

**South Carolina  
Coordinating Council for  
Economic Development**

**2020 Annual Report of  
Enterprise Zone Activity**

**May 2021**

**South Carolina Coordinating Council for Economic Development  
2020 Annual Report of Enterprise Zone Activity**

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# OVERVIEW OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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The South Carolina Coordinating Council for Economic Development (“Council”) was established by the General Assembly in 1986 (SC Code 13-1-1710) for the purpose of enhancing economic growth and development in the State through strategic planning and coordination. As such, the Council is chaired by the Secretary of Commerce and the ten additional members are drawn from other state agencies involved in economic development.

## **COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES AND MEMBERSHIP**

By statute, the full body of the Council is required to meet at least quarterly. Its responsibilities include: establishing guidelines and procedures for all Council programs; implementing the state’s strategy for economic development; reviewing and approving all applications for grants from the Economic Development Set-Aside, Rural Infrastructure, Governor’s Closing and Tourism Infrastructure Funds; and reviewing and approving all applications for Enterprise Zone Job Development Credit, International Trade Incentives and the Agricultural Products Increase Tax Credit programs. The Council also certifies economic development projects as representing “significant economic impact” on areas surrounding them for the purposes of qualifying for income tax apportionment and income tax moratoriums.

Following enactment of the Enterprise Zone legislation in 1995, the Council formed a specialized, five-member subcommittee (“Enterprise Committee”) to handle the substantial volume of new activity and related policy decisions. This committee meets monthly to review and approve applications for Enterprise Zone incentives and International Trade Incentives, and to respond to issues relating to those programs; and recommend policies for adoption by the full Council at its quarterly meetings. Current membership of the Council is shown below.

### **AGENCY MEMBERS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL**

SC Department of Commerce	*SC Department of Revenue
Santee Cooper	*SC Department of Agriculture
SC Department of Transportation	*SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
SC Research Authority	*State Ports Authority
SC Department of Employment and Workforce	*Jobs Economic Development Authority
State Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education	

*\*Denotes Enterprise Committee member*

## 2020 ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Robert M. Hitt III was appointed Secretary of Commerce by Governor Nikki Haley in January 2011, and has acted as Chairperson of the Council since then, and throughout 2020. Hartley Powell was appointed Director of the SC Department of Revenue by Governor Haley on November 21, 2016 and was confirmed by the South Carolina Senate on March 8, 2017. Mr. Powell chaired the Enterprise Committee since then, and throughout 2020.

There were no administrative changes in 2020. Council membership as of December 31, 2020 was as follows:

Robert M. Hitt III	Secretary, SC Department of Commerce Chairman, Coordinating Council for Economic Development
Hartley Powell	Director, SC Department of Revenue Chairman, Coordinating Council Enterprise Committee
Dan Ellzey	Executive Director, SC Department of Employment and Workforce
Hugh E. Weathers	Commissioner, SC Department of Agriculture
Gregory B. Askins	Chairman, State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
Don Herriott	Chairman, SC Research Authority
Michael W. Nix	Chairman, Jobs and Economic Development Authority
Vacant	Interim Chairman, Santee Cooper
William H. Stern	Chairman, State Ports Authority
Duane N. Parrish	Director, SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
Christie A. Hall	Secretary, SC Department of Transportation

### Current Council staff:

Alan D. Young	Executive Director, Coordinating Council
Cynthia S. Turnipseed	Legal Counsel, Coordinating Council
Marcella Forrest	Senior Program Manager, CCED Programs
Beverly Belton	Program Manager, Enterprise Zone Program
Donna Tucker	Data Manager
Feonia Wilson	Grant Administrator
Jennifer Newlands	Office Administrator

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## ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAMS

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The South Carolina General Assembly enacted the Enterprise Zone legislation in 1995. Since that time, the incentives contained in this legislation have created a significant competitive advantage for this state. They have also greatly enhanced South Carolina's ability to compete for and win high-quality, high-wage economic development projects. As Enterprise Zone incentives are most valuable to companies locating or expanding in "Tier IV" counties, Enterprise Zone incentives have also helped attract needed jobs and industry to the most rural areas of the state.

