

*STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS*  
Governor Lincoln D. Chafee

# Fiscal Year 2011



## Unified Economic Development Report

Department of Revenue  
Office of Revenue Analysis

March 11, 2013

**Unified Economic Development Report  
Fiscal Year 2011**

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# **Unified Economic Development Report Fiscal Year 2011**

## **Introduction**

Rhode Island General Law § 42-142-6, titled *Annual Unified Economic Development Report*, requires the Director of the Department of Revenue to “compile and publish...an annual unified economic development report which shall provide...comprehensive information regarding the tax credits or other tax benefits conferred pursuant to §§ 42-64-10, 44-63-3, 42-64.5-5, 42-64.3-6.1, 42-64.9-6.2 and 44-31.2-6.1 during the preceding fiscal year”. The Director of Revenue tasked the Chief of the Office of Revenue Analysis with executing this requirement.

The required comprehensive information includes:

1. The name of each tax credit / tax benefit recipient and the dollar amount of each tax credit or other tax benefit received;
2. Summaries of the full-time and part-time jobs created or retained for each tax credit / tax benefit recipient;
3. The employee benefits offered by each tax credit / tax benefit recipient;
4. The degree to which each tax credit / tax benefit recipient met the job creation and retention and wage and benefit goals and requirements of the tax credit / tax benefit, if any such goals and requirements exist for the recipient of the tax credit / tax benefit;
5. Aggregate dollar amounts for each tax credit or other tax benefit;
6. The total number of jobs created or retained for each tax credit or other tax benefit;
7. An overview of the employee benefits offered for each tax credit or other tax benefit;
8. The degree to which each tax credit or other tax benefit has met the job creation and retention and wage and benefit goals and requirements, if any such goals and requirements exist for the tax credit / tax benefit
9. The cost to the State and the approving agency for each tax credit or other tax benefit conferred;
10. To the extent possible, the amounts of tax credits or other tax benefits by geographical area within the state; and
11. The extent to which any employees and/or recipients of the tax credits or other tax benefits have received RIte Care or RIte Share benefits or assistance.

It should be noted that the statute<sup>1</sup> governing the Annual Unified Economic Development Report does not require the Director of Revenue to opine on or make recommendations concerning the tax credits or other tax benefits contained in the report. The statute simply requires the Director

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<sup>1</sup> The complete statute covering the Annual Unified Economic Development Report is contained in Appendix A.

of Revenue to report on the tax credits or other tax benefits based on the data provided to the Division of Taxation.

### **Tax Credits Included in the Report**

The tax credits / tax benefits covered by this report are:

- **Rhode Island General Law § 42-64-10.** This tax benefit, commonly referred to as *Project Status*, provides a sales and use tax exemption to lessees or sub-lessees of the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation (RIEDC) for “materials used in the construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation” of a project approved by the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation “and to the acquisition of fixtures, furniture, and equipment except automobiles, trucks and other motor vehicles, or materials that otherwise are depreciable and have a useful life of one (1) year or more” provided that said items are used in the project. The sales and use tax exemption cannot exceed “an amount equal to the income tax revenue received by the state from the new full-time jobs with benefits...generated by the project within a period of three (3) years from after the receipt of a certificate of occupancy for any given phase of the project”.

In exchange for this sales and use tax exemption, RIEDC establishes the number of new jobs that must be added and maintained by the lessee or sub-lessee. In addition, the statute requires that the lessee or sub-lessee pay the new employees one hundred and five percent (105%) of the annual median wage for full-time jobs within the qualifying company’s industry. The new jobs must also come with a health insurance and retirement benefit package that is typical for the qualifying company’s industry. The sales tax benefits granted a lessee or sub-lessee is effective only for projects approved prior to July 1, 2011.

Recipients of the Project Status sales and use tax exemption generally enter into agreements with RIEDC that cover the amount of money that must be invested in the project, the Project Status lessee’s base employment, the number of new jobs the Project Status lessee must add as a result of the grant of project status, the wage that the Project Status lessee must pay its employees, the benefits package that the Project Status lessee must offer its employees, the timeframe under which the Project Status lessee must meet its employment and wage and benefit goals, and the length of time for which the Project Status agreement is in effect. Conditions contained in these agreements, particularly those entered into in the 1990s may contain employment and wage goals that differ from those specified in statute. The Office of Revenue Analysis, upon the advice of Department of Revenue legal counsel, measured the achievement of Project Status objectives by a lessee as these objectives were outlined in the lessee’s Project Status agreement rather than as they are indicated in state law.

- **Rhode Island General Law § 44-63-3.** Titled *Incentives for Innovation and Growth*, Rhode Island General Law § 44-63-3 provides for a credit against the business corporation tax (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-11), the franchise tax (Rhode

Island General Law Chapter 44-12), and the personal income tax (Rhode Island general law Chapter 44-30)<sup>2</sup> “in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of any investment made” in a company that operates in an “innovation industry”. For an investment in an “innovation industry” company to be eligible for this credit, the company must have had gross revenues of less than \$1,000,000 in each of the preceding two calendar years.

The maximum amount of an individual credit is \$100,000. Determination of company eligibility for the receipt of such an investment is made by the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation in conjunction with the Rhode Island Science and Technology Advisory Council (RISTAC). The aggregate amount of tax credits that can be issued in any two year period is \$1,000,000.

No employment or wage criteria need to be met by the qualifying company in order to receive the credit. The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation (RIEDC) is required, however, to produce an impact analysis which, among other things, requires RIEDC to identify “[T]he approximate number of full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, and/or permanent jobs projected to be created, construction and non-construction”, “[T]he approximate wage rates for each category of the identified jobs” and “[T]he types of fringe benefits to be provided with the identified jobs, including health care insurance and any retirement benefits”. Finally, the Incentives for Innovation and Growth tax credit sunsets on December 31, 2016.

- **Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.5-5**. Titled *Jobs Development Act*, Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.5-5 provides for a reduction in the business corporation tax rate for each new unit of employment that is added to a company’s previously established base employment. A unit of employment consists of ten (10) new full-time equivalent employees for companies with base employment levels of one hundred (100) or less full-time employees or fifty (50) new full-time equivalent employees for companies with base employment of more than one hundred (100) full-time employees. For each unit of employment added the qualifying company receives a one-quarter of one percent (0.25%) reduction in the business corporation tax rate up to a maximum reduction of six percent (6%) for all companies other than telecommunications companies which receive a maximum reduction of one percent (1%). Failure to maintain employment levels above the base employment results in the permanent expiration of the rate reduction.

Prior to July 1, 2009, a full-time equivalent active employee was any employee who works at least 30 hours per week or two or more part-time employees whose combined weekly hours totaled at least 30 hours per week. In addition to hiring new employees, companies that qualified for the rate reduction prior to July 1, 2009 had to pay each new employee one hundred and fifty percent (150%) of the hourly minimum wage as prescribed by Rhode Island law at the time the employee was first treated as a full-time equivalent active employee. For companies that qualified for the rate

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<sup>2</sup> The Incentives for Innovation and Growth tax credit was allowed against the personal income tax for tax years ending on or before December 31, 2010.

reduction prior to July 1, 2009, there were no requirements as to the provision of health and retirement benefits.

For companies that qualify for the Jobs Development Act rate reduction on or after July 1, 2009, new full-time equivalent active employees are employees that work at least 30 hours per week and are paid two hundred and fifty percent (250%) of the hourly minimum wage as prescribed by Rhode Island law at the time the employee was first treated as a full-time equivalent active employee. Companies that qualify for the rate reduction on or after July 1, 2009 must also provide to each full-time equivalent active employee “healthcare insurance benefits, and retirement benefits”.

- **Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.3-6**. Titled *Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act*, Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.3-6 is commonly referred to as the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit. The Enterprise Zone Wage Credit provides for a tax credit against the business corporation tax (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-11), the public service corporation tax (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-13 except for § 44-13-13), the taxation of banks (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-14), the taxation of insurance companies (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-17), or the personal income tax (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-30).<sup>3</sup> Only companies located in a designated enterprise zone as determined by the Rhode Island Enterprise Zone Council (RIEZC) are eligible for the credit.

The allowable tax credit is equal to fifty percent (50%) of the wages paid to a newly hired employee, up to a maximum of \$2,500, if the employee does not reside in a designated enterprise zone, or seventy-five percent of wages paid, up to a maximum of \$5,000, if the employee is domiciled in a designated enterprise zone. In order to qualify for the credit, the qualifying company must increase total employment by at least five percent (5%) from the previous calendar year and have its total Rhode Island payroll exceed the prior year’s total Rhode Island payroll. There are no benefit criteria to receive this tax credit. Unused amounts of the tax credit can be carried forward for up to three years provided that when the carry forward amount is used, the tax credit recipient has not lowered its employment below the levels that were required for the recipient to earn the tax credit in the first place.

