 DOR to estimate the fiscal and employment impacts of the Act, and these estimates are presented in the table below.

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

DOR utilizes historical data of tax incentive programs to produce the projection of tax credits and refunds. Historical data from the Act is utilized to analyze the patterns of how companies earned and used tax credits over the years. DOR also has comprehensive data from the Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775), which was utilized in determining the projections. Consequently, DOR estimates the annual amount of earned and used tax credits using historical data from the Act, coupled with historical data from LB 775.

To project the total amount of earned tax credits, and direct sales and use tax refunds, DOR utilizes historical patterns of tax credit earned by the Act's participating companies. The historic data of both programs shows the erratic nature of credits earned from year to year but illustrates a stable trend in the long run. After projecting the total amount of earned tax credits, DOR allocates the projected total tax credits earned into investment tax credits and compensation credits based on the analysis of historical data from the Act.

Examining the allocation of tax credits used between income tax liabilities, income tax withholding, and sales and use tax liabilities, DOR analyzed the patterns of how companies spent their credits. Using the analyzed data, DOR projects the amount of tax credits allocated among corporation income tax liability, individual income tax liability, and sales and use tax liability over the next ten years. DOR also estimates the amount of tax credit used for the property tax refund

because the Act allows Tiers 6 and Tiers 2 large data center projects to use credits to get a refund equal to amount of real property taxes paid.

DOR used historical information from LB775 to estimate the amount of recaptured and expired tax credits. However, unlike LB775, the Act limits the maximum life of the program, effectively reducing the carryover period. As a result, the Act will have an increase over LB775 in percentage of expired credits.

Also based on projected amount of earned and used tax credits, the table presents tax credits balance and cumulative tax credit balance. DOR also forecasted the amount of investment based on the estimated earned tax credits.

Note that over the coming years, significant capital investment in data centers is anticipated to yield substantial tax credits. However, due to tax liability constraints, the utilization of these credits will be restricted. Additionally, the overall economic impact of data centers on the local economy is expected to be modest.

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 generating 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 the Nebraska 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 projected value of the amount of total credits earned and total credits used, along with refunds for the Act. The projected 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 Nebraska[1] (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 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 DOR's economists to deliver more informative results.

The primary assumption when constructing a CGE model is that the economy is in equilibrium at the beginning of the period, and 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.

After setting up an initial economic condition, the new investment induced by tax credits stimulates economic activity, and then the economy reaches to the new high level. During internal processing, the model generates hundreds of multipliers, which determine the level of economic activity such as economic growth, additional tax revenue and new employment. It also accounts for dynamic impacts generated over years. Note that unlike a partial equilibrium model, the TRAIN model does not depend on a few exogenous multipliers to determine economic activities; rather, the multipliers are determined within the model.

The table below shows the estimated revenue gains generated by new investment and employment over ten years. Since TRAIN simulated dynamic scoring of investment, the revenue gains presented is reflecting an accumulating impact of the Act. The table also shows the net revenue gain (loss) and the cumulative revenue gain (loss) over ten years.

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 Job Increase (Decrease),” is estimated by TRAIN, and is an estimate of the dynamic scoring of new jobs created as the 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.

---

[1] A more detailed description of the TRAIN model is available here.

Fiscal Analysis of the Nebraska Advantage Act

Summary	7/1/2025-6/30/2026[1]	FY 2026-2027	FY 2027-2028	FY 2028-2029	FY 2029-2030	FY 2030-2031
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to the Act	-----	$120,527,000	$155,722,000	$108,042,000	$89,828,000	$84,851,000
Tax Credits Used:						
Individual Income Tax	$13,336,000	$24,726,000	$14,000,000	$19,671,000	$8,161,000	$12,356,000
Corporation Income Tax	41,696,000	81,114,000	57,251,000	60,444,000	33,372,000	50,530,000
Subtotal Income Tax	**$55,031,000**	**$105,840,000**	**$71,251,000**	**$80,116,000**	**$41,533,000**	**$62,886,000**
Sales and Use Tax	99,770,000	51,012,000	49,089,000	41,037,000	45,876,000	44,495,000
Income Tax Withholding	41,467,000	75,405,000	48,711,000	34,313,000	24,238,000	17,013,000
Real Property Tax	12,531,000	6,751,000	6,552,000	4,667,000	3,213,000	2,487,000
Total Tax Credit Used	**$208,798,000**	**$239,008,000**	**$175,603,000**	**$160,133,000**	**$114,860,000**	**$126,882,000**
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Exemptions on Investment[2]	$146,970,000	$94,925,000	$167,995,000	$97,476,000	$79,116,000	$78,593,000
Revenue Gain (Loss)	-----	($213,406,000)	($187,876,000)	($149,568,000)	($104,148,000)	($120,624,000)
Cumulative Revenue Gain (Loss)	-----	($1,559,198,000)	($1,747,074,000)	($1,896,642,000)	($2,000,790,000)	($2,121,414,000)
Tax Credits Earned:						
Investment Credits	$243,743,000	$637,974,000	$186,011,000	$167,163,000	$32,131,000	$24,875,000
Compensation Credits	53,774,000	19,167,000	18,260,000	13,055,000	8,875,000	6,871,000
Total Tax Credit Earned	**$297,517,000**	**$657,141,000**	**$204,271,000**	**$180,218,000**	**$41,006,000**	**$31,745,000**
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	12,913,000	78,937,000	57,961,000	66,339,000	72,364,000	70,847,000
Tax Credit Balance	82,182,000	339,196,000	(29,293,000)	(46,254,000)	(146,218,000)	(165,984,000)
Cumulative Tax Credit Balance	**$1,491,159,000**	**$1,830,355,000**	**$1,801,062,000**	**$1,754,808,000**	**$1,608,590,000**	**$1,442,607,000**
Estimated Employment						
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	793	1,021	972	715	472	365
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	-----	1,860	2,048	1,081	677	516
Estimated Qualifying Investment	$2,792,299,000	$6,526,621,000	$2,002,659,000	$1,773,178,000	$391,218,000	$302,869,000

Summary	FY 2031-2032	FY 2032-2033	FY 2033-2034	FY 2034-2035	FY 2035-2036
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to the Act	$38,977,000	$36,841,000	$35,193,000	$31,672,000	$24,786,000
Tax Credits Used:					
Individual Income Tax	$14,434,000	$9,499,000	$12,111,000	$8,958,000	$14,812,000
Corporation Income Tax	59,028,000	38,844,000	49,526,000	36,634,000	60,572,000
Subtotal Income Tax	**$73,462,000**	**$48,343,000**	**$61,636,000**	**$45,592,000**	**$75,384,000**
Sales and Use Tax	22,774,000	14,987,000	19,108,000	14,134,000	23,370,000
Income Tax Withholding	12,243,000	9,136,000	7,049,000	5,553,000	4,027,000
Real Property Tax	2,041,000	1,701,000	1,400,000	836,000	556,000
Total Tax Credit Used	**$110,520,000**	**$74,167,000**	**$89,193,000**	**$66,115,000**	**$103,336,000**
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds and Exemptions on Investment[2]	$9,160,000	$7,632,000	$6,284,000	$1,313,000	$873,000
Revenue Gain (Loss)	($80,702,000)	($44,958,000)	($60,284,000)	($35,756,000)	($79,424,000)
Cumulative Revenue Gain (Loss)	($2,202,117,000)	($2,247,074,000)	($2,307,358,000)	($2,343,114,000)	($2,422,537,000)
Tax Credits Earned:					
Investment Credits	$20,411,000	$17,008,000	$14,003,000	$8,359,000	$5,560,000
Compensation Credits	5,638,000	4,698,000	3,868,000	2,309,000	1,536,000
Total Tax Credit Earned	**$26,049,000**	**$21,705,000**	**$17,870,000**	**$10,667,000**	**$7,096,000**
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	63,266,000	324,381,000	291,742,000	211,491,000	191,784,000
Tax Credit Balance	(147,737,000)	(376,842,000)	(363,065,000)	(266,938,000)	(288,025,000)
Cumulative Tax Credit Balance	**$1,294,870,000**	**$918,028,000**	**$554,963,000**	**$288,025,000**	**$0**
Estimated Employment					
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	300	250	206	55	37
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	291	262	251	232	92
Estimated Qualifying Investment	$248,520,000	$207,081,000	$170,490,000	$35,620,000	$23,695,000

[1]Figures for 7/1/2025-6/30/2026 are actual amounts rounded.