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### JOB DEVELOPMENT CREDIT

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The most significant incentive created by the Enterprise Zone legislation is the Job Development Credit ("JDC"). The JDC acts like a rebate, refunding some or all of a company's qualifying and eligible expenditures. However, the JDC can only be claimed *after a company has proven that it has met an agreed level of new capital investment and net new job creation*. Companies must perform, in a manner consistent with their approval for the program, the level of job creation and the new capital investment on which the approval was based, before they can benefit from the program. Companies must complete their investment and job creation within a certain number of years after their application is approved - generally five years. At this point, they are "certified" by the Council to begin receiving JDC reimbursements.

After certification, the JDC can be claimed only *quarterly*. The reimbursement process is slow, designed to reimburse companies over a 10-year period, or 15-year period for significant projects, for projects which entered into a revitalization agreement. (Should all eligible expenditures be recouped before 10 years or 15 years, as applicable, the process ends. In no case does the statute allow total JDCs received to exceed eligible expenditures.) Even over 10 years or 15 years, as applicable, many companies will recover only a small percentage of their total eligible expenditures. Generally eligible expenditures represent permanent capital investment that will stay in the state, regardless of what the company may do in the future and regardless of whether the company recoups these expenditures in the form of JDC reimbursement.

It is important to note that the statute does *not* allow reimbursement for moveable personal property, such as machinery and equipment and/or furniture and fixtures, with the exception of pollution control equipment. These items typically represent the majority of an economic development project's total capital costs, and as a result, the state and locality gain much more than simply the eligible capital investment. In order to benefit from any reimbursement in the future, the company must *meet* and maintain a level of total capital investment typically *2 to 8 times greater* than the reimbursable amount. In this way, the Enterprise Zone JDC has proven extremely effective in stimulating a guaranteed increase in capital investment and a related increase in local tax base for counties all across South Carolina.

## **ANNUALLY ADJUSTED JOB DEVELOPMENT CREDIT FACTORS**

The amount a company can claim as a JDC depends on three factors: 1) wage levels for qualified new jobs, 2) development status of the county where the project locates or expands, and 3) maximum eligible expenditures. In no case can a company receive more than the total cost of its eligible expenditures.

### **1) Wage Levels**

The maximum value of the JDC depends on the hourly pay rate for new positions. Because the statute was designed to encourage higher paying jobs, the higher the pay rate, the greater the benefit will be to the company. A company with positions that all pay \$30 per hour will be able to claim a JDC equal to 5% of the taxable wages for those positions. Conversely, a lower paying employer may qualify to claim only 2% or 3% of taxable wages for its positions. The Revenue Fiscal Authority adjusts the scale each year. The scale below shows the scale for calendar year 2020.

<b>Percentage of Taxable Wages Companies May Claim As A Job Development Credit 2020</b>	
<b>Hourly Wage</b>	<b>Maximum % Claimed as JDC</b>
\$10.37 - \$13.82 / hour	2%
\$13.83 - \$17.28 / hour	3%
\$17.29 - \$25.93 / hour	4%
\$25.94 and over	5%

### **2) County Development Status & Contributions to the Rural Infrastructure Fund**

Of the maximum, companies can actually claim 55% to 100%, depending on the status of the county at the time of approval for the program. The greatest benefit goes to companies locating or expanding in a Tier IV county. The difference between the maximum amount and the amount the company can claim goes to the Rural Infrastructure Fund (“RIF”). As the Enterprise Program has matured, the RIF has begun to represent a significant source of assistance to rural counties, both for infrastructure and product development activities related to economic development preparedness, and for roads, water/sewer, site preparation and other activities necessary to secure new business locations or expansions.

For the purposes of determining development status, the classifications correspond to those established for the Jobs Tax Credit corporate income tax credit. The state’s 46 counties are divided into four classifications based on unemployment rates and per capita income levels. The four classifications and the Job Development Credit percentages that can be claimed in each category are shown below.