- **Rhode Island General Law § 44-31.2-6.1**. Titled *Motion Picture Production Tax Credits*, Rhode Island General Law § 44-31.2-6.1 provides a motion picture production company a tax credit against the business corporation tax (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-11), the taxation of banks (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-14), the taxation of insurance companies (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-17), or the personal income tax (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-30) in an amount of “twenty-five percent (25%) of the state certified production costs incurred directly attributable to activity within the state, provided that the primary locations are within the state of Rhode Island.” For motion picture productions that were certified prior to July 1, 2012, primary locations are locations at which at least

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<sup>3</sup> The Enterprise Zone Wage Credit was allowed against the personal income tax for tax years ending on or before December 31, 2010.

fifty-one percent (51%) of the principal photography days were filmed in Rhode Island. In addition, the minimum amount of state certified production costs incurred is \$300,000 for those motion picture productions that were certified prior to July 1, 2012.

For motion picture productions that are certified on or after July 1, 2012, the minimum amount of state certified production costs incurred is \$100,000 and primary locations are defined as locations (1) at which at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the principal photography days were filmed in Rhode Island; or (2) at which at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the motion picture's final production budget is spent and at which at least five (5) individuals are employed in Rhode Island; or (3) for documentary productions, at which at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the total production costs, including both pre- and post-production costs, are incurred in Rhode Island. Finally, the amount of credit allowed any single production is capped at \$5,000,000.

Effective July 1, 2012, qualified musical and theatrical productions are allowed a tax credit equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the total production and performance expenditures and transportation expenditures against the business corporation tax (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-11), the taxation of banks (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-14), the taxation of insurance companies (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-17), or the personal income tax (Rhode Island General Law Chapter 44-30). The total production budget for these productions must be at least \$100,000 and the total amount of credit earned is capped at \$5,000,000 per production.

Motion picture and musical and theatrical productions must be certified as eligible for a tax credit by the Rhode Island Film and TV Office (RIFTVO). In each case, the tax credit is assignable and transferable and effective January 1, 2008 the total amount of credits issued for both motion picture and musical and theatrical productions are capped at \$15,000,000 in total for both sets of credits. Finally, no motion picture or musical and theatrical production tax credits can be issued on or after July 1, 2019.

No employment or wage criteria need to be met by the motion picture or musical and theatrical production company in order to qualify for the credit. RIFTVO is required, however, to produce an impact analysis which, among other things, requires RIFTVO to identify "[T]he approximate number of full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, and/or permanent jobs projected to be created, construction and non-construction", "[T]he approximate wage rates for each category of the identified jobs" and "[T]he types of fringe benefits to be provided with the identified jobs, including health care insurance and any retirement benefits".

## **Data Collected for the Report**

In the 2011 session<sup>4</sup>, the General Assembly amended Rhode Island General Law §§ 42-64-10, 42-64.3-6.1, 42-64.5-8, 44-31.2-6 and 44-63-3.1 to require that “[O]n or before September 1 2011, and every September 1 thereafter” the recipients of tax benefits under the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation’s Project Status designation, Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act, Jobs Development Act,<sup>5</sup> Motion Picture Production Tax Credits and Incentives for Innovation and Growth provide the tax administrator with an annual report containing “each full-time equivalent, part-time or seasonal employee’s name, social security number, date of hire, and hourly wage as of the immediately preceding July 1 and such other information deemed necessary by the tax administrator.” The annual reports filed by the recipients of the tax benefits received under these various statutes are the source of the data provided in this report. Calculations included in the report were done by the Office of Revenue Analysis based on this data. The accuracy of the data is the sole responsibility of the recipients of the tax benefits and not the Office of Revenue Analysis.

The Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) obtained tax credit / tax benefit amounts from the Rhode Island Division of Taxation’s *Tax Credit and Incentive Report — Fiscal Year 2011*. Detailed data on “each full-time equivalent, part-time or seasonal employee’s name, social security number, date of hire, and hourly wage as of the immediately preceding July 1” for each tax benefit recipient was also provided to ORA by the Division of Taxation. Any errors of fact or interpretation of the data provided by the Division of Taxation are the sole responsibility of the Office of Revenue Analysis. ORA provided the Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) with Social Security Numbers of all employees by employer so that EOHHS could determine the extent to which a given tax credit / tax benefit recipient’s employees utilized the state’s RItE Care and RItE Share health insurance programs.

## **Office of Revenue Analysis’ Approach to the Report**

The Department of Revenue’s Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) was tasked by the Director to produce the report required by Rhode Island General Law § 42-142-6. The Office of Revenue Analysis relied on the data provided to the Division of Taxation as required by Rhode Island General Law §§ 42-64-10(k), 42-64.3-6.1(h), 42-64.5-8, 44-31.2-6.1(h) and 44-63-3(i). ORA made no attempt to verify the accuracy of the data provided and made minimal corrections to the data in order to be able to execute specific calculations for the report. The data included in this report is unaudited and reported as compiled.

## **Summary of the Report’s Findings**

The table below lists, by tax credit / tax benefit, the aggregate dollar amounts and the number of recipients of each tax credit or other tax benefit:

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<sup>4</sup> See Rhode Island Public Laws 2011, Chapter 151, Article 19, §§ 5 – 8.

<sup>5</sup> In the case of the Jobs development Act the effective dates of the reporting requirement are “[O]n or before September 1, 2009 and every September 1 thereafter.

<b>Name of Tax Credit / Tax Benefit</b>	<b>Aggregate Dollar Amounts</b>	<b>Number of Recipients<sup>^</sup></b>
RI Economic Development Corporation – Project Status	\$ 5,163,211	3
Incentives for Innovation and Growth	200,000	2
Jobs Development Act	14,077,580	8
Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act	993,205	43
Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	2,359,672	5
<sup>^</sup> Figures in column do not represent the unique number of recipients of a tax credit / tax benefit as recipients may qualify for more than one tax credit / tax benefit. Subsidiaries of parent companies that qualified for a tax credit / tax benefit are included with the parent company and count as one.		

The table below lists, by tax credit / tax benefit and to the extent possible, the amounts of tax credits and other tax benefits by geographical area:

<b>Geographical Area (in alphabetical order)</b>	<b>Amount of Tax Credit / Tax Benefit</b>
Bristol	\$ 106,703
Central Falls	19,868
Cranston	234,452
Cumberland	21,817
East Providence	37,500
Foster	123,612
Johnston	350,000
North Kingstown	206,696
Pawtucket	37,465
Portsmouth	64,262
Providence	1,975,363
Smithfield	482,054
Warren	98,893
Warwick	100,000
West Warwick	7,500
Woonsocket	18,097,551
It should be noted that approximately \$830,000 of tax credits / tax benefits could not be tied to uniquely identifiable geographic areas based on the information provided by recipients.	

The table below lists, by tax credit / tax benefit, an overview of the benefits offered and the number of tax credit / tax benefit recipients that offer the benefits:

<b>Name of Tax Credit / Tax Benefit</b>	<b>Number of Recipients Offering Health Insurance</b>	<b>Number of Recipients Offering Retirement</b>
RI Economic Development Corporation – Project Status	3	3
Incentives for Innovation and Growth	1	0
Jobs Development Act	8	8
Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act *	26	17
Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	4	3
* Figure reflects those tax credit / tax benefit recipients that provided data to the Division of Taxation as required by Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.3-6.1. A total of 16 tax credit / tax benefit recipients failed to provide the required data to the Division of Taxation.		

The table below lists, by tax credit / tax benefit, the degree to which tax credit / tax benefit recipients met job creation and retention goals:

<b>Name of Tax Credit / Tax Benefit</b>	<b>Percentage of Recipients That Met Job Creation/Retention Goals</b>
RI Economic Development Corporation – Project Status	100.0
Incentives for Innovation and Growth	No Job Creation / Retention Goals Specified
Jobs Development Act	87.5
Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act *	100.0
Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	No Job Creation / Retention Goals Specified
* Figure reflects those tax credit / tax benefit recipients that provided data to the Division of Taxation as required by Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.3-6.1. A total of 16 tax credit / tax benefit recipients failed to provide the required data to the Division of Taxation. These tax credit / tax benefit recipients are not included in the percentage calculation.	

The table below lists, by tax credit / tax benefit, the degree to which tax credit / tax benefit recipients met wage and benefit goals:

<b>Name of Tax Credit / Tax Benefit</b>	<b>Percentage of Recipients That Met Wage and Benefit Goals</b>
RI Economic Development Corporation – Project Status	100.0
Incentives for Innovation and Growth	No Wage or Benefit Goals Specified
Jobs Development Act	100.0
Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act *	100.0 / No Benefit Goal Specified
Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	No Wage or Benefit Goals Specified
* Figure reflects those tax credit / tax benefit recipients that provided data to the Division of Taxation as required by Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.3-6.1. A total of 16 tax credit / tax benefit recipients failed to provide the required data to the Division of Taxation. These tax credit / tax benefit recipients are not included in the percentage calculation.	

