



Nebraska Tax Incentives

2017 Annual Report to the Nebraska Legislature

Issued July 13, 2018

An interactive version of this report is available on the Nebraska Department of Revenue website:
revenue.nebraska.gov
Click on "Tax Incentives" on the left-hand side, then on "Annual Reports."

Letter from the Tax Commissioner

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NEBRASKA

Good Life. Great Service.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE



Pete Ricketts, Governor

July 13, 2018

Senator Jim Scheer
Speaker of the Legislature
2103 State Capitol
Lincoln, NE, 68509

Dear Speaker Scheer:

The Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department) is electronically submitting the 2017 Annual Report on the following programs:

- Nebraska Advantage Act;
- Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act;
- Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act;
- Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act;
- Employment and Investment Growth Act;
- Invest Nebraska Act; and
- Quality Jobs Act.

The 2017 Annual Report and annual reports issued since 1997 can be found on the Department's website at revenue.nebraska.gov. An email has also been sent to all members of the Unicameral with a link to the 2017 Annual Report. Archived copies of years older than 1997 may be requested from the Department.

If you have any questions, please contact Liz Gau at 402-471-5930.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tony Fulton".

Tony Fulton
Tax Commissioner

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Note about Confidentiality

In several instances throughout this report the Department has withheld statistical tabulations where disclosure would lead to the identification of particular taxpayers or other information that is confidential pursuant to I.R.C. § 6103, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-2711 (Sales and Use Tax) or § 77-27,119 (Income Tax). The Department has adopted IRS statistical standards as the minimum standards for compliance with Nebraska confidentiality requirements. IRS Publication 1075, Tax Information Security Guidelines for Federal, State and Local Agencies. The statistical tabulations in this report comply with the following standards:

- a) No statistical tabulation may be released with singular entries containing data from fewer than three taxpayers;
- b) Statistical tabulations prepared for geographic areas less than the entire state may not be released with cells containing data from fewer than ten taxpayers; and
- c) Tabulations that pertain to specifically identified taxpayers, or would tend to identify a particular taxpayer either directly or indirectly, may not be reported, unless otherwise reportable under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731 or § 77-27,195.

Several programs included in this report no longer accept new applications. As the existing projects in those programs are completed, a smaller number of active projects remain to be included in the report. As the number of active projects decreases in any one program, it is increasingly likely that statistical tabulations will be withheld to preserve confidentiality.

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Nebraska Advantage Act

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Nebraska Advantage Act Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731 provides:

(1) The Tax Commissioner shall submit electronically an annual report to the Legislature no later than July 15 of each year. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) The report shall list

- (a) the agreements which have been signed during the previous calendar year,
- (b) the agreements which are still in effect,
- (c) the identity of each taxpayer who is party to an agreement, and
- (d) the location of each project.

(3) The report shall also state, for taxpayers who are parties to agreements, by industry group

- (a) the specific incentive options applied for under the Nebraska Advantage Act,
- (b) the refunds allowed on the investment,
- (c) the credits earned,
- (d) the credits used to reduce the corporate income tax and the credits used to reduce the individual income tax,
- (e) the credits used to obtain sales and use tax refunds,
- (f) the credits used against withholding liability,
- (g) the number of jobs created under the act,
- (h) the expansion of capital investment,
- (i) the estimated wage levels of jobs created under the act subsequent to the application date,
- (j) the total number of qualified applicants,
- (k) the projected future state revenue gains and losses,
- (l) the sales tax refunds owed,
- (m) the credits outstanding under the act,
- (n) the value of personal property exempted by class in each county under the act,
- (o) the value of property for which payments equal to property taxes paid were allowed in each county, and
- (p) the total amount of the payments.

(4) In estimating the projected future state revenue gains and losses, the report shall detail the methodology utilized, state the economic multipliers and industry multipliers used to determine the amount of economic growth and positive tax revenue, describe the analysis used to determine the percentage of new jobs attributable to the Nebraska Advantage Act assumption, and identify limitations that are inherent in the analysis method.

(5) The report shall provide an explanation of the audit and review processes of the department in approving and rejecting applications or the grant of incentives and in enforcing incentive recapture. The report shall also specify the median period of time between the date of application and the date the agreement is executed for all agreements executed by December 31 of the prior year.

(6) The report shall provide information on project-specific total incentives used every two years for each approved project. The report shall disclose

(a) the identity of the taxpayer,

(b) the location of the project, and

(c) the total credits used and refunds approved during the immediately preceding two years expressed as a single, aggregated total.

The incentive information required to be reported under this subsection shall not be reported for the first year the taxpayer attains the required employment and investment thresholds. The information on first-year incentives used shall be combined with and reported as part of the second year. Thereafter, the information on incentives used for succeeding years shall be reported for each project every two years containing information on two years of credits used and refunds approved. The incentives used shall include incentives which have been approved by the department, but not necessarily received, during the previous two calendar years.

(7) The report shall include an executive summary which shows aggregate information for all projects for which the information on incentives used in subsection (6) of this section is reported as follows:

(a) the total incentives used by all taxpayers for projects detailed in subsection (6) of this section during the previous two years;

(b) the number of projects;

(c) the new jobs at the project for which credits have been granted;

(d) the average compensation paid employees in the state in the year of application and for the new jobs at the project; and

(e) the total investment for which incentives were granted.

The executive summary shall summarize the number of states which grant investment tax credits, job tax credits, sales and use tax refunds for qualified investment, and personal property tax exemptions and the investment and employment requirements under which they may be granted.

(8) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Nebraska Advantage Act Summary Description

General Information

The Nebraska Advantage Act allows a taxpayer involved in a qualified business to earn and use tax benefits based on investment and employment growth. For a list of qualified business activities, see the website. There are six tiers that have varying requirements and benefits for investment and employment.

Application Information

An application must be filed with the Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department) for each project. The application date for the project will establish the base year and impact the investment and required wage level for the project, as well as the applicability of certain statutory provisions. A complete application must be filed to establish an application date. For applications filed on or after October 1, 2009, taxpayers must utilize E-verify to confirm that all newly-hired employees employed in Nebraska are legally able to work in the U.S., as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5722.01. Each application is reviewed to ensure that the applicant is an eligible taxpayer, and that the plan relates to a qualifying business activity at interdependent locations.

For more information on filing an application under the Nebraska Advantage Act, see the Application Guide and the Nebraska Advantage Application.

Requirements by Application Level

Each of the tiers requires different investment and employment levels to be reached by the end of the attainment period. Refer to the table below for the minimum required levels for each tier. Within Tier 2, there are different combinations of requirements and benefits for data center or web portal projects. Within Tier 5, there are different combinations of requirements and benefits for data center, web portal, or renewable energy projects. Except where specifically stated, references to Tier 2 include Tier 2, Tier 2 Web Portal or Data Center (Tier 2WP/DC), and Tier 2 Large Data Center (Tier 2LDC); and references to Tier 5 include Tier 5, Tier 5 Renewable Energy (Tier 5RE), Tier 5 Web Portal or Data Center (Tier 5WP/DC), and Tier 5 Large Data Center (Tier 5LDC).

The increase in investment is the value of qualified property placed in service at the project after the date of application which is still in service at the end of the reporting year. Qualified property means any tangible property of a type subject to depreciation, amortization, or other recovery under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the components of such property, that will be located and used at the project or at the residence of a teleworker working in Nebraska. Qualified property does not include aircraft, barges, motor vehicles, railroad rolling stock, watercraft, or property rented to another person.

The increase in employment is the number of new full-time equivalent (FTE) employees who meet the required wage level and work at the project, or on tasks interdependent with the project from the residence of the teleworker in Nebraska or a military installation in Nebraska. The number of new employees is calculated using the number of hours for which the employee was paid in the year. One FTE employee is equal to 40 hours per week for the entire year.

Year	Required Annual Wage Level		Required Investment and Employment Threshold												
	Tiers 1-4	Tier 6 ¹	Tier 1 10 FTE	Tier 2 30 FTE	Tier 2WP/DC 30 FTE	Tier 2LDC 30 FTE	Tier 3 30 FTE	Tier 4 100 FTE	Tier 5 N/A ²	Tier 5WP/DC N/A ²	Tier 5LDC N/A ²	Tier 5RE N/A ²	Tier 6		
													75 FTE	50 FTE	
2017	\$25,709	\$64,272	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	\$200M	N/A	\$11M	\$34M	\$34M	\$34M	\$20M	\$10M	\$100M	
2016	\$24,711	\$61,776	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	\$200M	N/A	\$12M	\$36M	\$36M	\$36M	\$20M	\$10M	\$106M	
2015	\$23,979	\$59,948	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	\$203M	N/A	\$12M	\$37M	\$37M	\$37M	\$20M	\$11M	\$111M	
2014	\$23,561	\$58,902	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	\$201M	N/A	\$12M	\$37M	\$37M	\$37M	\$20M	\$11M	\$110M	
2013	\$22,961	\$57,404	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	\$200M	N/A	\$12M	\$37M	\$37M	\$37M	\$20M	\$10M	\$109M	
2012	\$22,394	\$55,986	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	\$200M	N/A	\$12M	\$36M	\$36M	\$36M	N/A	\$10M	\$106M	
2011	\$21,986	\$54,966	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	\$11M	\$33M	\$33M	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$100M	
2010	\$21,742	\$54,354	\$1M	\$3M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$32M	\$32M	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$100M	
2009	\$21,136	\$52,841	\$1M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$11M	\$34M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$102M	
2008	\$20,281	\$50,702	\$1M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$31M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$100M	
2007	\$19,452	N/A	\$1M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$30M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2006	\$18,905	N/A	\$1M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10M	\$30M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

¹The wage level varies by county. It is equal to the greater of 200% of the county average or 150% of the state average. The wage level listed in the table is 150% of the state average. See Required Annual Wages by County for Tier 6 on the website.

²Tier 5 projects do not require new employment growth, but a reduction in FTEs will result in recapture of benefits.

Description of Time Periods

Year (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5720)

For projects with an application date prior to September 6, 2013, year means the federal taxable year of the taxpayer.

For projects with an application date on or after September 6, 2013, year means calendar year.

Base Year (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5705)

Except for a Tier 5LDC, the base year is the year immediately preceding the year during which the application was filed. For a Tier 5LDC project, the base year is the last year of the entitlement period for direct refunds for the Tier 2LDC project.

Attainment Period [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5727(1)(a)]

The attainment period is the number of years, including the year of application, within which the taxpayer must meet the minimum required levels of investment and employment.

- **Tiers 1, 3, and 6.** The taxpayer must attain the minimum required levels within five years.
- **Tiers 2, 4, and 5 (other than Tier 5LDC).** The taxpayer must attain the minimum required levels within seven years.
- **Tier 5LDC.** The taxpayer must attain the minimum required levels within four years after the end of the entitlement period for direct refunds for the Tier 2LDC project.

Entitlement Period (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5708)

The entitlement period is the number of years during which the project may both earn and use credits. No credits are earned in a year when the project does not maintain the minimum required levels of investment or employment. The entitlement period begins the year the required investment and employment increases are met.

- **Tiers 1 and 3.** The entitlement period continues until the end of the sixth year after the year the required increases of investment and employment were met, or the ninth year following the year of application, whichever is earlier.
- **Tiers 2, 4, and 5.** The entitlement period continues until the end of the sixth year after the year the required increases of investment and employment were met.
- **Tier 6.** The entitlement period continues until the end of the ninth year after the year the required increases of investment and employment were met.

The entitlement period for property tax benefits may be different from the entitlement period for other benefits. A taxpayer applying under a tier with property tax benefits has a two-part agreement, one for a tier of lesser benefits, or subtier, and one for the selected tier. When the project attains the minimum required levels for the subtier, the project is eligible for all benefits of the subtier. When the project attains the minimum levels for the tier, the project is eligible for certain property tax benefits. For example, a taxpayer with a Tier 4 agreement may begin receiving benefits, other than a personal property tax exemption, once it has been verified the minimum levels of investment and employment for a Tier 2 (subtier) project have been met.

Carryover Period [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726(1)(e)]

The carryover period starts after the end of the entitlement period. No additional credits are earned during the carryover period.

- **Tiers 1 and 3.** Credits may not be carried over more than nine years after the year of application.
- **Tiers 2 and 4.** Credits may not be carried over more than 14 years after the year of application.
- **Tier 6.** Credits may not be carried over more than 16 years past the end of the entitlement period.³

Time Periods Per Tier

Time Period	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5 (other than Tier 5LDC)	Tier 5LDC	Tier 6
Attainment	5 years	7 years	5 years	7 years	7 years	4 years	5 years
Entitlement	6 or 7 years ⁴	7 years	6 or 7 years ⁴	7 years	7 years	7 years	10 years
Carryover	0 to 3 years ⁴	2 to 8 years ⁴	0 to 3 years ⁴	2 to 8 years ⁴	N/A	N/A	16 years ³
Maximum Life	10 years	15 years	10 years	15 years	13 years	10 years	30 years ³

³As amended by LB 161, effective August 24, 2017.

⁴Time periods are limited by the maximum life of the project.

Description of Available Tax Benefits

Direct Refund of Sales and Use Taxes [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(2)]

A direct refund is a refund of Nebraska and local sales and use taxes paid on the purchase or lease of qualified property for use at the project, or on the purchase or lease of an aircraft for use in connection with the project, which is placed in service during the attainment or entitlement period (the aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official). For Tier 1 projects, only 50% of the sales and use taxes paid are eligible for refund.

Qualified property is any tangible property of a type subject to depreciation, amortization, or other recovery under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the components of this property, that will be located and used at the project or at the residence of a teleworker working in Nebraska. Qualified property does not include aircraft, barges, motor vehicles, railroad rolling stock, watercraft, or property that is rented to another person.

Investment Credit [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(5)-(7)]

The investment credit is a credit equal to 3% (Tier 1), 10% (Tiers 2 and 4), or 15% (Tier 6) of the investment made in qualified property at the project during the attainment and entitlement periods. The credit on qualified property placed in service, from date of application through the end of the year in which the minimum required levels are met, is earned in the qualification year. Credits are also earned on qualified property placed in service in other years during the entitlement period.

Compensation Credit [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(3)-(4)]

Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4. In each year of the entitlement period, the compensation credit is computed as follows:

(number of new employees) x (average annual wage of new employees) x (credit percentage) = compensation credit

The number of new employees at the project is calculated using two different methods and is the lesser of: (1) the FTEs at the project during a year in excess of the number of base-year FTEs; or (2) the number of new FTEs.

The number of new FTEs is calculated using hours paid to new employees. A new employee is an employee hired after the base year or transferred into Nebraska after the base year who earns the required wage. The number of FTEs is calculated using the number of hours paid in the year. One FTE employee is equal to 40 hours per week for the entire year.

For projects with an application dated prior to July 15, 2010, average annual wage of new employees means the compensation subject to income tax withholding paid to new employees at the project divided by the number of FTEs that earned the compensation. For projects with an application on or after July 15, 2010, the average annual wage of new employees means the compensation subject to Medicare tax paid to new employees at the project divided by the number of FTEs that earned the compensation.

The credit percentage varies by tier and the average annual wage of new employees.

- **Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4.** In each year of the entitlement period, the compensation credit ranges from three percent to six percent of the compensation attributable to new FTEs, excluding any compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any one employee during the year, depending on the average annual wage of the new FTEs.
- **Tier 6.** In each year of the entitlement period, the compensation credit is equal to ten percent times the compensation of all non-base year employees, excluding any compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any one employee during the year.

Personal Property Tax Exemption [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(8)]

Tiers 4 and 6. A taxpayer may claim a personal property tax exemption on the following types of property acquired after the date of application:

- Turbine powered aircraft (the aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official);
- Computer systems and specific peripherals that require environmental controls of temperature and power;
- Business equipment involved directly in the manufacturing or processing of agricultural products; and
- Distribution facility equipment used to store and move product.

A Tier 6 taxpayer may also claim a personal property tax exemption on any other personal property at the project.

Turbine powered aircraft may be exempted from the first January 1 following the date of acquisition through the ninth December 31 after the first year the other types of property qualify for the exemption.

The other types of personal property may be exempted from the first January 1 following the end of the year during which the required levels were exceeded through the ninth December 31 after the first year any property, other than the aircraft, qualifies for the exemption.

Tiers 2LDC and 5LDC. A taxpayer may claim a personal property tax exemption on the following types of property acquired after the date of application:

- Turbine powered aircraft (the aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official);
- Computer systems and specific peripherals that require environmental controls of temperature and power;
- Business equipment involved directly in the manufacturing or processing of agricultural products; and
- Distribution facility equipment used to store and move product.

A Tier 2LDC taxpayer may also claim a personal property tax exemption on any other personal property at the project.

Turbine powered aircraft may be exempted from the first January 1 following the date of acquisition through the end of the exemption period for the other types of property which qualify for the exemption.

The other types of personal property at the project may be exempted for the earlier of:

- The January 1 preceding the first claim for exemption through the ninth December 31 after the first claim for exemption is approved; or
- The first January 1 following the end of the year the required levels were exceeded through the ninth December 31 after the first year any property, other than aircraft, qualifies for the exemption.

Tiers 2WP/DC and 5WP/DC. A taxpayer may claim a personal property tax exemption on the following types of property acquired after the date of application:

- Computer systems and specific peripherals that require environmental controls of temperature and power.

The property may be exempted from the first January 1 following the end of the year during which the required levels were exceeded through the ninth December 31 after the first year the property qualifies for the exemption.

Sales and Use Tax Refund Using Investment and Compensation Credits [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726(1)(c)]

This is a refund of Nebraska and local sales and use taxes paid by the applicant on otherwise non-refundable purchases. For Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4, the purchases must be used at the project. For Tiers 2LDC and 6, the purchases may be used anywhere in Nebraska. The tax credits used for a sales and use tax refund must be earned in a prior year.

Income Tax Offset or Refund Using Investment and Compensation Credits [Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 77-5726(1)(a) and 77-5728(1)(a)]

Tax credits may be used to reduce the income tax liability of the taxpayer's entire unitary group. The tax credits used for an income tax offset or refund may be earned in a prior year or the current year. For projects with an application date on or after September 6, 2013, tax credits may be used beginning with the taxable year which includes December 31 of the year the required minimum levels were reached.

Tax credits earned by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative, limited cooperative association, or an estate or trust may be distributed in the same ratio as ordinary income. The recipient of the distributed credit may use the tax credit to reduce its income tax liability from the year of distribution through the end of the carryover period. For projects with an application date on or after September 6, 2013, the last year for which tax credits may be used is the taxable year which includes December 31 of the last year of the carryover period. Any decision on how part of the tax credit is applied will not limit how the remaining tax credit could be applied.

Income Tax Withholding Offset or Refund Using Compensation Credits [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726(1)(b)]

- **Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4.** Compensation credits may be used to receive a refund of, or to reduce, the taxpayer's income tax withholding liability attributable to the number of new FTEs at the project, excluding compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any one employee.
- **Tier 6.** Compensation credits may be used to receive a refund of, or to reduce, the taxpayer's income tax withholding liability attributable to all employees at the project other than base-year employees, excluding compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any one employee.

The compensation credits used to offset or refund an income tax withholding liability must be earned in a prior year.

Real Property Tax Reimbursement Using Investment and Compensation Credits [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726(1)(d)]

Tier 2LDC. Tax credits may be used for a reimbursement from the state equal to real property taxes paid, after the year the application was filed through the end of the carryover period, on investment made after the date of application.

Tier 6. Tax credits may be used for a reimbursement from the state, equal to real property taxes paid, after the year the project met the minimum required levels of investment and employment through the end of the carryover period, on investment made after the date of application.

The tax credits used for a real property tax reimbursement must be earned in a prior year.

Tax Benefits and Use of Credits by Application Level

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2WP/LDC	Tier 2LDC	Tier 3	Tier 4	Tier 5 & Tier 5RE	Tier 5WP/DC	Tier 5LDC	Tier 6
Tax Benefit										
Direct Refund of Sales and Use Taxes	50%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Investment Credit	3%	10%	10%	10%		10%				15%
Compensation Credit	3%-6%	3%-6%	3%-6%	3%-6%	3%-6%	3%-6%				10%
Personal Property Tax Exemption			Computer Systems	Aircraft, & All Tangible Personal Property at the Project		Aircraft, Computer Systems, Agricultural Processing Equipment, & Distribution Facility Equipment		Computer Systems	Aircraft, Computer Systems, Agricultural Processing Equipment, & Distribution Facility Equipment	Aircraft, & All Tangible Personal Property at the Project
Use of Credits										
Sales and Use Tax Refund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Income Tax Offset or Refund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Distribution of Credit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Income Tax Withholding Offset or Refund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Real Property Tax Reimbursement				✓						✓

Audit and Review Procedures

Audit [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5725(2)]

When the taxpayer notifies the Department that it has reached the qualification levels, an audit is conducted to confirm the attainment of the minimum levels of investment and employment, verification of the credits earned in the attainment period, and the accuracy of the initial direct sales and use tax refund. After the audit is completed, the Department issues a letter informing the taxpayer of the outcome of the audit. The Department reviews annual filings for claimed tax benefits for reasonableness. The Department conducts periodic maintenance audits to ensure that projects have continued to maintain at least the minimum levels of investment and employment necessary for the selected tier, and to verify the propriety of the credits reported and benefits received. The confirmation of attainment of the minimum required levels of new investment and employment required for the property tax exemption may be done as part of the original qualification audit for the subtier, or as part of a maintenance audit of a subsequent year.