**County Classifications for the  
Job Development Credit**

<b>County Classification</b>	<b>Allowable Credit as % of Total JDC</b>
Tier I	55%
Tier II	70%
Tier III	85%
Tier IV	100%

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## **JOB RETRAINING CREDIT**

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Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2013, the Enterprise Zone Retraining Program is administered by the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (“SBTCE”). The effective date of the amendments to Section 12-10-95 *et. seq.* went into effect when signed by Governor Haley on June 10, 2014, and SBTCE has administered the Retraining Program since the third quarter of 2014.

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## **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNCIL**

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The Enterprise Zone Act (“Act”) gives the Council authority to administer Enterprise Zone incentives in a manner consistent with the Act. The Act charges the Council with establishing criteria for approval of qualifying businesses, conducting an adequate cost/benefit analysis with respect to proposed projects and incentives proposed to be granted, and preparing a public document that summarizes each revitalization agreement concluded during the prior calendar year. Per Section 12-10-100(C), this report shall list each revitalization agreement, the results of each cost/benefit analysis and receipts and expenditures of application fees.

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## **2020 ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

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During calendar year 2020, 43 companies submitted 57 applications that were approved for the Job Development Credit Program. These companies have made initial commitments to create 7,733 new jobs and to invest \$3.1 billion in capital land, building or equipment. The projected 10-year net economic benefit is \$10.8 billion in value to the state, the locality and private citizens in the form of public revenues and wages.

## SUMMARY OF 2020 ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM ACTIVITY

<b>ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM 2020 APPROVALS</b>	
<b>Job Development Credits:</b>	
Number of Approvals	57
Projected Jobs	7,733
Projected Capital Investment	\$3,058,169,004
Net Economic Benefit (over 10 years)	\$10,816,711,262

<b>2020 ENTERPRISE ZONE RECEIPTS &amp; EXPENDITURES JANUARY 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020</b>	
<b>Revenues:</b>	
Application & Renewal Fees*	\$280,500
<i>* Fees are split between the Coordinating Council and the SC Department of Revenue.</i>	
<b>Expenditures:</b>	
Coordinating Council Personnel & Administration	\$344,504

## Summary of 2020 Enterprise Zone Program Activity

<b>2020 JOB DEVELOPMENT CREDIT APPROVALS BY COUNTY CLASSIFICATION</b>			
<b>COUNTY CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>PROJECTED INVESTMENT</b>	<b>PROJECTED JOBS</b>
Tier I	29	\$1,446,351,050	3,736
Tier II	6	\$234,662,000	850
Tier III	15	\$1,298,324,954	2,644
Tier IV	7	\$78,831,000	503
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>\$3,058,169,004</b>	<b>7,733</b>

*\* NOTE: Pursuant to Section 12-10-80(D)(2) of the SC Code, when the Council determines that a project is a significant project, the Council may waive a portion of the tier ranking limits and allow a qualifying business to retain up to 95% of the job development credits it collects.*

<b>2020 JOB DEVELOPMENT CREDIT APPROVALS BY PROJECT TYPE</b>			
<b>PROJECT TYPE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PROJECTS</b>	<b>PROJECTED INVESTMENT</b>	<b>PROJECTED JOBS</b>
Corporate Headquarters	1	30,000,000	125
Distribution	7	329,660,000	1,196
Manufacturing	43	2,594,710,169	5,626
Service Related	5	102,798,835	734
Warehousing	1	1,000,000	52
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3,058,169,004</b>	<b>7,733</b>

**ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM  
APPROVALS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 2020**