[2]Exemptions allowed to taxpayers with Tier 2LDC and Tier 5LDC direct pay permits are reported combined with Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds.

Nebraska Advantage Act
Summary of Tax Incentive Programs in Other States

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 77-5731(7) and 77-6837(7)

States offer many types of tax incentives for businesses. This report summarizes other states' tax incentives that are similar to the Nebraska's model of granting tax incentives. For example, qualifying for tax incentives under the Nebraska Advantage Act is not dependent on the location of a project in an enterprise zone or other limited geographic area, and while the ImagiNE Nebraska Act includes certain location-based considerations, it is generally not restricted to designated zones. 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 qualifications 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 or if they have a threshold for the number of jobs created or the amount of investment required to qualify for the exemption.

The review of tax incentive programs in other states is current as of July 2026. The Nebraska Department of Revenue (DOR) makes every effort to review the current incentive information from other states; however, the DOR is not liable for any use of the information in this section for private or public purposes.

Number of states which grant tax credits and exemptions

- **Job credit:** 41 states
- **Investment credit:** 37 states
- **Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:** 26 states
- **Personal property tax abatement:** 10 states

Alabama

Job credit: The Alabama Jobs Act allows a 3% cash rebate of prior-year's wages paid to eligible employees with an additional 0.5% credit if 12% or more of the project workforce are veterans. A project must create at least 50 new jobs in a non-targeted county; or 10 new jobs in a targeted county, technology company, or underrepresented company; or create new jobs in certain industries that are not subject to the minimum job creation requirements.

Investment credit: The same number of jobs are required as for the job credit. The investment incentive is a credit up to 1.5% of the qualified capital investment expenses.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: There is no minimum investment threshold for a new sales tax abatement project in Alabama. However, for expanding industries, the additional capital investment must be equal to the lesser of 30% of the original cost of the existing industrial property or $2 million. Data processing centers are eligible for sales tax abatements as well: projects that invest up to $200 million within 10 years may receive a sales tax abatement for 10 years, while projects that invest more than $200 million but less than $400 million within 10 years may qualify for sales and use tax abatements for up to 20 years.

Personal property tax abatement: Qualifying projects can receive an abatement of real and personal property tax for up to 20 years; data centers may be eligible for abatements of up to 30 years.

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:

- The Quality Jobs tax credit provides tax credits to employers creating a minimum number of net new qualifying jobs and making a minimum capital investment in Arizona. In metro areas, at least 25 jobs must be created with a minimum capital investment of $500,000, while in rural areas, the requirement is at least 5 jobs and a $100,000 investment. In both cases, the jobs must pay at least 100% of the median county wage.
- The Qualified Facility tax credit provides a refundable tax credit to taxpayers who are expanding or locating a Qualified Facility in Arizona. Firms must make a capital investment of at least $250,000 to establish or expand a facility that devotes at least 80% of its space and payroll to manufacturing, research and development, or corporate headquarters operations. They must also create net new jobs, of which at least 51% are paid 125% of the state's annual median wage if located in an urban area, or 100% of the state's annual median wage if located in a rural area. In addition, the employer must offer to pay at least 65% of health insurance premiums for all new net full-time positions.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Firms investing in data centers may be eligible for this. They can get an exemption from the Transaction Business Privilege Tax and Use Tax when investing at thresholds of $25 million, $50 million, $200 million, or $250 million in a data center.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Arkansas

Job credit: The Advantage Arkansas Income Tax Credit provides state income tax credits for job creation based on the payroll of new full-time, permanent employees. Eligibility depends on meeting regional payroll thresholds—$125,000 in Tier 1, $100,000 in Tier 2, $75,000 in Tier 3, and $50,000 in Tier 4. Jobs must pay at least $16.75 per hour and be in a qualifying industry.

Investment credit: The ArkPlus Investment Credit offers 10% credit against state income tax for qualifying investments in highly competitive situations. Eligibility is based on regional tiers with minimum investment and payroll requirements: Tier 1 requires $5 million investment and $2 million payroll; Tier 2, $3.75 million investment and $1.5 million payroll; Tier 3, $3 million investment and $1.2 million payroll; and Tier 4, $2 million investment and $0.8 million payroll.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: The Tax Back Sales and Use Tax Refund program provides sales and use tax refunds for building materials and taxable machinery and equipment to qualified businesses investing the minimum required based on the tier.

Personal property tax abatement: None

California

Job credit:

- The California Competes Tax Credit is based on the number of jobs created, amount of investment, and a number of other factors.
- The New Employment Credit requires the employer to hire a qualified employee and pay qualified wages.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Colorado

Job credit: The Job Growth Incentive Tax Credit is available for businesses, creating at least 20 new jobs with wages equal to 100% of the county's average wage.

Investment credit: The Advanced Industries Investment Credit encourages investments in Colorado advanced industries businesses by providing tax credits to investors. To qualify, an investor must invest at least $10,000.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Connecticut

Job credit: None

Investment credit: The Machinery and Equipment Expenditure Tax Credit allows 10% credit for increased investment in machinery and equipment for companies with 250 or fewer employees, and a 5% credit for companies with 251 to 800 employees in Connecticut. In addition, a 5% credit is available for fixed capital investments in tangible personal property.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None.

Delaware

Job and investment credit:

- The Blue Collar Job Act – Eligible businesses must (1) Be engaged in a qualified activity; (2) Hire five or more qualified employees; and (3) make an investment of at least $200,000 (or $40,000 per qualified employee) in a qualified facility. For qualified investments of at least $1 million in manufacturing, wholesaling, or aviation services, an alternative investment tax credit is available. For telecommunications services and banking, businesses are required to hire 50 employees and make an investment of $15,000.
- The New Economy Jobs Tax Credit is available for Delaware employers who create at least 50 new jobs. The credit may be worth up to 40% of the withholding taxes from those new employees.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Florida

Job and investment credit:

- 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 Rural Job Tax Credit Program and the Urban Job Tax Credit Program are also available for eligible businesses located within designated qualified areas to create new jobs.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Georgia

Job credit:

- The Job Tax Credit is available for firms in specific industries, requiring job creation based on tier: 2 jobs in Tier 1, 10 in Tier 2, 15 in Tier 3, and 25 in Tier 4. The credit can offset up to 100% or 50% of income tax liability depending on the tier and is refundable for up to ten years. Firms creating higher-wage jobs may also qualify for the Quality Jobs Tax Credit, with job requirements varying by tier and location.
- The Quality Jobs Tax Credit is available to firms that create higher-than-average wage jobs, with the credit amount varying by wage level. Eligibility requires creating at least 10, 25, or 50 jobs, depending on the firm's tier and location.

Investment credit:

- The Investment Tax Credit is available to manufacturers and telecommunications companies that have operated in the state for at least three years and made qualified capital investments of $100,000 or more. The credit amount varies based on the company's tier status.
- The Mega Project Tax Credit is available to firms with a minimum payroll of $150 million, or those that make a minimum investment of $450 million and hire 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 for each net new position.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Data centers may be eligible for a sales tax exemption if they create a specified number of new high-paying jobs and meet a minimum qualified investment threshold. The minimum investment threshold varies depending on the county where the investment is made.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Hawaii

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Idaho

Job credit: The Idaho Tax Reimbursement Incentive is available for a broad range of industries; to be qualified, 20 jobs must be created for rural areas and 50 jobs for urban centers.

Investment credit:

- The Idaho Business Advantage program requires a $500,000 investment in new facilities and the creation of at least 10 new jobs paying an average of $40,000 annually.
- The 3% Investment Tax Credit is available to firms that make qualifying new investments.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: The Idaho Business Advantage offers up to a 25% rebate on sales taxes paid for qualifying firms. New data centers are eligible for a sales tax exemption on qualified equipment and construction materials if they create 30 new jobs and invest $250 million within 5 years.