Review of Claims for Benefits (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5726)

During the entitlement and carryover periods, the taxpayer may file claims with the Department for refunds of sales and use taxes paid during the attainment, entitlement, and carryover periods. The sales and use taxes paid during the attainment period may only be requested after the Department has confirmed that the project has attained the minimum required levels, and the refund is limited to sales and use taxes paid on qualified property used at the project and aircraft used in connection with the project. The review of the claims may involve testing of certain transactions based on dollar scopes or issues.

The taxpayer must file a claim for the personal property tax exemption on or before May 1 with the Tax Commissioner, on Nebraska Advantage Act Claim for Nebraska Personal Property Exemption, Form 312P, with a copy of the form filed with the county assessor in which the property is located. The Department determines whether the taxpayer is eligible for the exemption based on whether or not the required levels of

investment and employment have been met, and whether or not the property falls within the classes of personal property eligible for exemption.

A Tier 2LDC or Tier 6 taxpayer may elect to use tax credits for a reimbursement of property taxes paid on real property purchased or leased at the project. Prior to approving the reimbursement, the Department will confirm the required payment was made to the county.

The taxpayer or the recipient of a distributed credit may file Nebraska income tax returns claiming the use of tax credits as an offset of all, or a portion, of the taxes due. The taxpayer or the recipient of a distributed credit may also file amended returns to receive a refund of income taxes previously paid. The Department will review and approve the tax credit usage.

The taxpayer may file Nebraska income tax withholding returns claiming the use of compensation credits as an offset of all, or a portion, of the taxes due. The taxpayer may also file amended returns to receive a refund of income tax withholding previously paid. The Department will review and approve the compensation credit usage. The Department also reviews or audits the information to ensure that compensation credits were only used as an offset against the income tax withholding attributable to the appropriate employees.

Recapture of Benefits (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5727)

Recapture is a reduction in benefits when the minimum levels of investment or employment are not maintained for all years during the entitlement period. For each year the levels are not maintained, the taxpayer cannot earn new tax credits or claim direct refunds of sales and use taxes for investment made during the year. The Department also assesses a portion of benefits already received and retains a portion of subsequent tax offsets or refunds to recapture the unearned benefits.

If a project in a tier eligible for property tax exemptions does not maintain the minimum investment and employment levels, the taxpayer owes a portion of property tax exemptions already received (referred to as "recapture"), and loses one year at the end of the exemption period for each year the project did not maintain the required levels. If the project does not meet the minimum investment and employment levels, the taxpayer owes full recapture of any property tax exemptions received in the attainment period.

The Department also recaptures any refunds or reductions in tax to which the taxpayer was not entitled.

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Nebraska Advantage Act Agreements Signed in 2017 and Total Agreements in Effect

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(2)

In the application, each company provides an estimate of investment that will be made and the new full-time equivalent (FTE) employees that will be employed at the project. At the time of application, some companies may have just stated the minimum planned investment and employment required for the tier. Actual investment and employment may be different than the estimate. The project may far exceed the minimum; it may only meet the required levels of the subtier; or it may fail to meet the minimum required levels of the tier or subtier. A list of all Nebraska Advantage Act (Act) applications which have been filed is included on the Department's website and updated quarterly.

Beginning with applications filed on or after September 6, 2013, the Tax Commissioner must approve or deny an application within 180 days after the date of the application. The 180-day period is tolled from the time the Tax Commissioner makes a request for additional information or clarification to the time the requested information or clarification is received from the taxpayer. The taxpayer and the Tax Commissioner may also agree to extend the 180-day period. If the Tax Commissioner fails to make a determination within the 180-day period, the application is deemed to be approved. See Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5723(5).

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5723(6) requires that the Tax Commissioner prepare and mail a written agreement to the taxpayer for the taxpayer's signature within 180 days after the application is approved. The application, and all supporting documentation, to the extent it has been approved, is considered a part of the agreement. The agreement must state:

1. The levels of employment and investment required by the Act for the project;
2. The time period under the Act in which the required levels must be met;
3. The documentation the taxpayer will need to supply when claiming benefits under the Act;
4. The date the application was filed; and
5. A requirement that the company annually update the Department on any changes in plans or circumstances which affect the timetable of sales tax refunds as set out in the application. If the company fails to comply with this requirement, the Tax Commissioner may defer any pending sales tax refunds until the company does comply.

Sample agreements for each tier are available on the Department's website.

Under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(2), the reporting requirements for agreements include: the agreements which have been signed during the previous year; the agreements which are still in effect; the identity of each taxpayer who is party to an agreement, and the location of each project. The planned investment and employment reflected in the table was included on the applications and is subject to disclosure under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5723(2)(e).

Agreements Signed in 2017

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)
ACI Worldwide, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Elkhorn	36	30
American Marksman, LLC	Omaha and Wahoo	3	30
Amerifirst Home Improvement Finance LLC	Omaha	3.2	58
Aventine Renewable Energy, Inc.	Aurora	12	100
Baldwin Hackett & Meeks, Inc.	Omaha	1.1	11
Becton, Dickinson and Company	Holdrege	70	0
Becton, Dickinson and Company	Columbus	65	0
Becton, Dickinson and Company	Broken Bow	90	0
Blue Buffalo Company, Ltd	Bellevue	7	30
Carson Group, Inc.	Omaha	12.6	100
Client Resources, Inc.	Omaha	3	50
CoMc, LLC	Omaha	1	10
Consolidated Supply Co., Inc.	Omaha	1	10
Core Bank	Omaha	26.6	30
CoxCom, LLC	Bellevue, Bennington, Gretna, Omaha, Papillion, Valley, and Waterloo	12	100
D I Manufacturing, LLC	Omaha	1	10
Design Plastics, Inc.	Omaha	2	10
Duncan Aviation, Inc.	Lincoln	12	100
Dutton-Lainson Company	Hastings	1	10
Eckoh, Inc.	Omaha	1	14
Elliott Equipment Company	Omaha	1	50
Endicott Clay Products Company	Endicott	3	30
ePAR, LLC	Omaha	3	30
Flint Hills Resources Fairmont, LLC	Fairmont	60	30
Frontier Holdings, LLC	Falls City, Lincoln, Madison, Norfolk, Omaha, Pender, Plainview, and Stella	3	30
Gallup, Inc.	Omaha	4	30

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)
Government Systems, Software & Services, Inc.	Omaha	22	31
GPC, Inc.	Statewide	3	30
Green Plains Renewable Energy, Inc.	York	36	0
H3C, LLC	Omaha	3	30
HDR, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Lincoln and Omaha	111	100
Henningsen Foods, Inc.	David City, Norfolk, Omaha, and Ravenna	2.6	10
Hockenbergs Equipment and Supply Co., Inc.	Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion	3	30
Huvepharma, Inc.	Lincoln	4.7	10
Intervet, Inc.	Elkhorn and Omaha	3	30
Kellogg USA, Inc.	Omaha	36	30
Kinney Manufacturing, LLC	Lincoln	3.7	15
Lukjan Great Plains, LLC	Sidney	3	30
M.G. Waldbaum Company	Wakefield	1	10
Malco Products, SBC, Inc.	DeWitt	3.2	31
Martin Marietta Materials, Inc	Fort Chalhoun	88	0
Matheson Tri-Gas, Inc.	Norfolk	40	30
May Trucking Company	Greenwood	4.8	50
New Age Manufacturing, Inc.	Omaha and Plattsmouth	2.5	12
NewStar Sourcing and Service, LLC	Omaha	3	30
Omaha National Group, LLC	Omaha	3.5	57
OneStaff Medical LLC	Omaha	3	30
OTTR, Inc.	Omaha	1	10
Prairie Breeze Wind Energy II LLC	Albion and Elgin	120	0
Prairie Breeze Wind Energy III LLC	Elgin	58	0
Prairie Catalytic, LLC	Columbus	1	10
Preferred Popcorn, LLC	Chapman and Grand Island	1	10
Prime Time Healthcare, LLC	La Vista and Omaha	3	30
Q2 Software, Inc.	Lincoln	4.5	30

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)
Quality Pork International, Inc.	Omaha	8	30
Raven Northbrook, LLC	Papillion	200	30
Raven Northbrook, LLC	Papillion	34	0
Readytech-Go, Inc.	Fremont	0	30
Richardson Milling, Inc.	South Sioux City	12	10
RKBWLG, LLC	Bennington	1	10
Safe Haven Security Services Inc.	Omaha	0	50
Score Vision, LLC	Omaha	3	30
Siouxland Ethanol, LLC	Jackson	41.5	0
Smithfield Foods, Inc.	Crete	11	100
Southwest Business Corporation	Scottsbluff	0	500
TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha	12	100
TELCOR, Inc.	Bellevue and Lincoln	1	10
Tetrad Corporation	Geneva and Omaha	150	100
Toms Live Market, LLC	Omaha	1.3	10
Tractor Supply Company	Waverly	12	100
Tri-Con Industries, Ltd.	Lincoln	1	10
Unified Pet Products, LLC	West Point	3.1	60
Weiland, Inc.	Madison and Norfolk	5	13
West Corporation and Subsidiaries	Omaha	12	100
TOTAL			74

Total Agreements in Effect

The median period of time between the date of application and the date for all agreements signed as of December 31, 2017, is 307 days.

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
3M Company and Subsidiaries	Valley	8.3	36	2010
3MV Bancorp	Omaha and Papillion	6	50	2008
AAA Life Insurance Company	Omaha	3	30	2014
ACASS-Systems, LLC	Omaha	1	10	2016
ACI Worldwide, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Elkhorn and Omaha	55	0	2010
ACI Worldwide, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Elkhorn	36	30	2017
ADC Telecommunications, Inc.	Sidney	3	30	2013
Aetna Life Insurance Company	Omaha	0	51	2015
Ag Processing Inc	Hastings	137.8	13	2014
AGCO Corporation	Omaha	5.4	30	2007
Agile Sports Technologies, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	0	35	2013
Agile Sports Technologies, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	12	300	2016
Air Methods Corporation	Omaha	3	30	2014
Airlanco, Inc.	Falls City	1.3	12	2012
Airlite Plastics Co.	Omaha	107.8	117	2014
Allstate Insurance Company & Subsidiaries	Lincoln	3	30	2016
AltEn, LLC	Mead	51.5	64	2015
American Concrete Products Co.	Omaha and Valley	3.2	10	2016
American Concrete Products Co.	Omaha	1.3	12	2007
American Marksman, LLC	Omaha and Wahoo	3	30	2017

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
American National Corporation	Bellevue, Elk Creek, Elkhorn, Fairbury, Falls City, Gretna, Humboldt, La Vista, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Omaha, Papillion, Plattsmouth, Ralston, and Tecumseh	3	30	2013
Amerifirst Home Improvement Finance LLC	Omaha	3.2	58	2017
Ameritas Life Insurance Corp.	Lincoln, Omaha, and Wayne	12.9	194	2015
Apogee Retail, LLC	Columbus	0	300	2008
Applied Underwriters, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2010
Archer Daniels Midland Company	Columbus	750	100	2007
Archon Woodworks, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2015
Ariens Company	Auburn	3	30	2015
Ash Grove Cement Company & Subsidiaries	Bellevue, Columbus, Cozad, Elkhorn, Fremont, Grand Island, Gretna, Laurel, Louisville, McCook, Norfolk, Omaha, Plattsmouth, Seward, Waterloo, Wayne, and West Point	36	30	2016
Assurity Life Insurance Co.	Lincoln	55.5	0	2012
Automatic Equipment Manufacturing Co.	Pender and Lincoln	3	30	2016
Aventine Renewable Energy, Inc.	Aurora	12	100	2017
Aviture, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2015
Baldwin Filters, Inc.	Gothenburg and Kearney	12	100	2013
Baldwin Hackett & Meeks, Inc.	Omaha	1.1	11	2017
Bank of the West	Omaha	15	40	2015
BastLab, LLC	Omaha	3	10	2013
Bayer CropScience LP	Chester, Goehner, Hemingford, Lincoln, and McCook	1	10	2015
Beauty Alliance, Inc.	La Vista	8.3	30	2014
Becton, Dickinson and Company	Holdrege	70	0	2017
Becton, Dickinson and Company	Columbus	65	0	2017

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Becton, Dickinson and Company	Broken Bow	90	0	2017
Beef Products, Inc.	South Sioux City	12	100	2015
Bell Lumber & Pole Company	Sidney	25	31	2013
Black Hills Corporation	Bellevue, Lincoln, and Omaha	23.6	60	2010
Blue Buffalo Company, Ltd	Bellevue	7	30	2017
BNSF Railway Company	Statewide	350	50	2016
Borgata Brewing and Distilling, LLC	Omaha	2.2	12	2015
Brehmer Manufacturing, Inc.	Lyons	1.3	13	2015
Broken Bow II Wind Energy, LLC	Broken Bow	140	0	2014
Bubba Foods, LLC	Hastings	11	100	2010
BuilderTREND Solutions, Inc.	Omaha	0	30	2015
Busy Bones Butcher, LLC	Cozad	1	10	2015
C & A Industries, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	14	200	2007
C & A Industries, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	3.1	90	2015
C.J. Foods, Inc.	Pawnee City	20	54	2011
Cabela's Incorporated & Subsidiaries	Bellevue, Grand Island, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, North Platte, Papillion, and Sidney	17.7	300	2015
CAMACO, LLC	Columbus	20.2	100	2007
CAMACO, LLC	Columbus	3	30	2013
Cargill, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Blair	320	100	2007
Cargill, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Fremont	2.8	10	2011
Carson Group, Inc.	Omaha	12.6	100	2017
Case New Holland, Inc. & Consolidated Subsidiaries	Grand Island	23.6	36	2007
Celerion Holdings, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Lincoln and Omaha	3	30	2014
Cellco Partnership	Lincoln	27.5	750	2007

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Cellco Partnership	Statewide	176	0	2011
Central Valley Ag Cooperative, Nonstock	Elgin, O'Neill, Petersburg, Randolph, Royal, Thurston, Tilden, and Wakefield	36	0	2016
Champion Home Builders, Inc.	York	0	30	2012
Chief Industries, Inc.	Grand Island, Hastings, Kearney, and Lincoln	3	30	2014
Chief Industries, Inc.	Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney	10	100	2007
Christensen Lumber, Inc.	Elkhorn, Fremont, Gretna, Lincoln, and Omaha	3	30	2016
CHS, Inc.	South Sioux City	3	30	2014
CLAAS of Omaha, Inc. & Affiliated Entities	Omaha	11	100	2014
Cleaver-Brooks, Inc.	Lincoln	1	10	2014
Client Resources, Inc.	Omaha	3	50	2017
Columbus Hydraulics Company	Columbus	2.8	15	2007
Columbus Hydraulics Holdings, LLC	Columbus	3	30	2016
CoMc, LLC	Omaha	1.2	15	2007
CoMc, LLC	Omaha	1	10	2017
ConAgra Foods, Inc. and Subsidiaries	Omaha	15	110	2015
Consolidated Supply Co., Inc.	Omaha	1	10	2017
Cook's Hams, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	2009
COR Securities Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2014
Core Bank	Omaha	26.6	30	2017
Coreslab Structures (Omaha) Inc.	Bellevue	1	10	2014
Cornhusker Growth Corporation and Subsidiaries	Lincoln	10	30	2015
CoSentry Holdings, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Bellevue, Omaha, and Papillion	10	100	2010
CoxCom, LLC	Bellevue, Bennington, Gretna, Omaha, Papillion, Valley, and Waterloo	12	100	2017

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
CoxCom, LLC	Bellevue, Bennington, Gretna, Omaha, Valley, and Waterloo	10	100	2014
CSG Systems International, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	53.5	0	2013
Cyclonaire Corporation	York	1	10	2013
D & D Foods, Inc.	Omaha	1.1	10	2010
D I Manufacturing, LLC	Omaha	1	10	2017
D3 Technology, Inc.	Omaha	0	30	2015
Darling Ingredients, Inc.	Ravenna	1	10	2015
Dempsters LLC	Beatrice	1	10	2015
Design Plastics, Inc.	Omaha	2	10	2017
Dex One Service, Inc.	Omaha	0	30	2013
Distribution Management Systems, Inc.	Omaha	3	38	2015
Diversified Foods & Seasonings, Inc.	Nebraska City	10	100	2007
Douglas Holdings, LLC	Columbus and Plainview	3	10	2014
Drake-Williams Steel, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2007
Duncan Aviation, Inc.	Lincoln	12	100	2017
Duonix Beatrice, LP	Beatrice	3	30	2016
Dutton-Lainson Company	Hastings	1	10	2017
E Energy Adams, LLC	Adams	3	30	2015
E Energy Adams, LLC	Adams	90	32	2007
Eckoh, Inc.	Omaha	1	14	2017
Elemental Scientific, Inc.	Omaha	1.5	19	2012
Ellie Mae, Inc.	Omaha	0	34	2014
Elliott Equipment Company	Omaha	1	50	2017
Elster Holdings US, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Nebraska City and Plattsmouth	3	30	2016
Endicott Clay Products Company	Endicott	3	30	2017

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
ePAR, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2017
Evonik Degussa Corporation	Blair	82.5	10	2013
Farmers & Merchants Investment, Inc.	Ainsworth, Auburn, Beatrice, Columbus, Crete, David City, Fairbury, Grand Island, Hastings, Kearney, Lincoln, Norfolk, Omaha, Pawnee City, Seward, Syracuse, Taylor, Valentine, Wahoo, and York	14	40	2015
Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Nebraska	Columbus, Gering, Grand Island, Kearney, Lincoln, Norfolk, North Platte, and Omaha	17.7	30	2012
Farmland Foods, Inc.	Crete	14	100	2007
Fat Brain Toys, LLC	Elkhorn and Omaha	3	30	2016
FHR Investments, LP	Fairmont and Geneva	150	100	2007
Fidelity National Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries	Omaha	8.7	205	2009
Firespring, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	2014
First Data Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha	40	30	2015
First Data Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha	50	0	2013
First National of Nebraska, Inc.	Alliance, Alma, Beatrice, Bellevue, Bloomfield, Chadron, Columbus, David City, Elkhorn, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Gretna, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, Mullen, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, Papillion, Scottsbluff, Shelby, and Wayne	12	100	2013
First York Ban Corp.	Albion, Aurora, Bartlett, Bradshaw, Central City, Clay Center, Columbus, Davenport, Edgar, Geneva, Glenvil, Grand Island, Guide Rock, Hampton, Harvard, Henderson, Hildreth, Marquette, McCool Junction, Monroe, North Loup, Polk, Rising City, Shelton, St. Edward, Stromsburg, Sutton, Waco, Wilcox, and York	3	30	2012
Flint Hills Resources Fairmont, LLC	Fairmont	60	30	2017
FMR LLC	Papillion	150	0	2013
FMR LLC	Papillion	390	30	2013
Foundation Supportworks, Inc.	La Vista and Papillion	3	30	2016
Frontier Holdings, LLC	Falls City, Lincoln, Madison, Norfolk, Omaha, Pender, Plainview, and Stella	3	30	2017

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Fusion Medical Staffing, LLC	Omaha	3	104	2016
Gallup, Inc.	Omaha	4	30	2017
Garner Industries	Lincoln	2	10	2016
Gavilon Holdings, LLC	Bellevue, Benkelman, Imperial, and Omaha	18.7	66	2014
GIX Logistics, Inc.	Grand Island	3	30	2016
Glass Contractors, Inc.	Omaha	5.1	11	2007
Glazer Enterprises, Inc.	Omaha	1	25	2007
Gordmans, Inc.	Omaha	16	100	2012
Government Systems, Software & Services, Inc.	Omaha	22	31	2017
GPC, Inc.	Statewide	30	30	2007
GPC, Inc.	Statewide	3	30	2017
Graepel North America, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2012
Grande Prairie Wind, LLC	O'Neill	594	0	2016
Great Dane Limited Partnership	Wayne	1	10	2012
Greater Omaha Packing Co., Inc.	Omaha	10	30	2008
Greater Omaha Packing Co., Inc.	Omaha	12	100	2016
Green Plains Renewable Energy, Inc.	York	36	0	2017
Green Plains Renewable Energy, Inc.	Ord	63.8	35	2008
Green Plains Renewable Energy, Inc.	Archer, Central City, Omaha, and St. Edward	3	30	2014
GWD, Ltd.	South Sioux City	1	10	2012
H3C, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2017
Harvest Roasting, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2015
Hayneedle, Inc.	Omaha	9.1	440	2007
Hayneedle, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2015
HDR, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Lincoln and Omaha	111	100	2017
Henningsen Foods, Inc.	David City, Norfolk, Omaha, and Ravenna	2.6	10	2017