The table below lists, by tax credit / tax benefit, the extent to which any employees of and/or recipients of tax credits / tax benefits received RItE Care or RItE Share benefits or assistance:

<b>Name of Tax Credit / Tax Benefit</b>	<b>Number of Employees Receiving RItE Care or RItE Share</b>	<b>Cost to State of the Employees Receiving RItE Care or RItE Share</b>
RI Economic Development Corporation – Project Status	128	\$ 858,045
Incentives for Innovation and Growth	0	\$ 0
Jobs Development Act +	379	\$ 2,344,232
Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act * #	95	\$ 571,064
Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	18	\$ 78,805
+ Figure reflects only those tax credit / tax benefit recipients that received the Jobs Development Act (JDA) rate reduction as their only tax credit / tax benefit. Data for the one recipient who received both the JDA rate reduction and Project Status is included only under Project Status.		
* Figure reflects those tax credit / tax benefit recipients that provided data to the Division of Taxation as required by Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.3-6.1. A total of 16 tax credit / tax benefit recipients failed to provide the required data to the Division of Taxation.		
# Figure does not include three (3) tax credit / tax benefit recipients that failed to provide the Division of Taxation with complete social security numbers for all employees as required by Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.3-6.1.		

The table below lists, by tax credit / tax benefit, the cost to the state and the approving agency for the administration of each tax credit or other tax benefit:

Name of Tax Credit / Tax Benefit	Approving Agency	Cost to Administer Tax Credit / Tax Benefit ^
RI Economic Development Corporation – Project Status	RIEDC	\$ 17,977
Incentives for Innovation and Growth	RIEDC	\$ 3,625
Jobs Development Act	Division of Taxation	\$ 5,135
Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act	RIEDC	\$ 70,022
Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	RI Film & TV Office	\$ 75,309
^ The cost to administer the tax credit / tax benefit program include both the direct costs incurred by the approving agency and the indirect costs of awarding and auditing the tax credits / tax benefits that are incurred by the Division of Taxation to the extent that such indirect costs could be determined.		

### **Detailed Results by Tax Credit / Tax Benefit**

A written description of the detailed results by tax credit / tax benefit program follows. These written descriptions include references to tables that show the information required in the report by tax credit / tax benefit recipient.

### **Project Status**

Total FY 2011 sales and use tax exemptions granted under RIEDC project status designation were \$5,163,211. Three (3) recipients received this tax benefit, with each recipient under a long-term agreement with RIEDC for the Project Status sales and use tax exemption. The geographic locations of the tax benefit recipients are directly related to the location of the projects that were built under the Project Status agreement. These three projects were located in Johnston, Smithfield and Woonsocket. Detailed results by tax credit / tax benefit recipient are contained in Table I.

Based on data submitted by the three tax credit / tax benefit recipients, the three recipients of the Project Status sales and use tax exemption reported a total of 1,122 part-time jobs and 7,568 full-time jobs for FY 2011. All three recipients of Project Status sales and use tax exemptions had exceeded the job creation and retention goals contained in the respective Project Status agreements during the investment time period specified in the agreements. With respect to new job creation, the Office of Revenue Analysis was able to determine that two Project Status sales and use tax exemption recipients met these goals as outlined in their respective Project Status agreements.<sup>6</sup> With respect to the wage and benefit criteria, only two of the three Project Status

<sup>6</sup> The Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) was unable to definitively determine if one recipient of the Project Status sales and use tax exemption met the new job creation criteria set forth in its Project Status agreement. ORA's inability to make this definitive determination was not due to noncompliance with state law by the particular recipient. Rather, ORA could not make a definitive determination as a result of the inherent limits on the data

sales and use tax exemption recipients had wage and benefit goals specified in their Project Status agreements. Both of these Project Status sales and use tax exemption recipients met the wage goals specified in the respective Project Status agreements. Each of the Project Status sales and use tax exemption recipients offered health insurance and retirement benefit packages, however, ORA was unable to determine whether the benefit packages that were offered were “typical for the qualifying company’s industry”.

The Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) provided ORA with information on the number of employees of Project Status sales and use tax exemption recipients that received RItE Care and/or RItE Share benefits during FY 2011. EOHHS also provided ORA with the amount of benefits received. Based on the information provided by EOHHS, ORA reports that all three of the companies that received tax benefits under the Project Status sales and use tax exemption had employees who received RItE Care and/or RItE Share benefits through EOHHS. A total of 128 employees of the three companies had \$858,045 of medical services paid for under the State’s Medicaid program. Detailed results of the utilization of RItE Care and RItE Share benefits for Project Status recipients are included in Table VI.

Finally, ORA surveyed RIEDC and the Division of Taxation to ascertain the cost for the administration of the Project Status sales and use tax exemption. ORA found that the total cost to administer the tax benefit was \$17,977. The direct cost incurred by RIEDC in FY 2011 to administer the Project Status sales and use tax exemption was \$3,711 while the indirect costs incurred by the Division of Taxation to administer the exemption were \$14,266 in FY 2011.

### **Incentives for Innovation and Growth**

Total FY 2011 credits taken against business corporations, franchise, and/or personal income taxes under the Incentives for Innovation and Growth tax credit were \$200,000. Two (2) companies received qualifying investments under this tax credit program. Of the two companies that received qualifying investments, one (1) is located in Providence and one (1) is located in Warwick. Detailed results by tax credit / tax benefit recipient are contained in Table II.

The Incentives for Innovation and Growth tax credit has no employment or wage criteria that must be met in order to receive the credit. The recipients of the Incentives for Innovation and Growth reported one (1) part-time job and eight (8) full-time jobs for FY 2011. Based on information provided by RIEDC, one of the two companies that received the Incentives for Innovation and Growth tax credit had reached the identified “number of full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, and/or permanent jobs” that RIEDC “projected to be created” at the time the tax credit recipient applied for the tax credit. The analysis provided to ORA by RIEDC did not include any information on projected wages to be paid or fringe benefits to be received by employees of the recipients of the tax credit.

The Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) provided ORA with information on the number of employees of Incentives for Innovation and Growth tax credit recipients that received RItE Care and/or RItE Share benefits during FY 2011. EOHHS also

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provided to the Division of Taxation by the Project Status recipient. See footnote 4 in Table I for a more detailed explanation.

provided ORA with the amount of benefits received. Based on the information provided by EOHHS, ORA reports that no employees of companies that received the Incentives for Innovation and Growth tax credit received RIte Care and/or RIte Share benefits through EOHHS.

Finally, ORA surveyed RIEDC and the Division of Taxation to ascertain the cost for the administration of the Incentives for Innovation and Growth tax credit. ORA found that the total cost to administer the tax credit was \$3,625. The direct cost incurred by RIEDC in FY 2011 to administer the Incentives for Innovation and Growth tax credit was \$1,046 while the indirect costs incurred by the Division of Taxation to administer the tax credit were \$2,579 in FY 2011.

### **Jobs Development Act**

For FY 2011, 11 companies received a business corporation tax rate reduction under the Jobs Development Act. The value of this tax benefit for these 11 corporations was \$14,077,580. Of the 11 companies that received business corporation tax rate reductions, six (6) are located in Providence with two (2) others located in Woonsocket and North Kingstown. The remaining three (3) companies that utilized the Jobs Development Act rate reduction listed out-of-state headquarters.<sup>7</sup> It should be noted that five (5) of these 11 companies were either eligible subsidiaries of an eligible company that also received the Jobs Development Act corporate income tax rate reduction. Rhode Island as a separate entity filing state, allows subsidiaries to file business corporation tax returns separately from the parent company and receive the rate reduction on that return. Detailed results by tax credit / tax benefit recipient are contained in Table III.

Base year employment numbers for each tax benefit recipient was deduced from information provided by the Division of Taxation. Information on the total number of employees, wages paid and benefits offered is derived from the submissions required of the tax benefit recipients. For tax benefit recipients that consisted of a parent company and one or more subsidiaries that were eligible for the Jobs Development Act rate reduction, data on employment, wages paid and benefits offered were submitted only for the parent company. Analysis of the data for the parent company is assumed to hold by extension for any subsidiaries of the parent company.

A total of 1,571 part-time jobs and 11,689 full-time jobs for FY 2011 were reported by the recipients of the Jobs Development Act. ORA determined based on the data provided by the eight (8) parent companies, seven (7) met or exceeded the job creation and retention goals set forth in statute. With respect to the wage criteria, which requires full-time equivalent active employees to be paid 150.0 percent of the minimum wage in effect at the time of hire for employees hired before July 1, 2009 and 250.0 percent of the minimum wage in effect at the time of hire for employees hired after July 1, 2009, all eight (8) parent companies exceeded the wage goals. The Jobs Development Act only requires that health insurance and retirement benefits be offered to full-time equivalent active employees hired after July 1, 2009. ORA found that all eight (8) parent companies met the benefits requirements of the Jobs Development Act.

