

"We've done a good job of recruiting jobs of yesteryear and we're doing good so far, but y'all, we've got to pick up now and recruit some of these 21st century jobs."

 Gov. Kay Ivey, from a speech to the Economic Development Association of Alabama's summer conference, July 24, 2017 Alabama Department of Commerce

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Alabama

Pop. (2017): 4,951,876 Median household income: \$45,629 Credit Rating: AA/Stable **Pop. growth 2017–2022:** 0.45%

Median age: 39.1

Right-to-work state: Yes

97th



2016 GDP (in millions of current US\$) \$205.625

Legislative Update

- The 2015 Alabama Jobs Act had its sunset date extended to December 31, 2020. The Act switches from a 10-year, \$850-million cap on incentives to a \$300-million annual cap. It also requires that at least 80 percent of incentivized jobs be full-time positions.
- The Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit (HTC) was reinstated, authorizing \$20 million in refundable income tax credits per year for five years. A previous HTC, lauded for its role in helping to revitalize downtown Birmingham, expired in 2016. The Act provides for a tax credit of up to 25 percent of expenditures used to restore certain commercial and residential structures, with caps of \$5 million and \$50,000, respectively. It extends priority to projects in non-metropolitan counties.
- A legislative push to raise gasoline taxes to pay for infrastructure improvements failed in the Alabama legislature in April. Revenue from the proposal, sponsored by Rep. Bill Poole, a Tuscaloosa Republican, would have been used to support a \$2.45-million bond issue to pay for upgrades to battered bridges and roads.