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Hexagon Lincoln, Inc.	Lincoln	12	100	2015
Hexagon Lincoln, Inc.	Lincoln	5.2	39	2007
Hockenbergs Equipment and Supply Co., Inc.	Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion	3	30	2017
Home Instead, Inc.	Omaha	5	30	2013
Hormel Foods Corporation	Falls City, Fremont, and Wausa	11	100	2012
Hornady Manufacturing Company	Alda and Grand Island	1	10	2007
Hornady Manufacturing Company	Alda and Grand Island	12	100	2014
House of Brick Technologies, LLC	Omaha	0	30	2012
Husker Ag, LLC	Plainview	53.5	15	2007
Huvepharma, Inc.	Lincoln	4.7	10	2017
Hy-Vee, Inc.	Omaha	4	30	2012
Idea5, Inc.	Omaha	3.6	50	2014
infoUSA Inc.	Papillion	4.3	250	2007
Interpublic Group, Inc.	Omaha	3.5	100	2012
Intervet, Inc.	Elkhorn and Omaha	3	30	2017
IPG GIS US, Inc.	Omaha	7.5	35	2009
J. D. Heiskell Holdings, LLC	Elkhorn	3	30	2013
Kansas City Series of Lockton Companies, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2013
Katana Summit, LLC	Columbus	14	139	2007
Kawasaki Motors Manufacturing Corp., U.S.A.	Lincoln	10	100	2007
Kawasaki Motors Manufacturing Corp., U.S.A.	Lincoln	12	100	2016
Kellogg USA, Inc.	Omaha	36	30	2017
Kinney Manufacturing, LLC	Lincoln	3.7	15	2017
Klute, Inc.	York	8.6	15	2013

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Kros Strain Brewing Company, LLC	Papillion	2.4	14	2016
KYS Foods, Inc.	Scottsbluff	3.7	30	2012
LALA Branded Products, Inc.	Omaha	12	15	2012
Land Mark Snacks, LLC	Beatrice	5.5	30	2016
Laurel BioComposite, LLC	Laurel	10	15	2012
LeaseTeam, Inc.	Omaha and Papillion	1	10	2016
Lenco, Inc. - PMC	Waverly	2	15	2007
LI-COR, Inc.	Lincoln	6	35	2016
LI-COR, Inc.	Lincoln	5.5	35	2008
Lincoln Industries, Inc.	Lincoln	11	100	2012
Lindsay Corporation & Subsidiaries	Lindsay and Omaha	11	100	2007
Link Snacks, Inc.	Bellevue	1	10	2012
LinkedIn Corp.	Omaha	10	100	2012
Linoma Group, Inc.	Ashland	1.3	10	2014
Lozier Corporation	Omaha	11	100	2010
Lukjan Great Plains, LLC	Sidney	3	30	2017
M.G. Waldbaum Company	Wakefield	4.8	18	2012
M.G. Waldbaum Company	Wakefield	1	10	2017
MacPractice, Inc.	Lincoln	0	66	2012
Majors Plastics, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2014
Malco Products, SBC, Inc.	DeWitt	3.2	31	2017
Malnove Holding Company, Inc.	Omaha	2	10	2011
Marathon Ventures, Inc.	Bellevue and Omaha	4	37	2012
Markel Aspen, Inc.	Omaha	10	576	2008
Markel Corporation and Subsidiaries	Omaha	12	100	2014

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Marshall Engines, Inc. & Subsidiary	Kearney	11.1	39	2015
Martin Marietta Materials, Inc	Fort Chalhoun	88	0	2017
Materials and Machines Corporation of America	Lincoln	3	30	2015
Matheson Tri-Gas, Inc.	Norfolk	40	30	2017
May Trucking Company	Greenwood	4.8	50	2017
McCain Foods USA, Inc.	Grand Island	7.8	30	2015
Medical Solutions, LLC	Omaha	5.9	68	2014
Medical Solutions, LLC	Omaha	3	221	2007
Menard, Inc.	Valley	20.9	136	2013
Meridian Rail Acquisition Corp.	Hershey	11	35	2014
Metalworks, Inc.	Lincoln	1	10	2016
MI Industries, Inc.	Lincoln	1	10	2014
Mi Mama's Tortillas, LLC	Omaha	3.5	15	2011
Midlands Packaging Corporation	Lincoln	1.8	12	2007
Midwest Hop Producers, LLC	Plattsmouth	2.5	10	2016
Midwest Laboratories, Inc.	Omaha	2	18	2011
Midwest Laboratories, Inc.	Omaha	2	10	2016
Midwest Renewable Energy, LLC	Omaha and Sutherland	7	35	2015
Midwest Web, Inc.	Lincoln	3.5	34	2010
Minden Machine Shop, Inc.	Minden	1	10	2011
MLB Advanced Media, LP	Omaha	51.6	0	2014
Molex Incorporated	Lincoln	61	150	2007
Molex Incorporated	Lincoln	3	30	2015
Monolith Materials, Inc.	Lincoln	210	100	2015
Monsanto Company	Gothenburg, Kearney, Stromsburg, and Waco	153	180	2010

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Moody's Analytics, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2016
Moody's Analytics, Inc.	Omaha	2.1	35	2010
MSG Intermediate Corporation	Norfolk	7	30	2010
Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company	Blair and Omaha	111.2	386	2011
Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company	Blair, La Vista, Lincoln, and Omaha	289.3	361	2016
N.P. Dodge Company	Omaha	3.5	40	2014
National Research Corporation	Lincoln and Papillion	3	30	2014
NatureWorks, LLC	Blair, La Vista, and Omaha	33	0	2012
Neapco Components, LLC	Beatrice	3	30	2010
NEBCO, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Ashland, Auburn, Aurora, Central City, Falls City, Fremont, Geneva, Grand Island, Hebron, Kearney, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Omaha, Silver Creek, Springfield, St. Paul, Stromsburg, Syracuse, Tecumseh, Waco, and York	25	45	2013
Nebraska Aluminum Castings, Inc.	Hastings	1.5	20	2014
Nebraska Beef, Ltd.	Omaha	5.5	40	2013
Nebraska Brewing Company, Inc.	La Vista	1	10	2015
Nebraska Furniture Mart, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2015
Nebraska Machine Products, Inc.	Omaha	1	20	2012
Nebraska Plastics, Inc.	Cozad	1	10	2013
NebraskaLink Holdings, LLC	Statewide	20.4	39	2014
NEDAK Ethanol, LLC	Atkinson and O'Neill	54	34	2007
Nedelco, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Aurora, Doniphan, Giltner, Grand Island, Hampton, Hordville, Marquette, Phillips, Stockham, and Trumbull	3	30	2016
Nelnet, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Omaha	3	300	2014
Nelnet, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Bellevue and Lincoln	11	200	2011

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Neogen Corporation	Lincoln	5	10	2007
Neogen Corporation & Subsidiaries	Lincoln	3	30	2014
Nestle Purina PetCare Company	Crete	63	100	2016
New Age Manufacturing, Inc.	Omaha and Plattsmouth	2.5	12	2017
NewStar Sourcing and Service, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2017
No Coast Brewing, LLC	Hastings	1	10	2016
Norfolk Iron & Metal Co.	Norfolk	10	30	2013
Norland International, Inc.	Lincoln	0	30	2016
Northstar Financial Services Group, LLC	Fremont, Omaha, and Papillion	5.3	95	2007
Northstar Financial Services Group, LLC	Fremont, Omaha, and Papillion	12	100	2014
Nova-Tech, Inc.	Grand Island	1	10	2011
Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp. & Affiliates	Lincoln	68	119	2007
Novozymes Blair, Inc.	Blair	110	100	2008
Nucor Corporation	Norfolk	12	100	2014
OCT Pipe, LLC	Norfolk	111	100	2016
Omaha Financial Holdings, Inc.	Blair, La Vista, Lincoln, and Omaha	5.9	50	2008
Omaha National Group, LLC	Omaha	3.5	57	2017
Omaha Steaks International, Inc.	Bellevue, Omaha, and Snyder	13.9	100	2015
OneStaff Medical LLC	Omaha	3	30	2017
Open Range Beef, LLC	Gordon	12	100	2014
ORI Great West Holdings, Inc.	Grand Island and South Sioux City	4	30	2012
Oriental Trading Company, Inc. & Affiliated Entities	Bellevue, Fremont, La Vista, and Omaha	12	100	2015

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Orthman Manufacturing, Inc.	Lexington	0	100	2014
OTTR, Inc.	Omaha	1	10	2017
Oxbow Enterprises, Inc.	Ashland, Murdock, Syracuse, and West Point	3	30	2014
Pacha Soap Co.	Hastings	1	10	2016
Pacific Life Insurance Company	Omaha	12	100	2016
Parker Hannifin Corporation	Alliance and McCook	3	30	2015
PayFlex Systems USA, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2009
PayPal, Inc.	Bellevue and La Vista	42.5	1,997	2007
PCE, Inc.	Lincoln	12	100	2016
Pellet Technology USA, LLC	York	20.1	100	2016
Pen-Link, Ltd.	Ashland and Lincoln	1	10	2012
Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. & Subsidiaries	Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion	106	100	2014
Pharmaceutical Technologies, Inc.	Bellevue and Omaha	6.4	36	2007
Phillips Manufacturing Company	Omaha	1	10	2014
Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.	Doniphan, Grand Island, Hastings, Seward, Stromsburg, and York	11	100	2015
Prairie Breeze Wind Energy II LLC	Albion and Elgin	120	0	2017
Prairie Breeze Wind Energy III LLC	Elgin	58	0	2017
Prairie Breeze Wind Energy LLC	Elgin, Meadow Grove, and Petersburg	390	0	2015
Prairie Catalytic, LLC	Columbus	1	10	2017
Precision Components Midwest, LLC	Norfolk	1.6	10	2012
Preferred Popcorn, LLC	Chapman and Grand Island	1	10	2017
Preferred Sands of Genoa, LLC	Genoa	10	30	2013
Premier Senior Marketing, Inc.	Norfolk	3	30	2013

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Prime Time Healthcare, LLC	La Vista and Omaha	3	30	2017
Printco Graphics, Inc.	Omaha	3	10	2013
Professional Research Consultants, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2007
Proxibid, Inc.	Bellevue, Omaha, and South Sioux City	3	30	2013
Q2 Software, Inc.	Lincoln	4.5	30	2017
Quality Pork International, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2008
Quality Pork International, Inc.	Omaha	8	30	2017
Qwest Corporation	Omaha	0	30	2015
Rae Valley Financials, Inc.	Columbus and Petersburg	3	30	2016
Raven Northbrook, LLC	Papillion	200	30	2017
Raven Northbrook, LLC	Papillion	34	0	2017
RD Industries, Inc.	Omaha	1	10	2015
Readytech-Go, Inc.	Fremont	0	30	2017
Reinke Management Company & Subsidiaries	Deshler	3	30	2013
Resonance Innovations, LLC	Omaha	1	10	2013
ReSource Pro Services, LLC	Lincoln	3.6	73	2015
Richardson Milling, Inc.	South Sioux City	12	10	2017
RKBWLG, LLC	Bennington	1	10	2017
Rotella's Italian Bakery, Inc.	La Vista	10	30	2007
Rotella's Italian Bakery, Inc.	La Vista	12	100	2015
Royal Engineered Composites, Inc.	Minden	6.1	49	2008
Safe Haven Security Services Inc.	Omaha	0	50	2017
Sandhills Publishing Company	Lincoln	12.5	100	2007

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Sandhills Publishing Company	Lincoln	12	100	2015
Score Vision, LLC	Omaha	3	30	2017
Securities America Financial Corporation	La Vista and Omaha	12	100	2014
Security National Corporation	Omaha	4.9	30	2013
Senior Market Sales, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2012
SensoryEffects Cereal Systems, Inc.	Lincoln	2	10	2015
Sergeant's Pet Care Products, Inc.	Omaha	12.4	123	2013
Signature Performance, Inc.	Omaha	0	45	2012
Silverstone Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	5	30	2007
Silverstone, Inc.	Omaha	1	10	2015
Siouxland Ethanol, LLC	Jackson	41.5	0	2017
Sleepy Eye, LLC	Omaha	1	10	2016
Smeal Fire Apparatus Co.	Neligh and Snyder	2.4	30	2007
Smeal Fire Apparatus Co.	Neligh, Omaha, and Snyder	4.9	113	2015
Smithfield Foods, Inc.	Crete	11	100	2017
Snyder Industries, Inc.	Lincoln	1	10	2014
Southwest Business Corporation	Scottsbluff	0	500	2017
Speedway Motors, Inc.	Lincoln	11	100	2013
State Steel of Omaha, Inc.	Omaha	4.5	10	2016
Steele Flats Wind Project, LLC	Diller and Odell	138	0	2014
Streck, Inc.	La Vista	10	100	2007
Structural Components Systems, Inc.	Fremont and Lincoln	0	30	2014
Superior Industries, Inc.	Columbus	12	100	2015
Swift Beef Company	Grand Island	10	100	2007

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Sympateco, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2012
Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Omaha and Waterloo	27	10	2008
Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Aurora, Grand Island, and Phillips	59.9	10	2016
Table Rock Stone Company, LLC	Ralston	1.1	10	2012
TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation & Subsidiaries	Bellevue and Omaha	10	200	2007
TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha	12	100	2017
TEAM Financial Management Systems, Inc.	Bellevue, Omaha, and Papillion	2.4	88	2015
Tecumseh Poultry, LLC	Tecumseh and Waverly	5	40	2012
TELCOR, Inc.	Bellevue and Lincoln	1	10	2017
TELCOR, Inc.	Lincoln	2.3	30	2010
Teledyne Technologies, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Lincoln	12	100	2013
Tenaska Energy, Inc.	Omaha	23	30	2014
Tenneco, Inc.	Seward	10	100	2012
Tetrad Corporation	Geneva and Omaha	150	100	2017
The Buckle, Inc.	Kearney	12	100	2013
The James Skinner Co.	Omaha	10	100	2007
The James Skinner Co.	Omaha	12	100	2016
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	Omaha	0	30	2013
The Scoular Company	Big Springs, Brandon, Elsie, Fremont, Grafton, Grant, Holdrege, Lamar, Madrid, Omaha, Venango, and Wallace	3	30	2010
The Toro Company & Subsidiaries	Beatrice	3	30	2014
The Travelers Indemnity Company	Papillion	40	0	2013
The Travelers Indemnity Company	Papillion	215	30	2013
The Western Sugar Cooperative	Scottsbluff	30	10	2016

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Thermo King Corporation	Hastings	4.1	96	2014
Think Aksarben, LLP	Omaha	3.4	43	2014
Thrasher Basement Systems, Inc.	La Vista and Papillion	3	30	2016
Thurston Manufacturing Company	Thurston	4.4	37	2012
Titan Medical Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2013
TMCO, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	2012
Toms Live Market, LLC	Omaha	1.3	10	2017
Tractor Supply Company	Waverly	12	100	2017
TrailManor Manufacturing Company, LLC	Hartington	0	30	2016
Travel & Transport, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	3	30	2014
Tri-Con Industries, Ltd.	Lincoln	1	10	2017
Tri-V Tool & Mfg. Co.	Omaha	4.9	59	2015
Tyco Healthcare Group LP	Norfolk	3	30	2013
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Lexington	3	30	2012
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Dakota City	11	100	2010
Tyson Processing Services, Inc.	Omaha	1	10	2012
Ubiquity Global Services, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2014
Unified Pet Products, LLC	West Point	3.1	60	2017
Union Pacific Corporation & Subsidiaries	Statewide	1,000.0	0	2015
Universal GP Holdings, L.P.	Lincoln	9.5	30	2009
Veyance Technologies, Inc.	Lincoln	3	30	2012
Veyance Technologies, Inc.	Norfolk	3	30	2012
VKGS, LLC	Omaha	0	37	2013

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
VM Innovations, Inc.	Lincoln	12	100	2016
Weiland, Inc.	Madison and Norfolk	5	13	2017
Werner Enterprises, Inc.	Omaha	11	100	2012
West Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha	140	125	2013
West Corporation and Subsidiaries	Omaha	12	100	2017
West Gate Banshares, Inc.	Lincoln	11	100	2012
West Point Dairy Products, LLC	West Point	5	15	2015
WEX, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	2013
Williams Form Engineering Corp.	Wayne	1	10	2012
Worldlawn Power Equipment, Inc.	Beatrice	3	30	2016
Wright Printing Company	Omaha	3	30	2016
Xpanxion, LLC	Kearney, Lincoln, and Loup City	0	30	2015
Xylemer BioProducts, Inc.	Kearney	1	10	2015
Yahoo! Inc.	La Vista and Omaha	100	100	2011
Yasufuku U.S.A., Inc.	Lincoln	1	10	2012
Zermatt Tool, Inc.	Adams and Bennet	1	10	2013
Zillow, Inc.	Lincoln	1	10	2014
Zoetis, LLC	Lincoln	67.9	100	2014
TOTAL			408	

Nebraska Advantage Act

Summary of Qualified Project Activity

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)

The table below summarizes the activity for projects that have completed a qualification audit, which confirms the attainment of required levels of investment or employment, and certain property tax benefits. The table also includes the personal property value exempted prior to attainment of required levels for property at Tier 2 LDC projects and aircraft. **The data reported in this table is a subset of the information reported in Summary of Investment and Employment by Applicants with Active Signed Agreements, by Industry table.** The data is reported based on the year that the Department processes the filing or claim for benefits.

Each yearly column represents the activity of companies that have completed a qualification audit as of the end of that year. For example, the category below, "Tax Credits Earned: Compensation Credits," reported in 2014 include compensation credits approved in 2014 for all 73 companies with a completed qualification audit as of the end of 2014 (including those companies that had a qualification audit between 2006 and 2013). If a qualification audit was issued in 2015, the amounts from that audit are reported in 2015 even though the audit may include compensation credits earned by the applicant for wages paid in 2014 or earlier.

The category, "Number of Qualifying Projects (Cumulative)," reflects a running total of the number of projects for each year according to when qualification audits were completed and minimum levels were confirmed. For example, from 2006-2013, after audits were completed, 57 projects were confirmed as having met minimum levels and approved as eligible to receive benefits. An additional 16 projects were audited and approved in 2014 for a total of 73, and the 132 projects reflected in 2017 are the cumulative total from 2006 through 2017. Completed projects, which have exhausted or expired all tax benefits, are included in the cumulative total.

The category, "Property Tax Benefits: Value of Real Property Reimbursed," reflects the value of real property for which investment or compensation credits were used to obtain a reimbursement from the Department equal to real property taxes paid. To date, no projects have received a reimbursement of real property tax paid.

The category, "Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE)," is not a running total, but the actual number of new jobs reported by the projects in each year. For example, from 2006-2013, the 57 projects added 9,302 new employees. In 2014, the 73 projects (three approved from 2006-2008, six approved in 2009, 12 approved in 2010, 12 approved in 2011, 12 approved in 2012, 12 approved in 2013, and 16 approved in 2014) added 1,221 additional new employees. The number of new jobs reported for the year is the net number for all projects reporting. The decline in number of new jobs reported by one project is netted against the increase in the number of new employees. Generally, the largest increase in FTEs will occur at the beginning of a project as new employees are hired so that the project will attain at least the minimum required levels. Throughout the entitlement period, the increase in new FTEs may slow, stop, or reverse, but the project must continue to maintain the minimum required level of FTEs to avoid recapture.

Category	2006-2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Number of Qualifying Projects (Cumulative)	57	73	94	114	132	N/A
Tax Credits Earned:						
Investment Credits	\$417,257,345	\$57,713,510	\$66,468,444	\$132,368,044	\$35,908,487	\$709,715,830
Compensation Credits	91,288,525	25,609,217	18,338,492	33,346,778	27,137,726	195,720,738
Total Tax Credits Earned	\$508,545,870	\$83,322,727	\$84,806,936	\$165,714,822	\$63,046,213	\$905,436,568
Tax Credits Used:						
Corporation Income Tax	\$101,796,450	\$12,462,414	\$14,515,008	\$20,684,661	\$12,565,864 ¹	\$162,024,397 ¹
Individual Income Tax	9,816,986	3,261,753	6,070,375	5,139,481	3,001,295 ²	27,289,890 ²
Subtotal Income Tax	\$111,613,436	\$15,724,167	\$20,585,383	\$25,824,142	\$15,567,159^{1,2}	\$189,314,287^{1,2}
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	\$18,195,030	\$10,106,452	\$14,626,402	\$38,321,232	\$17,396,165	\$98,645,281
Income Tax Withholding	48,486,950	18,698,615	18,511,813	21,913,316	19,596,566	127,207,260
Real Property Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Credits Used	\$178,295,416	\$44,529,234	\$53,723,598	\$86,058,690	\$52,559,890^{1,2}	\$415,166,828^{1,2}
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	\$1,596,453	0	\$1,143,663	\$3,260,492	0	\$6,000,608
Tax Credits Outstanding³	\$328,654,001	\$38,793,493	\$29,939,675	\$76,395,640	\$10,486,323^{1,2}	\$484,269,132^{1,2}
Qualified Capital Investment	\$4,210,054,998	\$909,224,715	\$833,166,050	\$1,442,809,131	\$728,655,488	\$8,123,910,382
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$67,310,567	\$19,253,346	\$32,588,731	\$39,816,436	\$28,278,301	\$187,247,381
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$37,024,585	\$37,024,585
Recapture Repaid	\$2,833,994	\$1,452,021	\$424,630	\$1,586,558	\$462,038 ⁴	\$6,759,241 ⁴
Property Tax Benefits:						
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$2,442,398,509	\$829,181,670	\$928,862,420	\$960,401,201	\$896,514,131	\$6,057,357,931
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE) ⁵	9,302	1,221	1,375	2,095	2,344	16,337

¹To maintain confidentiality, credits used in 2017 for Corporation Income Tax by companies in industry group 52-Finance & Insurance Services is not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

²To maintain confidentiality, credits used in 2017 for Individual Income Tax by companies in industry group Other Manufacturing is not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

³The Tax Credits Outstanding value equals the value of tax credits that have been earned by taxpayers that have completed a qualification audit less tax credits used, recaptured, and expired; and is an indication of tax credits which could potentially be used. This amount does not include other potential tax credits to be earned by applicants that have not completed a qualification audit. Historically, not all credits earned have been used. See Employment and Investment Growth Act Summary of Qualified Project Activity.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, Recapture Repaid in 2017 by companies included in Non-Manufacturing industry groups is not reported and not included in the total.