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<sup>7</sup> Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.5-2 defines an “eligible company” as including an “eligible subsidiary” where an “eligible subsidiary means each corporation eighty percent (80%) or more of the common stock of which is owned by an eligible company.” Thus, a corporation can be eligible for the Jobs Development Act rate reduction, even though it is located outside of the state, via its ownership of an “eligible subsidiary”.

The Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Service (EOHHS) provided ORA with information on the number of employees of Jobs Development Act rate reduction recipients that received RItE Care and/or RItE Share benefits during FY 2011. EOHHS also provided ORA with the amount of benefits received. Based on the information provided by EOHHS, ORA reports that six (6) of the seven (7) parent companies that received the Jobs Development Act rate reduction had employees who received RItE Care and/or RItE Share benefits through EOHHS.<sup>8</sup> A total of 379 employees of the six companies had \$2,344,242 of medical services paid for under the State's Medicaid program. Detailed results of the utilization of RItE Care and RItE Share benefits for Jobs Development Act recipients are included in Table VI.

Finally, ORA surveyed the Division of Taxation to ascertain the cost for the administration of the Jobs Development Act corporate income tax rate reduction. ORA found that the direct cost incurred by the Division of Taxation in FY 2011 to administer the Jobs Development Act corporate income tax rate reduction was \$5,135.

### **Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act**

Total tax credits received under the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit program were \$993,205 in FY 2011. A total of 43 taxpayers received tax credits under the Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act. Of the 43 companies that received a tax credit for FY 2011, 16, or 37.2 percent, did not provide the Division of Taxation with the data required by Rhode Island General Law subsection 42-64.3-6.1(h). Detailed results by tax credit / tax benefit recipient are contained in Table IV.

The geographic distribution of the 43 recipients of Enterprise Zone Wage Tax Credits was confined to eleven (11) communities in the state. Providence was home to 12 of the tax credit recipients with Bristol home to five, East Providence, Portsmouth and Warren home to four each, Cumberland and Woonsocket home to three each, Central Falls, Cranston and Pawtucket home to two each and West Warwick home to one recipient.<sup>9</sup>

Recipients of the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit reported 122 part-time jobs, 101 seasonal jobs, and 1,341 full-time jobs for FY 2011. The Office of Revenue Analysis was able to determine the employment benchmark for all 43 recipients of the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit. To earn the credit, a recipient is required to increase employment by 5.0 percent over the recipient's benchmark employment level. Based on data provided by the Enterprise Zone Council, ORA determined that all recipients of the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit met the employment growth threshold to qualify for the credit. Ten of the tax credit recipients exactly met the job creation requirement while all other recipients exceeded the job creation requirement with three doing so by tenfold.

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<sup>8</sup> One company that received the Jobs Development Act rate reduction also received the Project Status sales and use tax exemption. The data on the utilization of RItE Care and RItE Share benefits by its employees was included in the figures for Project Status and are not repeated here.

<sup>9</sup> The Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) could not identify the home location of one recipient of the Enterprise Zone Wage Tax Credit. The only information provided to ORA indicated that this Enterprise Zone Wage Tax Credit was taken by a firm located in the Central Falls / Cumberland enterprise zone. The exact boundaries of this enterprise zone can be found in Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.3-5(a).

With respect to the wage requirement for the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit, each recipient's total wage bill for the year in which the tax credit is earned must exceed the total wage bill paid in the year prior to receiving the tax credit. Based on data provided by the Enterprise Zone Council, ORA determined that all 43 recipients of the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit met the wage requirement for the credit. Each of these tax credit recipients exceeded the required wage threshold with two doing so by more than double the required amount.<sup>10</sup> Since the Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act has no requirement for tax credit recipients to provide employee benefits, no assessment of whether the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit recipients met the benefit goals of the act were made. Table IV lists the benefits offered for the 27 tax credit recipients that provided information required under Rhode Island General Law section 42-64.3-6.1(h) to the Division of Taxation.

The Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) provided ORA with information on the number of employees of the 27 Enterprise Zone Wage Credit recipients that provided the required data to the Division of Taxation that received RItE Care and/or RItE Share benefits during FY 2011. EOHHS also provided ORA with the amount of benefits received. Of the 27 companies analyzed by EOHHS, three (3) had not provided full Social Security Numbers for its employees and, as a result, EOHHS was unable to provide any data on the use of RItE Care and RItE Share benefits for the employees of these companies. Based on the information provided by EOHHS on the 24 companies with complete and useable data, ORA reports that that 12 of the 24 companies that received the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit had employees who received RItE Care and/or RItE Share benefits through EOHHS. A total of 95 employees of the 12 companies had \$571,064 of medical services paid for under the State's Medicaid program. Detailed results of the utilization of RItE Care and RItE Share benefits for Enterprise Zone Wage Credit recipients are included in Table VI.

Finally, ORA surveyed RIEDC and the Division of Taxation to ascertain the cost for the administration of the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit. ORA found that the total cost to administer the tax credit was \$70,022. The direct cost incurred by RIEDC in FY 2011 to administer the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit was \$63,353 while the indirect costs incurred by the Division of Taxation to administer the tax credit were \$6,669 in FY 2011.

### **Motion Picture Production Tax Credit**

Total tax credits received under the Motion Picture Production Tax Credit program was \$2.4 million in FY 2011. A total of five (5) production companies were awarded tax credits. Of the five motion picture production companies that received tax credits, one did not submit the information required by Rhode Island General Law § 44-31.2-6.1(h). According to information provided by the Rhode Island Film & TV Office, motion picture production activity took place in Cranston, two productions, Foster, one production, Newport, one production, Providence, three productions and Tiverton, one production. Detailed results by tax credit / tax benefit recipient are contained in Table V.

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<sup>10</sup> Six of the 43 companies that received the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit in FY 2011 did not have operations in the year prior to receiving the tax credit. As a result, by definition, it is not possible to quantify the extent to which these tax credit recipients met or exceeded the tax credit's wage requirement.

Recipients of the Motion Picture Production Tax Credit reported no part-time jobs, 901 temporary jobs and two (2) full-time jobs for FY 2011. The Motion Picture Production Tax Credit has no employment or wage criteria that must be met in order to receive the credit and thus no assessment of the extent to which recipients of the tax credit attained job creation and retention and wage and benefit goals was conducted. Based on information provided to the Rhode Island Film & TV Office by the motion picture production companies at the time of their initial application for the motion picture production tax credit, a total of 1,142 full and part-time jobs were expected to be created by the tax credit recipients. Based on the same information, a total of \$18,949,888 of Rhode Island wages or salaries were expected to be paid. Thus, for all five productions, average Rhode Island wages or salaries paid were expected to be \$16,594.

The Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) provided ORA with information on the number of employees of the four Motion Picture Production Tax Credit recipients that provided the required data to the Division of Taxation that received RIte Care and/or RIte Share benefits during FY 2011. EOHHS also provided ORA with the amount of benefits received. Based on the information provided by EOHHS, ORA reports that two (2) of the companies that received tax benefits under the Motion Picture Production Tax Credit had employees who received RIte Care and/or RIte Share benefits through EOHHS. A total of 18 employees of the two companies had \$78,805 of medical services paid for under the State's Medicaid program. Detailed results of the utilization of RIte Care and RIte Share benefits for Motion Picture Production Tax Credit recipients are included in Table VI.

Finally, ORA surveyed the Rhode Island Film & TV Office and the Division of Taxation to ascertain the cost for the administration of the Motion Picture Production Tax Credit. ORA found that the total cost to administer the tax credit was \$75,309. The direct cost incurred by the RI Film & TV Office in FY 2011 to administer the Motion Picture Production Tax Credit was \$72,000 while the indirect costs incurred by the Division of Taxation to administer the tax credit were \$3,309 in FY 2011.

Tables I through VI show the individual tax credit / tax benefit recipients by the specific tax credit or tax benefit. Essentially, these tables provide the detail underlying the narrative descriptions for each tax credit / tax benefit above.

### **Definitions of Table Column Headers**

The following are the definitions of the column headers that appear in the tables that follow. The column header definitions are broken down by table.

### **Table I through Table V**

“Name of Recipient” (All Tables, Column 1) is the name of the company that received the tax credit and/or tax benefit as provided by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient.

“Amount” (All Tables, Column 2) is the amount of tax credit and/or tax benefit received by the named recipient as provided by the Division of Taxation in its *Tax Credit and Incentive Report – Fiscal Year 2011*.

“Reported Total Part-Time Jobs” (All Tables, Column 3) is the number of part-time jobs either reported by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient or estimated by the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA). ORA determined whether an employee worked part-time as follows: (1) ORA determined the most frequently occurring value for the hours worked per week supplied by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient; (2) The most frequently occurring value for hours worked per week was deemed to constitute the standard work week; (3) If the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient reported hours worked per week for an employee that were less than the most frequently occurring value of hours worked per week, then that employee was labeled as part-time.