Personal property tax abatement: The 3% Investment Tax Credit allows for a personal property tax exemption on the first $250,000 of personal property, such as equipment and furnishings. Property Tax Exemption allows companies that invest at least $500,000 (varies by county) in new manufacturing facilities may be eligible for a full or partial property tax exemption for up to five years.

Illinois

Job and Investment credit:

- The Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) offer tax credits to firms from job creation and capital investment. Companies with over 100 employees must create either the lesser of 10% of worldwide employment or 50 jobs and make a minimum capital investment of $2.5 million; while those with 100 or fewer employees must create the lesser of 50 full-time jobs or 5% of the employment. A new Tier II program provides 15 years of benefits for companies with a minimum of $50 million investment and creating 100 new jobs or $100 million investment and retaining 500 jobs.
- 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, or be involved in one of the following: a qualified new electric generating facility; production operations at a new coal mine; a new or upgraded transmission facility supporting the creation of 150 Illinois coal-mining jobs; a newly constructed gasification facility; or certain wind energy facilities.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: The High Impact Business Program allows a state sales tax exemption on building materials and/or utilities, a state sales tax exemption on purchases of personal property used or consumed in the manufacturing process or in the operation of a pollution control facility if eligible projects meet investment and job creation thresholds.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Indiana

Job and Investment credit:

- The Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) program provides a corporate income tax credit to businesses to support job creation and capital investment.
- The Headquarters Relocation Tax Credit allows a credit against the corporation's state tax liability for costs incurred in relocating the headquarters. The annual worldwide revenue must be at least $50 million, and the corporation must employ at least 75 employees in Indiana.
- The Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit provides credit against corporate income tax based on an analysis of the economic benefits of the proposed investment, and the applicant must demonstrate net new jobs created.

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

Personal property tax abatement: None

Iowa

Job credit:

- The Business Incentives for Growth (BIG) Program requires businesses in targeted industries to meet local labor-shed wage thresholds (at least 100% for new jobs and 120% for retained jobs) and provide employee benefits.
- The New Jobs Tax Credit provides a tax credit to eligible businesses expanding their Iowa employment base by 10% or more through the Industrial New Jobs Training Program.

Investment credit: The Business Incentives for Growth (BIG) Program offers a performance-based investment tax credit of up to 5% of qualified capital investment (or up to 7.5% in rural counties with a population under 20,000). Excess credits are refundable.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: A sale and use tax refund on construction materials is available through the Business Incentives for Growth (BIG) Program.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Kansas

Job credit:

- The Promoting Employment Across Kansas program allows firms to retain income tax withholding for up to 7 years by creating at least 10 jobs within two years in urban areas or 5 new jobs elsewhere.
- The High impact projects that create at least 100 new jobs may be eligible for payroll withholding tax savings for up to 10 years.

Investment credit: The High Performance Incentive Program allows for a 10% corporate income tax credit. Firms must invest at least $1 million in five metro counties or $50,000 elsewhere.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: The High Performance Incentive Program offers sales tax exemption on the purchase of materials and services related to capital investment at the worksite.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Kentucky

Job and investment credit:

- The Kentucky Business Investment program requires participants to create a minimum of 10 new jobs subject to wage and benefit requirements and invest a minimum of $100,000.
- The Kentucky Small Business Tax 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/technology.
- The Kentucky Reinvestment Act provides tax credits to firms that are engaged in manufacturing and related functions investing at least $1 million for leased projects and $2.5 million for all other projects 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.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Louisiana

Job credit: The Quality Jobs Program requires employers to meet a minimum annual payroll threshold for new direct jobs of $225,000 for firms with 50 or fewer employees or $675,000 for firms with more than 50 employees, create a minimum of 5 net new jobs for firms with 50 or fewer employees or 15 new jobs for firms with more than 50 employees, and provides a cash rebate of up to 6% of annual gross payroll for up to 10 years.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Sales and use tax rebates are associated with the Quality Jobs Program on capital expenses or a 1.5% investment tax credit for qualifying expenses.

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

Maine

Job and investment Tax credit:

- The Major Business Headquarters Expansion Program (MBHQ) allows a credit of 2% of the qualified investment for a period of up to 20 years if business headquarters are or will be located in Maine and the business makes a qualified investment of $35 million and employs at least 5,000 full-time employees worldwide, of which at least 25% are or will be based in Maine.
- Dirigo Business Incentives is available to companies with eligible investments and training.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Maryland

Job credit: The Job Creation Tax Credit provides a per-job tax credit of up to $3,000 to businesses that create new jobs, and up to $5,000 for jobs created in revitalization areas. Businesses must create at least 60 full-time jobs within 24 months, or 10 new jobs in certain counties, or 25 jobs in Priority Funding Areas. Qualified positions must be full-time and pay at least 120% or 150% of the state minimum wage. Additionally, the business must be engaged in an eligible activity.

Investment credit:

- The Biotechnology Investment Incentive Tax Credit is allowed to individuals or entities that invest at least $25,000 in a qualified Maryland biotechnology company.
- The Cybersecurity Investment Incentive Tax Credit is allowed to firms that have fewer than 50 employees and are required to file an income tax return in Maryland.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- The More Jobs for Marylanders – Manufacturing Tax credit allows a refund of sales and use tax to new manufacturers who locate in Maryland and existing manufacturers to expand their workforce. New and existing manufacturers in Tier 1 counties create 5 jobs; existing manufacturers in Tier 2 counties create 10 jobs.
- The Data Center Maryland Sales and Use Tax Exemption Incentive Program is available for data centers that locate or expand in Maryland and create new full-time positions and meet minimum investment level.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Massachusetts

Job credit:

- The Economic Development Incentive Program provides tax credits to firms that commit to retaining and/or creating jobs.
- Under the Life Science Refundable Jobs Tax Credit, a business in the life sciences industry that creates at least 50 new jobs may be eligible for a corporate income tax credit. If the value of the jobs credit exceeds tax liability, up to 90% of the remaining credit will be refunded.

Investment credit: The Massachusetts Investment Tax Credit offers 3% credit for qualifying businesses for Massachusetts corporate excise tax used during the purchase or lease of a property.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Michigan

Job and Investment credit: The Michigan Business Development Program is available to eligible businesses that create at least 50 qualified new jobs or create at least 25 qualified new jobs if a project is in a rural county or qualifies as a high technology activity or provides investment.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: The Personal Property Tax Relief in Distressed Communities allows distressed communities, county seats and certain border county communities to abate personal property taxes on new investments made by eligible businesses.

Minnesota

Job credit: None

Investment credit:

- The Research and Development Tax Credit allows qualified businesses to claim 10% of eligible R&D expenses up to $2 million, and 4% on amounts above that.
- The SEED Capital Investment Credit Program allows a 45% tax credit to investors who fund qualifying businesses located in Minnesota's border cities.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- The Greater MN Job Expansion Program offers sales tax refunds on qualified equipment purchases to businesses that increase employment by at least 10% or add a minimum of two full-time equivalent employees, meet compensation requirements, and operate within a traded sector.
- Additionally, businesses that construct data or network operation centers of at least 25,000 square feet and invest a minimum of $30 million within four years may qualify for a sales tax exemption under the Data Center Sales Tax Incentive.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Mississippi

Job credit:

- The Jobs Tax Credit offers tax credits ranging from 2.5% to 10% of payroll for eligible firms in specific industries that create 10, 15, or 20 new jobs, depending on the Tier ranking of the region.
- The Advantage Jobs Incentive Program provides rebates of a portion of income tax withholdings to companies in targeted industries that hire employees earning above the average county wage and offer basic health benefit plans.
- Additionally, qualified businesses may be eligible for incentives if they provide an average wage equal to at least 110% of the county or state average and create a minimum of 25 full-time jobs. Data and information processing firms may qualify if they pay at least 100% of the county or state average wage and create 200 or more new jobs.

