

## 1: New DataCore Programs Accelerate Adoption and Expansion of Software-Defined Storage : @VMblog

*Includes bibliographical references (pages ) and index Before the computer: When computers were people -- The mechanical office -- Babbage's dream comes true -- Creating the computer: Inventing the computer -- The computer becomes a business machine -- The maturing of the mainframe: the rise and fall of IBM -- Innovation and expansion: Real time: reaping the whirlwind -- Software -- New.*

Thursday, 15 November You are here: Home September 8 Innovation in economic development: Part of this is to explore innovative incentives designed for 21st century economic development, in terms of understanding of how to use incentives efficiently, responsibly, and cost-effectively. Definition of incentive An incentive is a reward intended to induce, incite, or spur action. Economic developers aim to improve the economic and social well-being of their communities by increasing private sector investment and employment. Incentives in economic development tend to be awarded to specific businesses, in exchange for certain business actions, rather than being available to all taxpayers. About 95 percent of localities and states in the United States offer at least one incentive for economic development. However, some feel that businesses would invest anyway, despite incentives; others maintain that they are mainly used to move jobs from one location to another. But it is not easy to determine which incentives are successful in shaping corporate behavior, because companies try to protect their location decision making from competitors. Incentives for the 21st century The innovative incentives presented in the paper reduce business costs and have the potential to significantly increase jobs, investment, tax revenues, and consumer spending. Although not all of the incentives are entirely new, they present means of incentivizing business activity that have recently been recognized as particularly effective. Promoting entrepreneurship According to the paper, young, entrepreneurial firms create about two-thirds of new jobs. Entrepreneurs also contribute to economic diversity and productivity in a community. While many communities promote entrepreneurship as an element of their economic development strategies, some have gone further, directly incentivizing entrepreneurship. A prominent example is angel investing tax credits, which are provided to investors who make equity investments in early-stage companies. Human capital attraction and development The availability and quality of talented labor is a critical factor in the success of every business and every community. Today, economic developers are increasingly focusing incentives on talent attraction and development. Kansas Rural Opportunity Zones give student loan relief to workers who relocate to rural counties. Accelerating gazelles Growth-oriented small businesses produce most of the new jobs in the economy. Yet young, small businesses suffer from many challenges compared with larger, more experienced firms, such as obtaining financing. Brownfield remediation Brownfields contaminated former industrial sites cost American cities millions in lost tax revenues every year. Remediating these lands increases property values and inner-city employment, while supporting smart growth. More than ever, economic developers are redeveloping brownfields for industry use rather than for housing. Economic developers in Philadelphia, for example, are connecting brownfield policy explicitly to business attraction. Reusing brownfields for industry takes advantage of existing infrastructure and lower standards for clean-up compared to those required for housing. Export promotion Companies that develop their products are more resilient, innovative, and profitable, yet only 4 percent of U. Economic development organizations are reaping the benefits of supporting local companies to develop export readiness through small grants that incentivize businesses to undertake the planning, translations, and travel. Smart growth Smart growth is the effort to promote compact development patterns that facilitate taking transit, bicycling, or walking between housing, workplaces, retail, and other amenities. Smart growth neighborhoods have higher property values than traditional development and are an important factor in attracting young professionals. Talented workers are now increasingly relocating to areas with desirable amenities, and businesses are increasingly considering livability as a component of site selection. Rehabilitating historic and abandoned buildings Historic buildings are an important component of distinctive

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places. Older buildings that lack cultural importance can still serve as relatively inexpensive locations for business activity. Many states offer tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic buildings for business use. Local hiring When relocating companies attract many new residents, jurisdictions can incur high costs to provide additional public services. This underscores the need to encourage companies to hire locally. Hiring locals ensures that earnings will be spent in the community and that a new corporate facility will contribute to unemployment reduction. Business retention and expansion Only 2 percent of new jobs come from relocations within the United States; the remainder comes from expansion of existing facilities and the birth of new companies. Business retention efforts enjoy greater success and better cost efficiency than efforts to recruit business. Louisiana, for example, offers a retention-oriented Modernization Tax Credit, which provides a refundable tax credit worth up to 5 percent of the costs of modernizing or upgrading existing facilities. Energy efficiency Thirty-five percent of small business owners say that energy is one of their three largest costs. Many EDOs economic development offices now concentrate on promoting energy efficiency and green building as a way to reduce business energy costs. Although these incentives vary substantially in their form and intent, they share several characteristics. Incentives for the twenty-first century: It presents examples that reduce business costs and have the potential to significantly increase jobs, investment, tax revenues, and consumer spending in innovative, cost-effective ways that also advance community development goals.

## 2: marketing@www.enganchecubano.com | The Whirlwind Blog | Page 3

*Computer: A History of the Information Machine is a history of computing written by Martin Campbell-Kelly and William Aspray first published in It follows the history of "information machines" from Charles Babbage's difference engine through Herman Hollerith's tabulating machines to the invention of the modern electronic digital computer.*

## 3: Whirlwind adds in-house embellishment | The Whirlwind Blog

*This history of the computer explores the roots of the industry's development, tracing not only the development of the machine itself--beginning with Charles Babbage's mechanical prototype--but also chronicling the effects of manufacturing and sales innovations by companies that made the boom.*

## 4: Computer: A History of the Information Machine - Westview Press - Literati by Credo

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## 5: Meet generation 'science' - Innovation | www.enganchecubano.com - Ireland's Technology News Service

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## 6: Innovation in economic development: new incentives for the 21st century - The Next Silicon Valley

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*government were the first to explore its unlimited, information-processing potential.*

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