“Reported Total Seasonal / Temporary Jobs” (Tables IV and V, Column 4) is the number of seasonal / temporary jobs either reported by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient or estimated by the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA). ORA determined whether an employee was a seasonal / temporary job as follows: (1) ORA considered the term of employment for each employee based on the information provided by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient; (2) If an employee’s term of employment was for less than 52 weeks, then the employee was deemed to be a seasonal/temporary employee; (3) If an employee’s term of employment was for 52 weeks, then the employee was deemed to be a regular employee. (4) If an employee was deemed to be a regular employee, ORA applied the methodology described under “Reported Total Part-Time Jobs Created or Retained” and “Reported Full-Time Jobs Created or Retained” to determine whether the regular employee was a full- or part-time employee.

“Reported Total Full-Time Jobs” (Tables I, II, and III, Column 4; Tables IV and V, column 5) is the number of full-time jobs either reported by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient or estimated by the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA). ORA determined whether an employee worked full-time as follows: (1) ORA determined the most frequently occurring value for the hours worked per week supplied by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient; (2) The most frequently occurring value for hours worked per week was deemed to constitute the standard work week; (3) If the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient reported hours worked per week for an employee that were greater than or equal to the most frequently occurring value of hours worked per week, then that employee was labeled as full-time.

“Reported Total Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created or Retained” (Table I, Column 5) is the number of full-time equivalent jobs as calculated by the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) based on the employee information provided by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient. The actual determination of the number of full-time equivalent jobs was dependent upon the terms of the individual Project Status agreements entered into by each company. In general, ORA summed the reported hours worked per week for each employee across all employees and then divided this sum by the hours worked per week criteria in the definition of full-time equivalent employee contained in the individual Project Status agreements.

“Estimated Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs Created or Retained per EDC Analysis” (Table II, Column 5) is the number of full-time and part-time jobs that the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation estimated the recipient of the Incentive for Innovation and Growth Tax Credit would create or retain at the time the recipient applied for the Incentive for

Innovation and Growth Tax Credit with the Rhode Island Science and Technology Advisory Council.

“Reported Total Full-Time Equivalent Active Jobs Created or Retained” (Table III, Column 5) is the number of full-time equivalent active jobs as calculated by the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) based on the definition of a full-time equivalent active employee contained in Rhode Island General Law subsection 42-64.5-2(7). For employees hired prior to July 1, 2009, ORA determined whether an individual employee worked 30 or more hours per week and was paid more than 150.0 percent of the minimum wage or two or more part-time employees worked 30 or more hours per week and were paid more than 150.0 percent of the minimum wage. If these conditions were met, then ORA counted these employees as full-time equivalent active employees. For employees hired after June 30, 2009, ORA determined whether an individual employee worked 30 or more hours per week and was paid 250.0 percent of the minimum wage. If these conditions were met, then ORA counted these employees as full-time equivalent active employees.

“Required Minimum Number of Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created or Retained” (Table I, Column 6) is the minimum number of full-time equivalent jobs created or retained that a Project Status tax benefit recipient was mandated to have at the end of the Investment Period in exchange for receiving the Project Status sales tax exemption. The mandated total of full-time equivalent jobs created or retained was determined from the Project Status agreement between the recipient and the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation.

“Required Number of Full-Time Equivalent Active Jobs Created or Retained” (Table III, Column 6) is the total number of full-time equivalent active jobs as defined in Rhode Island General Law subsection 42-64.5-2(7) created or retained that a recipient of the Jobs Development Act rate reduction must achieve in order to receive the tax benefit.

“Employment Benchmark” (Table IV, Column 6) is the base employment level that an Enterprise Zone Wage Credit recipient had in the year prior to receiving the tax credit as recorded by the Enterprise Zone Council of the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation.

“Estimated Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs Created or Retained” (Table V, Column 6) is the number of full-time and part-time jobs that a Motion Picture Production Tax Credit recipient reported would be created at the time of application for a Motion Picture Production Company Tax Credit with the Rhode Island Film & Television Office.

“New Enterprise Jobs Required” (Table IV, Column 7) is the number of full-time employees required to receive the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit as determined by the Enterprise Zone Council. The definition of an “Enterprise Job Employee” is contained in Rhode Island General Law subsection 42-64.3-3(6).

“Required Number of Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs Created or Retained” (Table V, Column 7) is the number of full-time and part-time jobs created or retained that are required to receive the Motion Picture Production Tax Credit.

“New Enterprise Jobs Created” (Table IV, Column 8) is the number of full-time employees added in order to receive the Enterprise Zone Wage Credit as determined by the Enterprise Zone Council. The definition of an “Enterprise Job Employee” is contained in Rhode Island General Law subsection 42-64.3-3(6).

“Degree to Which [Full-Time Equivalent / Full-Time Equivalent Active] Job Creation or Retention Goals Were Met” (Tables I and III, Column 7; Table II, Column 6,; Table IV, Column 9; Table V, Column 8) is a measure of the extent to which the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit achieved the job creation or retention goals specified for the tax credit and/or tax benefit. The measure is a percentage of the job creation and retention goal for the tax credit and/or tax benefit that was achieved by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient. A value of 100.0 percent means that the specified jobs goal was met exactly by the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit. A value greater than 100.0 percent means the specified jobs goal was exceeded by the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit. A value less than 100.0 percent means the specified jobs goal was not met by the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit.

“Reported Number of New Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created” (Table I, Column 8) is the number of new full-time equivalent jobs as calculated by the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) based on the employee information provided by the Project Status tax benefit recipient. The actual determination of the number of new full-time equivalent jobs was dependent upon the terms of the individual Project Status agreements entered into by each company. In general, ORA summed the reported hours worked per week for each new employee hired during the Investment Period across all new employees hired during the Investment Period and then divided this sum by the hours worked per week criteria in the definition of full-time equivalent employee contained in the individual Project Status agreements.

“Required Number of New Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created” (Table I, Column 9) is the required number of new full-time equivalent jobs created that a Project Status tax benefit recipient was mandated to create by the end of the Investment Period in exchange for receiving the Project Status sales tax exemption. The mandated number of new full-time equivalent jobs created was determined from the Project Status agreement between the recipient and the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation.

“Degree to Which New Full-Time Equivalent Job Creation Goals Were Met” (Table I, Column 10) is a measure of the extent to which the recipient of the Project Status sales tax exemption achieved the new full-time equivalent job creation goals specified in the recipient’s Project Status agreement. The measure is a percentage of the new full-time equivalent job creation goal for the Project Status tax benefit that was achieved by the Project Status recipient. A value of 100.0 percent means that the new full-time equivalent jobs created goal was met exactly by the Project Status recipient. A value greater than 100.0 percent means the new full-time equivalent jobs created goal was exceeded by the Project Status recipient. A value less than 100.0 percent means the new full-time equivalent jobs created goal was not met by the Project Status recipient.

“Benefits Offered” (Table I, Column 11; Table II, Column 7; Table III, Column 8; Table IV, Column 10; Table V, Column 9) is the type of benefits offered to the employees of the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit.

“Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met” (Tables I, Column 12; Table II, Column 8; Table IV, Column 11 and Table V, Column 10) is a measure of the extent to which the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit achieved the wage and benefit goals specified for the tax credit and/or tax benefit. The measure is a percentage of the wage and benefit goal for the tax credit and/or tax benefit that was achieved by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient. A value of 100.0 percent means that the specified wage and benefit goal was met exactly by the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit. A value greater than 100.0 percent means the specified wage and benefit goal was exceeded by the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit. A value less than 100.0 percent means the specified wage and benefit goal was not met by the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit.

“Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met Prior to July 1, 2009” (Table III, Column 8) is a measure of the extent to which the recipient of the Jobs Development Act rate reduction achieved the wage and benefit goals that were in place for the Act for employees hired prior to July 1, 2009 as defined in Rhode Island General Law subsection 42-64.5-2(7). The measure is a percentage of the wage and benefit goal for the Jobs Development Act rate reduction that was achieved by the Jobs Development Act recipient. A value of 100.0 percent means that the specified wage and benefit goal was met exactly by the Jobs Development Act recipient. A value greater than 100.0 percent means the specified wage and benefit goal was exceeded by the Jobs Development Act recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit. A value less than 100.0 percent means the specified wage and benefit goal was not met by the Jobs Development Act recipient.

“Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met Prior after June 30, 2009” (Table III, Column 9) is a measure of the extent to which the recipient of the Jobs Development Act rate reduction achieved the wage and benefit goals that were in place for the Act for employees hired after June 30, 2009 as defined in Rhode Island General Law subsection 42-64.5-2(7). The measure is a percentage of the wage and benefit goal for the Jobs Development Act rate reduction that was achieved by the Jobs Development Act recipient. A value of 100.0 percent means that the specified wage and benefit goal was met exactly by the Jobs Development Act recipient. A value greater than 100.0 percent means the specified wage and benefit goal was exceeded by the Jobs Development Act recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit. A value less than 100.0 percent means the specified wage and benefit goal was not met by the Jobs Development Act recipient.