Investment credit: The Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit allows existing participating manufacturers to receive a tax credit equal to 5% of eligible investments in buildings and/or equipment, provided they invest a minimum of $1 million.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Certain industries in Mississippi may qualify for sales and use tax exemptions when specific criteria are met. The Mississippi Aerospace Initiative Incentive Program applies to companies that create at least 25 full-time jobs and invest a minimum of $25 million. Data centers may qualify if they create at least 20 new jobs, invest $20 million or more, and ensure that jobs pay at least 125% of the state average wage. National or Reginal headquarters are eligible when they create 20 new headquarters jobs. Additionally, Clean Energy Initiative Incentives businesses may qualify if they create 250 new full-time jobs and invest $50 million. These incentives are designed to encourage substantial investment and job growth in key sectors across the state.

Personal property tax abatement: Various property tax exemptions may be available at the local level, granted by county or municipal governments.

Missouri

Job credit:

- The Missouri Works Program offers income tax withholding credits for new job creation, with varying thresholds: creating 2 jobs and investing $100,000 at 80% or 90% of the county average wage; 10 jobs at 90% of the county average wage; or 100 jobs at 120% or 140% of the county average wage.
- The Business Facility Tax Credit Program supports the expansion of headquarters in the state, requiring facilities to create at least 25 new jobs and invest $1 million, specifically targeting certain employee-owned businesses.

Investment credit: The Missouri BUILD Program provides tax credit for firms in eligible industries that invest a minimum of $15 million, or $10 million for an office industry. To qualify, firms must create at least 100 jobs, 500 jobs if the project is an office industry, or 200 new jobs for an “office industry” located in a distressed area.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Businesses may receive a 15-year exemption from sales and utility taxes by creating at least 10 full-time jobs at 150% of the county average wage and investing $25 million in a new data center within 36 months. A 10-year exemption is available for expanding existing data centers with a $5 million investment within 12 months and the creation of 5 full-time jobs at the same wage threshold within 24 months.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Montana

Job credit: The Job Growth Incentive Tax Credit encourages the creation of high-paying, Montana-based jobs in certain industries by offering a tax credit equal to 50% of employer-paid payroll taxes for qualifying new employees.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: New or Expanding Industries Property tax abatements reduce the taxable value of personal property. A variety of incentives are available, including reduced taxable values or the application of lower tax rates, depending on the type of investment and local government approval.

Nevada

Job and Investment credit: The Modified Business Tax Abatement provides up to a 50% reduction of the 1.17% rate on quarterly wages exceeding $50,000 for businesses that meet specific job creation and minimum capital investment requirements.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Sales and Use Tax abatement is available on qualified capital equipment purchases, with reductions in the rate to as low as 2%.

Personal property tax abatement: Personal Property Tax Abatement provides an abatement on personal property not to exceed 50% over a maximum of 10 years for qualifying projects that meet specific job creation, capital investment, and wage requirements.

New Hampshire

Job credit: The Coos County Job Creation Tax Credit is available to businesses that create at least one new full-time position paying wages at least 150% of the current state minimum wage.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

New Jersey

Job credit: The Emerge Program offers businesses annual tax credits ranging from $500 to $4,000 per job, depending on the location, for creating new jobs and meeting specific capital investment and job creation requirements.

Investment credit: The Angel Investor Tax Credit Program provides businesses with a tax credit equal to 20% of qualified investments made in New Jersey emerging technology companies, up to $500,000 per qualified investment.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

New Mexico

Job credit:

- The High Wage Jobs Tax Credit provides employers with a credit equal to 8.5% of wages and benefits paid for each job created, for jobs paying at least $60,000 in urban communities and $40,000 in rural areas.
- The Rural Job Tax Credit is available to manufacturers and non-retail service companies that locate in rural communities and create new jobs.

Investment credit: The New Mexico Investment Tax Credit for manufacturers is available to manufacturers equal to 5.125 percent of the value of qualified equipment. Companies must create one new job for every $500,000 of equipment purchased up to $30 million, and one new job created for each $1 million purchased above $30 million.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Firms may receive personal property tax abatements through industrial revenue bonds, subject to local government discretion.

New York

Job and investment credit: The Excelsior Jobs Program allows firms to qualify for refundable tax credits, including the Excelsior Jobs Tax Credit, which provides up to 6.85% of wages per new job, and the Excelsior Investment Tax Credit, valued at 2% of qualified investments. To be eligible, certain types of firms must create between 5 and 100 new jobs, while others are required to create at least 150 new jobs and invest a minimum of $3 million.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

North Carolina

Job credit:

- The Job Development Investment Grants (JDIG) program is available for firms creating new employment opportunities with no specified minimum investment or job creation thresholds.
- JDIG also includes a High-Yield Project provision for firms that create at least 1,750 jobs and invest $500 million.
- The Transformative Project provision applies to firms that create 3,000 jobs and invest $1 billion.

Investment credit: The Job Maintenance and Capital Development fund allows grants for businesses that have at least 2,000 employees, invest at least $200 million in capital improvements, or have 320 employees, and invest $65 million for large manufacturing employers.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

North Dakota

Job credit: None

Investment credit:

- The Agricultural Commodity Processing Facility Investment Tax Credit provides 30% credit on investments in equipment, property, and related assets.
- The Seed Capital Business Investment Tax Credit Program offers an income tax credit equal to 45% of the investment made in a qualified business.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: A sale and use tax exemption and refund may be granted for machinery or equipment used in coal production.

Personal property tax abatement: North Dakota exempts all personal property from property taxation, except for certain oil and gas refineries and utility properties etc.

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 wages at least 150% of the federal minimum wage.

Investment credit: The Research and Development Investment Tax Credit provides credit equal to 7% of qualified research expenses.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: The Data Center Tax Abatements offer partial or full sales tax exemptions on eligible data center equipment purchases. To qualify, projects must meet minimum investment and payroll thresholds.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Oklahoma

Job credit:

- The Quality Jobs Program offers incentives to manufacturers and select service firms creating at least $2.5M in new payroll ($1.5M for food processors and R&D). Minimum wage and health coverage are required.
- The Small Employer Quality Jobs Program provides a 5% cash-back incentive for up to 7 years to businesses with 500 or fewer employees that create 5–15 new jobs. Minimum wage and health coverage apply.
- The 21st Century Quality Jobs requires the creation of at least 10 new positions that meet county-specific wage thresholds. Minimum wage and health coverage are required.

Investment credit:

- The Investment/New Jobs Tax Credit allows qualifying businesses to choose between a tax credit based on either new jobs or capital investment, with a minimum investment of $50,000 in depreciable property.
- The Quality Jobs + Investment Tax Credit is available for manufacturers that invest at least $40 million and create skilled jobs, combining job creation incentives with capital investment benefits.
- The Business Expansion Incentive Program provides annual cash payments to Oklahoma companies making significant qualified capital investments to support major expansion efforts.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Sales tax refunds are available for qualified investments, including purchases of computers and data processing equipment, as well as construction materials for certain new or expanding manufacturing facilities. To qualify, a project must meet one of the following criteria: construction costs over $5 million with 100 new jobs; total costs exceeding $50 million with 75 new jobs; construction costs over $300 million with at least 1,750 employees maintained; or at least $5 million in construction costs and 250 new jobs for qualified aircraft maintenance and overhaul facilities.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Oregon

Job credit:

- The Oregon Investment Advantage provides a credit against income tax liability for firms that establish operations in eligible counties and create at least 5 jobs in an industry that is “first of its kind” and does not compete with existing local firms.
- The Business Expansion Program is available for companies with 150 or more employees that create at least 50 new jobs, subject to certain annual wage requirements.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Pennsylvania

Job credit: The Manufacturing Tax Credit provides tax credits to taxpayers who increase their annual taxable payroll by $1 million through the creation of new jobs.