*Note: Not all projects have been announced*

Project Number	County	Minimum Investment	Minimum Jobs	Projected 10-Year Net Economic Benefit	Project Type
EZ2004 3392	Anderson	80,000,000	120	226,985,998	Manufacturing
EZ2005 3370	Bamberg	5,595,000	26	29,057,500	Manufacturing
EZ2008 3366	Berkeley	90,000,000	30	104,033,288	Manufacturing
EZ2008 3376	Berkeley	11,430,000	260	369,797,917	Manufacturing
EZ2008 3388	Berkeley	55,187,975	76	236,841,117	Service Related
EZ2008 3405	Berkeley	18,860,000	40	57,336,115	Distribution
EZ2010 3311	Charleston	3,010,000	73	112,271,356	Manufacturing
EZ2010 3375	Charleston	1,750,000	51	80,216,519	Distribution
EZ2010 3380A	Marion	3,050,000	100	96,978,564	Manufacturing
EZ2010 3380B	Marion	3,050,000	100	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Manufacturing
EZ2010 3381	Charleston	22,050,000	85	104,111,934	Distribution
EZ2011 3355	Cherokee	15,399,001	18	30,367,163	Manufacturing
EZ2011 3389	Cherokee	67,000,000	100	160,962,046	Distribution
EZ2011 3397	Cherokee	100,000,000	160	216,579,299	Manufacturing
EZ2013 3402	Chesterfield	34,445,953	63	76,154,450	Manufacturing
EZ2014 3385	Clarendon	28,865,000	30	61,697,614	Manufacturing
EZ2016 3390	Darlington	150,000,000	292	430,217,770	Manufacturing
EZ2018 3357A	Dorchester	90,000,000	320	1,106,102,968	Distribution
EZ2018 3357B	Dorchester	40,000,000	200	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Distribution
EZ2018 3357C	Dorchester	90,000,000	400	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Distribution
EZ2019 3400A	Edgefield	57,000,000	450	408,817,434	Manufacturing
EZ2019 3400B	Edgefield	19,000,000	150	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Manufacturing
EZ2020 3383	Fairfield	20,200,000	35	49,072,351	Manufacturing
EZ2023 3360	Greenville	9,550,000	47	94,240,183	Manufacturing
EZ2023 3386	Greenville	34,610,860	138	257,509,301	Service Related
EZ2023 3391	Greenville	11,750,000	105	164,270,504	Manufacturing
EZ2023 3394	Greenville	100,000,000	40	114,760,544	Manufacturing
EZ2024 3364	Greenwood	5,925,000	31	44,951,678	Manufacturing
EZ2024 3396	Greenwood	53,700,000	30	74,194,369	Manufacturing
EZ2025 3368A	Hampton	68,000,000	364	1,207,481,982	Manufacturing
EZ2025 3368B	Hampton	67,000,000	361	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Manufacturing
EZ2025 3368C	Hampton	66,000,000	358	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Manufacturing
EZ2025 3368D	Hampton	65,000,000	357	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Manufacturing
EZ2025 3369	Hampton	49,000,000	107	162,542,662	Manufacturing
EZ2025 3406	Hampton	4,300,000	28	33,518,858	Manufacturing
EZ2030 3362	Laurens	8,000,000	41	69,025,017	Manufacturing
EZ2030 3372	Laurens	8,980,000	80	83,976,190	Manufacturing
EZ2030 3393	Laurens	575,000,000	280	1,039,121,613	Manufacturing
EZ2032 3365A	Lexington	137,889,996	120	390,810,296	Manufacturing
EZ2032 3365B	Lexington	55,458,569	125	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Manufacturing
EZ2032 3365C	Lexington	77,900,000	135	241,312,776	Manufacturing
EZ2034 3379	Marion	8,755,000	150	120,315,956	Manufacturing
EZ2038 3367	Orangeburg	7,516,000	47	51,582,342	Manufacturing