⁵FTE = Full-time Equivalent

Nebraska Advantage Act

Personal Property Value Exempted by Class, by County

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)(n)

The amounts stated are the value of the personal property exempted, not the tax amount levied. To estimate the tax amount, the average tax rate by county can be found on the Department's website. The actual amount of taxes levied is determined by applying the levy rate for the tax district in which the property is situated against the value of that property. If personal property had not been exempted, however, the levy rate may have differed.

Property Class	2006-2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Agricultural Product Processing Equipment:						
Dakota	0	\$0	\$33,233,885	\$47,217,091	\$58,052,043	\$138,503,019
Douglas	9,224,519	4,089,886	6,020,334	5,610,703	6,111,200	31,056,642
Hall	0	0	18,828,753	0	18,004,805	36,833,558
Platte	1,466,622,402	398,693,184	342,770,743	292,525,711	231,949,159	2,732,561,199
Saline	14,112,829	7,278,830	8,035,225	11,332,433	15,583,988	56,343,305
Washington	501,128,700	224,821,094	178,686,758	138,072,001	105,103,133	1,147,811,686
Total	\$1,991,088,450	\$634,882,994	\$587,575,698	\$494,757,939	\$434,804,328	\$4,143,109,409
Aircraft:						
Buffalo	\$0	\$4,551,114	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,551,114
Douglas	3,117,586	23,921,306	45,011,387	31,702,666	24,642,019	128,394,964
Lancaster	0	3,219,898	2,253,928	1,577,750	946,650	7,998,226
Total	\$3,117,586	\$31,692,318	\$47,265,315	\$33,280,416	\$25,588,669	\$140,944,304
Computer Systems and Peripherals:						
Douglas	\$29,200,473	\$25,768,521	\$27,228,261	\$63,717,444	\$64,937,369	\$210,852,068
Hall	0	0	20,078	0	238,436	258,514
Lancaster	2,651,155	1,737,876	1,040,196	1,429,287	946,334	7,804,848
Sarpy	411,476,472	127,386,099	220,423,227	248,834,841	270,056,052	1,278,176,691
Washington	4,559,848	2,343,419	2,284,008	3,114,441	3,398,618	15,700,334
Total	\$447,887,948	\$157,235,915	\$250,995,770	\$317,096,013	\$339,576,809	\$1,512,792,455
Distribution Facility Equipment:						
Douglas	\$62,611	\$1,187,542	\$956,045	\$1,632,445	\$665,585	\$4,504,228
Saline	241,914	0	0	0	0	241,914
Total	\$304,525	\$1,187,542	\$956,045	\$1,632,445	\$665,585	\$4,746,142
Other Personal Property:						
Douglas	\$0	\$4,182,901	\$7,721,452	\$12,139,410	\$10,340,888	\$34,384,651
Sarpy	0	0	34,348,140	101,494,978	85,537,852	221,380,970
Total	\$0	\$4,182,901	\$42,069,592	\$113,634,388	\$95,878,740	\$255,765,621
Total	\$2,442,398,509	\$829,181,670	\$928,862,420	\$960,401,201	\$896,514,131	\$6,057,357,931

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Nebraska Advantage Act Industry Sector Codes and Application Tier of Projects with Active Signed Agreements

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)(a)

Each project with a signed agreement is categorized by the primary business activity based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), grouped by industry, and also grouped by tier selected. The table does not include agreements that are no longer in effect because the agreement has been withdrawn or discontinued by the taxpayer, or the project has been completed.

Industry Sector Code, Major Industry Group Titles	Tier	Number of Companies
22, 23, 327 – Utilities; Construction; and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	Tier 1	8
	Tier 2	4
	Tier 5	1
	Tier 5RE	6
	Tier 6	1
311, 312 – Food and Beverage Manufacturing	Tier 1	26
	Tier 2	15
	Tier 2WP/DC	1
	Tier 4	19
314, 322, 323, 325, 326 – Textile Product Mills; Paper Manufacturing; Printing and Related Support Activities; Chemical Manufacturing; Plastics and Rubber Product Manufacturing	Tier 1	18
	Tier 2	17
	Tier 2WP/DC	3
	Tier 4	10
	Tier 5	3
321, 331, 332 – Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	Tier 1	10
	Tier 2	7
	Tier 2WP/DC	1
	Tier 3	2
	Tier 4	4
333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 – Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture, and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Tier 1	25
	Tier 2	24
	Tier 2WP/DC	6
	Tier 3	4
	Tier 4	14
42, 44-45 – Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade	Tier 1	1
	Tier 2	10
	Tier 2WP/DC	2
	Tier 4	3
48, 49 – Transportation and Warehousing Services	Tier 2	4
	Tier 4	6
	Tier 5	2

51 – Information Services	Tier 1 Tier 2 Tier 2LDC Tier 2WP/DC Tier 3 Tier 4 Tier 5 Tier 5LDC Tier 5WP/DC	1 6 1 1 2 9 2 1 1
52 – Finance and Insurance Services	Tier 2 Tier 2LDC Tier 2WP/DC Tier 3 Tier 4 Tier 5 Tier 5LDC	20 2 6 2 14 2 2
54, 56, 62, 81 – Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services	Tier 1 Tier 2 Tier 2WP/DC Tier 3 Tier 4 Tier 5 Tier 6	14 28 11 12 7 1 1
TOTAL		408

Nebraska Advantage Act Benefits Approved, by Industry 2017

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)

These tables on the following pages include the data reported for projects that have completed a qualification audit that confirms the attainment of minimum required levels of investment and employment. Each project is categorized by the principal business activity based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), grouped by industry, and the information is reported by industry group. Industry groups containing information from less than three taxpayers are combined with at least one other industry group to prevent disclosure of confidential information. In the following tables, the first table summarizes the 2017 activity by Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing. Each of the next tables provides detailed activity by industry group. The industry groups are combined as footnoted.

Benefits Approved, All Industries, 2017

Category	Manufacturing ¹	Non-Manufacturing ²	Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	77	55	132
Tax Credits Earned:			
Investment Credits	\$22,153,706	\$13,754,781	\$35,908,487
Compensation Credits	<u>10,366,088</u>	<u>16,771,638</u>	<u>27,137,726</u>
Total Tax Credits Earned	\$32,519,794	\$30,526,419	\$63,046,213
Tax Credits Used:			
Corporation Income Tax	\$10,531,408	\$2,034,456 ³	\$12,565,864 ³
Individual Income Tax	<u>1,766,427⁴</u>	<u>1,234,868</u>	<u>3,001,295⁴</u>
Subtotal Income Tax	\$12,297,835⁴	\$3,269,324³	\$15,567,159^{3,4}
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	\$3,054,894	\$14,341,271	\$17,396,165
Income Tax Withholding	7,225,038	12,371,528	19,596,566
Real Property Tax	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Tax Credits Used	\$22,577,767⁴	\$29,982,123³	\$52,559,890^{3,4}
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	0	0	0
Tax Credits Outstanding	\$9,942,027 ⁴	\$544,296 ³	\$10,486,323 ^{3,4}
Qualified Capital Investment	\$585,304,096	\$143,351,392	\$728,655,488
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$18,160,464	\$10,117,837	\$28,278,301
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	\$32,531,479	\$4,493,106	\$37,024,585
Recapture Repaid	\$462,038 ⁵	\$-- ⁵	\$-- ⁵
Property Tax Benefits:			
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$478,295,864	\$418,218,267	\$896,514,131
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE) ⁶	1,101	1,243	2,344
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ⁷	\$39,068	\$47,596	\$43,408

¹The industry groups included in Manufacturing are:

22, 23, 327 – Utilities, Construction, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing;

311, 312 – Food and Beverage Manufacturing;

314, 322, 323, 325, 326 – Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing;

321, 331, 332 – Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; and

333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 – Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing.

²The industry groups included in Non-Manufacturing are:

42, 44-45 – Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade;

48,49 – Transportation and Warehousing Services;

51 – Finance & Insurance Services;

54, 56, 62, 81 – Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services.

³To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used in 2017 for Corporation Income Tax by Finance & Insurance Services are not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used in 2017 for Individual Income Tax by Other Manufacturing are not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

⁵To maintain confidentiality, Recapture Repaid in 2017 by companies in Non-Manufacturing is not reported and not included in the total. Recapture Repaid is not reported by industry group.

⁶FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁷The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage of each project to determine the estimated compensation. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Benefits Approved, Manufacturing Industries, 2017

Category	311, 312 - Food and Beverage Manufacturing	Non-Durable Product Manufacturing ¹	Machinery & Miscellaneous Manufacturing ²	Other Manufacturing ³	Manufacturing Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	17	19	24	17	77
Tax Credits Earned:					
Investment Credits	\$11,061,932	\$824,725	\$7,823,874	\$2,443,175	\$22,153,706
Compensation Credits	2,262,713	681,360	6,013,507	1,408,508	10,366,088
Total Tax Credits Earned	\$13,324,645	\$1,506,085	\$13,837,381	\$3,851,683	\$32,519,794
Tax Credits Used:					
Corporation Income Tax	\$1,127,504	\$3,964,462	\$3,859,094	\$580,348	\$10,531,408
Individual Income Tax	499,163	222,165	1,045,099	---- ⁴	1,766,427⁴
Subtotal Income Tax	\$2,626,667	\$4,186,627	\$4,904,193	\$580,348⁴	\$12,297,835⁴
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	\$632,064	\$1,409,094	\$908,320	\$105,415	\$3,054,894
Income Tax Withholding	1,825,958	591,278	2,000,771	2,807,031	7,225,038
Real Property Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Credits Used	\$5,084,689	\$6,186,999	\$7,813,284	\$3,492,794⁴	\$22,577,767⁴
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tax Credits Outstanding	\$8,239,956	(\$4,680,914)	\$6,024,097	\$358,889 ⁴	\$9,942,027⁴
Qualified Capital Investment	\$116,948,869	\$54,699,453	\$80,591,335	\$333,064,439	\$585,304,096
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$1,415,465	\$535,317	\$289,919	\$15,919,763	\$18,160,464
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	\$8,824,713	\$4,614,403	\$1,428,164	\$17,664,198	\$32,531,479
Property Tax Benefits:					
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$101,857,315	\$337,082,578	\$0	\$39,355,971	\$478,295,864
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE) ⁵	526	(26)	596	5	1,101
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ⁶	\$34,779	N/A	\$42,296	\$39,783	\$39,068

¹The full title of this industry group is **314, 322, 323, 325, 326** – Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing.

²The full title of this industry group is **333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339** – Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing.

³To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Manufacturing:
22, 23, 327 – Utilities, Constructions, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing; and
321, 331, 332 – Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used in 2017 for Individual Income Tax by Other Manufacturing are not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

⁵FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁶The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage of each project to determine the estimated compensation. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Benefits Approved, Non-Manufacturing Industries, 2017

Category	52-Finance & Insurance Services	Professional & Miscellaneous Services ¹	Other Non-Manufacturing ²	Non-Manufacturing Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	14	24	17	55
Tax Credits Earned:				
Investment Credits	\$9,975,776	\$1,646,136	\$2,132,869	\$13,754,781
Compensation Credits	<u>11,963,881</u>	<u>3,108,602</u>	<u>1,699,155</u>	<u>16,771,638</u>
Total Tax Credits Earned	\$21,939,657	\$4,754,738	\$3,832,024	\$30,526,419
Tax Credits Used:				
Corporation Income Tax	\$-- ³	\$489,978	\$1,544,478	\$2,034,456³
Individual Income Tax	<u>547,537</u>	<u>573,356</u>	<u>113,975</u>	<u>1,234,868</u>
Subtotal Income Tax	\$547,537³	\$1,063,334	\$1,658,453	\$3,269,324³
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	\$12,052,691	\$868,302	\$1,420,278	\$14,341,271
Income Tax Withholding	7,436,422	1,385,697	3,549,409	12,371,528
Real Property Tax	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Tax Credits Used	20,036,650³	\$3,317,333	\$6,628,140	\$29,982,123³
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	0	0	0	0
Tax Credits Outstanding	\$1,903,007 ³	\$1,437,405	(\$2,796,116)	\$544,296³
Qualified Capital Investment	\$99,757,760	\$19,973,517	\$23,620,115	\$143,351,392
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$6,174,245	\$843,527	\$3,100,064	\$10,117,837
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval	\$1,600,674	\$1,401,218	\$1,491,214	\$4,493,106
Property Tax Benefits:				
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$286,891,156	\$0	\$131,327,111	\$418,218,267
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE) ⁴	861	200	182	1,243
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ⁵	\$46,264	\$60,146	\$37,555	\$47,596

¹The full title of this industry group is **54, 56, 62, 81** – Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services.

²To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Non-Manufacturing:

42, 44-45 – Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade;
48, 49 – Transportation and Warehousing Services; and
51 – Information Services.

³To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used in 2017 for Corporation Income Tax by Finance & Insurance Services are not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

⁴FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁵The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage of each project to determine the estimated compensation. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Nebraska Advantage Act Benefits Approved, by Industry Cumulative 2006-2017

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)

In the tables on the following pages, the first table summarizes the cumulative activity by Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing. Each of the next tables provides detailed activity by industry group. The industry groups are titled and combined as footnoted.

Benefits Approved, All Industries, 2006-2017

Category	Manufacturing ¹	Non-Manufacturing ²	Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	77	55	132
Tax Credits Earned:			
Investment Credits	\$457,450,827	\$252,265,003	\$709,715,830
Compensation Credits	<u>74,737,714</u>	<u>120,983,024</u>	<u>195,720,738</u>
Total Tax Credits Earned	\$532,188,541	\$373,248,027	\$905,436,568
Tax Credits Used:			
Corporation Income Tax	\$77,812,453	\$84,211,944 ³	\$162,024,397 ³
Individual Income Tax	<u>13,281,952⁴</u>	<u>14,007,938</u>	<u>27,289,890⁴</u>
Subtotal Income Tax	\$91,094,405⁴	\$98,219,882³	\$189,314,287^{3,4}
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	\$49,288,747	\$49,356,534	\$98,645,281
Income Tax Withholding	42,498,058	84,709,201	127,207,260
Real Property Tax	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Tax Credits Used	\$182,881,211⁴	\$232,285,617³	\$415,166,828^{3,4}
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	\$4,612,067	\$1,388,541	\$6,000,608
Tax Credits Outstanding	\$344,695,263 ⁴	\$139,573,869 ³	\$484,269,132 ^{3,4}
Qualified Capital Investment	\$5,122,646,950	\$3,001,263,432	\$8,123,910,382
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$74,079,736	\$113,167,644	\$187,247,381
Recapture Repaid	\$5,154,804 ⁵	\$1,604,438 ⁵	\$6,759,241 ⁵
Property Tax Benefits:			
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$4,332,300,772	\$1,725,057,159	\$6,057,357,931
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE) ⁴	7,480	8,857	16,337
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ⁵	\$42,046	\$52,871	\$47,915

¹The industry groups included in Manufacturing are:

22, 23, 327 – Utilities, Construction, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing;

311, 312 – Food and Beverage Manufacturing;

314, 322, 323, 325, 326 – Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing;

321, 331, 332 – Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; and

333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 – Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing.

²The industry groups included in Non-Manufacturing are:

42, 44-45 – Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade;

48, 49 – Transportation and Warehousing Services;

51 – Information Services;

52 – Finance & Insurance Services;

54, 56, 62, 81 – Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services.

³To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used in 2017 for Corporation Income Tax by 52-Finance & Insurance Services are not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used in 2017 for Individual Income Tax by Other Manufacturing are not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

⁵To maintain confidentiality, Recapture Repaid in 2017 by companies in Non-Manufacturing is not reported and not included in the total. Recapture Repaid is not reported by individual industry group.

⁶FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁷The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage of each project to determine the estimated compensation. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Benefits Approved, Manufacturing Industries, 2006-2017

Category	311, 312 - Food and Beverage Manufacturing	Non-Durable Product Manufacturing ¹	Machinery & Miscellaneous Manufacturing ²	Other Manufacturing ³	Manufacturing Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	17	19	24	17	77
Tax Credits Earned:					
Investment Credits	\$50,070,674	\$231,606,619	\$92,755,513	\$83,018,021	\$457,450,827
Compensation Credits	9,715,871	14,159,081	34,899,034	15,963,728	74,737,714
Total Tax Credits Earned	\$59,786,545	\$245,765,700	\$127,654,547	\$98,981,749	\$532,188,541
Tax Credits Used:					
Corporation Income Tax	\$4,073,866	\$19,951,623	\$48,927,694	\$4,859,270	\$77,812,453
Individual Income Tax	5,544,746	1,816,496	5,066,455	854,255 ⁴	13,281,952 ⁴
Subtotal Income Tax	\$9,618,612	\$21,768,119	\$53,994,149	\$5,713,525⁴	\$91,094,405⁴
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	\$2,422,203	\$40,134,182	\$6,503,857	\$228,505	\$49,288,747
Income Tax Withholding	5,309,885	9,684,020	22,239,051	5,265,102	42,498,059
Real Property Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Credits Used	\$17,350,700	\$71,586,321	\$82,737,058	\$11,207,132⁴	\$182,881,211⁴
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	\$-- ⁵	\$-- ⁵	\$-- ⁵	\$-- ⁵	\$4,612,067
Tax Credits Outstanding	\$-- ⁵	\$-- ⁵	\$-- ⁵	\$-- ⁵	\$344,695,263 ^{4,5}
Qualified Capital Investment	\$535,424,024	\$2,427,733,504	\$963,883,527	\$1,195,605,895	\$5,122,646,950
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$3,055,473	\$23,629,300	\$7,257,701	\$40,137,262	\$74,079,736
Property Tax Benefits:					
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$267,299,383	\$3,880,516,018	\$0	\$184,485,371	\$4,332,300,772
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE) ⁶	1,812	1,313	3,467	888	7,480
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ⁷	\$35,053	\$40,782	\$42,242	\$57,422	\$42,046

¹The full title of this industry group is **314, 322, 323, 325, 326** – Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing.

²The full title of this industry group is **333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339** – Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing.

³To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Manufacturing:
22, 23, 327 – Utilities, Constructions, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing; and
321, 331, 332 – Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used in 2017 for Individual Income Tax by Other Manufacturing are not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

⁵To maintain confidentiality, Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balances, Tax Credits Expired, and Tax Credits Outstanding are reported in total, not by industry group.

⁶FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁷The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage of each project to determine the estimated compensation. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Benefits Approved, Non-Manufacturing Industries, 2006-2017

Category	52-Finance & Insurance Services	Professional & Miscellaneous Services ¹	Other Non-Manufacturing ²	Non-Manufacturing Total
Number of Qualifying Projects	14	24	17	55
Tax Credits Earned:				
Investment Credits	\$105,964,642	\$17,755,669	\$128,544,692	\$252,265,003
Compensation Credits	60,397,387	19,234,810	41,350,827	120,983,024
Total Tax Credits Earned	\$166,362,029	\$36,990,479	\$169,895,519	\$373,248,027
Tax Credits Used:				
Corporation Income Tax	\$10,266,186 ³	\$2,113,242	\$71,832,516	\$84,211,944 ³
Individual Income Tax	4,185,056	3,840,049	6,002,833	14,007,938
Subtotal Income Tax	\$14,431,242³	\$5,953,291	\$77,835,349	\$98,219,882³
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	\$37,084,567	\$6,046,597	\$6,225,371	\$49,356,534
Income Tax Withholding	43,505,411	12,539,219	28,664,572	84,709,201
Real Property Tax	0	0	0	0
Total Tax Credits Used	\$95,021,219³	\$24,539,107	\$112,725,292	\$232,285,617³
Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Balance and Tax Credits Expired	\$-- ⁴	\$-- ⁴	\$-- ⁴	\$1,388,541
Tax Credits Outstanding	\$-- ⁴	\$-- ⁴	\$-- ⁴	\$139,573,869 ^{3,4}
Qualified Capital Investment	\$1,059,646,420	\$315,450,345	\$1,626,166,667	\$3,001,263,432
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds on Investment	\$52,795,887	\$10,025,729	\$50,346,029	\$113,167,645
Property Tax Benefits:				
Personal Property Value Exempted	\$865,997,559	\$0	\$859,059,600	\$1,725,057,159
Value of Real Property Reimbursed	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects (FTE) ⁵	4,479	1,683	2,695	8,857
Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ⁶	\$50,322	\$52,225	\$57,509	\$52,871

¹The full title of this industry group is **54, 56, 62, 81** – Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services.

²To maintain confidentiality, the following industry groups are combined in Other Non-Manufacturing:

42, 44-45 – Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade;

48, 49 – Transportation and Warehousing Services; and

51 – Information Services.

³To maintain confidentiality, tax credits used in 2017 for Corporation Income Tax by 52-Finance & Insurance Services are not reported and not included in the total or other dependent figures.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, Tax Credits Expired and Tax Credits Outstanding are reported in total, not by industry group.

