



Business Incentives and Economic Development Expenditures: An Overview of Wisconsin's Program Investments and Outcomes

Summary

Across the country, state economic development incentives have evolved into a complex mixture of programs with diverse structures and goals. The Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER) and the Center for Regional Economic Competitiveness (CREC) have been working to catalog and document the range of available state programs through the [C2ER State Business Incentives Database](#), which includes detailed information about almost 2,000 state-administered incentive programs from every state; and the [C2ER State Economic Development Expenditures Database](#), a compilation of economic development expenditure budget data from every state. This report builds on that work by taking a deeper look at Wisconsin's full array of incentive programs and includes an analysis of the available outcome data that is used by state policymakers and program administrators to gauge program effectiveness.

In order to create a comprehensive picture of the economic development landscape, we reviewed and culled data from a range of state statutes, reports, and websites. The numbers contained in this report are CREC and C2ER's best estimate of the dollars spent on economic development incentives at the state level in Wisconsin.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, according to appropriated spending data available for all program types, the state of Wisconsin spent \$90 million on economic development program expenditures and \$825 million on economic development tax expenditures.¹

Overview of Business Incentives

Wisconsin has a relatively large number of incentive programs, with a total of 55 active programs in 2015. The C2ER State Business Incentives Database defines state business incentives as state-administered programs designed to influence business investment behaviors. States design their programs to influence these behaviors through tax incentives, as well as through non-tax programs, such as grant, loans business, assistance, and other investment vehicles. These incentives help businesses address one or more needs, such as access to capital, workforce preparation, technology, transfer, site facility improvements, and so forth.²

[The Center for Regional Economic Competitiveness \(CREC\)](#) is working with The Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew) on the Business Incentives Initiative. This initiative engages forward-thinking teams of economic development policymakers and practitioners from six states. These leaders are working together to identify effective ways to manage and assess economic development incentive policies and practices, improve data collection and reporting on incentive investments, and develop national standards. The initiative is supported by a grant from the Laura and John Arnold Foundation.

¹ Please see Appendices for detailed lists of all items included in this report as incentives, economic development program expenditures, and economic development tax expenditures.

² The C2ER State Business Incentives Database definition of business incentives may differ from the definition used by the State of Wisconsin. For a current list of incentive programs defined by the state, please see the [Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation](#) website.



The responsibility for administering state business incentive programs is spread across 10 different agencies. The primary agencies responsible for administering incentive programs are the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) and the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA). (See Figure 1.) The Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation is the state’s lead economic development organization. On July 1, 2011, WEDC replaced the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, assuming executive functions related to state economic development. WEDC administers 25 economic development programs and markets incentives programs on behalf of other agencies.

Primarily, WEDC administers grant and loan programs. As of June 30, 2014, the Corporation’s loan portfolio stood at \$66.5 million of gross loans receivable. However, some of those loans are forgivable if the borrowing company meets agreed upon goals. In its analysis, the Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau (WLFBS), the state legislature’s research branch, estimates that WEDC will eventually recover about \$35.1 million or 53 percent of its gross loans receivable; which will be made available for re-lending.³ Similar to WEDC, WHEDA administers programs meant to encourage economic development in the state. According to its stated mission, WHEDA’s primary function is to create safe and affordable housing for low-moderate income households in Wisconsin. Aside from housing, WHEDA issues guarantees on economic development loans made by private lenders.⁴ Currently, the Authority administers 12 state economic development programs of which, 5 offer loan guarantees.

Figure 1: Wisconsin State Business Incentives by Agency, 2015

State Agency	Count of Programs
Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	25
Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	12
Wisconsin Department of Revenue	7
Wisconsin Department of Transportation	4
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	2
Wisconsin Center for Technology Commercialization	1
Wisconsin Manufacturing Extension Partnership	1
Wisconsin Business Development	1
University of Wisconsin-Extension	1
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	1