EZ2038 3377	Orangeburg	22,000,000	50	65,308,647	Manufacturing
EZ2040 3356	Richland	2,400,000	150	270,802,230	Service Related
EZ2040 3387A	Richland	367,000,000	273	841,080,797	Manufacturing
EZ2040 3387B	Richland	1,000,000	52	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Warehousing
EZ2040 3387C	Richland		25	<i>Included in A above*</i>	Manufacturing
EZ2040 3398	Richland	30,000,000	125	211,427,019	Corporate HQ
EZ2040 3403	Richland	7,000,000	245	371,760,261	Service Related
EZ2040 3404	Richland	3,600,000	125	190,356,795	Service Related
EZ2042 3349	Spartanburg	37,957,650	34	78,938,216	Manufacturing
EZ2043 3373	Sumter	14,942,000	25	50,424,464	Manufacturing
EZ2043 3382	Sumter	84,095,000	164	206,402,171	Manufacturing
EZ2046 3354	York	4,246,000	40	46,367,163	Manufacturing
EZ2046 3359	York	17,700,000	62	96,173,806	Manufacturing
EZ2046 3384	York	46,000,000	240	280,454,019	Manufacturing

\* *NOTE – Certain very large economic development projects are approved to submit multiple applications for Enterprise Zone benefits. Each requires a separate Revitalization Agreement but Net Economic Benefit reflects the entire project.*

**ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM  
FINAL REVITALIZATION AGREEMENTS  
CALENDAR YEAR 2020**

Company Name	County	Projected 10-Year Net Economic Benefit
98 Ventures Inc.	Greenville	160,637,509
A2BF, Inc.	Edgefield	20,929,509
ACS Manufacturing, Inc.	Abbeville	51,856,802
BMW Manufacturing Co., LLC (RVA 1 of 2)	Spartanburg	1,150,162,023
BMW Manufacturing Co., LLC (RVA 2 of 2)	Spartanburg	<i>Included in above*</i>
Capsugel Manufacturing, LLC	Greenwood	78,179,116
Caterpillar, Inc.	Greenwood	88,935,719
Charles River Laboratories	Charleston	200,962,644
DAA Draexlmaier Automotive of America LLC	Spartanburg	383,579,916
DIRTT Environmental Solutions, Inc.	York	187,301,633
DuPont Specialty Products USA, LLC	Berkeley	93,856,318
Eclipse Automation Southeast, LLC	York	111,939,260
eGroup Holding Company, LLC	Charleston	130,631,905
Exel Inc. dba DHL Supply Chain USA	Dorchester	439,287,612
Fibertex Nonwovens Inc.	Laurens	50,490,218
Gnotec, Inc.	Orangeburg	81,886,338
InvestiNet, LLC	Greenville	140,079,553
Kemper Corporation	Union	20,446,577
Mercedes-Benz Vans, LLC	Charleston	226,297,410
Mobile Fleet, Inc.	Marion	66,580,207
Panthers Football, LLC	York	3,921,630,179
Sea Pro Boats, LLC	Newberry	136,464,122
ServiceMac, LLC (RVA 1 of 2)	Lancaster	1,407,216,914
ServiceMac, LLC (RVA 2 of 2)	Lancaster	<i>Included in above*</i>
Swiss Krono SC, LLC	Barnwell	246,185,120
The M&P Lab, Inc	Greenville	48,984,426
The Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc.	Pickens	109,023,830
Titan Stainless of SC, Inc.	Chesterfield	42,039,998
UPL NA Inc.	Williamsburg	62,430,774
Valmont Industries, Inc.	Newberry	61,107,520

Note that certain very large economic development projects are approved to submit multiple applications for Enterprise Zone benefits. Each requires a separate Revitalization Agreement (RVA). RVAs are executed independently and included in these Annual Reports of Enterprise Zone Activity based on the calendar year in which they were executed.

Prior to 2017, each component application was presented separately to the Coordinating Council for approval, including a cost/benefit analysis based only on the jobs, investment, incentives and other costs and benefits represented by the component application. Net economic value is shown separately for each RVA executed for these projects.

Beginning in April 2017, the Council is presented with the overall net economic benefit to the state of the overall project, including all applications submitted for approval. This makes it easier for the Coordinating Council to evaluate the overall economic impact to the State. In this report, for projects approved April 2017 and later, net economic benefit is reported only once, for the calendar year in which the first RVA is executed.