⁵FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁶The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying positive FTE growth by the average wage of each project to determine the estimated compensation. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total positive FTE growth of the industry group.

Nebraska Advantage Act

Summary of Investment & Employment by Applicants with Active Signed Agreements, by Industry

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)(g) through (3)(i)

Each applicant with a signed agreement has agreed to report the project's total investment, employment, and estimated wages paid to new employees. This table includes the data reported for both: (1) projects that have completed a qualification audit that confirmed the attainment of levels; and (2) projects that have not completed a qualification audit, regardless of whether the project may have attained the minimum levels. **Until the Department has completed a qualification audit that confirms the required levels of investment and employment have been met, the project is not eligible for benefits, other than certain property tax exemptions, and it is not included in the Summary of Qualified Project Activity or Benefits Approved, by Industry tables.**

Some applicants with signed agreements did not submit a Nebraska Advantage Act Incentive Computation, Form 312N, in 2017. Most of these applicants have not completed a qualification audit and are not receiving any benefits. A qualified project will not receive additional benefits until it has submitted a Form 312N for all prior tax years. The year is considered to be in recapture and partial repayment of prior benefits is due if the proper filings are not provided to the Department.

Each project is categorized by the principal business activity based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), grouped by industry, and the information is reported by industry group. Industry groups containing information from less than three taxpayers are combined with at least one other industry group to prevent disclosure of confidential information. In the following table, the industry groups are combined as footnoted.

Cumulative through 2017

Category	Number of Applicants Reporting ¹	Expansion of Capital Investment	Increase in New Jobs (FTE) ²	Estimated Average Wage of New Jobs ³
MANUFACTURING				
311, 312 – Food and Beverage Manufacturing	46	\$978,440,131	3,347	\$35,916
314, 322, 323, 325, 326 – Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	39	\$2,702,785,751	1,742	\$52,205
333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 – Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing	54	\$1,138,568,819	4,107	\$42,346
Other Manufacturing ⁴ : 22, 23, 327 – Utilities, Construction, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing; and 321, 331, 332 – Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	32	\$1,264,087,687	1,378	\$50,434
Total Manufacturing	171	\$6,083,882,388	10,574	\$42,989
NON-MANUFACTURING				
52 – Finance & Insurance Services	40	\$2,389,373,070	6,156	\$51,616
54, 56, 62, 81 – Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services	61	\$442,560,510	2,772	\$55,616
Other Non-manufacturing ⁴ : 42, 44, 45 – Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade 48, 49 – Transportation and Warehousing Services; and 51 – Information Services	40	\$2,579,818,560	3,728	\$49,937
Total Non-Manufacturing	141	\$5,411,752,140	12,656	\$51,998
TOTAL	312	\$11,495,634,528	23,230	\$47,897

¹Applicants who sign an agreement in the year of application do not have project activity to report until the following year. Even if all required Forms 312N are submitted, this total will not equal the number of active signed agreements.

²FTE = Full-time equivalent.

³The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying FTE growth by the most recently reported average wage of each project to determine the estimated compensation. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the industry group is divided by the total FTE growth of the industry group.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, the listed industry groups are reported combined.

Nebraska Advantage Act Executive Summary of Project-specific Tax Incentives Information

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(7)

The Executive Summary for the 2017 Nebraska Advantage Act Annual Report includes project-specific information for 58 projects. This is the ninth year that project-specific information has been reported. Previous years were:

- 2016 - 47 projects;
- 2015 - 41 projects;
- 2014 - 30 projects;
- 2013 - 26 projects;
- 2012 - 18 projects;
- 2011 - 15 projects;
- 2010 - 6 projects; and
- 2009 - 3 projects.

The table below reports information on investment growth and new jobs on a cumulative basis for these 58 projects. This means that information is accumulated in the table from the beginning of the project through the end of 2017. These 58 projects have, over the past two years in 2016 and 2017, used tax credits or have had refunds approved in the amount of approximately \$134.5 million.

The details for each of these 58 projects are included in the next table that gives project-specific tax information.

Number of Projects	Growth		Average Compensation		Total Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved (2016-2017)
	Investment	New Jobs (FTE ¹)	Paid in Year of Application	Paid to New FTEs	
58	\$4,535,018,300	7,781	\$36,894	\$52,025	\$134,489,836

¹FTE = Full-Time Equivalent

Nebraska Advantage Act Project-specific Tax Incentives Information

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(6)

Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved in 2016 and 2017

In 2017, the report contains specific project information for 58 projects. Project-specific information is reported after a qualification audit and two years of activity have been completed. The specific information reported, in alternating years, is the name of the taxpayer, the project location, and the two-year aggregate of total credits used and refunds approved. The number reported includes direct sales and use tax refunds on qualified property and the total credits used. These credits include credits used to offset or refund a taxpayer's corporation income tax, a distribution of credits to the owners of an applicant that is a flow-through entity, a sales and use tax refund, income tax withholding offset or refund, or a real property tax reimbursement. The personal property tax exemption is not included in the report.

The distribution of credits is reported in total when the distribution is made, even if the owners have not used all of the credits received. Recapture payments are not subtracted from the total.

Completed projects, which did not receive benefits in the reporting period and have used or expired all carryover credits, are not included in the report.

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Locations
3MV Bancorp	\$625,468	Omaha and Papillion
ACI Worldwide, Inc. & Subsidiaries	\$932,888	Elkhorn and Omaha
American Concrete Products Co.	\$1,853	Omaha
Archer Daniels Midland Company	\$19,882,148	Columbus
Broken Bow II Wind Energy, LLC	\$6,045,914	Broken Bow
BuilderTREND Solutions, Inc.	\$411,975	Omaha
C & A Industries, Inc.	\$1,097,739	Lincoln and Omaha
CAMACO, LLC	\$6,532	Columbus
Cargill, Inc. & Subs	\$87,168	Fremont
Cellco Partnership	\$5,589,501	Statewide
Chief Industries, Inc.	\$160	Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney
Chief Industries, Inc.	\$745,944	Grand Island, Hastings, Kearney, and Lincoln
Coreslab Structures (Omaha) Inc.	\$371,351	Bellevue
CoSentry Holdings, Inc. & Subsidiaries	\$428,790	Bellevue, Omaha, and Papillion
D & D Foods, Inc.	\$239,007	Omaha

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Locations
Elemental Scientific, Inc.	\$389,796	Omaha
FHR Investments, LP	\$1,712,294	Fairmont and Geneva
Fidelity National Financial, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$117,638	Omaha
Firespring, Inc.	\$850,171	Lincoln
First National of Nebraska, Inc.	\$15,158,168	Alliance, Alma, Beatrice, Bellevue, Bloomfield, Chadron, Columbus, David City, Elkhorn, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Gretna, Kearney, La Vista, Lincoln, Mullen, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, Papillion, Scottsbluff, Shelby, and Wayne
Glass Contractors, Inc.	\$40,000	Omaha
Hayneedle, Inc.	\$858,065	Omaha
Home Instead, Inc.	\$1,231,750	Omaha
Hornady Manufacturing Company	\$99,489	Alda and Grand Island
Husker Ag, LLC	\$153,388	Plainview
Hy Vee, Inc.	\$1,509,725	Omaha
infoUSA Inc.	0	Papillion
Interpublic Group, Inc.	\$621,189	Omaha
IPG GIS US, Inc.	\$880,434	Omaha
LI-COR, Inc.	\$783,656	Lincoln
Lindsay Corporation & Subsidiaries	\$1,978,511	Lindsay and Omaha
LinkedIn Corp.	\$2,666,984	Omaha
M.G. Waldbaum Company	\$486,558	Wakefield
Medical Solutions, LLC	\$634,376	Omaha
Menard, Inc.	\$1,234,794	Valley
Minden Machine Shop, Inc.	\$88,210	Minden
Molex Incorporated	\$2,725,782	Lincoln
Monsanto Company	\$7,529,772	Gothenburg, Kearney, Stromsburg, and Waco
Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company	\$18,008,255	Blair and Omaha
Neogen Corporation	\$15,285	Lincoln
PayFlex Systems USA, Inc.	\$1,113,787	Omaha
PayPal, Inc.	\$2,758,146	Bellevue and La Vista
Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. & Subsidiaries	\$12,838,328	Lincoln, Omaha, and Papillion

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Locations
Pharmaceutical Technologies, Inc.	\$18,771	Bellevue and Omaha
Preferred Sands of Genoa LLC	\$2,377,139	Genoa
Professional Research Consultants, Inc.	\$546,299	Omaha
Proxibid, Inc.	\$910,847	Bellevue, Omaha, and South Sioux City
Rotella's Italian Bakery, Inc.	\$66,764	La Vista
Sandhills Publishing Company	\$118,864	Lincoln
Sergeant's Pet Care Products, Inc.	\$94,642	Omaha
Silverstone Holdings, Inc.	\$472,988	Omaha
TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation & Subsidiaries	\$6,769,063	Bellevue and Omaha
TEAM Financial Management Systems, Inc.	\$556,123	Bellevue, Omaha, and Papillion
Tecumseh Poultry, LLC	\$3,737,774	Tecumseh and Waverly
TELCOR, Inc.	\$467,600	Lincoln
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	\$4,179,239	Dakota City
VKGS, LLC	\$26,534	Omaha
WEX, Inc.	\$1,196,200	Omaha
Total Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	\$134,489,836	

Nebraska Advantage Act Projected Revenue Gains and (Losses) for Tax Years 2018-2027

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(3)(k) and (4)

For the Nebraska Advantage Act (Act), the Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department), Research Section, reports on the projected future amounts of:

- Direct refunds of sales and use tax;
- Investment tax credits earned;
- Compensation credits earned;
- Tax credits used for individual income tax;
- Tax credits used for corporation income tax;
- Tax credits used for sales and use tax;
- Tax credits used for income tax withholding;
- Tax credits recaptured; and
- Tax credits that will expire.

The report also measures the potential revenue gains (losses) under the Act as well as associated investment and economic job growth.

Section I outlines the process of estimating the parameters for tax credits and refunds, which are the building blocks for projecting future tax expenditures. Section I also briefly describes the estimation process for tax credits earned and the usage of the tax credits.

Section II discusses the model used by the Department to estimate the fiscal and employment impacts of the Act, and these estimates are presented in the table below.

I. Estimation of parameters for the projection of tax credits and refunds.

The Department uses several sources of data to produce the projection of tax credits and refunds. While in the past the Act did not have sufficient data for analysis, now the Act has reached sufficient maturity to analyze the patterns of how companies earned and used tax credits over the years. Consequently, the Department estimates the annual amount of earned and used tax credits using historical data from the Act, coupled with historical data from the Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775), and an econometric model that uses macroeconomic variables.

To project the total amount of earned tax credits and direct sales and use tax refunds, the Department uses historical patterns of tax credits earned by the Act's participating companies. However, the erratic nature of tax credits earned by companies during the first several years of the Act limits the Department's ability to rely exclusively on Act data to forecast future tax credits. Consequently, a regression model, which relies on U.S. macroeconomic forecasts from IHS Economics, was used to estimate the total amount of tax credits earned and refunds granted. After projecting the total amount of earned tax credits, the Department splits the projected total tax credits earned into investment tax credits and compensation credits based on the analysis of historical Act data.

Examining the allocation of tax credits used between income tax liabilities and sales and use tax liabilities, the Department investigated the patterns of how the companies in each program tier used their credits. The Department then used the patterns determined for each tier to establish the parameters. Most of the parameters were estimated using Act data from 2010 to 2015 — a period in which the program had progressively matured and the economy was, overall, in a stable condition. The selection of this time period allows the Department to avoid any possible biases caused by extreme values. Using these parameters, the Department estimated the amounts of tax credits allocated

among corporation income tax liability, individual income tax liability, and sales and use tax liability over the next ten years.

Using the correlation between compensation credits and income tax withholding, the Department estimated the amount of credits used for income tax withholding over the next ten years. The Department, however, does not have enough historical data from the Act to produce reliable parameters to estimate the amount of recaptured and expired tax credits. Consequently, the Department utilized data from LB 775 and assumed similar patterns in the amount of credits that companies allow to expire. The Department also used LB 775 to estimate the amount of recaptured tax credits.

Also, based on projected amount of earned and used tax credits, the table presents tax credits balance and cumulative tax credit balance. The Department also forecasted the amount of investment based on the estimated earned tax credits and other U.S. macroeconomics variables from IHS Economics.

II. Projecting revenue gains (losses) and associated economic job growth.

Tax incentive programs in Nebraska are designed to attract business investments—both domestically and abroad—with the goal of creating jobs and generating economic growth in Nebraska. Tax incentive programs impact Nebraska’s tax revenue in two ways. First, tax revenue is positively affected when businesses hire new employees and increase levels of investment, which enhance economic growth. Second, tax revenue is negatively affected when Nebraska directly foregoes part of the tax revenue from the businesses that are in the tax incentive programs. Thus, the overall fiscal impact of tax incentive programs can be positive or negative.

A computable general equilibrium (CGE) model uses actual economic data to estimate how the Nebraska economy might react to changes in policy, technology, or other external factors. Using a CGE model, the fiscal impact of the program is estimated over the next ten years. These estimates are based on the forecasted value of the amount of total credits earned and total credits used, along with refunds claimed under the Act. The forecasted values for credits earned and credits used are listed in the table below.

To analyze the fiscal impact of tax incentive programs, the dynamic Tax Revenue Analysis in Nebraska¹ (TRAIN) model—a custom-built Nebraska CGE model—is used. The TRAIN model mathematically expresses the Nebraska economy with over 1,300 equations and a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) database. It has 28 industrial sectors, two factor sectors, an investment sector, nine household sectors, 33 government sectors, and a rest-of-the-world sector.

In the 2017 analysis, the Department redefined the nine household sectors and updated related parameters according to the household income earned to reflect the current economic condition in Nebraska and incorporate the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The following table presents the new income groups and the estimated number of households in each group. The lowest income group is households with income less than \$15,000 and the highest income group is households with income more than \$200,000.

New Household Sectoring by Income Class

Group	Gross Income Range	Number of Households
1	\$0 – \$15,000	85,225
2	\$15,001 – \$30,000	121,662
3	\$30,001 – \$40,000	80,068
4	\$40,001 – \$50,000	73,542
5	\$50,001 – \$70,000	125,479
6	\$70,001 – \$100,000	127,433
7	\$100,001 – \$150,000	98,977
8	\$150,001 – \$200,000	30,145
9	Above \$200,000	26,588
Total		769,119

The TRAIN model distinguishes between state government sectors to capture the sensitivity of state revenue and expenditure flows. It also calculates most tax impacts within the model, making additional outside calculations unnecessary. This reduces the number of restrictions on the model and allows the Department’s economists to deliver more informative results.

The critical assumption when constructing a CGE model is that the economy is in equilibrium at the beginning of the period. Therefore, the model is constructed so that its equilibrium replicates observed data in the base year. The data for TRAIN comes from the latest SAM values and parameters. The impact inputs for the model are the projected tax credits earned and direct sales and use tax refunds claimed by companies in the tax incentive program.

The table below shows estimated revenue gains generated by new investment and employment over ten years. Since TRAIN simulated dynamic scoring of investment, the revenue gains presented is reflecting an accumulating impact of the Act. The table also shows the net revenue gain (loss) and the cumulative revenue gain (loss) over ten years.

The table provides two estimates of employment due to the Act. The first, labeled “Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits,” is a yearly estimate of the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. This number can be thought of as an accounting number. It is the number of jobs that businesses use to justify the hiring of employees to qualify for the tax credits in the Act. It is important to note that some of these new jobs would be created regardless of the Act’s tax credits due to growth in the company. The exact number of jobs that would be created without the existence of the Act is unknown.

The second estimate, labeled “Estimated Net Economic Job Increase (Decrease),” is estimated by TRAIN, and is an estimate of the dynamic scoring of new jobs created as the result of the Act’s program investment. The estimate of net economic jobs includes both direct and indirect employment in Nebraska. That is, it includes the jobs created as a direct result of the Act as well as the new jobs indirectly created throughout the Nebraska economy to support the new investment and direct employment due to the Act.

¹A more detailed description of the TRAIN model is available on the website.

Fiscal Analysis of the Nebraska Advantage Act

Summary	2017 ¹	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to the Act	----	\$94,588,710	\$109,791,091	\$104,862,570	\$104,959,818	\$107,187,513
Tax Credits Used:						
Individual Income Tax	3,001,295	4,434,328	5,623,082	7,247,013	7,465,126	7,604,093
Corporation Income Tax	<u>12,565,864</u>	<u>22,552,857</u>	<u>28,598,822</u>	<u>36,858,083</u>	<u>37,967,398</u>	<u>38,674,183</u>
Subtotal Income Tax	15,567,159	26,987,185	34,221,905	44,105,096	45,432,524	46,278,276
Sales and Use Tax	17,396,165	20,477,218	30,555,981	33,465,872	34,473,091	35,114,828
Income Tax Withholding	<u>19,596,566</u>	<u>30,131,860</u>	<u>34,364,855</u>	<u>38,324,945</u>	<u>41,666,558</u>	<u>44,668,934</u>
Total Tax Credit Used	\$52,559,890	\$77,596,264	\$99,142,741	\$115,895,913	\$121,572,173	\$126,062,037
Direct Sales and Use Tax Refunds	\$28,278,301	\$49,458,412	\$51,772,964	\$63,155,126	\$64,091,585	\$68,115,834
Revenue Gain (Loss)	----	(\$32,465,965)	(\$41,124,613)	(\$74,188,469)	(\$80,703,940)	(\$86,990,358)
Cumulative Revenue Gain (Loss)	----	(\$305,341,100)	(\$346,465,713)	(\$420,654,183)	(\$501,358,123)	(\$588,348,481)
Tax Credits Earned:						
Investment Credits	35,908,487	158,612,369	165,649,053	183,827,658	189,053,028	193,457,619
Compensation Credits	<u>27,137,726</u>	<u>42,314,041</u>	<u>45,564,683</u>	<u>52,115,348</u>	<u>53,422,160</u>	<u>55,302,409</u>
Total Tax Credit Earned	\$63,046,213	\$200,926,410	\$211,213,736	\$235,943,007	\$242,475,188	\$248,760,028
Tax Credits Recaptured	0	413,612	405,032	567,529	616,207	653,070
Tax Credits Expired	0	240,004	613,349	6,360,370	5,255,875	17,636,985
Tax Credits Balance	<u>10,486,323</u>	<u>122,676,530</u>	<u>111,052,615</u>	<u>113,119,195</u>	<u>115,030,933</u>	<u>104,407,936</u>
Cumulative Tax Credit Balance	\$484,269,132	\$606,945,662	\$717,998,277	\$831,117,472	\$946,148,405	\$1,050,556,341
Estimated Employment						
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	2,344	3,025	3,025	3,726	3,820	3,954
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	0	598	598	1,934	2,288	2,470
Estimated Qualifying Investment	\$728,655,488	\$1,876,432,908	\$1,959,735,939	\$2,169,287,673	\$2,231,646,042	\$2,281,632,162
Summary	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to the Act	\$109,077,930	\$111,084,821	\$113,809,715	\$117,384,469	\$119,554,668	
Tax Credits Used:						
Individual Income Tax	7,669,486	7,600,053	7,720,996	6,621,605	6,213,997	
Corporation Income Tax	<u>39,006,768</u>	<u>38,653,631</u>	<u>39,268,746</u>	<u>33,677,275</u>	<u>31,604,198</u>	
Subtotal Income Tax	46,676,254	46,253,684	46,989,742	40,298,880	37,818,195	
Sales and Use Tax	35,416,804	35,096,168	35,654,671	30,577,807	28,695,524	
Income Tax Withholding	<u>46,947,816</u>	<u>48,688,798</u>	<u>50,119,696</u>	<u>50,504,318</u>	<u>51,182,291</u>	
Total Tax Credit Used	\$129,040,873	\$130,038,649	\$132,764,108	\$121,381,005	\$117,696,011	
Direct Sales and Use Tax Refunds	\$70,058,563	\$71,820,669	\$74,017,933	\$66,604,934	\$65,650,257	
Revenue Gain (Loss)	(\$90,021,507)	(\$90,774,497)	(\$92,972,325)	(\$70,601,471)	(\$63,791,599)	
Cumulative Revenue Gain (Loss)	(\$678,369,988)	(\$769,144,485)	(\$862,116,810)	(\$932,718,280)	(\$996,509,880)	
Tax Credits Earned:						
Investment Credits	194,379,206	192,945,412	195,407,679	176,701,017	168,881,253	
Compensation Credits	<u>55,142,440</u>	<u>55,051,453</u>	<u>55,412,529</u>	<u>55,246,821</u>	<u>54,503,764</u>	
Total Tax Credit Earned	\$249,521,645	\$247,996,865	\$250,820,208	\$231,947,838	\$223,385,017	
Tax Credits Recaptured	674,390	679,334	682,884	609,042	593,491	
Tax Credits Expired	11,739,226	12,495,666	12,119,636	17,510,377	10,025,180	
Tax Credits Balance	<u>108,067,156</u>	<u>104,783,215</u>	<u>105,253,580</u>	<u>92,447,413</u>	<u>95,070,336</u>	
Cumulative Tax Credit Balance	\$1,158,623,496	\$1,263,406,711	\$1,368,660,291	\$1,461,107,705	\$1,556,178,040	
Estimated Employment						
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	3,943	3,936	3,962	3,950	3,897	
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	2,529	2,535	2,518	2,417	2,370	
Estimated Qualifying Investment	\$2,294,176,165	\$2,276,515,214	\$2,306,942,410	\$2,065,410,146	\$1,967,428,315	

¹Figures for 2016 are actual amounts.