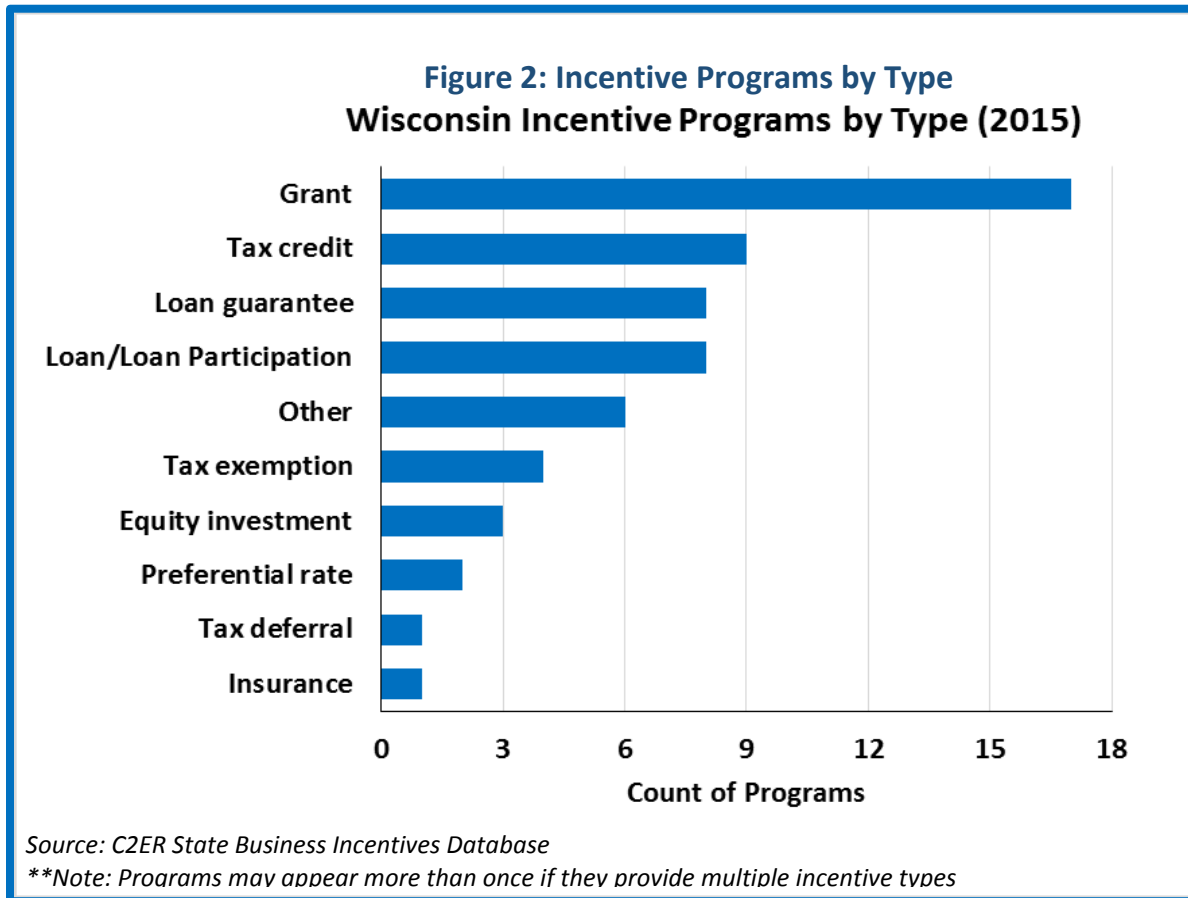
Source: C2ER State Business Incentives Database

³ Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation. Informational Paper 92. Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau. January 2015. Accessed at: http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/publications/Informational-Papers/Pages/Info_2015.aspx

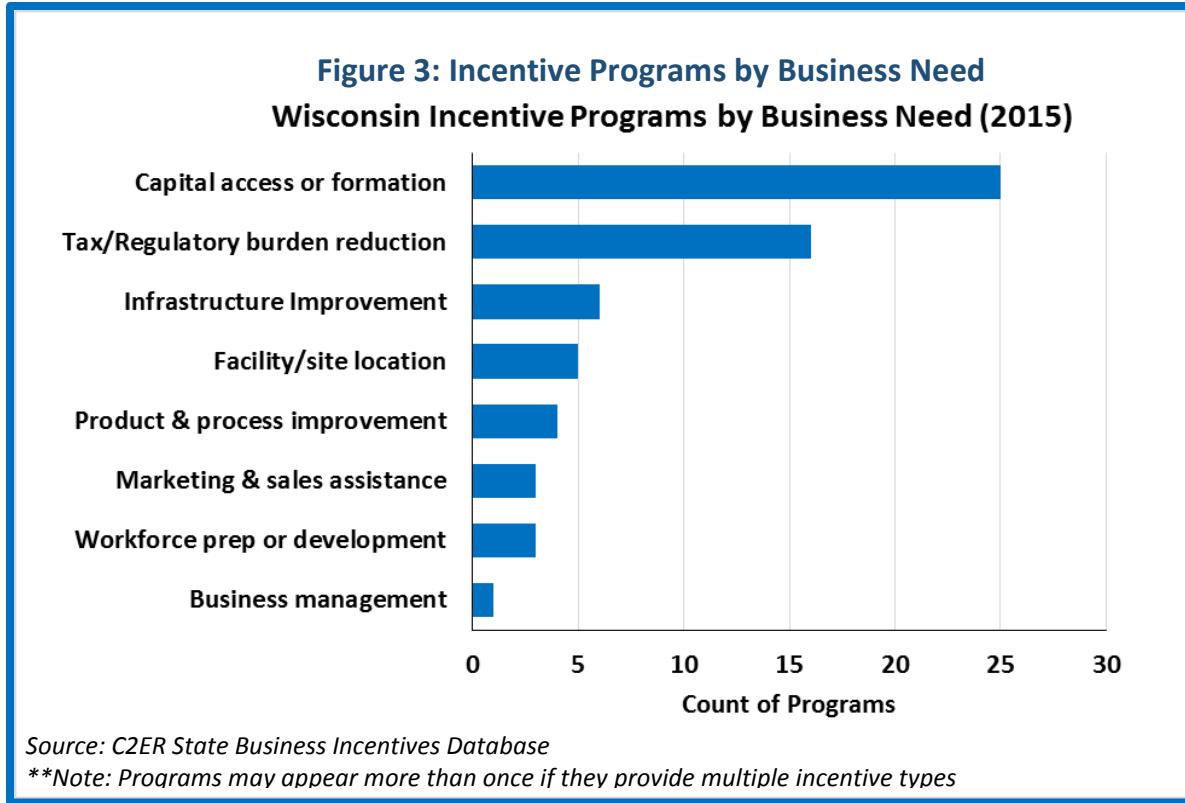
⁴ Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority. Informational Paper 89. Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau. January 2015. Accessed at: http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/publications/Informational-Papers/Pages/Info_2015.aspx