To avoid overstating economic impact, additional RVAs executed in the same calendar year will indicate that the net economic benefit is included in another RVA shown on the report. Additional RVAs executed in subsequent calendar years will not indicate the overall net economic benefit again, but this information will be contained in the Notes to this table.

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## LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

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The Legislative Audit Council (the “LAC”) is part of the legislative branch of government and is composed of five public members, one of whom must be a practicing certified or licensed public accountant and one of whom must be an attorney. In addition, four members of the General Assembly serve as ex officio members. Upon the request of the General Assembly, the Senate Oversight Committee or the House Oversight Committee, the LAC performs audits of state agencies and programs to identify ways to reduce the cost and improve the performance of state agencies. The LAC provides information, analysis, and recommendations to help the General Assembly improve state agencies and to help the citizens of South Carolina oversee state government.

On April 18, 2019, members of the South Carolina General Assembly requested that the LAC conduct an audit of the Department of Commerce regarding incentive packages entered into over the preceding 10 years. The requestors had concerns about the effectiveness and transparency of discretionary economic incentive programs overseen by the Department of Commerce. The audit began in August 2019, and throughout the following months, the auditors reviewed files, interviewed members of the staff of the Council, and made multiple requests for information. The staff of the Council promptly responded to all requests and answered all questions.

The audit was concluded and the final report was issued by the LAC in June 2020. The final report can be found at <https://lac.sc.gov/reports/reports-agency-a-k/doc-2020>. In its report, the LAC acknowledged that the two primary incentives administered by the Council have been very effective. The LAC stated that for job development credit projects and the grants during the time period reviewed by the auditors, certified job development credit projects have met 100% of their collective job creation goals and that the 248 grants (out of 557 total grants reviewed) that are closed, pending closeout or in maintenance have collectively met 92% of their job creation requirements and exceeded minimum investment requirements by \$1.8 billion. As a result of the audit, the LAC issued 39 recommendations to the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce has evaluated the recommendations and some have already been implemented. Most importantly, the Department of Commerce has updated the cost/benefit model used to evaluate potential projects, and the new model will be implemented this year. Furthermore, in response to the recommendations, several items have been added to this annual report.

- First, the Council has added information about projects certified to begin collecting in 2020. As discussed earlier, a company must meet investment and job creation requirements before it can begin collecting.
- Second, the Council has added information about projects that have withdrawn from the Enterprise Program or were terminated in 2020, either because the project did not happen or the project did not meet the investment and job creation requirements before the deadline for performance.
- Lastly, the Council has added information about projects that have closed because (1) the company reached the end of the collection period, (2) the company reached the maximum

amount of eligible expenses or (3) the company met its jobs and investment requirements and was able to claim for a period of time but then fell below and opted not to continue to participate in the program.

None of these items are currently required to be reported by statute, however, the Council is providing these items to increase the information available to the General Assembly and the citizens of the State.

Because this is the first annual report in which such items are provided, it addresses all actions taken from October 1, 2019, which was the first date after the grant period reviewed by the LAC auditors, through December 31, 2020. For future years, the annual report will only address actions taken during that calendar year.

**ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM  
COMPANIES CERTIFIED TO BEGIN CLAIMING JOB DEVELOPMENT CREDITS  
OCTOBER 1, 2019 – DECEMBER 31, 2020**