Summary of Tax Incentive Programs in Other States

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5731(7)

States offer many types of tax incentives for businesses. This report summarizes other states' tax incentives that are similar to the Nebraska model of granting tax incentives. For example, qualifying for tax incentives under the Nebraska Advantage Act is not dependent upon the location of a project in an enterprise zone or other limited geographic area. Thus, tax incentives that provide jobs or investment credits to businesses, but only to those who locate in a limited area, are not listed. States that offer tax incentives, but have different qualification levels depending upon geography, are listed provided that a project could qualify, at some level, in every part of the state. States may also limit qualification for incentives to targeted industries. Nebraska does this, and the report lists those states where incentives are limited to targeted activities. Finally, Nebraska refunds the sales and use tax on qualified investments, but some states refund only a portion of the tax. These states are listed as having a refund. Some states have broader sales and use tax exemptions than Nebraska, but do not provide a refund of any taxes paid. Tax exemptions are outside the scope of this comparison, and tax incentives are not listed if they do not provide at least a partial refund of sales and use taxes paid on qualified investment.

The review of the tax incentive programs in other states is as of May 16, 2018. The Department makes every effort to review the current incentive information from other states; however, the Department is not responsible for the accuracy of any of the information in this section if used for private or public purposes.

Number of states which grant tax credits and exemptions

- Job credit: 42 states
 - Investment credit: 32 states
 - Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: 22 states
 - Personal property tax abatement: 19 states
-

Alabama

Job credit: The existing Alabama Jobs Act allows a 3% refund or credit of prior year wages paid to eligible employees with an additional 0.5% percent credit if 12% or more of the project workforce are veterans who received either an honorable or a general discharge. A project must create at least 50 new jobs, or 25 new jobs in a targeted county, or create new jobs, but are not subject to the minimum job creation requirements in some industries.

Investment credit: Requires the same number of jobs as the Job credit. The investment incentive is a credit up to 1.5% of the qualified capital investment expenses.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- There is no threshold or limiting investment for a new sales tax abatement project with the exception of projects owned by utilities producing electricity, which are subject to the following thresholds –
 - \$100 million in capital costs for facilities producing electricity from alternative energy sources
 - \$5 million in capital costs for facilities producing electricity from hydropower
- The additional capital investment by an industry that is expanding their current facilities in Alabama must be equal to the lesser of –
 - 30% of the original cost of the currently existing industrial property
 - \$2 million

Personal property tax abatement: Subject to the same qualifications as the sales tax abatement program

Alaska

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Arizona

Job and investment credit:

Quality Jobs

- In metro areas, at least 25 jobs must be created with a minimum capital investment of \$5 million
- In rural areas, at least 5 jobs must be created with a minimum capital investment of \$1 million
- Both programs require the jobs to pay 100% of the median county wage

Qualified Facility

- Firm must make capital investment of at least \$250,000 to establish or expand facility that devotes at least 80% of its space and payroll to manufacturing, R&D, or headquarters functions.
- Must create net new jobs of which at least 51% are paid 125% of the state's median wage if located in an urban area or 100% of the state's annual median wage if located in a rural area.
- Offers to pay at least 65% of health insurance premiums for all new net full-time employment.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Firms investing in data centers may be eligible for the Computer Data Center Credit. They can get an exemption from the Transaction Business Privilege Tax and Use Tax when investing between at least \$25 million or \$50 million or \$250 million in a data center, depending on location.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Arkansas

Job credit: Advantage Arkansas Income Tax Credit offers credit for job creation based on payroll of new, full-time, permanent employees. Credit on state income tax depends on region of state and payroll thresholds:

- Payroll threshold of \$125,000 in Tier 1
- Payroll threshold of \$100,000 in Tier 2
- Payroll threshold of \$75,000 in Tier 3
- Payroll threshold of \$50,000 in Tier 4
- Jobs must pay a wage equal or greater than the lowest county average wage
- Must be engaged in a specific industry as listed

ArkPlus is available in "highly competitive situations" that credits 10% of total investment to state income tax liability by regional tier and level of payroll.

- Tier 1: Minimum investment of \$5 million and minimum payroll of \$2 million
- Tier 2: Minimum investment of \$3.75 million and minimum payroll of \$1.5 million
- Tier 3: Minimum investment of \$3 million and minimum payroll of \$1.2 million
- Tier 4: Minimum investment of \$2 million and minimum payroll of \$0.8 million

Investment credit: InvestArk is a credit program available to businesses established in Arkansas for two years or longer.

- Investment of \$5 million at a single location in plant or equipment for new construction, expansion, or modernization established for at least two years to qualify for sales and use tax refund
- Must be in specified industry as listed

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

Tax Back Sales and Use Tax Refund

- Investment of \$100,000 qualifies for sales and use tax for building materials and taxable machinery and equipment associated with approved project

Personal property tax abatement: None

California

Job credit:

- The California Competes Tax Credit is based on the number of jobs created, opportunity for future growth, and a number of other factors.
- New Employment Credit require employer hire a qualified full-time employee and pay qualified wages.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Colorado

Job credit:

- Job Growth Incentive Tax Credit available for businesses creating at least 20 new jobs with wages 100% of county average
- Job Growth Incentive Tax Credit-Higher Education Partnership available for businesses partnering with State Higher Education Institutions and creating at least 5 new jobs with wages 100% of state average

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: A refund of sales and use tax for purchases of qualified products in specific industry.

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government.

Connecticut

Job credit: New Jobs Creation Tax Credit is available to taxpayers that create at least ten new jobs.

Investment credit:

- Machinery and Equipment Expenditure Tax Credit allows for 10% credit for increased investment in machinery and equipment for companies with 250 or fewer employees, 5% credit for companies with 251 to 800 employees in CT
- 5% credit for fixed capital investment in tangible personal property

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Electronic Data Processing Equipment Property Tax Credit is available for 100% of the personal property tax owed and paid on electronic data processing equipment.

Delaware

Job and investment credit:

- The Blue Collar Job Act – Eligible businesses that (1) are engaged in a qualified activity; (2) hire five or more qualified employees; and (3) make an investment of at least \$200,000 (\$40,000 per qualified employee) in a qualified facility. For qualified investments of at least \$1 million in manufacturing, wholesaling, or aviation service, an alternative investment tax credit is available. For telecommunications services and banking, they are required to hire 50 employees and make investment of \$15,000.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: No sales tax

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government.

Florida

Job and investment credit:

- The Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund allows for tax refunds from \$3,000 to \$6,000 per job created depending on the industry, location, and salary provided for each job created.
- The Capital Investment Tax Credit is available for specific industries that create at least 100 jobs and invest at least \$25 million in capital costs.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Included in Qualified Target Industry incentive

Personal property tax abatement: None

Georgia

Job credit:

- Firms creating jobs in specific industries can earn the Job Tax Credit based on the following criteria –
 - In tier 1, 2 jobs must be created, which can offset 100% of income tax liability
 - In tier 2, 10 jobs must be created, which can offset 100% of income tax liability
 - In tier 3, 15 jobs must be created, which can offset 50% of income tax liability
 - In tier 4, 25 jobs must be created, which can offset 50% of income tax liability
 - Each credit can be carried forward ten years

- A firm creating jobs that pay higher-than-average wages may qualify for a Quality Jobs Tax Credit. The credit varies by the wage paid. Firms must create at least 50 jobs to qualify.

Investment credit:

- Firms making qualified capital investments of at least \$50,000 may qualify for an Investment Tax Credit.
- The size of credit depends on location by favored region and type of investment. Credits are applied to corporate income tax.
- A Mega Project Tax Credit is available to firms with a minimum payroll of \$150 million or that make a minimum investment of \$450 million, and hires at least 1,800 net new employees.
- Companies meeting both requirements may claim a tax credit of \$5,250 per job per year for the first five years of each net new position.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Hawaii

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Personal property not taxed

Idaho

Job credit:

- Job credit:
 - The Idaho Tax Reimbursement Incentive is available for a broad range of industries, to be qualified, 20 jobs must be created for rural areas and 50 jobs for urban centers.

Investment credit:

- Idaho Business Advantage – \$500,000 investment in new facilities and create at least 10 new jobs paying an average of \$40,000 annually.
- Firms that make qualifying new investments may earn an income tax credit offsetting up to 50% of their income tax liability.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Up to a 25% rebate on sales taxes paid on construction materials for new facilities

Personal property tax abatement:

- In lieu of an investment tax credit, a two year exemption from property tax on qualified personal property is available only if a loss was incurred in the second preceding tax year in which the property was placed in service.
 - County commissioners may authorize a full or partial property tax exemption when qualifying firms invest at least \$3 million and 80% of investment must be made at one location.
 - Large Business Property Tax Exemption – Businesses that invest at least \$1 billion in capital improvements will receive a property tax exemption on all property in excess of \$400 million in value per year.
 - Businesses that employ at least 1,500 people within an Idaho county may receive a property tax exemption on property values in excess of \$800 million.
-

Illinois

Job credit:

- The Illinois Small Business Jobs Creation Tax Credit Program provides a \$2,500 per job tax credit for eligible small businesses that create at least one new full-time position.
- The EDGE Agreements and High-Impact Business Tax Credit also allow for job creation credits.

Investment credit:

- The EDGE Agreements allows tax credits to firms who agree to make an investment of at least \$5 million, create at least 25 jobs within the state or at least \$2.5 million investment, and create at least 50 jobs.
- For a company with 100 or fewer employees, the company must agree to make a capital investment of \$1 million or create at least 5 full-time jobs in Illinois.

- Qualification for a High Impact Business Tax Credit requires that a business invest a minimum of \$12 million in capital investment causing the creation of 500 full-time jobs, or an investment of \$30 million causing the retention of 1,500 full-time jobs or qualified new electric generating facility, production operations at a new coal mine or, a new or upgraded transmission facility that supports the creation of 150 Illinois coal-mining jobs, or a newly constructed gasification facility, or certain wind energy facilities.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Can be rewarded as part of the High-Impact Business Tax Credit.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Indiana

Job credit:

- The Headquarters Relocation Tax Credit allows a credit against the corporation's state tax liability for costs incurred in relocating the headquarters.
- Annual worldwide revenue must be at least \$50 million, and the corporation must have at least 75 employees in Indiana.

Investment credit:

- The Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit provides a credit against corporate income tax based on an analysis of the economic benefits of the proposed investment and applicant must demonstrate net new jobs added.
- The Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit provides tax credits for hires of net new jobs performing tasks not previously performed by the applicant in Indiana using similar criteria to judge eligibility.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Refund of sales and use tax paid on R&D equipment only.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Iowa

Job credit:

- The High Quality Jobs Program requires businesses to meet wage threshold requirements
- The size of the credit depends on the quality of the job, generosity of health insurance benefits, etc.

Investment credit:

- Refer to investment thresholds in High Quality Jobs Program.
- Thresholds are bracketed by investments less than \$100,000; \$100,000 to \$499,999; and \$500,000 and over.
- There is an additional threshold of \$10 million or more.
- The New Jobs Tax Credit is a credit available to companies that expand their Iowa employment by 10% or more.
- This one-time tax credit is dependent on the wages a company pays and the year the credit is first claimed. The maximum credit will be \$1,794 per new employee.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Sales tax refunds are associated with the High Quality Jobs Program with \$100,000+ level of investment.

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government.

Kansas

Job credit:

- Firms can retain income tax withholding by creating at least ten jobs within two years in urban areas and five new jobs elsewhere in the Promoting Employment Across Kansas program.
- High impact projects that create at least 100 new jobs can retain a higher share of income tax withholding.

Investment credit:

- The High Performance Incentive Program allows for a 10% corporate income tax credit.
- Firms must invest at least \$1 million in urban counties and \$50,000 elsewhere.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government.

Kentucky

Job and investment credit:

- The Kentucky Business Investment program requires participants to create a minimum of 10 new jobs subject to wage and benefit requirements and invest a minimum of \$100,000
- The Kentucky Small Business Tax Credit Program provides for a tax credit to small businesses that hire at least one person and invest at least \$5,000 in qualifying equipment /technology
- The Kentucky Reinvestment Act provides tax credits to firms that are engaged in manufacturing and related functions investing at least \$2.5 million and maintaining 85% of the full-time employment level at the facility

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- Available to participants of the Kentucky Enterprise Initiative Act who invest at least \$500,000 and meet the requirements for incentives under the Energy Independence Act for energy production facilities with minimum investments ranging from \$1 million to \$100 million, depending on the energy source

Personal property tax abatement: None

Louisiana

Job credit: The Quality Jobs Program

- Must meet a minimum annual payroll threshold for new direct jobs of \$225,000 for firms with 50 or less employees or \$675,000 for firms with more than 50 employees
- The employer must create a minimum of 5 net new jobs for firms with 50 or less employees or 15 new jobs for firms with more than 50 employees
- Reward is a cash rebate up to a 6% of annual gross payroll for up to 10 years
- Must be in favored industry, or distressed region, or have 50% of sales out-of-state

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- Sales and use tax rebate is associated with Quality Jobs Program on capital expenses or a 1.5% investment tax credit for qualifying expenses.

Personal property tax abatement:

- The Industrial Tax Exemption allows a property tax abatement for industries in certain NAICS codes who engage in new capital investments in the state.
 - The Restoration Tax Abatement allows an up to ten-year abatement of property taxes on the renovations and improvements of existing commercial structures and owner-occupied residences.
-

Maine

Job and investment Tax credit:

- The Jobs and Investment Tax Credit allows employers who invest \$5 million and create at least 100 new jobs within two years to obtain up to \$500,000 in tax credits to offset income tax liability.
- Shipbuilding Facility Credit allows employers who invest at least a \$200 million and create at least 3,500 jobs a credit against withholding taxes.
- Employment Tax Increment financing program allows businesses that hire 5 or more new employees by refunding from 30-80% of the withholding taxes.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Maryland

Job credit:

- The Job Creation Tax Credit provides a per-job tax credit of up to \$3,000 to businesses that create new jobs, and up to \$5,000 to businesses creating jobs in revitalization areas.
- They must create at least 60 full-time jobs within 24 months, or 10 new jobs in some counties, or 25 jobs in Priority Funding Areas.

- Qualified positions are full-time and pay at least 120% of state minimum wage.
- The business must be engaged in an eligible activity.

Investment credit:

- The Biotechnology Investment Incentive Tax Credit is allowed to individuals or entities that invest at least \$25,000 in a qualified Maryland biotechnology company.
- The Cybersecurity Investment Incentive Tax Credit is allowed to firms that invest at least \$25,000 and have fewer than 50 employees.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Massachusetts

Job credit:

- The Economic Development Incentive Program offers tax credits under the following programs –
 - Enhanced Expansion Projects require at least 100 new full time jobs retained for 5 years with substantial capital investment.
 - The Job Creation Project requires firms to create at least 100 new full time jobs.
 - The Manufacturing Retention Project requires at least 25 new manufacturing jobs and/or at least 50 new full-time jobs.

Investment credit: See above.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Michigan

Job and Investment credit:

- Michigan Business Development Program is available to eligible businesses that create at least 50 qualified new jobs, or create at least 25 qualified new jobs if a project is in a rural county, qualifies as a high-technology activity, or provide investment.
- Good Jobs for Michigan Program is available to eligible businesses that create at least 3000 new jobs, or create at least 500 new jobs, or create 250 new jobs depends on the average annual wage paid

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement:

- Personal Property Tax Relief in Distressed Communities allows distress communities, county seats and certain border county communities to abate personal property taxes on new investments made by eligible businesses.
 - Industrial Property Tax Abatement provide incentives for eligible businesses to make new investments
-

Minnesota

Job credit: None

Investment credit:

- Research and Development Tax Credit allows for a 10% tax credit for the first \$2 million in investment, and 2.5% thereafter in excess of \$2 million.
- SEED Capital Investment Credit Program allows for a 45 percent tax credit on their investment in the Minnesota border cities.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Greater MN Job Expansion Program allows sales tax refunds on the purchase of qualified equipment if employment is increased 10% or at least 2 full time equivalent employees, compensation requirements are met, and participate in a traded sector.

Firms that build data or network operation centers of at least 25,000 square feet and invest \$30 million in the first four years of a Data Center Sales Tax Incentives may qualify for a sales tax exemption.

Personal property tax abatement: At the discretion of the city or county government.

Mississippi

Job credit:

- Jobs Tax Credit provides for tax credits with ranges from 2.5% to 10% of payroll for firms in certain industries who create jobs in certain regions of the state.
- The Advantage Jobs Rebate Program provides income tax withholding rebates to firms in certain industries hiring employees that pay above the average wage level of the county and provide basic health benefit plans.
 - Qualified businesses that provide an average wage of 110% of the average county or state wage that creates 25 new fulltime jobs, or data and information processing firms that pay 100% of the average state or county wage and create 200 new jobs may qualify.

Investment credit: The Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit requires existing participating manufacturers to invest \$1 million in buildings and/or equipment and receive an investment tax credit equal to 5% of the eligible investment.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: The following industries may qualify for sales tax exemptions when given qualifications are met –

- Mississippi Aerospace Initiative Incentives Program that create at least 100 full time jobs and invest at least \$30 million.
- Data centers involving at least 50 new jobs, \$50 million in investment, with jobs paying 150% the average state wage.
- New headquarters that create 20 new HQ jobs.
- Clean Energy businesses that create 250 new full time jobs and invest \$50 million.

Personal property tax abatement: A number of property tax exemptions may be granted at the local level by county or municipal governments.

Missouri

Job credit:

- The Missouri Works Program allows income tax withholding credits for new job creation – 2 jobs and invest \$100,000 at 80% of county average wage, 10 jobs at 90% county average wage, 100 jobs at 120% average county wage, and 100 jobs at 140% average county wage.
- Missouri Quality Jobs Program provides benefits for companies creating at least 20 new jobs in rural counties or 40 new jobs in non-rural counties within 2 years. Technology business projects must create at least 10 jobs. High impact projects must create at least 100 jobs.
- The Business Facility Tax Credit Program provides tax credits to facilitate the expansion of their headquarters in the state. The facility must create at least 25 new jobs and make \$1 million investment for headquarters of certain employee-owned business.

Investment credit: The Missouri BUILD Program allows a tax credit for firms in eligible industries who invest a minimum of \$15 million, or \$10 million for an office industry, and create at least 100 jobs, 500 jobs if the project is an office industry, or 200 new jobs for an “office industry” in a distressed location.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Tangible personal property purchased through Chapter 100 bonds is exempt from tax.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Montana

Job credit: Through the New/Expanded Industry Credit, manufacturers who increase employment by 30% are eligible for a tax credit equal to 1% of the wages paid to new employees.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: No sales tax

Personal property tax abatement: Property tax abatements result in a reduction in the taxable value of the property. There are a variety of incentives available to reduce taxable values or apply a reduced rate.

Nevada

Job credit: See below.

Investment credit: See below.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Sales and Use Tax abatement is available for approved businesses that complete two of the three requirements: A capital investment of \$1 million in urban areas or \$250,000 in rural areas; 50 urban jobs created or 10 in rural areas,

and certain wage requirements must be met. Data Center Abatement and Aviation Parts Abatement available with jobs, investment and wage requirements.

Personal property tax abatement: See details here. To qualify, a firm must complete two of the three requirements: \$5 million investment for industrial or manufacturing facilities or \$1 million investment for any other facility; 50 jobs created in urban areas or 10 in rural areas; and certain wage requirements must be met. Data Center Abatement and Aviation Parts Abatement available with jobs, investment and wage requirements.

New Hampshire

Job credit: Coos County Job Creation Tax Credit is awarded to businesses hiring employees for new, full-time positions that pay wages 200% higher than the minimum wage.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

New Jersey

Job credit: Grow NJ Assistance Program provides businesses that are creating jobs for tax credits ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 per job, per year if businesses meet some certain job and capital investment requirements.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

New Mexico

Job credit:

- High Wage Jobs Tax Credit is a 10% credit available to employers who create jobs that pay at least \$60,000 in metro areas and \$40,000 in rural areas.
- The wage thresholds are effective July 1, 2015.

Investment credit: New Mexico Investment Tax Credit has no minimum investment threshold specified but need to meet the applicable employment requirements.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Firms can abate personal property taxes through industrial revenue bonds at the discretion of the local government.

New York

Job and investment credit: Firms in the Excelsior Jobs Program may qualify for below refundable tax credits.

- Excelsior Jobs Tax Credit: A credit of 6.85% of wages per net new job.
- Excelsior Investment Tax Credit: Valued at 2% of qualified investments.
- To qualify above credit, some certain specific type of the firms need to create 5-100 jobs or create at least 150 new jobs and investing at least \$3 million for other firms.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Personal property not taxed.

North Carolina

Job credit:

- The Job Development Investment Grants are available for firms creating opportunities and net increases in employment with no specified minimum threshold for investment or employment
- JDIG also has a High-Yield Project provision for any firms that creates 1,750 jobs and invests \$500 million. Additionally, JDIG has a Transformative Project provision for any firms that creates 5,000 jobs and invests \$4 billion.

One North Carolina Fund is a grant program that awards cash to qualified companies based on a minimum set of requirements, which varies based on the county tier designation.