Recently, Wisconsin has turned its focus to tax burden reduction and providing greater access to capital for established and emerging industries. To this end, Wisconsin’s economic development portfolio heavily favors grants and tax incentives. Currently, Wisconsin offers 17 grant programs and 14 tax incentives (See Figure 2). Together, grant and tax credit programs comprise roughly 52 percent of all Wisconsin economic development programs, with nearly 63 percent of Wisconsin’s incentive programs providing direct business financing (i.e. grants, loans), about 23 percent offering tax incentives, 5 percent offering technical assistance (i.e. other), 5 percent offering community-directed financing, and 4 percent offering indirect business financing (i.e. loan guarantees).



Presently, 40 percent of Wisconsin’s incentive programs provide capital or formation, 25 percent reduce tax/regulatory burdens, 10 percent seek to improve infrastructure, 8 percent assist in facility/site selection or location, 6 percent facilitate product and process improvement, 5 percent provide marketing and sales assistance, 5 percent intend to improve workforce preparation and development, and 2 percent assist business management.



Economic Development Programs

Examining Wisconsin’s budget for economic development programs reveals how multiple agencies outlay funds for this purpose. Using C2ER’s State Economic Development Expenditures Database definitions, expenditures fall into 15 functional areas.⁵ According to [Wisconsin’s FY 2013-2015 Act 20 Enacted Budget](#), which details the state finances and appropriations for the 2013-2015 fiscal biennium, the state spent \$90 million on economic development in FY 2014.⁶ This level of spending represents an average of \$540 per establishment which is below the national median of \$875 per business investment during the 2014 fiscal year.