Investment credit:

- The Qualified Manufacturing Innovation & Reinvestment Deduction allows eligible manufacturing firms to deduct 5% of their private capital investment from corporate net income tax liability when investing at least $100 million in new or refurbished manufacturing capacity.
- The Rural Jobs and Investment Tax Credit Program is available if firms invest at least $100 million in rural areas of the commonwealth or other states.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: The Computer Data Center Equipment Exemption Program provides sales and use tax exemption on qualified computer data center equipment used in facilities certified by the Department of Revenue.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Rhode Island

Job credit: The Qualified Jobs Incentive Tax Credit offers firms tax credits for up to 10 years. The minimum number of new jobs required varies by industry and company size, with some qualifying at as few as 10 new jobs.

Investment credit: The 10 Percent Investment Tax Credit provides 10% credit based on the NAICS code of the business, contingent upon meeting specific wage levels or investment thresholds.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

South Carolina

Job credit:

- The Job Tax Credit is available to qualified firms that create a monthly average of 175 jobs, or fewer jobs if the average compensation meets higher thresholds—100 jobs at 1.5 times, 50 jobs at 2 times, or 25 jobs at 2.5 times the county or state average wage (whichever is lower). Additional credits apply for creating 150 jobs in a building vacant for at least 12 months or 10 jobs in a Tier IV County. Certain industries may also qualify for the Small Business Job Tax Credit with as few as two new jobs.
- The Corporate Headquarters Tax Credit provides 20% tax credit that requires a firm to invest at least $50,000 in qualifying real property costs and hire at least 40.

Investment credit: Manufacturers locating or expanding in South Carolina may take a one-time investment credit of up to 2.5% on the purchase of production equipment.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Companies investing at least $100 million may receive a sale and use tax exemption on construction materials. In specified industries, technology-intensive materials qualify for exemptions when the investment reaches $300 million and creates at least 100 new jobs. Data centers are eligible for exemptions if they invest $50 million and create 25 new jobs.

Personal property tax abatement: None

South Dakota

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Tennessee

Job credit:

- The Job Tax Credit provides $4,500 per job to offset up to 50% of franchise and excise (F&E) tax liability, with a 15-year carryforward. Requires 25 new full-time jobs and a $500,000 investment.
- The Community Resurgence Job Tax Credit offers $2,500 per job for creating 10 full-time jobs paying the state's average wage in high-poverty census tracts.
- The Enhanced Job Tax Credit allows additional annual credits in Tier 2–4 counties and can offset up to 100% of F&E tax liability.

Investment credit: The Industrial Machinery Tax Credit provides 1% to 10% credit for the purchase, third-party installation, and repair of qualified industrial machinery. Eligible items include machinery, equipment, parts, accessories, and related repair labor for manufacturing use.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- Manufacturing: Exemption on industrial machinery, repair parts, and supplies. Reduced sales tax (0–1.5%) on water, gas, electricity, and energy sources based on use at qualified facilities.
- Headquarters: 6.5% sales tax credit on qualified personal property directly related to new full-time job creation at a certified headquarters facility.
- Warehouse/Distribution: Exemption on material handling and racking systems with a $10 million+ investment made within a 3-year period.
- Call Centers: Exemption on interstate and international telecom services with at least 250 jobs primarily engaged in call center operations.
- Data Centers: Exemption on qualified hardware and software with a $100 million investment and 15 new full-time jobs paying at least 150% of the state's average wage, made within 3 years.
- Research and Development: Exemption of equipment primarily used for qualified R&D purposes.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Texas

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: The sales tax exemption applies to qualified Data Centers with at least $200 million in investment and 20 new jobs created over a five-year period.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Utah

Job credit:

- The Economic Development Tax Increment Financing(EDTIF Tax Credit) offers a refundable credit of 30% to 50% for firms creating new jobs and paying 110% of the average county wage in urban areas or 100% in rural areas.

Investment credit: None.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Under the EDTIF program, a partial refund is provided because the refundable tax credit is calculated as a percentage (30% to 50%) of "new state revenues," which explicitly includes the state sales and use taxes paid by the business on its qualified capital purchases and project equipment.

.**Personal property tax abatement**: None

Vermont

Job credit: The Vermont Employment Growth Incentive Program offers cash payments for full-time jobs created that pay at least 140% or 160% of the Vermont minimum wage. This incentive is a direct cash payment rather than a credit against income tax liability.

Investment credit: The Investment Tax Credit is designed to encourage investment in rehabilitation, energy projects, advanced coal, gasification, and advanced energy projects, providing a credit equal to 24% of the investment attributable to Vermont property.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Virginia

Job credit:

- The Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit offers $1,000 per new full-time job. Firms in distressed areas and enterprise zones must create at least 25 jobs; elsewhere, the threshold is 50 jobs.
- The Green Job Creation Tax Credit provides credit against Virginia income tax for each new green job created.
- The Virginia Economic & Infrastructure Development Grant offers cash grants of $1,000 to $3,000 per job for creating at least 25 new jobs.
- The Virginia New Jobs Program requires firms with over 250 employees to create 25 new jobs and invest at least $1 million.
- The Small Business New Jobs Program requires firms with 250 or fewer employees to create at least five new jobs and invest $100,000.
- The Major Eligible Employer Grant offers grants to employers investing $100 million or more and creating at least 1,000 jobs—or 400 jobs if average pay is twice the locality's average wage.

Investment credit:

- The Commonwealth's Opportunity Fund supports highly competitive projects meeting minimum investment, job creation, and wage requirements, with a matching municipal commitment.
- The Virginia Investment Performance Grant targets firms investing at least $25 million while maintaining stable employment.
- The Major Eligible Employer Grant applies to firms investing $100 million or more and creating at least 1,000 new jobs—or 400 jobs under certain wage conditions.
- The Virginia Economic Development Incentive Grant is for firms creating 400 jobs paying at least 150% of the local wage or 300 jobs paying double the local wage, with a $5 million capital investment requirement; metropolitan firms must invest $6,500 per job, while other areas require 200 jobs at 150% local wage and $6,000 per job investment.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: A sales and use tax exemption is available for qualified Data Centers on purchases or leases of computer equipment and enabling software, provided minimum investment and job creation requirements are met.

Personal property tax abatement: Offered at the local level for certain industries and types of equipment (Page 14-15).

Washington

Job credit: The Rural County/CEZ Business and Occupation (B&O) Tax Credits allows firms in specific industries and located in the rural counties to receive credit when increasing in-state employment by 15%.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

West Virginia

Job credit:

- The High-Tech Manufacturing credit allows firms that manufacture computers and components and create at least 20 new jobs within a year to receive a tax credit to offset liability in a variety of tax programs.
- The Corporate Headquarters Credit allows tax credits to a firm that relocates the headquarters to the state and creates 15 new jobs including the relocated employees.
- The Economic Opportunity Credit allows credit to offset income tax liability for firms creating at least 10 new jobs within specified time limits.

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: Special real and personal property tax valuations are available to firms in specified NAICS industries.

Wisconsin

Job and Investment credit: The Business Development Credit supports job creation and capital investment, offering up to 10% of wages, with an additional 5% if the employee works in a distressed area.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Wyoming

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: A sales and use tax exemption is available for qualified data centers on the purchase or lease of computer equipment and enabling software, provided minimum investment and job creation requirements are met—either a $5 million investment in capital infrastructure with an additional $2 million in data center equipment and software, or a standalone $50 million capital infrastructure investment.

Personal property tax abatement: None

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 October 31 of each year for all credits allowed during the previous fiscal year. The report shall be on a fiscal year, accrual basis that satisfies the requirements set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before December 15 of each even-numbered 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 fiscal 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 fiscal 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 DOR. For a list of qualified business activities, click here. 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.

Beginning in 2016, the total credit pool authorized for all Nebraska Advantage Rural Development projects changed. The maximum authorization limits are,

- For Level 1 and Level 2 (L1/L2) projects, for the following calendar years:
  - 2022 and before—$1 million;
  - 2023 through 2025—$2 million; and
  - 2026 and after— $1 million.
- For Livestock Modernization (LM) projects, for the following calendar years:
  - 2016—$500,000;
  - 2017 and 2018—$750,000;
  - 2019 through 2021—$1 million;
  - 2022 through 2024—$10 million;
  - 2025—$7.5 million; and
  - 2026 and after— $1 million.