Investment credit:

- The Job Maintenance and Capital Development fund allows grants for businesses that have at least 2,000 employees, invest \$200 million in capital improvements, or 800 employees, and invest \$50 million for large manufacturing employers.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

North Dakota

Job credit: None

Investment credit:

- The Agricultural Commodity Processing Facility Investment Tax Credit allows for a 30% credit on investment in equipment, property, etc.
- Seed Capital Investment Tax Credit Program provides an income tax credit for making an investment in a qualified business. The credit is equal to 45% of the investment.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: A sales and use tax exemption and refund may be granted for machinery or equipment used to produce coal.

Personal property tax abatement: Personal property not taxed

Ohio

Job credit: The Ohio Job Creation Tax Credit is available to businesses that create at least 10 new full-time jobs at a facility in Ohio and pay 150% of the federal minimum wage.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Oklahoma

Job credit:

- The Quality Jobs Program is open to manufacturers and some service firms with new payroll of \$2.5 million or more.
 - A lower payroll threshold to \$1.5 million is available for food processors and R&D projects.
 - The Small Employer Program allows small businesses with 90 or fewer employees and creating between 5 and 15 new jobs to receive a 5% cash back incentive for seven years.
- 21st Century Quality Jobs requires the creation of 10 jobs with some annual wage requirements, depending on the county.
- Both programs require minimum wage and health coverage requirements.

Investment credit:

- The Investment/New Jobs Income Tax Credit allows qualifying firms to choose the tax credit based on level of investment or new employees.
- Minimum investment is \$50,000.
- Quality Jobs + Investment Tax Credits is available for manufacturers who have investment greater than \$40 million.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Sales tax refunds available for qualified companies

- On the purchase of computers, data processing equipment
- Construction materials for certain new or expanding manufacturing facilities if
 - construction costs exceed \$5 million and create 100 jobs
 - combined total costs exceed \$50 million and create 75 jobs
 - facilities with construction cost exceed \$300 million and maintain employment level of at least 1,750
 - construction cost at least \$5 million and create 250 jobs

Personal property tax abatement: None

Oregon

Job credit:

- The Oregon Investment Advantage allows firms who set up operations in an eligible county and create at least 5 jobs in an industry that is “first of its kind” and does not compete with another firm in the area.
- The credit is against income tax liability.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: No sales tax

Personal property tax abatement:

- Construction-in-Process Unfinished improvements to facilities may qualify for local property tax exemption.
 - The Strategic Investment Program exempts a portion of large capital investments from property taxes
-

Pennsylvania

Job credit: The Job Creation Tax Credit allows for a \$1,000-per-job tax credit to create new jobs. Firms must create at least 25 new jobs or expand their workforces at least 20%.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Rhode Island

Job credit: Qualified Jobs Incentive Tax Credit allows firms to receive tax credits for up to 10 years. The minimum number of new jobs needed to qualify varies by industry and company size, can be 10 or 20 jobs.

Investment credit: Provides for a 10% investment tax credit depends on the NAICS code of the business and need to meet some certain wage level or invest amount.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

South Carolina

Job credit: Unless a member of a particular NAICS industry, firms must create:

- 175 jobs ;
- 100 jobs where average compensation is 1.5 times county or state average, whichever is lower;
- 50 jobs where average compensation is 2 times county or state average, whichever is lower; or
- 25 jobs with an average cash compensation for jobs is 2.5 times county or state average, whichever is lower
- 150 jobs in a building that has been vacant for at least 12 months.

To qualify for the Corporate Headquarters Tax Credit, a firm must hire 40 employees that are engaged in corporate headquarters or research and development. At least 20 of these jobs must be classified as staff employees.

Investment credit: Manufacturers locating or expanding in South Carolina may take a one-time credit of up to 2.5% when production equipment is purchased.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Construction materials will be exempt from sales tax if invest at least \$100 million. Technology intensive materials may qualify for exemptions in specified industries if \$300 million is invested and at least 100 new jobs are created. Data centers may earn a sales tax exemption if \$50 million is invested and 25 new jobs are created.

Personal property tax abatement: None

South Dakota

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Personal property not taxed

Tennessee

Job credit: The Job Tax Credit requires 25 new jobs and investment of at least \$500,000 in a qualified business enterprise or 10 jobs paying the state's average occupational wage in certain area. Enhanced Job Tax Credit allows an additional annual credit if create jobs 10-25 based on Tier level.

Investment credit: Industrial machinery purchases can earn 1% to 10% tax credits.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- HQs receive a non-expiring sales tax credit of 6.5% for qualified personal property.
- Warehouse/Distribution receives sales tax exemption if investing \$10M.
- Call Centers receive a tax exemption if at least 250 jobs created.
- Data Centers can get sales tax exemption if investing \$100M and 15 new jobs paying at least 150% of the state's average occupational wage.

Personal property tax abatement: None

Texas

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: The sales tax exemption for qualified data centers is available for operators who agree to create at least 20 new jobs and invest \$200 million in the data center over five years.

Personal property tax abatement: The Texas Economic Development Act provides for a limitation in taxable value for taxpayers who agree to build or install property and create jobs.

Utah

Job credit:

- The Industrial Assistance Fund requires firms to create at least 50 jobs in urban counties and pay 110% of urban county average wage or 110% of the rural county average wage. Approval from local economic development authorities is required.
- EDTIF Tax Credit provides up to 30% tax credit if firms creating at least 50 jobs in urban counties and pay 110% of urban county average wage or 110% of rural county average wage.

Investment credit: Life Science and Technology Tax Credits allows 35% of the investment if invest at least \$25,000 and not have more than a 30% ownership interest in the business entity at the time of investment. New Market Tax Credit program is an effective tool used to attract private capital investment.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Vermont

Job credit: Vermont Employment Growth Incentive Program

- Full-time jobs created and paid 160% or 140% of Vermont minimum wage.
- Credit is a cash payment and not credit against income tax liability.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Virginia

Job credit:

- The Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit (p. 19) allows qualified companies locating or expanding in VA to receive a \$1,000-per-job tax credit for each new full-time job created. Enterprise zones must meet 25-job threshold, other areas have a 50-job threshold.
- Green Job Creation Tax Credit (p. 21) allows a credit against the Virginia personal or corporate income tax for each new green job created.
- Port of Virginia Economic & Infrastructure Development Grant (p.7) allows a cash grant if the entity creates at least 25 new jobs. The cash grant range is \$1,000 to \$3,000.
- Virginia New Jobs Program (p. 25) requires firms to create at least 25 new jobs and invest at least \$1 million.
- Major Eligible Employer Grant (p.3) allows a grant if employers make a capital investment of at least \$100 million and create at least 1,000 new jobs or 400 jobs if the average pay is at least twice the locality's prevailing average wage.

Investment credit:

- The Commonwealth's Opportunity Fund (p. 2) can be made available in highly competitive situations and requires minimum capital investment, job creation, and wage requirements with matching commitment from municipality.
- Virginia Investment Partnership Grant (p. 3) is available for firms making at least \$25 million in investment and maintaining stable employment levels.
- Major Eligible Employer Grant (p. 3) available for firms investing at least \$100 million and create at least 1,000 new jobs.
- Virginia Economic Development Incentive Grant (p. 4) available for firms who create 400 jobs paying at least 50% greater than local wage, or 300 jobs at double the local wage, in small metro areas, or 200 jobs elsewhere and paying 50% greater than the local wage, or make a capital investment of at least \$5 million, or \$6,500 per job.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Offered at the local level for certain industries and types of equipment (p. 23).

Washington

Job credit: Employer Program allows firms in specific industries can receive a credit when increasing in-state employment by 15%.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: Warehouse Incentive Programs is available for warehouses, distribution centers, grain elevators, cold storage for materials paid on qualifying construction and material racking/handling equipment.

Personal property tax abatement: Available for aluminum smelting industry.

West Virginia

Job credit:

- The High-Tech Manufacturing credit allows firms that manufacture computers and components that create at least 20 new jobs within a year to receive a credit to offset liability in a variety of tax programs.
- The Corporate Headquarters Credit allows tax credits to a firm that relocates the headquarters to that state and creates 15 new jobs including the relocated employees.
- The Economic Opportunity Credit allows a credit for firms creating at least 20 new jobs within specified time limits, or 10 new jobs for smaller businesses.

Investment credit: The Manufacturing Investment Credit is allowed against up to 60% of corporate income tax based on qualified investment in eligible manufacturing property, with no new job creation required.

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: Special real and personal property tax valuations are available to firms in specified NAICS industries.

Wisconsin

Job credit: The business development credit is available for those who are or intend to operate a business in Wisconsin, which is capped at 10% of wages and an additional 5% of wages if the eligible employee is employed in a distressed area.

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment: None

Personal property tax abatement: None

Wyoming

Job credit: None

Investment credit: None

Sales/use tax refund on qualified investment:

- \$5 million investment required in capital infrastructure in addition to \$2 million investment in data center equipment and software purchases results in a sales and use tax exemption on qualifying computer equipment.
- \$50 million capital infrastructure investment in data center.

Personal property tax abatement: None



Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act

Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Summary of Qualified Activity

Project-specific Benefits Approved



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Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act Reporting Requirements

Neb Rev. Stat. § 77-27,195 provides:

(1) The Tax Commissioner shall prepare a report identifying the amount of investment in this state and the number of equivalent jobs created by each taxpayer claiming a credit pursuant to the Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act. The report shall include the amount of credits claimed in the aggregate. The report shall be issued on or before July 15 of each year for all credits allowed during the previous calendar year. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) Beginning with applications filed on or after January 1, 2006, except for livestock modernization or expansion projects, the report shall provide information on project-specific total incentives used every two years for each approved project and shall disclose

(a) the identity of the taxpayer,

(b) the location of the project, and

(c) the total credits used and refunds approved during the immediately preceding two years expressed as a single, aggregated total.

The incentive information required to be reported under this subsection shall not be reported for the first year the taxpayer attains the required employment and investment thresholds. The information on first-year incentives used shall be combined with and reported as part of the second year. Thereafter, the information on incentives used for succeeding years shall be reported for each project every two years containing information on two years of credits used and refunds approved. The incentives used shall include incentives which have been approved by the Department of Revenue, but not necessarily received, during the previous two calendar years.

(3) For livestock modernization or expansion projects, the report shall disclose

(a) the identity of the taxpayer,

(b) the total credits used and refunds approved during the preceding calendar year, and

(c) the location of the project.

(4) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act Summary Description

General Information

The Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act requires a taxpayer involved in a qualifying business to file an application with the Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department). For a list of qualified business activities, see the website. There are three different application levels under Nebraska Advantage Rural Development: Level 1; Level 2; and Livestock Modernization.

Application Information

An application may be filed on or after the first day of the tax year. The application requests the total amount of expected increase in investment and employment in the year the application is filed and the following tax year. There is a statutory limit on the total benefits that may be approved for a calendar year. The requested benefits are applied to the limit in the order in which the complete applications were filed.

- Application for Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Level 1
- Application for Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Level 2
- Application for Nebraska Advantage Livestock Modernization

For applications filed on or after October 1, 2009, taxpayers must utilize E-verify to confirm that all new employees are legally able to work in the United States, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-27,188.03.

Beginning in 2016, the total credit pool authorized for all Nebraska Advantage Rural Development projects was changed. The total for all Level 1 and Level 2 projects is limited to \$1 million and the total for all Livestock Modernization projects is limited to \$500,000 in calendar year 2016; \$750,000 in calendar years 2017 and 2018; and \$1 million in calendar year 2019 and thereafter.

Rural Development Act Available Funds and Requested Benefits

Year Ending	Number of Applicants	Total Requested Benefits	
		L1/L2	LM
12/31/2017	10	\$1,000,000	\$750,000
12/31/2016	8	1,000,000	500,000
12/31/2015	8	935,500	
12/31/2014	7	1,000,000	
12/31/2013	2	1,000,000	
12/31/2012	6	1,000,000	
12/31/2011	7	2,412,750	
12/31/2010	11	829,750	
6/30/2010	10	1,271,854	
6/30/2009	34	3,000,000	
6/30/2008	34	3,000,000	
6/30/2007	15	1,555,250	
6/30/2006	15	2,086,000	
6/30/2005	12	713,000	

Requirements by Application Level

Level 1. Project applications under Level 1 require a plan of expansion that includes a minimum of two new full-time equivalent (FTE) employees who are paid at least the minimum required wage, and \$125,000 of net, new investment. The expansion must occur in a county with a population of less than 15,000 inhabitants, a village, or an eligible census tract. Level 1 applications were first accepted for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006. For more information on the required wage rate and whether a location is eligible under Level 1, see the website.

Level 2. Project applications under Level 2 require a plan of expansion that includes a minimum of five new FTE employees who are paid at least the minimum required wage, and \$250,000 of net, new investment. The expansion must occur in a county with a population of less than 25,000 inhabitants, or a city of the second class. Level 2 applications were first accepted for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. For more information on the required wage rate and whether a location is eligible under Level 2, see the website.

Livestock Modernization. Livestock Modernization is defined as the construction, improvement, or acquisition of buildings, facilities, or equipment for livestock housing, confinement, feeding, production, and waste management. The project must have a net, new investment of at least \$50,000. The expansion may occur in any county in Nebraska. There is no employment increase required. Livestock Modernization project applications were first accepted as of January 1, 2007.

Benefits by Application Level

Level 1 and Level 2. If the Level 1 or Level 2 taxpayer reaches and maintains the required levels of investment and employment, it is eligible for a \$3,000 credit for each new FTE employee, and a \$2,750 credit for each \$50,000 net gain in qualified investment. The credits may be used: to obtain a refund of state sales and use taxes paid; against the income tax liability of the taxpayer; or as a refundable credit claimed on the income tax return of the taxpayer.

Livestock Modernization. If the Livestock Modernization taxpayer reaches and maintains the required level of investment, it is eligible to earn credits at 10% of investment. For applications filed on or after January 1, 2016, each project is limited to a maximum of \$150,000 in credits. The credits may be used: to obtain a refund of state sales and use taxes paid; against the income tax liability of the taxpayer; or as a refundable credit claimed on the income tax return of the taxpayer.

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Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act Summary of Qualified Activity

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-27,195(1)

Rural Development Business Activity Approved in 2017

Project Number	FTEs ¹	Investment
1	3	\$2,383,898
2	0	488,333
3	0	174,085
Totals	3	\$3,046,316

¹FTE=Full Time Equivalent

Rural Development Qualifying Activity through 2017

Year	FTEs ¹	Investment	Tax Credits Earned	Tax Credits Used, Net of Recapture ²
2017	3	\$3,046,316	\$183,159	\$512,409
2016	22	70,820,146	1,814,214	1,484,964 ³
2015	14	34,826,234	1,748,246	381,082 ⁴
2014	0	117,681	--- ⁴	--- ⁴
2013	4	18,834,640	--- ⁴	1,005,040
2012	6 ³	4,835,301 ³	185,025	223,800
2011	20	3,537,625	271,116	818,043
2010	33 ³	39,801,633	1,855,335	1,072,976
2009	94 ³	32,060,000 ³	1,680,536	1,859,036
2008 & Before	132	16,754,580	1,201,047	996,547
Total	328	\$224,634,156	\$24,672,896	\$8,353,897

¹FTE = Full Time Equivalent

²To maintain confidentiality, recaptured tax credits are not separately stated.

³Correction to prior annual report due to posting adjustments.

⁴Tax credits were earned and used; however, to maintain confidentiality they are reported combined with 2015.

Nebraska Advantage Rural Development Act Project-specific Benefits Approved

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-27,195(2)-(3)

Livestock Modernization Project-specific Total Tax Incentives Used in 2017

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Location
Nordhues, Kenneth E.	\$30,000	Greeley
Stuart Cattle Company	17,409	Lexington
Total	\$47,409	

Level 1 and Level 2 Project-specific Total Tax Incentives Used in 2016-2017

Project Name	Tax Credits Used and Refunds Approved	Location
Consolidated Grain and Barge Company	\$951,750	Falls City
Bruning Bancshares, Inc.	107,750	Holdrege
The Andersons, Inc.	354,264	Anselmo
Total	\$1,413,764	



Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act

Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Analysis



Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5907 provides:

The Tax Commissioner shall prepare a report identifying the following aggregate amounts for the previous calendar year:

- (1) The amount of projected employment and investment anticipated by taxpayers receiving tentative tax credits and the tentative tax credits granted;
- (2) the actual amount of employment and investment made by taxpayers that were granted tentative tax credits in the previous calendar year;
- (3) the tax credits used; and
- (4) the tentative tax credits that expired.

The report shall be issued on or before July 15, 2007, and each July 15 thereafter. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request. No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act Summary Description

General Information

The Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act allows an individual actively involved in the day-to-day activities of a microbusiness to apply for tax credits.

Application Process and Benefits Received

The individual actively involved in the microbusiness must file an application, which includes:

- A description of the microbusiness;
- The market to be served by the microbusiness and the way the expansion addresses the market;
- The amount of projected investment or employment increase that would generate the tax credit;
- The projected improvement in income or creation of new self-employment or other jobs;
- The nature of the applicant's engagement in the microbusiness; and
- Other documents required by the Department.

Each individual, and any related parties, are limited to a \$10,000 lifetime tax credit.

Application for Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act

Applications requesting up to \$2 million, plus the unclaimed credits carried forward from the prior year, may be authorized in each calendar year.

The individual earns a refundable income tax credit equal to 20% of the microbusiness' new investment or employment, not to exceed the amount of tentative tax credits approved based on the application. New investment is an increase in purchases of buildings and depreciable assets, repairs and maintenance, advertising, legal, or professional services in the year of application and the following year, as compared to the year prior to application. New employment is an increase in employee compensation and the employer cost of health insurance in the year of application and the following year, as compared to the year prior to application. The tax credit is claimed by individuals when filing their Nebraska income tax return.

Employment Criteria

The microbusiness must have five or fewer full-time equivalent (FTE) employees at the time of application to participate in the Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act. For applications filed on or after October 1, 2009, taxpayers must utilize E-verify to confirm that all new employees are legally able to work in the United States, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5908.

Location Criteria

For applications filed prior to August 24, 2017, the microbusiness must be located at a site which meets the statutory requirements related to population decline or per capita income level. As amended by LB 217, for applications filed on or after August 24, 2017, there are no restrictions on where a microbusiness may be located.

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Nebraska Advantage Microenterprise Tax Credit Act Analysis

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5907

Analysis Based on Application Estimates

Application Year	Projected Investment	Projected Compensation	Tax Credits Authorized
2017	\$5,355,207	\$5,985,778	\$842,078
2016 ¹	6,953,847	7,346,408	1,028,832
2015 ¹	8,841,958	8,040,903	1,289,038
2014	11,420,439	12,952,599	1,563,529
2013	17,536,580	16,465,850	2,000,000
2012	9,109,578	14,582,501	2,000,000
2011	13,027,218	12,202,287	1,999,995
2010	14,440,291	10,780,605	2,000,000
2009	12,445,038	12,383,582	2,000,000
2008	26,494,484	7,882,647	2,000,000
2007	14,352,643	3,403,376	2,000,000
2006	16,104,723	14,075,040	2,000,000
Total	\$156,082,006	\$126,101,576	\$20,723,472

¹Reporting updated from prior annual report due to amended returns.

Business Activity through 2017

The refundable credit earned by an applicant who is actively involved in a microbusiness is claimed on the individual's Nebraska income tax return. Since individual income tax returns are filed after the calendar year is completed, there are no credits approved in 2017 for applications filed in 2017.

Application Year	Actual Investment	Actual Compensation	Tax Credits Authorized	Tax Credits Expired
2016	\$3,072,328	\$2,794,239	\$482,756	\$10,000
2015 ¹	5,878,088	8,220,038	903,396	10,000
2014 ¹	9,753,492	8,135,487	1,112,307	43,968
2013 ¹	6,926,450	10,950,429	1,243,870	13,950
2012 ¹	6,866,214	11,473,303	1,391,893	24,718
2011 ¹	9,307,971	11,736,900	1,395,937	30,576
2010 ¹	9,418,200	10,004,320	1,399,562	600,438
2009 ¹	7,058,971	14,397,372	1,294,163	705,837
2008 ¹	33,145,747	8,097,498	1,693,872	291,030
2007 ¹	21,596,507	5,592,077	1,778,424	221,576
2006 ¹	20,603,197	15,806,784	1,853,698	127,579
Total	\$133,627,165	\$107,208,447	\$14,549,878	\$2,079,672

¹Reporting updated from prior annual report due to amended returns, audits, and posting corrections.



Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act

Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Summary of Benefits Approved



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Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act Reporting Requirements

Neb Rev. Stat. § 77-5807 provides:

Beginning July 15, 2007, and each July 15 thereafter the Tax Commissioner shall prepare a report stating the total amount of credits claimed on income tax returns or as refunds of sales and use tax during the previous calendar year.

The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act Summary Description

General Information

The Nebraska Advantage Research and Development tax credit is available for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006. A business firm, which incurs research and development expenditures, is eligible for a Nebraska tax credit. If the firm does business within and without Nebraska, the federal tax credit must be apportioned before calculating the Nebraska tax credit.

Description of Benefits

When the research and development credit started in 2006, the credit was available to a business firm for four years after the first year it was claimed. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, a business firm can claim the research and development credit for 20 tax years immediately following the first tax year since 2006 that the research and development credit was claimed. For certain business firms, there may be one or more tax years between the end of the first five years and the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2012 for which the business firm will not be able to earn research and development credit.