State Economic Development Expenditures Function Areas

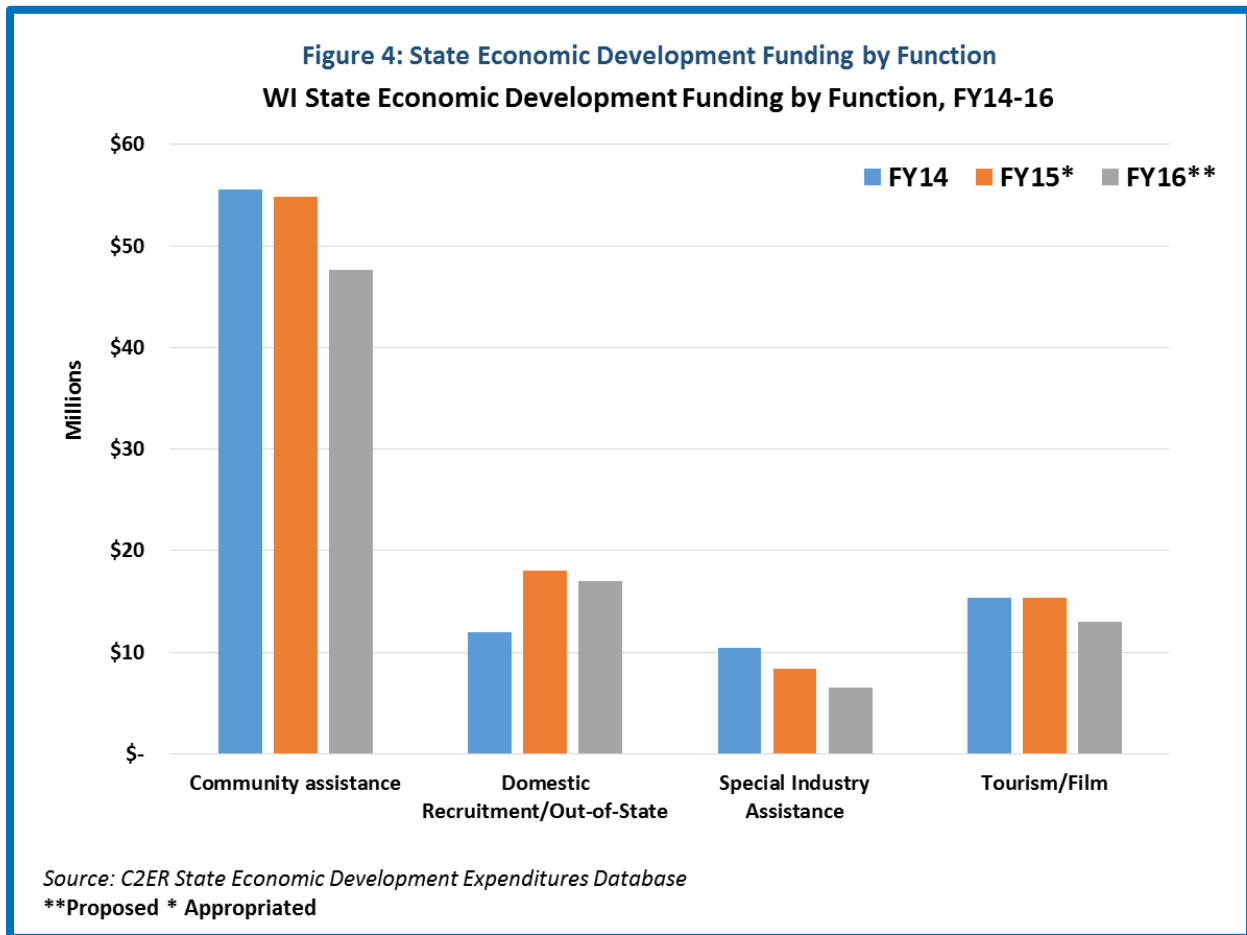
- Business Finance
- Strategic Business Attraction Fund
- Business Assistance
- International Trade and Investment
- Domestic Recruitment/Out-of-State
- Workforce Preparation & Development
- Technology Transfer
- Entrepreneurial Development
- Minority business development
- Community Assistance
- Tourism/Film
- Special Industry Assistance
- Program Support
- Administration
- Other Program Areas

⁵ See Glossary definitions here - http://www.stateexpenditures.org/about/Definition_of_ED_Functions.pdf

⁶ This total excludes all federal and local economic development expenditures.



WEDC draws more than 90 percent of its funding from state segregated and general revenue funds.⁷ According to the Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, for FY 2014-FY 2015, WEDC revenues were estimated at \$63.5 million; representing more than 68% of the state’s total economic development program investments the 2015 fiscal year. Comparing allocations for various economic development functions between FY 2014 and FY 2016, Wisconsin tends to invest more heavily than most states in community assistance and in programs that support domestic U.S. business recruitment. (See Figure 4.) Although, special industry assistance has decreased over this time, the WEDC – which has primary responsibility for this function – is authorized to receive donations and partner with outside associations to generate revenue for special industry assistance. These private funds may not be reflected within the state budget.