Rural Development Act Total Requested Benefits

Year Ending[1]	Number of Applicants	Total Requested Benefits	
		L1/L2	LM
6/30/2026	23	$ 1,404,000	$ 3,227,353
6/30/2025	59	982,250	10,930,342
6/30/2024	72	2,297,000	7,323,490

6/30/2023	39	638,500	5,937,269
6/30/2022	7	1,000,000	852,340
12/31/2021	11	1,000,000	853,500
12/31/2020	11	242,500	1,000,000
12/31/2019	16	762,250	1,000,000
12/31/2018	10	1,000,000	750,000
12/31/2017	10	1,000,000	750,000
12/31/2016	8	1,000,000	500,000
12/31/2015	8	935,500	
12/31/2014	7	1,000,000	
12/31/2013	2	1,000,000	
12/31/2012	6	1,000,000	
12/31/2011	7	2,412,750	
12/31/2010	11	829,750	
6/30/2010	10	1,271,854	
6/30/2009	34	3,000,000	
6/30/2008	34	3,000,000	
6/30/2007	15	1,555,250	
6/30/2006	15	2,086,000	
6/30/2005	12	713,000	

[1]Beginning with 6/30/2022, reporting is based on fiscal year. The statutory authorization limits are based on calendar year. See the Rural Development Act Authorization Tables for calendar year authorization amounts.

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, click here.

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, click here.

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. Livestock Modernization applicants must be actively engaged in the business of livestock production. The project must have a net, new investment of at least $50,000 for calendar years prior to 2024, and $10,000 for calendar years 2024 and thereafter. 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 a Livestock Modernization taxpayer reaches and maintains the required level of investment, it is eligible to earn credits at 10% of investment.
Each project is subject to a maximum credit limit, based on application date.
The credit limit for applications filed

- on or after January 1, 2016, and before April 20, 2022—$150,000;
- on or after April 20, 2022, and before January 1, 2026—$500,000; and
- on or after January 1, 2026—$150,000 credit.

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 July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026		
Project Number	**FTEs[1]**	**Investment**
1	0	$6,007,812
2	0	5,000,000
3	0	5,000,000
4	0	5,000,000
5	0	5,000,000
6	0	5,000,000
7	0	5,000,000
8	0	4,190,581
9	0	4,190,580
10	0	4,000,000
11	0	3,605,083
12	0	3,487,729
13	0	1,688,057
14	0	1,157,274
15	0	1,107,060
16	0	897,929
17	0	670,961
18	0	600,000
19	0	574,393
20	0	559,747
21	0	546,476
22	0	529,410
23	0	491,973
24	0	400,000
25	0	374,167
26	0	300,000
27	0	300,000
28	0	263,000
29	0	237,878
30	0	211,293
31	0	182,647
32	0	166,700
33	0	135,750

34	0	135,278
35	0	115,000
36	0	101,542
37	0	79,814
38	0	55,608
39	0	47,000
Total	**0**	**$67,410,742**

[1]FTE = Full Time Equivalent

Rural Development Qualifying Activity through June 30, 2026

Year	FTEs[2]	Investment	Tax Credits Earned	Tax Credits Used, Net of Recapture[3]
7/1/2025 - 6/30/2026	0	$67,410,742	$6,621,807	$7,725,346
7/1/2024 - 6/30/2025	0	26,671,378	2,305,864	2,682,991
7/1/2023 - 6/30/2024	0	13,796,661	1,325,973	2,022,270
7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023	0	15,415,524	537,564	537,564
1/1/2021 - 6/30/2022	363.95	358,173,702	12,377,836	11,930,260
Total	**363.95**	**$ 481,468,007**	**$23,169,044**	**$ 24,898,431** [4]

[1]Due to changes enacted by LB 1150 (2022), the reporting period was extended to convert from calendar year to fiscal year and reported on an accrual basis. All future periods are from July 1 to June 30 and reported on an accrual basis.

[2]FTE = Full Time Equivalent

[3]To maintain confidentiality, recaptured tax credits are not separately stated.

[4]Tax credits used may be greater than tax credits earned due to the accrual for pending claims.

Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act
Project-specific Benefits Approved

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

Livestock Modernization Project-specific Total Tax Incentives Used July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026		
Project Name	**Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved**	**Location**
3N Cattle & Farming LP	$ 21,129	Elgin
Barlow, Keith	5,561	Ewing
Borg, Terry	16,670	Allen
Butterfield, Daryl	57,439	Stuart
Classen, Travis	7,981	Albion
Flocked Operations	500,000	Lafayette
Fowl Operations	500,000	DeWitt
Frahm Farms Inc.	10,154	Plainview
Hochstein, Frank	54,648	Hartington
James, Ian	40,000	Bloomington
Junction Farms	500,000	Rising City
Kuhlman, Joseph	89,793	Creighton
Livingston Enterprises	625,000	Fairbury
Niewohner Bros Inc.	49,197	Albion
Oshkosh Heifer Development LLC	500,000	Oshkosh
Pieper, Chad	52,941	Dodge
Roebke Farms	11,500	Seward
Schulz Poultry LLC	37,417	Seward
South Central Feeders Inc.	115,727	Betrand
Sunny Yolk Farms Inc.	500,000	Adams
Tender Operations	500,000	Humboldt
Walnut Creek Poultry LLC	348,773	Crete
Whitetail LLC	67,096	Genoa
Wilcox, Todd	4,700	Tilden
Total	**$ 4,615,726**	

There were no Level 1 or Level 2 projects subject to project-specific reporting in the reporting period.

Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5907 provides:

(1) The Tax Commissioner shall prepare a report identifying the following aggregate amounts for the previous fiscal year:

(a) The amount of projected employment and investment anticipated by taxpayers receiving tentative tax credits and the tentative tax credits granted;
(b) the actual amount of employment and investment made by taxpayers that were granted tentative tax credits in the previous fiscal year;
(c) the tax credits used; and
(d) the tentative tax credits that expired.

The report shall be issued on or before October 31 of each year. The report shall be on a fiscal year, accrual basis that satisfies the requirements set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before December 15 of each even-numbered 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 August 28, 2021, the report shall provide information on project-specific total credits used every two years for each approved application and shall disclose

(a) the identity of the taxpayer,
(b) the location or locations where the taxpayer is earning credits,
(c) the new investment or new employment that was actually produced by the taxpayer to earn credits, and
(d) the total credits used during the immediately preceding two years, expressed as a single, aggregated total.

(3) 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 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;
- 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 $20,000 lifetime tax credit.

Application for Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act

Applications requesting up to $2 million, plus the unclaimed credits carried forward from the prior year, may be authorized in 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

For applications filed prior to August 24, 2017, the microbusiness must be located at a site which meets the statutory requirements related to population decline or per capita income level. As amended by LB 217, for applications filed on or after August 24, 2017, there are no restrictions on where a microbusiness may be located.

Nebraska Advantage
Microenterprise Tax Credit Act Analysis

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5907(1)

Analysis Based on Application Estimates

Year Approved	Projected Investment	Projected Compensation	Tax Credits Authorized
7/1/2025-6/30/2026	$9,179,851	$4,157,421	$1,261,478
7/1/2024-6/30/2025	9,363,425	8,558,065	1,778,476
7/1/2023-6/30/2024	9,602,512	6,918,675	1,695,578
7/1/2022-6/30/2023	10,702,681	9,613,926	2,295,880
1/1/2006-6/30/2022	199,793,046	160,032,898	26,177,305
Total	**$238,641,515**	**$189,280,985**	**$33,208,717**

Actual Business Activity through June 30, 2026

The refundable credit earned by an applicant who is actively involved in a microbusiness is claimed on the individual's Nebraska income tax return at least one year after application.