“Geographic Location [of Project / of Business / of Corporate Headquarters and/or Qualifying Facility / of Company or Enterprise Zone / Used by Production]” (Table I, Column 13; Table II, Column 9; Tables III and V, Column 11; Table IV, Column 12) indicates either where in Rhode Island the economic activity occurred that qualified the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit to receive the tax credit and/or tax benefit or the corporate headquarters of the parent company of a subsidiary located in Rhode Island where the economic activity occurred that

qualified the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit to receive the tax credit and/or tax benefit.

**Table VI**

“Name of Recipient” (Column 1) is the name of the company that received the tax credit and/or tax benefit as provided by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient.

“Tax Credit / Tax Benefit Program” (Column 2) identifies the tax credit / tax benefit program for which the recipient of the tax credit and/or tax benefit was eligible.

“Number of Employees Receiving RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits” (Column 3) is the number of employees, including employees’ dependents, of a tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient that received fee-for service payments, RItE Care capitation payments, RItE Share premium payments and RItE Smiles capitation payments made by the State on their behalf during the period of employment with the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient.

“Total Amount of RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits Received” is the amount of fee-for service payments, RItE Care capitation payments, RItE Share premium payments and RItE Smiles capitation payments made by the State on behalf of employees, including employees’ dependents, of a tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient during the employee’s period of employment with the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient.

**TABLE I:  
PROJECT STATUS SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION  
Rhode Island General Law Section 42-64-10  
(Administrator: Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation)**

Name of Recipient	Amount	Reported Total Part-Time Jobs	Reported Total Full-Time Jobs	Reported Total Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created or Retained	Required Minimum Number of Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created or Retained	Degree to Which Full-Time Equivalent Job Creation or Retention Goals Were Met	Reported Number of New Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created	Required Number of New Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created	Degree to Which New Full-Time Equivalent Job Creation Goals Were Met	Benefits Offered	Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met	Geographic Location of Project
CVS Pharmacy Inc. <sup>1</sup>	\$ 4,331,157	766	3,769	4,346	3,937	110.4%	1,117	744	150.1%	Health; Pension	171.4%	Woonsocket
Factory Mutual Ins Co. <sup>2,4</sup>	\$ 350,000	274	813	1,026	500	205.2%	Can't Be Determined from Data Provided	325	Can't Be Determined from Data Provided	Health; Pension	241.4%	Johnston
FMR LLC <sup>3</sup>	\$ 482,054	82	3,001	3,071	1,000	307.1%	1,320	1,000	132.0%	Health; Pension	No Goals Specified	Smithfield
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 5,163,211</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>7,583</b>	<b>8,443</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>155.3%</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>139.7%</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>201.6%</b>	<b>n/a</b>

*Notes:*

<sup>1</sup> CVS Pharmacy Inc.'s Project Status agreement commenced on December 16, 1997 and has a 30 year term. RIEDC administratively recorded CVS' base employment as 3,623 FTEs. The Project Status agreement requires CVS to invest \$50.0 million in the project governed by the agreement, employ its new hires for 2,080 hours per year, and pay its new hires an average of no less than \$40,000 per year. CVS was required to meet its employment and wage and benefit mandates by December 16, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Factory Mutual Insurance Company's (FM Global) Project Status agreement commenced on November 5, 1998 and has a 20 year term. The agreement specifies FM Global's base employment at 175 FTEs. The Project Status agreement requires FM Global to invest \$70.0 million in the project governed by the agreement employ its new hires for 2,080 hours per year, and pay its new hires an average of no less than \$35,000 per year. FM Global was required to meet its employment and wage and benefit mandates by November 5, 2004.

<sup>3</sup> FMR LLC's (Fidelity) Project Status agreement commenced on May 28, 1996 and has a 30 year term. The agreement specifies Fidelity's base employment at zero FTEs. The Project Status agreement requires Fidelity to invest at least \$30.0 million in the project governed by the agreement and employ its new hires for 2,080 hours per year. There is no minimum compensation requirement for new hires under the agreement. Fidelity was required to meet its employment mandate by December 1, 2003 at the latest.

<sup>4</sup> FM Global provided data on over 1,000 employees. These employees had "Last Start" dates that ranged from the late 1950s to 2011. The period in which FM Global was required to meet its "New Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created" threshold was between November 5, 1998 and November 5, 2004. In the data provided by FM Global, the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) was able to isolate the employees with "Last Start" dates between these two periods. What ORA could not determine, however, is the number of employees hired after November 5, 2004 that were replacements for employees originally hired between November 5, 1998 and November 5, 2004 that left FM Global due to retirement, death, or involuntary and voluntary separation. As a result, ORA was unable to determine definitively the "Reported Number of Full-Time Equivalent Jobs Created" during the November 5, 1998 to November 5, 2004 period.

**TABLE II:**  
**INCENTIVES FOR INNOVATION AND GROWTH TAX CREDIT**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 44-63-3**  
(Administrator: Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation)

<b>Name of Recipient</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Reported Total Part-Time Jobs</b>	<b>Reported Total Full-Time Jobs</b>	<b>Estimated Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs Created or Retained per EDC Analysis</b>	<b>Degree to Which Job Creation or Retention Goals Were Met</b>	<b>Benefits Offered</b>	<b>Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met</b>	<b>Geographic Location of Business</b>
Mofuse	\$ 100,000	1.0	7.0	5.0	No Goals Specified	Health	No Goals Specified	Warwick
Phoenix Medical Technologies	\$ 100,000	0.0	1.0	1.8	No Goals Specified	None Offered	No Goals Specified	Providence
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

**TABLE III.**  
**JOBS DEVELOPMENT ACT BUSINESS CORPORATION TAX RATE REDUCTION**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 442-64.5-5**  
(Administrator: Rhode Island Division of Taxation)

Name of Recipient <sup>1</sup>	Amount	Reported Total Part-Time Jobs <sup>2</sup>	Reported Total Full-Time Jobs <sup>2</sup>	Reported Total Full-Time Equivalent Active Jobs Created or Retained	Required Number of Full-Time Equivalent Active Jobs Created or Retained	Degree to Which Full-Time Equivalent Active Job Creation or Retention Goals Were Met	Benefits Offered	Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met Prior to July 1, 2009	Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met After June 30, 2009	Geographic Location of Corporate Headquarters and/or Qualifying Facility <sup>3</sup>
AAA Southern New England AAA Southern New England Bank	\$ 88,671 \$ 3,275	236.0	625.0	790.0	725.0	109.0%	Health; Pension	157.3%	129.2%	Providence
Cadence	\$ 12,305	1.0	101.0	87.0	90.0	96.7%	Health; Pension	182.7%	116.4%	Staunton, VA
CCO Investment Services Corp. Citizens Leasing Corporation RBS Worldpay Inc.	\$ 175,027 \$ 81,544 \$ 3,071	563.0	4,449.0	4,356.8	2,337.0	186.4%	Health; Pension	262.8%	164.3%	Providence
CVS Pharmacy Inc.	\$ 13,438,700	765.0	3,770.0	4,431.0	3,430.0	129.2%	Health; Pension	325.7%	459.8%	Woonsocket
Electric Boat Corporation	\$ 206,686	0.0	2,356.0	2,165.0	1,501.0	144.2%	Health; Pension	255.3%	105.9%	North Kingstown
Inquest Technologies	\$ 285	0.0	26.0	24.0	22.0	109.1%	Health; Pension	397.0%	156.0%	Providence
RITE Solutions, Inc.	\$ 5,395	6.0	100.0	104.0	104.0	100.0%	Health; Pension	407.5%	197.2%	Pawcatuck, CT
United Natural Foods, Inc.	\$ 62,621	0.0	261.8	228.3	200.0	114.2%	Health; Pension	Qualified for JDA after 7/1/2009	212.7%	Providence
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 14,077,580</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>11,689</b>	<b>12,186</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>144.9%</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>276.9%</b>	<b>233.5%</b>	<b>n/a</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rhode Island as a separate entity filing state, allows subsidiaries to file business corporation tax returns separately from the parent company and receive the rate reduction on that return.

<sup>2</sup> To determine the standard workweek for an employer, the Office of Revenue Analysis determined the most frequently occurring value for the hours worked per week supplied by the tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient. This value was then used to determine whether a particular employee was a full-time or part-time employee. Employees whose hours worked per week were equal to or greater than the most frequently occurring value for a tax credit and/or tax benefit recipient were classified as full-time. All other employees were classified as part-time.