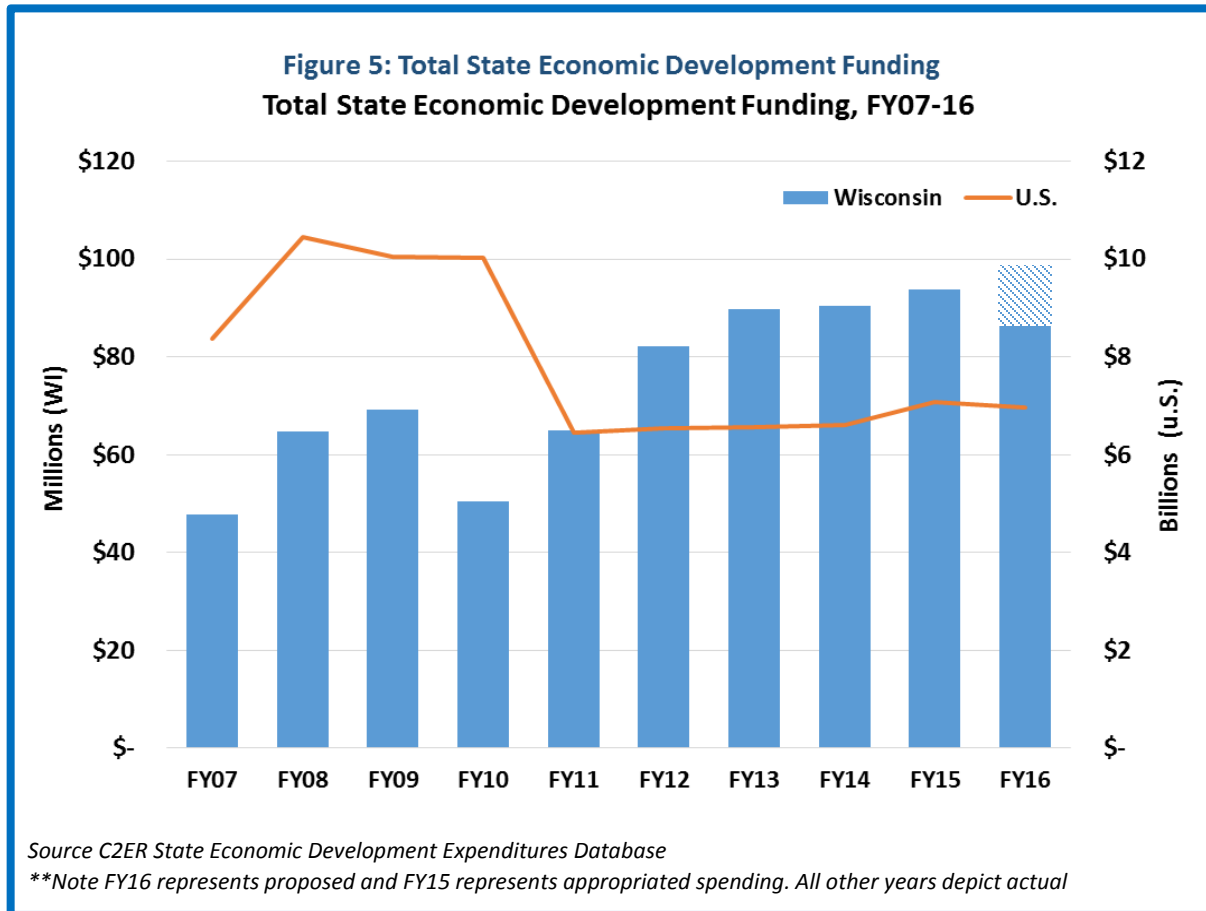


Between FY 2007 and FY 2009, economic development expenditures grew by 22 percent in Wisconsin, increasing from \$84 million in FY 2007 to \$108 million in FY 2009. Economic program expenditures would then fall to their lowest point in FY 2010, fluctuating between FY 2011 and FY 2012, before gradually rising in later years. Wisconsin’s economic development program spending does not follow the national trend. Following the Great Recession, national economic development spending plummeted between FY 2010 and FY 2011 and continued declining before stabilizing in FY 2014. However, at the

⁷ Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation. Informational Paper 92. Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau. January 2015. Accessed at: http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/publications/Informational-Papers/Pages/Info_2015.aspx



same time that many states cut spending due to weak budget conditions, Wisconsin opted to increase their investment in job creating economic development activities. (See Figure 5.)



Economic Development Tax Expenditures

Tax expenditures can be defined as “revenue losses attributable to tax provisions that often result from the use of the tax system to promote social goals without incurring direct expenditures.”⁸ *Economic development tax expenditures* in this context represent those provisions that use the state tax system to promote business investments in support of state economic priorities.

The [FY 2015 Wisconsin Tax Expenditures Report](#), published by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue in February 2015, is used for the analysis in this section. Data collected by reviewing and recording all line items in the report relate to economic development, including all tax credits, abatements, refunds/rebates and exemptions that are designed to influence business investment behaviors. For a large number of tax expenditures, the estimated FY 2014 fiscal effect is recorded. In some cases, tax incentives are described as having a ‘minimal’ effect. In other cases, tax incentives are listed as having no data available, or available but not reported to maintain confidentiality, so expenditures for these incentives are not reflected in the aggregate total.

⁸ *Tax Expenditures: What are they and how are they structured?* Tax Policy Center. Accessed November 25, 2014 at: www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/background/shelters/expenditures.cfm



In FY 2014, the state of Wisconsin's economic development tax expenditures totaled approximately \$825 million, which was significantly greater than the \$93 million the state invested in economic development program expenditures for that fiscal year. Wisconsin administered its economic development tax expenditures through the Department of Revenue, although for some incentives agencies such as the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation were involved in marketing and evaluating applicants for certain incentives.