Date Approved	Actual Investment	Actual Compensation	Tax Credits Used	Tax Credits Expired
7/1/2025-6/30/2026	$4,803,888	$3,242,349	$944,701	$248,594
7/1/2024-6/30/2025	5,745,671	3,340,354	1,190,464	210,389
7/1/2023-6/30/2024	8,589,641	5,602,422	1,683,116	1,307,133
7/1/2022-6/30/2023	5,106,179	6,237,801	1,282,868	35,135
1/1/2006-6/30/2022	102,541,052	53,646,797	17,350,364	4,519,458
Total	**$126,786,431**	**$72,069,723**	**$22,451,513**	**$6,320,709**

Microenterprise Project-specific Information

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5907(2) requires disclosure of project-specific total credits used every two years for each approved application filed on or after August 28, 2021.

Applicant Name	Location	Investment Increase	Employment Increase	Credits Used 6/1/2024 - 6/30/2026
Adams, Elizabeth	Omaha	$0	$5,000	$1,000
Adkins, Zachary	Omaha	209,158	0	20,000
Adler, Jamie	Omaha	2,250	46,974	9,845
Allison, Mark	Waterloo	104,068	0	10,464
Auten, Mike	Norfolk	50,000	0	10,000
Baldwin, Matthew	Arnold	19,748	0	3,950
Barnett, Nathan	Lincoln	0	439	88
Bax, Thomas	Martell	32,980	0	6,596
Betts, Kathy	Grenta	97,063	38,450	20,000
Bierman, Merle	Arnold	5,214	14,078	3,858
Bitzes, Nicholas	Papillion	0	318,318	20,000
Blevins, William	Omaha	6,342	39,229	9,114
Brouillette, Mark	Lincoln	18,612	0	3,722
Brown, Todd	Kearney	4,425	49,035	10,692
Buresh, Paige	Lincoln	68,962	16,168	10,000
Burr, Barbara	Lincoln	27,835	11,509	7,869
Burtwistle, Lucas	Gretna	0	4,017	803
Chokkara, Geeta	Omaha	275,692	20,491	10,000
Cleveland, Jeremy	Royal	43,581	0	8,716
Colfack, Stefani	O'Neill	11,734	0	2,347
Cortez, Maria	South Sioux City	135,850	0	20,000
Crawford, Jessalyn	Ord	158,252	0	20,000
Deleidi, Robert	Valley	33,749	0	6,750
Diamond, Brion	Columbus	0	35,176	7,035
Dorn, Daniel	Franklin	50,696	23,035	14,746
Eisenmann, Wesley	Royal	43,581	0	8,716
Elkins, Mike	Norfolk	39,943	3,700	8,729
Ford, Layne	Elyria	23,915	5,315	5,846
Frees, Jennifer	Gretna	0	116,996	20,000
Funkey, Elizabeth	Hastings	0	18,443	3,689
Gratopp, Ryan	Valley	0	96,578	10,000
Gray, Anthony	Fremont	93,435	0	18,687
Helms, Julie	Elkhorn	337,728	30,131	20,000
Henry, Melissa	La Vista	21,225	0	4,245
Hinrichs, Bryce	Norfolk	0	96,077	19,215
Hinrichsen, Shayla	Lincoln	68,962	16,168	10,000
Hochstein, Brad	Lincoln	89,135	12,474	20,000
Houghton, David	Omaha	4,490	30,000	6,898
Jacobus, Peter	Fremont	153,680	0	20,000
Johnson, Geoffery	Omaha	12,160	7,224	3,877
Kemp, Caroline	Hastings	0	18,443	3,689
Krawczyk, Steven	Omaha	0	75,431	10,000
Kroupa, Travis	Papillion	0	153,619	20,000
Lape-Brinkman, Leaann	La Vista	139,041	0	13,000
Lemke, Sacha	La Vista	0	69,232	10,200
Magill, Joshua	Arnold	0	44,847	5,826

Applicant Name	Location	Investment Increase	Employment Increase	Credits Used 6/1/2024 - 6/30/2026
Mangiameli, Ann	Omaha	0	126,000	20,000
Mendoza Torres, Jenipher Steph	Norfolk	77,000	0	15,400
Miller, Linda	Omaha	61,075	3,765	12,968
Morash, Danny	Stapleton	38,229	0	5,435
Morris, Jane	Omaha	0	140,373	20,000
Nelson, Richard	North Platte	27,315	0	5,463
Neumeyer, Will	Alma	85,531	14,236	19,953
Osborn, Michael	Omaha	3,619	128,977	20,000
Otte, Courtney	Omaha	111,194	2,693	20,000
Parker, Chad	Lincoln	342	76,559	10,000
Peterson, Connor	O'Neill	11,733	0	2,347
Peterson, Logan	Arnold	9,903	0	1,981
Pfeil, Michal	Lincoln	0	37,992	7,030
Plagmann, Mark	Cedar Rapids	4,500	0	900
Rambo, Samantha	Omaha	0	80,000	16,000
Rannals, Luann	Ralston	91	0	18
Rannals, Todd	Ralson	91	0	18
Rohloff, Jacob	Omaha	6,426	39,229	9,131
Rucker, Scott	Silver Creek	57,134	0	11,427
Sanchez, Francisca	Fremont	1,250,954	0	20,000
Scheele, Eric	Lincoln	0	54,429	3,333
Schleichardt, Kristin	Grand Island	0	11,261	2,252
Scott, Franklin	Stapleton	80,884	0	10,000
Seelhoff, Janet	Lincoln	9,013	90,151	19,834
Servais, Michael	La Vista	26,884	45,324	14,442
Skinner, Richard	North Platte	0	25,609	5,122
Sleder, Jr., Frank	Omaha	0	17,800	3,560
Smith, Lanny	Arnold	206,000	0	20,000
Snider, Kent	North Platte	38,154	0	7,631
Stephens, Trent	Carleton	0	167,050	20,000
Stevens, Crystana	Columbus	417	18,257	3,734
Stoddard, Eric	Elkhorn	86,535	0	17,307
Swanson, Lynn	Wallace	24,300	0	4,860
Sweet, Scott	Franklin	18,928	101,857	20,000
Terry, Ricky	Lincoln	0	16,510	3,302
Trumblee, Joshua	Central City	31,347	0	6,269
Wergin, Brandon	Milford	0	68,013	13,603
White, Mervin	Bruning	0	66,384	9,800
Ziegenbein, Zebadiah	Greenwood	27,457	0	5,491
Total		**$ 4,678,562**	**$2,749,066**	**$888,823**

Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act Reporting Requirements

---

Neb Rev. Stat. § 77-5807 provides:

No later than October 31 of each year, 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 fiscal year. The report shall be on a fiscal year, accrual basis that satisfies the requirements set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Department of Revenue shall, on or before December 15 of each even-numbered 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 that 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.

Description of Benefits

A business firm that incurs research and experimental expenditures (as defined in § 174 of the Internal Revenue Code) may claim a tax credit equal to 15% of the federal tax credit allowed. The tax credit may be used to obtain a refund of sales and use taxes paid, or as a refundable income tax credit.

In addition, business firms that make expenditures in research and experimental activities on the campus of a college or university in Nebraska, or at a facility in Nebraska owned by a college or university, are allowed a tax credit equal to 35% of the federal credit instead of the usual 15%. If the business firm makes expenditures in research and experimental activities in Nebraska and in other states, the tax credit will be apportioned to determine the amount based on activities conducted in Nebraska.

For credits claimed in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2009 and before January 1, 2023, taxpayers must utilize E-verify to confirm that all newly hired employees are legally able to work in the United States. LB 727 (2023) amended Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5808 to require the taxpayers to confirm, using E-Verify within 90 days of the date of hire, or such longer period as may be permitted under the rules of the federal E-Verify system, that employees who receive compensation related to the qualified research expenses are legally able to work in the United States.

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[1]	Sales and Use Tax Refunds
7/1/2025 - 6/30/2026	$11,452,345	$0
7/1/2024 - 6/30/2025	9,716,557	0
7/1/2023 - 6/30/2024	9,284,895	0
7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023	6,370,186	0
1/1/2006 - 6/30/2022	70,818,723	0
Total	**$ 107,642,707**	**$0**

[1]Each period includes a reduction for credits assessed through audits.