<sup>3</sup> Rhode Island General Law § 42-64.5-2 defines an “eligible company” as including an “eligible subsidiary” where an “eligible subsidiary means each corporation eighty percent (80%) or more of the common stock of which is owned by an eligible company.” Thus, a corporation can be eligible for the Jobs Development Act rate reduction, even though it is located outside of the state, via its ownership of an “eligible subsidiary”.

**TABLE IV.**  
**DISTRESSED AREAS ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION ACT WAGE TAX CREDIT**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 42-64.3-1**  
(Administrator: Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation)

Name of Recipient	Amount Taken	Reported Total Part-Time Jobs	Reported Total Seasonal Jobs	Reported Total Full-Time Jobs	Employment Benchmark	New Enterprise Jobs Required	New Enterprise Jobs Created	Degree to Which Job Creation or Retention Goals Were Met	Benefits Offered	Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met	Geographic Location of Company or Enterprise Zone
Academy for Little Children, Inc.	\$ 7,500	*	*	*	17	1	2	200.0%	*	102.1%	West Warwick
ALDI, Inc. (Connecticut)	\$ 7,500	23	0	26	0	1	2	200.0%	Health; Pension	116.7%	Cranston
All Island Landscapes, Inc.	\$ 10,000	4	50	12	9	1	2	200.0%	Health; Pension	134.6%	Portsmouth
Bioprocess H2O	\$ 5,000	4	1	18	14	1	2	200.0%	Health	119.2%	Portsmouth
Blish & Cavanaugh, LLP	\$ 2,500	2	1	11	11	1	1	100.0%	Health; Pension	114.9%	Providence
C & C Fiberglass Components, Inc.	\$ 37,294	1	0	36	23	2	7	350.0%	Health; Pension	163.2%	Bristol
Chisholm, Chisholm & Kilpatrick	\$ 8,240	0	0	16	7	1	3	300.0%	Health	167.1%	Providence
Coastal Medical, Inc.	\$ 10,000	*	*	*	47	3	4	133.3%	*	103.1%	East Providence
Contech Medical, Inc.	\$ 34,732	*	*	*	105	6	12	200.0%	*	104.4%	Providence
Convex Technologies, Inc.	\$ 14,317	4	3	31	25	2	3	150.0%	Health; Pension	112.5%	Cumberland
Effluential Technologies, Inc.	\$ 17,500	0	0	7	0	1	5	500.0%	Health; Pension	Undefined	Portsmouth
Endurance Wealth Management, Inc.	\$ 7,500	0	0	11	9	1	1	100.0%	Health; Pension	201.7%	Providence
Gecko Marine, LLC	\$ 2,500	0	0	2	1	1	1	100.0%	None Offered	357.3%	Warren
Goluses & Company, LLP	\$ 12,500	*	*	*	7	1	5	500.0%	*	108.3%	Providence
House of Stainless, Inc.	\$ 45,200	*	*	*	0	1	17	1700.0%	*	Undefined	Cranston
J & M Diamond Tool, Inc.	\$ 15,000	3	0	29	21	2	4	200.0%	Health; Pension	116.4%	East Providence
Jamestown Distributors, Inc.	\$ 17,423	2	0	56	49	3	5	166.7%	Health; Simple IRA	105.8%	Bristol
Janitech Industrial Cleaning Co Inc.	\$ 2,500	*	*	*	11	1	1	100.0%	*	113.5%	Cumberland

**TABLE IV.**  
**DISTRESSED AREAS ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION ACT WAGE TAX CREDIT**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 42-64.3-1**  
(Administrator: Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation)

Name of Recipient	Amount Taken	Reported Total Part-Time Jobs	Reported Total Seasonal Jobs	Reported Total Full-Time Jobs	Employment Benchmark	New Enterprise Jobs Required	New Enterprise Jobs Created	Degree to Which Job Creation or Retention Goals Were Met	Benefits Offered	Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met	Geographic Location of Company or Enterprise Zone
Kiernan, Plunkett & Redihan	\$ 10,000	3	1	5	6	1	2	200.0%	Health; Pension	148.0%	Providence
Langlois, Wilkins, Furtado & Metcalf, PC	\$ 14,385	*	*	*	0	1	5	500.0%	*	Undefined	Providence
Lucena Bros., Inc.	\$ 2,500	0	0	6	7	1	1	100.0%	Health; Pension	163.2%	Woonsocket
Monarch Metal Finishing	\$ 85,130	*	*	*	19	1	6	600.0%	*	102.4%	Providence
New England Boatworks Inc.	\$ 31,762	9	0	98	82	5	15	300.0%	Health; Pension	105.8%	Portsmouth
Organic Dyestuffs Corporation	\$ 7,500	*	*	*	24	2	2	100.0%	*	117.1%	East Providence
Overland Supply, Inc.	\$ 9,965	*	*	*	13	1	4	400.0%	*	114.1%	Pawtucket
Precision Polishing & Ornamentals Inc.	\$ 27,500	*	*	*	36	2	9	450.0%	*	123.8%	Pawtucket
Province Mortgage Associates, Inc.	\$ 1,306	2	0	28	17	1	12	1200.0%	Health	193.0%	Providence
Rhode Island Precision	\$ 5,000	0	0	17	13	1	2	200.0%	Health; Pension	120.1%	Providence
Schulz Boat Company Inc.	\$ 21,360	*	*	*	32	2	6	300.0%	*	149.7%	Bristol
Simoneco LLC	\$ 31,931	*	*	*	0	1	9	900.0%	*	Undefined	Warren
Stepstone Hospitality, Inc.	\$ 22,500	*	*	*	0	1	1	100.0%	*	Undefined	Providence
Superior Comfort, Inc.	\$ 3,112	*	*	*	9	1	2	200.0%	*	119.6%	Bristol
Technic, Inc.	\$ 80,194	45	0	150	22	2	27	1350.0%	Health	114.3%	Woonsocket
The Allied Group	\$ 12,500	3	11	107	34	2	4	200.0%	Health	116.9%	Central Falls/Cumberland
The Children's Workshop Inc.	\$ 5,000	0	0	2	18	1	3	300.0%	Health	104.7%	Cumberland
The Evans Findings Co Inc.	\$ 5,000	2	4	38	38	2	2	100.0%	Health	114.8%	East Providence
Tiffany and Company	\$ 245,000	3	30	435	329	17	69	405.9%	Health; Pension	114.6%	Woonsocket
Tom's Market, Inc.	\$ 27,490	*	*	*	0	1	9	900.0%	*	Undefined	Warren

**TABLE IV.**  
**DISTRESSED AREAS ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION ACT WAGE TAX CREDIT**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 42-64.3-1**  
(Administrator: Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation)

<b>Name of Recipient</b>	<b>Amount Taken</b>	<b>Reported Total Part-Time Jobs</b>	<b>Reported Total Seasonal Jobs</b>	<b>Reported Total Full-Time Jobs</b>	<b>Employment Benchmark</b>	<b>New Enterprise Jobs Required</b>	<b>New Enterprise Jobs Created</b>	<b>Degree to Which Job Creation or Retention Goals Were Met</b>	<b>Benefits Offered</b>	<b>Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met</b>	<b>Geographic Location of Company or Enterprise Zone</b>
Tri-Mack Plastic Mfg Corp	\$ 27,524	5	0	88	69	4	10	250.0%	Health	117.2%	Bristol
Verve, Inc.	\$ 2,500	0	0	5	3	1	1	100.0%	Health; Pension	107.7%	Providence
Waterrower, Inc.	\$ 36,972	1	0	60	31	2	9	450.0%	Health	125.7%	Warren
Whittet-Higgins Company	\$ 7,500	5	0	38	32	2	2	100.0%	Health; Pension	114.0%	Central Falls
William Collins Company	\$ 12,368	1	0	9	5	1	4	400.0%	Health; Pension	120.5%	Central Falls
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 993,205</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>488.3%</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>113.9%</b>	<b>n/a</b>

\* Company did not respond to notification from the Division of Taxation and thus did not provide the information required by Rhode Island General Law subsection 42-64.3-6.1(h).

**TABLE V.**  
**MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 44-31.2-6.1**  
(Administrator: Rhode Island Film and TV Office)

Name of Recipient	Amount	Reported Total Part-Time Jobs	Reported Total Temporary Jobs	Reported Total Full-Time Jobs	Estimated Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs Created or Retained <sup>1</sup>	Required Number of Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs Created or Retained	Degree to Which Job Creation or Retention Goals Were Met	Benefits Offered <sup>1</sup>	Degree to Which Wage and Benefit Goals Were Met	Reported Geographic Locations Used by Production <sup>1</sup>
Ginkgo Leaf Productions, Inc.	\$ 159,547	0	0	2	21	None	No Goals Specified	Health, 50 percent coverage for full-time employees only	No Goals Specified	Newport, Providence, Tiverton
Infected LLC	\$ 123,612	0	43	0	34	None	No Goals Specified	Screen Actors Guild (SAG) benefits only for SAG members	No Goals Specified	Foster
Inkubus LLC	\$ 181,752	*	*	*	30	None	No Goals Specified	None	No Goals Specified	Cranston
Loosies LLC	\$ 640,185	0	201	0	301	None	No Goals Specified	Provided through Union PH&W	No Goals Specified	Cranston, Providence
Paige Productions, Inc.	\$ 1,254,576	0	657	0	756	None	No Goals Specified	Health; Pension to union members only	No Goals Specified	Providence
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 2,359,672</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

\* Company did not respond to notification from the Division of Taxation and thus did not provide the information required by Rhode Island General Law subsection 44-31.2-6.1(h).