<b>Company</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Required Minimum Jobs</b>	<b>Required Minimum Investment</b>	<b>Total Jobs at Certification</b>	<b>Total Investment at Certification</b>
ACS Manufacturing, Inc.	Abbeville	44	6,000,000	236	7,084,597
AFL Telecommunications LLC	Spartanburg	29	4,308,279	97	5,641,077
BCN Holdings Inc.	Florence	67	2,436,777	72	3,165,359
Benteler Automotive Corporation	Spartanburg	76	34,913,266	196	52,024,657
Blackbaud, Inc.	Berkeley	200	44,000,000	200	58,044,378
BMW Manufacturing Co., LLC	Spartanburg	700	100,000,000	700	100,000,000
Capgemini America, Inc.	Richland	100	1,430,000	153	1,458,795
China Jushi USA Corporation	Richland	352	275,000,000	465	365,232,102
Dollar Tree Distribution, Inc.	Cherokee	68	134,800,000	68	160,060,875
Harsco Rail	Lexington	85	7,951,068	85	9,102,207
Hubner Manufacturing Corporation	Charleston	20	8,045,240	20	9,702,180
Ingevity Corporation	Charleston	95	12,000,000	95	14,494,545
Kobelco Construction Machinery U.S.A. Inc. (KCMU)	Spartanburg	70	40,220,000	143	48,361,159
Magna Seating of America, Inc.	Spartanburg	550	29,001,000	1,013	29,673,630
Mercedes-Benz Vans, LLC	Charleston	400	92,000,000	400	92,000,000
Nucor Buildings Group South Carolina	Lexington	66	7,665,000	84	12,882,408
Nupi Americas, Inc.	Hampton	37	4,910,000	37	5,275,179
Nutramax Laboratories, Inc.	Lancaster	40	2,920,000	40	4,093,733
Nutramax Manufacturing, Inc.	Lancaster	74	12,080,000	74	12,080,000
Polydeck Screen Corporation	Spartanburg	44	10,165,565	44	10,165,565
Samsung Electronics Home Appliances America, LLC	Newberry	250	87,607,438	250	87,607,438
Samsung Electronics Home Appliances America, LLC	Newberry	250	87,607,438	250	87,607,438
Schaeffler Group USA, Inc.	York	112	68,122,000	112	68,122,000
Sea Pro Boats, LLC	Newberry	152	3,516,511	176	3,516,511
Swiss Krono SC, LLC	Barnwell	87	199,000,000	173	361,000,000
SYNNEX Corporation	Greenville	150	7,710,840	296	9,840,312
The Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc.	Pickens	117	30,000,000	427	44,783,606
Titan Stainless of SC, Inc.	Chesterfield	50	986,396	51	1,121,241
TrueCore, LLC	Laurens	30	12,661,920	37	16,986,910
UPL NA Inc.	Williamsburg	30	15,400,000	32	16,168,236
Zeus Industrial Products, Inc.	Aiken	65	19,500,000	119	30,470,058
<b>Totals</b>		<b>4,410</b>	<b>1,361,958,738</b>	<b>6,144</b>	<b>1,727,766,197</b>

**ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM  
COMPANIES WITHDRAWN FROM THE PROGRAM  
OCTOBER 1, 2019 – DECEMBER 31, 2020**

<b>Company/Project</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Year Approved</b>	<b>Year RVA Executed</b>
CCL Label, Inc.	Laurens	Terminated - Past Cutoff	2014	2017
EZ1410 2922	Charleston	Terminated - Past Cutoff	2014	
EZ1410 2945	Charleston	Terminated - Past Cutoff	2014	
EZ1429 2946	Lancaster	Terminated - Past Cutoff	2014	
EZ1442 2919	Spartanburg	Terminated - Past Cutoff	2014	
EZ1513 3039	Chesterfield	Withdrawn	2015	
EZ1732 3194	Lexington	Withdrawn	2017	
EZ1939 3326	Pickens	Withdrawn	2019	
EZ1940 3338	Richland	Project Lost/Didn't Happen	2019	
RBUS, Inc.	Lancaster	Withdrawn	2014	2015
RBUS, Inc.	Lancaster	Withdrawn	2014	2015
RBUS, Inc.	Lancaster	Withdrawn	2014	2015
RBUS, Inc.	Lancaster	Withdrawn	2014	2015
RBUS, Inc.	Lancaster	Withdrawn	2015	2016
RBUS, Inc.	Lancaster	Withdrawn	2015	2016
RBUS, Inc.	Lancaster	Withdrawn	2015	2016
RBUS, Inc.	Lancaster	Withdrawn	2015	2016
The Boeing Company	Charleston	Withdrawn	2013	2017
The Boeing Company	Charleston	Withdrawn	2013	2017
The Boeing Company	Charleston	Withdrawn	2013	2017
The Fitts Company, Inc.	Calhoun	Terminated - Past Cutoff	2014	2017

**ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM  
CLOSED PROJECTS  
OCTOBER 1, 2019 – DECEMBER 31, 2020**

<b>Company</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Certified Jobs</b>	<b>Certified Total Project Costs</b>
3G Mermet Corporation	Cherokee	65	8,422,182
ArborGen, Inc.	Dorchester	50	5,509,750
ArborGen, Inc.	Dorchester	25	15,250,000
Auria Spartanburg Inc.	Spartanburg	50	6,095,000
Beauty Systems Group, Inc.	Spartanburg	60	8,113,849
BorgWarner TorqTransfer Systems, Inc.	Oconee	53	13,680,086
Carolina Ingredients	York	28	5,374,600
CL & D Graphics, Inc.	York	30	3,790,000
CM Steel, Inc.	York	63	5,850,000
Cooper-Standard Automotive, Inc.	Spartanburg	66	7,490,000
Elkem Silicones USA Corp.	York	16	2,418,681
Georgia-Pacific Wood Products LLC	Allendale	120	206,500,000
ILJIN USA Corporation	Spartanburg	60	30,500,000
J M Smith Corporation	Spartanburg	50	13,563,000
Komatsu America Corporation	Newberry	120	16,894,042
KP Components Inc.	Pickens	36	8,560,000
MacLean-Fogg Company	York	90	8,058,838
Michelin North America, Inc.	Lexington	50	70,220,000
Newman Technology South Carolina, Inc.	Aiken	100	15,000,000
Orian Rugs, Inc.	Anderson	45	8,006,000
Palmetto Brick Company	Marlboro	20	24,256,000
PFG Customized Distribution	York	60	16,080,070
Proper Polymers - Anderson, LLC	Anderson	25	1,363,376
Proper Polymers - Anderson, LLC	Anderson	30	2,750,000
QVC, Inc.	Florence	360	82,776,420
RBUS, Inc.	Lancaster	325	9,650,000
Roechling Automotive Duncan LLP	Spartanburg	73	13,661,710
Ross Dress for Less, Inc.	York	700	80,471,297
Snak-Time Foods of NC, LLC	Cherokee	32	1,248,117
Southwark Metal Mfg. Co. Greenville Division	Greenville	120	5,000,000
SYNNEX Corporation	Greenville	154	4,363,348
Sysco Columbia, LLC	Richland	302	32,492,504
The Boeing Company	Charleston	400	150,000,000
The Crown Group Co.	Greenville	42	5,390,000
Verizon Wireless (Cellco)	Greenville	500	24,000,000
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	York	725	25,850,000

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## EVALUATION OF CLOSED PROJECTS

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While the actual claims received is proprietary information not subject to disclosure under the South Carolina Freedom of Information Act, the Council does collect and evaluate this data. Of the 36 projects closed between October 1, 2019 and December 31, 2020 that had satisfied their investment and job creation requirements and, as a result, had been certified as eligible to begin claiming Job Development Credits in 2020:

- Only 17% of the companies fully participated in the program and were able to claim the maximum amount of credits available under their revitalization agreements.
- 64% also fully participated but reached the end of their claim period having received only 34% of the potential benefit, typically because their eligible expenditures far exceeded their ability to claim credits over the life of their respective agreements.
- 19% withdrew subsequent to becoming eligible to claim, and, on average, received only 12% of the potential benefit prior to withdrawal.

In addition to the closed projects, as shown above, 21 projects withdrew prior to becoming eligible to claim credits. If the withdrawn projects and the closed projects are added to the projects fully participating, for a total of 57 projects, then:

- Only 11% of the companies were able to receive full benefit.
- Only 40% stayed in the program for the entire claim period.
- 37% withdrew prior to certification and received no benefit.

Based on these percentages, this performance-based program is achieving the positive result of providing a strong recruitment tool for the Department of Commerce that has a lower public cost than is projected to be available when projects are approved for Job Development Credits.