Employment & 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 October 31 of each year. The report shall be on a fiscal year, accrual basis that satisfies the requirements set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before December 15 of each even-numbered 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 fiscal 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, click here. 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, net of retired assets or discontinued leases. The $3 million and $10 million in investment calculations are net of retired assets or discontinued leases placed in service at the project after the date of application. The $20M in investment option is net of all retired assets and discontinued leases at the project.

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 (net of retirements);**
- **$3 Million in Investment and 30 FTE Employees;** or
- **$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.

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 a 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 and entitlement periods. The credit on qualified property placed in service, from the date of application through the end of the tax year that 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 new 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

Taxpayers 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 application was filed. 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 application was filed.

Sales and Use Tax Refund

Credits may be used to obtain 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 to its owners in the same proportion 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	Project Investment ($ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Global Industries, Inc.	Grand Island	10.0	100	2006
Gordman's, Inc.	Omaha	10.0	100	2001
LL Interests, Inc.	Omaha	3.4	269	2001
Mid-America Agri Products/Wheatland, LLC	Madrid	61.0	40	2007
Midwest Renewable Energy, LLC	Sutherland	23.5	40	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, Valentine, Hastings, Roseland, Fairfield, Bellevue, Humphrey, and Norfolk	10.0	100	2005
Siouxland Ethanol, LLC	Jackson	62.3	35	2006
State Steel of Omaha	Omaha	3.8	30	2004
Sysco Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha, Lincoln, and Grand Island	12.0	203	1998
Sysco Corporation & Subsidiaries	Lincoln	10.0	101	2005
West Corporation	Omaha	43.5	175	2007
Total Count:	**11**			

Industry Sector Codes, Application Option of Projects with Active Signed Agreements, and Qualified Projects by Industry

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

Each project with a signed agreement is categorized by the primary business activity based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), grouped by industry, and grouped by application option selected. The number of companies with remaining signed agreements does not include agreements which are no longer in effect, because the agreement has been withdrawn or discontinued by the taxpayer, or the project has been completed. The number of qualified companies includes all companies which have qualified under the program, even if the agreement is no longer in effect.

To maintain confidentiality, industry groups have been combined into Manufacturing and Non-manufacturing.

Industry Sector Codes, Major Industry Group Titles	Application Option	Number of Companies with Remaining Signed Agreements	Number of Qualified Companies through June 30, 2026
MANUFACTURING			
22, 23, 327 - Utilities; Construction; and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing; **311, 312 -** Food and Beverage Manufacturing;	$10M + 100 FTE	4	
314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Textile Product Mills; Paper Manufacturing; Printing and Related Support Activities; Chemical Manufacturing; and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing; **321, 331, 332 -** Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; and	$20M + 0 FTE	0	
333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing	$3M + 30 FTE	1	
Total Manufacturing		**5**	**253**
NON-MANUFACTURING			
42 - Wholesale Trade; **48, 49 -** Transportation and Warehousing Services;	$10M + 100 FTE	1	
51 - Information Services; **52 -** Finance and Insurance Services; and	$20M + 0 FTE	0	
54, 56, 62, 81 - Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services	$3M + 30 FTE	5	
Total Non-Manufacturing		**6**	**210**
TOTAL		**11**	**463**

Employment and Investment Growth Act
Summary of Qualified Project Activity

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

Category	1/1/1988-6/30/2022	7/1/2022-6/30/2023	7/1/2023-6/30/2024	7/1/2024-6/30/2025	7/1/2025-6/30/2026	Total
Tax Credits Earned[1]	$2,819,942,573	$1,228,119 [2]	— [3]	— [3]	**$3,076,867** [3]	**$2,824,247,559**
Tax Credits Used:						
Corporation Income Tax	$952,955,493	$2,620,475	$5,685,423	— [4]	— [4]	— [4]
Individual Income Tax	198,062,866	924,443	2,827,635	— [4]	— [4]	— [4]
Subtotal Income Tax	**$1,151,018,359**	**$3,544,917**	**$8,513,058**	**($2,295,971)**	— [5]	— [5]
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	$1,158,563,759	$1,311,359	$1,459,414	$129,220	— [5]	— [5]
Total Tax Credits Used	**$2,309,582,118**	**$4,856,276**	**$9,972,472**	**($2,166,751)**	**$3,031,634**	**$2,325,275,749**
Recapture[6]:						
Repaid	$62,162,497 [7]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$62,162,497 [7]
From Credit Carryover	$64,187,465	$0	$0	$0	$0	$64,187,465
Tax Credits Expired	$336,844,558	$43,739,948	$6,349,886	$7,370,076	$27,540,549	$421,845,017
Tax Credits Outstanding[8]	$109,328,432	($47,368,105)	($16,322,357)	($5,203,325)	($27,495,316)	$12,939,328
Qualified Investment	$25,498,329,954 [3]	$7,254,917 [3]	— [3]	— [3]	$17,347,958 [3]	$25,522,932,829
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds	$876,357,419	($636,464)	$793,061	($453,118)	$559,436 [9]	$876,620,334
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects	91,053	0	— [10]	0	0	91,053 [10]
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval at Year End	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2,701,440	N/A

[1]To maintain confidentiality, Investment Credits and Compensation Credits are not separately stated.

[2]To maintain confidentiality, Total Credits Earned and Qualified Investment in 2019 and 2020 added to the fiscal year ending 6/30/2023 and included in the total and other dependent figures.

[3]To maintain confidentiality, Total Credits Earned and Qualified Investment in the years ending 6/30/2024 and 6/30/2025 are added to the fiscal year ending 6/30/2026 and are included in the total and other dependent figures.

[4]To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used for Corporation Income Taxes and Individual Income Taxes are not separately stated.

[5]To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used for Corporation Income Taxes, Indivdual Income Taxes, and Sales/Use Tax Refunds are not separately stated. All credit usage is reported combined.

[6]If 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 June 30, 2026, 98 projects were in recapture.

[7]To maintain confidentiality, recapture repaid in the period ending 6/30/2022 is not reported and not included in the total.

[8]Tax Credits Outstanding = Tax Credits Earned less Tax Credits Used, Recapture from Credits, and Tax Credits Expired.

[10]To maintain confidentiality, Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects are not reported in 2020 or the year ending 6/30/2023 and are not included in the total.

To maintain confidentiality, information is no longer reported by industry group.

Due to the age of the Employment and Investment Growth Act, economic modelling is no longer possible and a projection is not included in this report; however, benefits under the Act are still being claimed and approved.

There has been no personal property tax exempted under LB 775 since 2019. The value of personal property exempted over the life of the program can be found in prior annual reports.

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 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 projects.

(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 of 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; or
- $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 income tax withholding liability.

Activity as of June 30, 2026[1]

Credits were allowed under LB 620; however, to maintain confidentiality, information is reported in aggregate for 2010-2013, and 2014-2016. Due to the small number of companies reporting, no information is reported for 2017-2026.

[1]Reporting for Invest Nebraska was not issued in July 2026 and is included in this report.

Invest Nebraska Act
Active Signed Agreements

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

Company Name	Project Location	Project Type	Year Agreement Signed
Abengoa US LLC	Ravenna	$95M + 100 FTE	2003
Empirical Foods, Inc.	South Sioux City	$15M + 25 FTE	2004

FTE = Full Time Equivalent

Invest Nebraska Act
Activity as of June 30, 2026

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

To maintain confidentiality, Invest Nebraska activity is reported cumulatively for 2010-2013 and 2014-2016. No 2014-2020 investment or employment information or 2017-2025 credit usage information is included due to the small number of companies reporting

Year	Cumulative Investment	FTEs[1]	Estimated Wage Level	Wage Benefit & Investment Credits Used
2017-2026	---[2]	---[2]	---[2]	---[2]
2014-2016	---[2]	---[2]	---[2]	$42,551,871
2010-2013	$605,658,880	1,482	$61,957	$6,613,366

[1]FTE=Full Time Equivalent

[2]To maintain confidentiality, no information is disclosed due to a decline in the number of companies reporting activity.