<sup>1</sup> Data is from page 1 of Motion Picture Production Tax Credit Information Request Form as provided by the Rhode Island Film & Television Office.

**TABLE VI.**  
**UTILIZATION OF RItE CARE AND RItE SHARE BENEFITS BY TAX BENEFIT RECIPIENTS**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 42-142-6(a)(4)**  
(Executive Office of Health and Human Services)

Name of Recipient	Tax Credit / Tax Benefit Program	Number of Employees Receiving RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits^	Total Amount of RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits^ Received
CVS Pharmacy, Inc.	Project Status Sales Tax Exemption / Jobs Development Act Rate Reduction	120	\$ 805,660
Factory Mutual Insurance Co.	Project Status Sales Tax Exemption	7	44,651
FMR LLC and Affiliates	Project Status Sales Tax Exemption	1	7,733
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Project Status Sales Tax Exemption</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>\$ 858,045</b>
Mofuse, Inc.	Incentives for Innovation and Growth	0	\$ -
Phoenix Medical Technologies	Incentives for Innovation and Growth	0	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Incentives for Innovation and Growth</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
AAA Southern New England and Subsidiaries	Jobs Development Act Rate Reduction	67	\$ 449,430
Cadence Inc.	Jobs Development Act Rate Reduction	6	31,735
Citizens Bank	Jobs Development Act Rate Reduction	228	1,156,444
Electric Boat	Jobs Development Act Rate Reduction	75	673,979
Inquest Technologies, Inc.	Jobs Development Act Rate Reduction	1	21,848
Rite-Solutions, Inc.	Jobs Development Act Rate Reduction	0	-
United Natural Foods, Inc.	Jobs Development Act Rate Reduction	2	10,807
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Jobs Development Act Rate Reduction</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>\$ 2,344,242</b>
Academy for Little Children, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
ALDI, Inc. (Connecticut)	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	\$ -

**TABLE VI.**  
**UTILIZATION OF RItE CARE AND RItE SHARE BENEFITS BY TAX BENEFIT RECIPIENTS**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 42-142-6(a)(4)**  
(Executive Office of Health and Human Services)

<b>Name of Recipient</b>	<b>Tax Credit / Tax Benefit Program</b>	<b>Number of Employees Receiving RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>Total Amount of RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits<sup>^</sup> Received</b>
All Island Landscape, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	7	26,604
BioProcess H2O LLC	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
Blish & Cavanagh LLP	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
C&C Fiberglass Components, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
Chisriolm Chisholm & Kilpatrick Ltd	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
Coastal Medical, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Contech Medical, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Convex Technologies, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
Effluential Technologies, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
Endurance Wealth Management Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
Gecko Marine LLC	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
Goluses & Company, LLP	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
House of Stainless, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
J & M Diamond Tool, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	5	36,239
Jamestown Distributors LLC	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	#	#
Janitech Industrial Cleaning Co Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Kiernan, Plunkett & Redihan	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	1	9,188

**TABLE VI.**  
**UTILIZATION OF RItE CARE AND RItE SHARE BENEFITS BY TAX BENEFIT RECIPIENTS**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 42-142-6(a)(4)**  
(Executive Office of Health and Human Services)

<b>Name of Recipient</b>	<b>Tax Credit / Tax Benefit Program</b>	<b>Number of Employees Receiving RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits^</b>	<b>Total Amount of RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits^ Received</b>
Langlois, Wilkins, Furtado & Metcalf, PC	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Lucena Brothers, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
Monarch Metal Finishing Co. Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
New England Boatworks	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	7	28,555
Organic Dyestuffs Corporation	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Overland Supply, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Precision Polishing & Ornamentals Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Province Mortgage Associates	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	1	7,810
Rhode Island Precision Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	3	31,136
Schulz Boat Company Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Simoneco LLC	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Stepstone Hospitality, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Superior Comfort, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Technic, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	#	#
The Allied Group Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	7	52,985
The Children's Workshop Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
The Evans Findings Co Inc	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	2	20,566

**TABLE VI.**  
**UTILIZATION OF RItE CARE AND RItE SHARE BENEFITS BY TAX BENEFIT RECIPIENTS**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 42-142-6(a)(4)**  
(Executive Office of Health and Human Services)

<b>Name of Recipient</b>	<b>Tax Credit / Tax Benefit Program</b>	<b>Number of Employees Receiving RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits^</b>	<b>Total Amount of RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits^ Received</b>
Tiffany and Company	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	40	219,151
Tom's Market, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	*	*
Tri-Mack Plastic Mfg Corp	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	#	#
Verve, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	0	-
Waterrower, Inc.	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	15	90,349
Whittet-Higgins Company	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	6	47,243
William Collins Company	Enterprise Zone Wage Credit	1	1,239
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Enterprise Zone Wage Credit</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>\$ 571,064</b>
Gingko Leaf Productions Inc	Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	0	\$ -
Infected LLC	Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	0	-
Inkubus LLC	Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	*	*

**TABLE VI.**  
**UTILIZATION OF RItE CARE AND RItE SHARE BENEFITS BY TAX BENEFIT RECIPIENTS**  
**Rhode Island General Law Section 42-142-6(a)(4)**  
(Executive Office of Health and Human Services)

Name of Recipient	Tax Credit / Tax Benefit Program	Number of Employees Receiving RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits <sup>^</sup>	Total Amount of RItE Care or RItE Share Benefits <sup>^</sup> Received
Loosies LLC	Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	6	28,472
Paige Productions, Inc.	Motion Picture Production Tax Credit	12	50,333
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Motion Picture Production Tax Credit</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>\$ 78,805</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>\$ 3,852,157</b>

<sup>^</sup> Benefits include Fee-for-service payments, RItE Care capitation payments, RItE Share premium payments and RItE Smiles capitation payments made by the State on behalf of an employee. Payments are for any member in the same Medicaid case as the employee. Employees are assumed to have been employed by the tax credit / tax benefit recipient from the date of the employee's hire through June 30, 2011.

\* Company did not respond to notification from the Division of Taxation and thus did not provide the information required by Rhode Island General Law subsection 42-64.3-6.1(h).

# Company failed to provide the Division of Taxation with complete Social Security Numbers of its employees and thus the Executive Office of Health and Human Services was unable to determine whether the company's employees had received benefits under the RItE Care or RItE Share programs.

## APPENDIX A

### Rhode Island Statute for Unified Economic Development Report

#### TITLE 42

#### State Affairs and Government

#### CHAPTER 42-142

#### Department of Revenue

#### SECTION 42-142-6

**§ 42-142-6. Annual unified economic development report.** – (a) The director of the department of revenue shall, no later than January 15th of each state fiscal year, compile and publish, in printed and electronic form, including on the Internet, an annual unified economic development report which shall provide the following comprehensive information regarding the tax credits or other tax benefits conferred pursuant to §§ 42-64-10, 44-63-3, 42-64.5-5, 42-64.3-1, and 44-31.2-6.1 during the preceding fiscal year:

(1) The name of each recipient of any such tax credit or other tax benefit; the dollar amount of each such tax credit or other tax benefit; and summaries of the number of full-time and part-time jobs created or retained, an overview of benefits offered, and the degree to which job creation and retention, wage and benefit goals and requirements of recipient and related corporations, if any, have been met. The report shall include aggregate dollar amounts of each category of tax credit or other tax benefit; to the extent possible, the amounts of tax credits and other tax benefits by geographical area; the number of recipients within each category of tax credit or retained; overview of benefits offered; and the degree to which job creation and retention, wage and benefit rate goals and requirements have been met within each category of tax credit or other tax benefit;

(2) The cost to the state and the approving agency for each tax credit or other tax benefits conferred pursuant to §§ 42-64-10, 44-63-3, 42-64.5-5, 42-64.3-1, and 44-31.2-6.1 during the preceding fiscal year;

(3) To the extent possible, the amounts of tax credits and other tax benefits by geographical area; and

(4) The extent to which any employees of and recipients of any such tax credits or other tax benefits has received RItE Care or RItE Share benefits or assistance.

(b) After the initial report, the division of taxation will perform reviews of each recipient of this tax credit or other tax benefits to ensure the accuracy of the employee data submitted. The division of taxation will include a summary of the reviews performed along with any adjustments, modifications and/or allowable recapture of tax credit amounts and data included on prior year reports.