For FY 2014, approximately 63 percent of Wisconsin's economic development tax expenditures were for corporate income and franchise taxes. The remainder were tied to sales and use tax expenditures. The primary economic development functional goals of these tax expenditures were to provide special industry assistance, community assistance, and encourage domestic recruitment, technology transfer, and promote film production within the state. The majority of Wisconsin's economic development tax expenditures went towards special industry assistance (60 percent), community assistance (15 percent) and domestic recruitment (15 percent). When the total tax expenditures awarded in fiscal year 2014 were examined by industry or purpose, 24 percent assisted agriculture, 20 percent benefited manufacturing, 15 percent assisted qualifying corporations, 15 percent assisted energy, 15 percent benefited housing or development, 4 percent aided film/production, 4 percent went towards start-ups, another 4 percent went towards logging, and 2 percent went towards the waste management and healthcare industry, respectively.

Analysis of Available Outcome Data

The state of Wisconsin currently tasks the Wisconsin State Legislature Legislative Audit Bureau (LAB) to evaluate the outcomes of state programs and operations. The Bureau conducts objective audits and evaluations of state agency operations to ensure financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner to determine whether programs are administered effectively, efficiently, and in accordance with the policies of the Wisconsin state legislature and the state's governor.⁹ The Bureau performs audits at the recommendation of the Wisconsin Joint Legislative Audit Committee or by request from a state agency.

Under 2011 Wisconsin Act 7 which created the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, the Legislature requires the Legislative Audit Bureau to conduct biennially a financial audit of WEDC, as the state's lead economic development organization. LAB also conducts an evaluation of WEDC's programs. Statutes require WEDC's governing board to monitor the performance of its economic development programs including certain recipients to report on their progress at meeting contractually specified performance measures. [Wisconsin statute § 238.07](#), which outlines WEDC's process for submitting annual reports to the state legislature, requires the Corporation to annually submit – to both houses of the legislature – a report identifying the economic development projects that WEDC intends to develop and implement. Language within subsection 2 of Wisc. § 238.07 details twelve metrics by which, each of WEDC's programs implemented within the calendar must be evaluated such as: the number of loans made under each program; and the total amount of tax benefits allocated, and the total amount of tax benefits verified to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue under the program.

Additionally, the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation has made publicly available resources which assess WEDC's impact in generating economic development. To this end, WEDC has made publicly

⁹ Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau. Wisconsin State Legislature. "Agency Information". June 7, 2015. Accessed at: <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lab/AgencyInfo.htm>



available an [impact map](#) which illustrates geographically where incentives have been awarded; an [interactive database](#) of the Corporation's lending activity; the Corporation's [interim operations and budget plan](#) which it updates annually; and the Corporation's [four year strategic plan](#).

In May 2015, the Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau issued a [report](#) following an audit of the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation's administration and oversight of its economic development programs and its financial management. This report follows two previous reports (LAB [13-7](#) and [14-11](#)) both of which identified concerns about the adequacy of WEDC policies and procedures for administering its economic development programs. LAB's most recent audit highlighted the Bureau's concerns that WEDC did not require grant and loan recipients to submit information verifying that contractually required jobs were created or retained. The audit also found that WEDC allocated tax credits in ways that were not always compliant with relevant statutes and WEDC policies, including inadequate documentation from tax credit recipients about the jobs they promised to create or retain.¹⁰ The report recommended the Corporation reform its administration and financial management of its economic development programs including stricter oversight, more accurate and complete reporting, and ensure staff policies are in compliance with statutory requirements. Auditors recommended the Wisconsin State Legislature modify WEDC statutes to require more detailed jobs reporting and consider WEDC's unassigned fund balance when determining appropriations.

Since LAB's May 2015 report, Wisconsin Governor, Scott Walker, shifted his priorities from proposing a merger of the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation and the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority to new proposals that would include phasing out WEDC's authority to issue new awards over the next biennium; WEDC would continue to manage its \$74 million loan portfolio.¹¹ WEDC is in the process of taking more aggressive steps to address these audit findings and to develop stronger program and incentive management systems.

Conclusion

In summary, Wisconsin currently administers a relatively large number of incentives, with an emphasis on grants and tax incentives. The state's spending per establishment is below the national median, although economic development spending has been increasing since FY 2013. The bulk of the state's economic development expenditures are through tax expenditures, in particular corporate income and franchise taxes.

This Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, the state's lead economic development agency, continues to make publicly available a wide variety of analytical tools, reports, and resources which visualize, outline, and monitor its investment throughout the state. In addition, at the end of each year, WEDC compiles progress reports from recipients of its tax incentive, loan, and grant programs to complete its statutorily required annual economic development program report. This report provides information on each of its programs which accompanies online data that show the results of each program, including the number of jobs created and retained as a result of its financial awards. Conclusions drawn from this report guide the agency's future direction.

¹⁰ Report 15-3 May 2015 Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation. Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau. Wisconsin Legislature. May 18, 2015. Accessed at: <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/LAB/reports/15-3full.pdf>

¹¹ Scott Walker Wants to End Loan Programs for Jobs Agency. Stein, Jason. Spicuzza, Mary. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Journal Sentinel. May 15, 2015. Accessed at: <http://www.jsonline.com/news/statepolitics/scott-walker-wants-to-end-loan-programs-for-jobs-agency-b99501164z1-303927951.html>

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Overall, Wisconsin has laid the foundation for a comprehensive process for examining the overall outcomes of the state's incentive portfolio. While LAB identified significant deficiencies, WEDC and the state have proactively sought to address those concerns by taking steps to ensure its incentives effectively meet the state's economic development goals.



Appendix A: Full List of Wisconsin State Business Incentives (2015)

Program Name	Program Provider	Type Name	Needs
Industrial Revenue Bonds	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Other	Capital access or formation
Tax Incremental Financing (TIF)	Wisconsin Department of Revenue	Other	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Agribusiness Guarantee	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Loan guarantee	Capital access or formation
Entrepreneurial Training Program (ETP)	University of Wisconsin-Extension	Grant	Workforce prep or development
Linked Deposit Loan (LiDL) Subsidy	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Preferential rate	Capital access or formation
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	Grant	Capital access or formation
Exemption for Fuel and Electricity	Wisconsin Department of Revenue	Tax exemption	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Neighborhood Business Revitalization Guarantee (NBRG)	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Loan/Loan Participation; Loan guarantee	Capital access or formation
Wisconsin Small Business Guarantee (WSBG)	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Loan guarantee	Capital access or formation
Freight Rail Infrastructure Improvement Program (FRIIP)	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	Loan/Loan Participation	Capital access or formation; Infrastructure Improvement
Brownfield Redevelopment Financial Assistance	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Facility/site location
Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award (PECFA)	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Grant	Facility/site location; Infrastructure Improvement
Credit Relief Outreach Program (CROP)	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Loan guarantee	Capital access or formation
Farm Asset Reinvestment Management Program (FARM)	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Loan guarantee	Capital access or formation



Program Name	Program Provider	Type Name	Needs
Contractors Loan Guarantee (CLG)	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Loan guarantee	Business management
Tax-Exempt Bond Financing	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Preferential rate; Tax exemption	Capital access or formation; Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Tax Credit Development Financing	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Loan/Loan Participation	Capital access or formation; Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Main Street & Connect Communities Program	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Other	Infrastructure Improvement
Economic Development Tax Credit	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Tax credit	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Qualified New Business Venture	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Tax credit; Equity investment	Capital access or formation; Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA)	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	Grant	Infrastructure Improvement
Freight Rail Preservation Program (FRPP)	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	Grant	Infrastructure Improvement
Woody Biomass Harvesting and Processing Tax Credit	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	Tax credit	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Solar and Wind Energy Equipment Exemption	Wisconsin Department of Revenue	Tax exemption	Product & process improvement; Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Renewable Energy Sales Tax Exemptions	Wisconsin Department of Revenue	Tax exemption	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Dairy 30x20	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	Grant	Capital access or formation
Wisconsin Equity Investment Fund	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Loan/Loan Participation	Capital access or formation
Wisconsin Venture Debt Fund	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Equity investment	Capital access or formation
Capital Access Program	Wisconsin Business Development	Insurance	Capital access or formation



Program Name	Program Provider	Type Name	Needs
Drought Relief Guarantee Program	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Loan guarantee	Capital access or formation
Research Expense Credit	Wisconsin Department of Revenue	Tax credit	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction; Product & process improvement
Jobs Tax Credit	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Tax credit	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Manufacturing and Agriculture Credit	Wisconsin Department of Revenue	Tax credit	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Training Grants	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Workforce prep or development
Targeted Industry Projects Program (TIP)	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Product & process improvement
Minority Business Development Revolving Loan Fund	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Loan/Loan Participation	Capital access or formation
Business Opportunity Loan	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Loan/Loan Participation	Capital access or formation
Workforce Training Grants	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Workforce prep or development
Capacity Building Grants	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Product & process improvement
Development Opportunity Zone Tax Credit	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Tax credit	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Tax credit	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Historic Preservation Tax Credit	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Tax credit	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
Entrepreneurial Micro-Grants	Wisconsin Center for Technology Commercialization	Grant	Capital access or formation
Community Development Investment Grants	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Facility/site location
Qualified Wisconsin Businesses	Wisconsin Department of Revenue	Tax deferral	Tax/Regulatory burden reduction
ExporTech	Wisconsin Manufacturing Extension Partnership	Other	Marketing & sales assistance
Idle Industrial Sites Redevelopment	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Infrastructure Improvement
Global Business Development Grant	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Marketing & sales assistance



Program Name	Program Provider	Type Name	Needs
Clean Energy Manufacturing Revolving Loan Fund	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Loan/Loan Participation	Capital access or formation
Special Project Loan Fund	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Loan guarantee	Capital access or formation
Global Trade Venture	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Other	Marketing & sales assistance
Certified Sites	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Other	Facility/site location
Technology Development Loans	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Loan/Loan Participation	Capital access or formation
Capital Catalyst	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Capital access or formation
Brownfield Site Assessment Grants	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant	Facility/site location
Seed Accelerator	Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation	Grant; Equity investment	Capital access or formation



Appendix B: WI Economic Development Program Expenditures (2014)

Function	Activity	Total State Funding
Community Assistance	Community center revitalization	\$54,550,700
Community Assistance	Infrastructure (e.g., road/sewer/telecommunications)	\$1,000,000
Domestic Recruitment/Out-of-State	Marketing/Prospect Dev. (Domestic)	\$12,000,000
Special Industry Assistance	Agriculture/agribusiness	\$7,597,200
Tourism/Film	Major events/festivals	\$156,900
Tourism/Film	Tourism promotion (exc. Advertising)	\$15,169,500
TOTAL		\$90,474,300



Appendix C: WI Economic Development Tax Expenditures (2015)

Description	Total Funds
Aircraft Parts and Repairs	Effective 7/1/2014
Airport Development Zone, Enterprise Development Zone and Agricultural Development Zone Credits Carryforwards	\$42,000
Alternative Energy Producing Products	\$100,000
Beginning Farmer and Farm Asset Credit	None
Biodiesel Fuel Production Credit	None
Biotechnology and Manufacturing Research	\$15,000,000
Building Materials, Equipment and Supplies Used in Construction of Professional Sports Stadiums	\$1,500,000
Community Rehabilitation Program Credit	Minimal
Dairy and Livestock Farm Investment Credit	\$2,100,000
Dairy Cooperative Manufacturing Facility Investment	Minimal
Dairy Manufacturing Facility Investment Credit	\$244,000
Development Zone and Development Zone Credits	\$2,700,000
Early Stage Seed Investment Credit	Minimal
Economic Development Credit	\$8,300,000
Electricity Used in Farming	\$7,500,000
Energy Efficient Products Expense Credit	None
Energy Efficient Products Facilities Credit	None
Engine Research Expense Credit	\$283,000
Engine Research Facilities Credit	None
Enterprise Zone Jobs Credit	\$32,400,000
Equipment Used in the Production of Maple Syrup	Minimal
Ethanol and Biodiesel Fuel Pump Credit	Minimal
Fertilizer Blending, Feed Milling, and Grain Drying	\$150,000
Film Production Credits	Minimal
Food Processing Plant and Food Warehouse Investment Credit	\$165,000
Fuel and Electricity Used in Manufacturing	\$116,400,000
Fuel Used in Farming	\$23,600,000
Interest on certain WHEFA bonds	Minimal
Job Creation Deduction	\$300,000
Jobs Tax Credit	\$7,200,000
Logging Equipment	\$890,000
Machinery and Equipment Used in Manufacturing	\$198,700,000
Manufacturer's Sales Tax Credit Carryforward	\$1,900,000
Manufacturing and Agriculture Credit	\$33,200,000
Manufacturing Investment Credit	\$1,800,000
Meat Processing Facility Investment Credit	\$43,000



Description	Total Funds
Mine Exploration	\$6,000,000
Motion Picture and TV Film and Advertising Materials	\$15,900,000
Personal Property and Supplies Used in Farming	\$244,500,000
Reforestation Expenditures	Minimal
Relocated Business Credit	None
Research and Development Expenditures	\$11,000,000
Research Expenditures Credit	\$25,900,000
Research Facilities Credit	\$480,000
Sales to Affiliated Companies	Not Available
Semen for Livestock Breeding	\$3,900,000
Start-Up Expenditures	Minimal
Super Research Credit	\$2,100,000
Supplemental to Federal Historic Rehabilitation Credit	\$366,000
Tangible Personal Property Consumed in Manufacturing	Not Available
Technology Zone Credit	\$308,000
Tractors and Farm Machinery	\$51,500,000
Veterinary Services and Medicines for Farm Livestock	\$8,300,000
Waste Treatment Facilities and Machinery and Equipment Used in Recycling	Not Available
Wood Residue as Fuel in a Business Activity	\$180,000

*Data represents amount of tax credits used for FY2013.