Tax Year 2006. A business firm which incurs research and development expenditures, as defined in Internal Revenue Code (IRC) § 174, may claim a tax credit equal to 3% of the increase in Nebraska research and development expenditures in the current year, as compared to the average of the expenditures in the two years prior to first claiming the tax credit.

Tax Years 2007 and 2008. A business firm which incurs research and development expenditures, as defined in IRC § 174, may claim a credit equal to 15% of the federal tax credit allowed.

Tax Years 2009 and Later. A business firm which incurs research and development expenditures, as defined in IRC § 174, may claim the enhanced research credit of 35% for research activity on the campus of a college or university in Nebraska, and a credit equal to 15% of the federal tax credit allowed for activities that are not on-campus.

For credits claimed in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2009, taxpayers must utilize E-verify to confirm that all newly hired employees are legally able to work in the United States, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5808.

Nebraska Advantage Research and Development Act Summary of Benefits Approved

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5807

The tax credit may be used:

- To obtain a refund of state sales and use taxes paid;
- Against the income tax liability of the taxpayer; or
- As a refundable credit claimed on the income tax return of the taxpayer.

Tax Credits Approved

Year	Income Tax Credits	Sales and Use Tax Refunds
2017	\$6,365,006	\$0
2016	5,628,420 ¹	0
2015	3,635,500 ¹	0
2014	3,983,908	0
2013	2,897,341	0
2012	2,239,613 ¹	0
2011	2,369,232 ¹	0
2010	4,074,589	0
2009	2,235,956	0
2008	2,106,028	0
2007	64,166	0
2006	0	0
Total	\$35,599,759	\$0

¹Correction to previous annual report due to amended returns, audits, and posting adjustments.

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Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775)

Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Agreements Still in Effect

Summary of Qualified Project Activity

Industry Group Detail:

Industry Sector Codes, Application Option of Projects
with Active Signed Agreements, and Qualified Projects
by Industry

Qualified Project Activity by Industry, 2017
and Cumulative through 2017

Analysis of Sales and Use Tax Refunds - Approved
Refunds Net of Recapture, by Year and Cumulatively

Estimate of Personal Property Value Exempted, 2017
and Cumulative through 2017

Projected Revenue Gains and (Losses) for Tax Years 2018-2025

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Employment & Investment Growth Act

Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110 provides:

(1) The Tax Commissioner shall submit electronically an annual report to the Legislature no later than July 15 of each year. The Department of Revenue shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) The report shall list

- (a) the agreements which have been signed during the previous calendar year,
- (b) the agreements which are still in effect,
- (c) the identity of each taxpayer, and
- (d) the location of each project.

(3) The report shall also state by industry group

- (a) the specific incentive options applied for under the Employment and Investment Growth Act,
- (b) the refunds allowed on the investment,
- (c) the credits earned,
- (d) the credits used to reduce the corporate income tax and the credits used to reduce the individual income tax,
- (e) the credits used to obtain sales and use tax refunds,
- (f) the number of jobs created,
- (g) the total number of employees employed in the state by the taxpayer on the last day of the calendar quarter prior to the application date and the total number of employees employed in the state by the taxpayer on subsequent reporting dates,
- (h) the expansion of capital investment,
- (i) the estimated wage levels of jobs created subsequent to the application date,
- (j) the total number of qualified applicants,
- (k) the projected future state revenue gains and losses,
- (l) the sales tax refunds owed to the applicants,
- (m) the credits outstanding, and
- (n) the value of personal property exempted by class in each county.

(4) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Summary Description

General Information

The Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775) allows a taxpayer involved in a qualified business to earn and use benefits for investment and employment growth. For a list of qualified and non-qualified business activities, see the website. There are three options that have varying requirements for investment and employment and for benefits.

Application Information

No new Employment and Investment Growth Act applications could be filed after December 31, 2005.

Application Options

Each of the options requires a stated increase in the investment and employment levels by the end of the attainment period.

The increase in investment is equal to the value of qualified property placed in service at the project after the date of application, net of retired assets or discontinued leases. The \$3 million and \$10 million in investment calculations are net of retired assets or discontinued leases placed in service at the project after the date of application. The \$20M in investment option is net of all retired assets and discontinued leases at the project.

The increase in employment is equal to the number of new full-time equivalent (FTE) employees at the project. The number of new FTE employees is the number of FTE employees at the project during a year, less the FTE employees during the base year. One FTE employee is equal to 40 hours per week for the entire year. A taxpayer in a qualified business may file an application electing one of the following options:

- **\$20 Million in Investment Net Gain;**
 - **\$3 Million in Investment and 30 FTE Employees;** or
 - **\$10 Million in Investment and 100 FTE Employees.** A taxpayer applying under this option has a two-part agreement. When the project attains the minimum required levels of \$3 million investment in qualified property and 30 FTEs, the project is eligible for all benefits of a \$3 million and 30 FTE project. When the project attains the \$10 million and 100 FTEs, the taxpayer is also eligible for certain property tax exemptions.
-

Description of Time Periods:

Year

Year means the federal taxable year of the taxpayer.

Base Year

The base year is the year immediately preceding the year during which the application was filed.

Attainment Period

The attainment period is the number of years, including the year of application, in which the taxpayer must meet the minimum levels of investment and employment required for benefits. All options must meet the minimum required levels within seven years.

Entitlement Period

The entitlement period is the time period within which the taxpayer generally can both earn and use incentives. This period includes the year the taxpayer meets the minimum chosen levels of investment and employment, and the next six years.

Carryover Period

During the carryover period, no additional credits are earned, but unused credits earned before the end of the entitlement period may be used. The carryover period begins the year after the end of the entitlement period and ends at the end of the eighth year after the entitlement period.

See the website to view a sample time line.

Description of Benefits:

Benefits by Application Level

	\$20M	\$3M & 30 FTE	\$10M & 100 FTE
Benefit			
Sales Factor Election	✓	✓	✓
Direct Refund	✓	✓	✓
Investment Credit		✓	✓
Compensation Credit		✓	✓
Personal Property Tax Exemption			✓
Use of Credits			
Sales and Use Tax Refund		✓	✓
Income Tax Refund		✓	✓
Distribution of Credits		✓	✓

Direct Refund

A direct refund is the refund of Nebraska and local sales and use taxes paid on the purchase of qualified property for use at the project, or on the purchase or lease of aircraft for use in connection with the project, which is placed in service during the attainment and entitlement periods. The aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official.

Qualified property is any tangible property of a type subject to depreciation, amortization, or other recovery under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the components of such property, that will be used at the project. Qualified property does not include aircraft, barges, motor vehicles, railroad rolling stock, watercraft, or property that is rented to another person.

Investment Credit

Investment credit is a credit equal to 10% of the investment made in qualified property at the project during the attainment and entitlement periods. The credit on qualified property placed in service, from date of application through the end of the tax year in which the minimum

required levels are met, is earned in the qualification year. A credit is also earned on qualified property placed in service in other years of the entitlement period.

Investment credits may be used for a sales and use tax refund or an income tax refund.

Compensation Credit

For each year of the entitlement period, the compensation credit is equal to 5% times the increase in compensation at the project. The increase in compensation is equal to the taxable compensation of new resident employees and base-year employees at the project in the current year minus the average compensation at the project in the year times the number of base-year employees.

The compensation credit may be used for a sales and use tax refund or an income tax refund.

Personal Property Tax Exemption

A taxpayer may claim a personal property tax exemption on three types of property acquired after the date of application:

1. Turbine powered aircraft;
2. Computer systems and specific peripherals that require environmental controls of temperature and power; and
3. Business equipment involved directly in the processing of agricultural products.

Turbine powered aircraft may be exempted from the first January 1 following the date of acquisition of the property through the sixteenth December 31 after the filing of the application. The aircraft may not be used to transport an elected official, or for fundraising for an elected official.

The computer systems and peripherals and agricultural processing equipment may be exempted from the first January 1 following the end of the year during which the required levels were exceeded through the sixteenth December 31 after the filing of the application.

Sales and Use Tax Refund

This is a refund of Nebraska and local sales and use taxes paid on otherwise non-refundable purchases used at the project. The credits must be earned in a prior tax year and can be used during the entitlement and carryover periods.

Income Tax Refund

Credits may be used to reduce the income tax liability of the taxpayer's entire unitary group. The credits may be used in the year earned and are available during the entitlement and carryover periods.

Credits earned by a partnership, limited liability company, a subchapter S corporation, or an estate or trust may be distributed in the same ratio as income. The recipient of the distributed credit may use the credit to reduce their income tax liability from the year of distribution through the end of the carryover period.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Agreements Still in Effect

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(2)

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
ADT Security Services, Inc.	Omaha and Papillion	12.2	400	2003
Airlite Plastics Company	Omaha	69.6	30	2006
Allo Communications, LLC	Imperial and western Nebraska communities	16.3	105	2006
American Title, Inc.	Omaha and Bellevue	11.8	280	2005
Applied Underwriters, Inc.	Omaha	3.3	50	2003
Bank Of The West	Omaha	20	0	2007
Becton Dickinson & Company	Columbus, Holdrege, Broken Bow, and Richland	145	287	2001
Beef Products, Inc.	South Sioux City and Dakota City	72.1	175	2006
Behlen Mfg. Co.	Columbus	12.7	100	2006
Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Nebraska & Subs.	Omaha, Lincoln, and Grand Island	13.4	100	2006
BMS Management, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	2006
C S Precision Manufacturing, Inc.	Gering	7	33	2000
Cintas Corporation No. 2	Omaha	5.6	120	2002
Clarcor, Inc.	Kearney	20.1	100	2007
ConAgra Foods, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2004
Cornhusker Energy Lexington, LLC	Lexington and Omaha	47	100	2007
CoxCom, LLC	Omaha	3	30	1997
Crete Carrier Corporation	Lincoln, Omaha, Bellevue, North Platte, and York	10	100	2007
CRWS, Inc. & Subs.	Omaha	3	30	1998
D & W Fine Pack Holdings, LLC	Fort Calhoun	10	100	2006
Dell Marketing Corp. & Affiliates	Lincoln and Omaha	12.8	900	2004
Duncan Aviation, Inc.	Lincoln	20.2	100	2007
Eagle Capital Group, Inc.	Hastings	3.6	30	2002
EFJ, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	1993
Election Systems & Software, Inc.	Omaha	6.7	41	2007
Exmark Manufacturing Company, Inc.	Beatrice and Lincoln	3	30	2006
Farmers & Merchants Investment, Inc.	Statewide	12	100	2003
Farmland Foods, Inc.	Crete	11.7	100	2002
Farmland Foods, Inc.	Crete	10	100	2005
Financial Brokerage Holdings, Inc.	Omaha	3	30	1999

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
First Data Corporation	Omaha and Lincoln	10	100	1994
First Data Corporation	Omaha and Lincoln	20	0	2006
First York Ban Corp.	Albion, Aurora, Bartlett, Benedict, Bradshaw, Central City, Clay Center, Columbus, Davenport, Geneva, Glenvil, Grand Island, Hampton, Harvard, Henderson, McCool Junction, Monroe, Polk, Rising City, Shelton, St. Edward, Stromsburg, Sutton, Waco, and York	3	30	2000
Firstar Fiber, Inc.	Fremont and Omaha	43.5	180	2004
Fremont Beef Company	Fremont	3	30	2006
Gallup Organization	Omaha, Lincoln, and Bellevue	66.2	150	2006
Gibraltar Packaging Group, Inc.	Hastings	10	100	2006
Global Industries, Inc.	Grand Island	10	100	2006
Gordman's, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2001
Grand Island Accessories, Inc.	Grand Island	3.5	37	2000
Green Plains Renewable Energy, Inc.	Central City	10	100	2005
HDM Corporation	Omaha	3.4	269	2001
HMN, Inc.	Fremont	8.6	30	2006
Infocrossing	Omaha	65	0	2006
Information Technology, Inc.	Lincoln	3.5	30	2003
Innovative Grain Technologies	Lincoln	15	120	2001
Jack Henry & Associates, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2001
Jacobson Land and Cattle Company	Lincoln	10	100	2003
JBS USA, Inc. & Subsidiaries	Grand Island	21	100	2002
KAAPA Ethanol Ravenna LLC	Ravenna	10	100	2006
KAAPA Ethanol, LLC	Kearney, Minden, and Elm Creek	95	100	2005
Kawasaki Motors Mfg. Corp.	Lincoln	50	80	2001
Kellogg Company	Omaha	20	0	2006
Lincoln Industries	Lincoln	12.4	112	2001
Lincoln Poultry & Egg Co.	Lincoln	10	101	2005
Lincoln Snacks, Inc.	Lincoln	8.7	50	2006
Lockheed Martin Corporation	Bellevue	11.4	100	2005
Marianna Industries, Inc.	Omaha	5.6	30	2004
McCain Foods USA, Inc.	Grand Island	20	100	2004
Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Elkhorn and Omaha	34.3	100	2007
Mid America Agri Products/Wheatland, LLC	Madrid	61	40	2007
MidAmerican Energy Holdings Co.	Omaha, Beatrice, Palmyra, South Sioux City, and Bellevue	10	200	2005
Midwest Renewable Energy, LLC	Sutherland	23.5	40	2006

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Millard Refrigerated Services	Douglas and Sarpy Counties	14.7	210	1990
MP Global Products, LLC	Norfolk	3.3	32	2000
Natura Pet Products, Inc.	Fremont	23.4	100	2002
NBC Acquisition Corp.	Lincoln	10	100	2003
Nebraska Corn Processing, LLC	Cambridge	61	40	2007
Nebraska Furniture Mart, Inc.	Omaha	25	100	2003
Nebraska Orthopaedic Hospital, LLC	Omaha	34.9	30	2007
Nedelco, Inc.	Aurora, North Platte, Grand Island, Kearney, and Columbus	8.5	393	2006
Nelnet, Inc.	Lincoln and Bellevue	3.5	35	2003
Nestle Holdings, Inc.	Crete	15.2	100	2007
Norfolk Iron & Metal Company	Norfolk	11	30	2004
Nucor Corporation	Norfolk	3	30	2007
Omaha Steaks International, Inc.	Omaha, Snyder, and Bellevue	12.8	105	2006
Omaha World Herald Company	Omaha and Bellevue	9	30	1999
Omni Hotels Management Corporation	Omaha	3.4	30	2004
ORI Great West Holdings	South Sioux City and Grand Island	10.7	187	2006
Pacific Life Insurance Co.	Omaha	10	100	2005
PayPal, Inc.	Omaha, La Vista, and Bellevue	16	800	2003
Plastic Companies Enterprises, Inc.	Lincoln	4.2	32	2007
Peter Kiewit Sons, Inc.	Omaha	10	100	2006
Pinnacle Bancorp, Inc.	Beatrice, Neligh, Schuyler, Wisner, Arnold, Lexington, Omaha, Elwood, Aurora, O'Neill, Ogallala, Verdigre, Lincoln, Madison, Central City, Palmer, Grant, Columbus, Crete, Osceola, Shelby, Gretna, Papillion, Elkhorn, Imperial, Fremont, Hampton, La Vista, Page, Waverly, Grand Island, Valentine, Hastings, Roseland, Fairfield, Bellevue, Humphrey, and Norfolk	10	100	2005
Pitney Bowes Presort Services, Inc.	Omaha and Lincoln	10.5	100	2014
Printco Graphics, Inc.	Omaha	3	67	2004
Quebecor World Lincoln, Inc.	Lincoln and surrounding areas	10	100	2004
Securities America Financial Corporation	Omaha and La Vista	14	30	2007
Security National Bank	Omaha	5	30	2003
Siouxland Ethanol, LLC	Jackson	62.3	35	2006
Southwark Metal Manufacturing Co.	Fremont	4	30	2006
Standard Iron, Inc.	Grand Island	10.6	100	2007
State Steel of Omaha	Omaha	3.8	30	2004
Streck Laboratories, Inc.	La Vista	10	100	1997
Sysco Corporation & Subsidiaries	Omaha, Lincoln, and Grand Island	12	203	1998

Company Name	Project Location	Planned Investment (\$ Millions)	Planned Employment (FTE)	Year Agreement Signed
Talent Plus, Inc.	Lincoln	10	100	2001
Technical Management, Inc.	Lincoln and Omaha	12.8	900	2004
Tenaska, Inc.	Omaha	5	30	2005
Tenneco Automotive, Inc.	Cozad	12.9	155	2003
The Auto Club Group & Subsidiaries	Omaha	12.1	250	2007
The Buckle, Inc.	Kearney	10.1	100	2004
TMCO, Inc.	Lincoln	4	34	2005
Tractor Supply Company	Waverly	18.5	30	2007
Tyco Healthcare Group LP	Norfolk	10	100	2006
Unifi Mutual Holding Company	Lincoln, Omaha, and Wayne	11.7	149	2007
Union Pacific Corporation	Greater Omaha	3	30	1996
Union Pacific Corporation	Statewide	3	30	1996
Union Pacific Corporation	Omaha	281	30	2003
Union Pacific Corporation	Statewide	580	30	2006
Valmont Industries, Inc.	Valley, Waverly, McCook, West Point, Omaha, and Columbus	10	100	2006
Werner Enterprises, Inc. & Subs.	Omaha	22.1	100	2005
West Corporation	Omaha	22	144	1999
West Corporation	Omaha	43.5	175	2007
West Gate Banshares, Inc.	Lincoln	13.5	100	2004
West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc.	Kearney	10	100	2006
Wright Printing Company	Omaha	5.1	33	2002
TOTAL	115			

Employment and Investment Growth Act

Summary of Qualified Project Activity

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)

Category	1988-2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Tax Credits Earned:						
Investment Credits	\$2,042,916,076	\$12,875,864	\$2,577,292	\$2,208,093	— ¹	— ¹
Compensation Credits	<u>750,983,866</u>	<u>6,827,073</u>	<u>2,114,628</u>	<u>1,420,327</u>	<u>—¹</u>	<u>—¹</u>
Total Credit Earned	\$2,793,899,942	\$19,702,937	\$4,691,920	\$3,628,420	\$2,954,760	\$2,824,877,979
Tax Credits Used:						
Corporation Income Tax	\$757,557,867	\$14,740,821	\$14,454,006	\$94,700,444	\$34,595,031	\$916,048,169
Individual Income Tax	<u>170,374,172</u>	<u>5,356,398</u>	<u>3,959,733</u>	<u>5,213,989²</u>	<u>2,864,537</u>	<u>187,768,829</u>
Subtotal Income Tax	\$927,932,038	\$20,097,219	\$18,413,739	\$99,914,433²	\$37,459,568	\$1,103,816,998
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	<u>996,987,800</u>	<u>41,522,565</u>	<u>25,304,371</u>	<u>20,609,417</u>	<u>\$21,838,250</u>	\$1,106,262,403
Total Tax Credits Used	\$1,924,919,838	\$61,619,784	\$43,718,110	\$120,523,850²	\$59,297,818	\$2,210,079,401
Recapture³:						
Repaid	\$58,903,382	\$417,807	\$1,052,754	\$651,539	\$184,810	\$61,210,292
From Credit Carryover	\$56,403,021	\$2,747,223	— ⁴	\$5,037,221	0	\$64,187,465
Tax Credits Expired	184,653,470	\$18,078,366	\$21,205,598⁴	\$18,478,818	\$18,827,695	\$261,243,947
Tax Credits Outstanding⁵	\$627,923,613	(\$62,742,436)	(\$60,231,788)	(\$140,411,469)²	(\$75,170,753)	\$289,367,166
Qualified Investment	\$25,079,166,992	\$239,697,085	\$25,772,920	\$22,080,930	\$17,975,400	\$25,384,693,327
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds⁶	\$829,531,594	\$7,191,220	\$3,394,836	\$977,584	\$4,104,132	\$845,199,366
Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects	90,365	437	165	(16)	—⁷	90,951⁷
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval at Year End	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$15,236,638	N/A

¹To maintain confidentiality, Investment Credits and Compensation Credits are not separately stated.

²Correction to previous annual report

³If a company fails to maintain either the minimum employment or investment required by its agreement, one-seventh of the refunds and one-seventh of the credits used are recaptured, and one-seventh of the credit carryover at the end of the entitlement period is recaptured for each year the company is below the required levels. Through December 31, 2017, 96 projects were in recapture.

⁴To maintain confidentiality, tax credits recaptured are reported combined with tax credits expired for 2015.

⁵Tax Credits Outstanding = Tax Credits Earned less Tax Credits Used, Recapture from Credits, and Tax Credits Expired.

⁶To maintain confidentiality, direct sales/use tax refunds on aircraft are not separately stated.

⁷To maintain confidentiality, Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects for 2017 is not reported or included in the total.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Industry Sector Codes, Application Option of Projects with Active Signed Agreements, and Qualified Projects by Industry

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(a) and (3)(j)

Each project with a signed agreement is categorized by the primary business activity based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), grouped by industry, and grouped by application option selected. The number of companies with remaining signed agreements does not include agreements which are no longer in effect, because the agreement has been withdrawn or discontinued by the taxpayer, or the project has been completed. The number of qualified companies includes all companies which have qualified under the program, even if the agreement is no longer in effect.

To maintain confidentiality, industry groups have been combined into Manufacturing and Non-manufacturing.

Industry Sector Codes, Major Industry Group Titles	Application Option	Number of Companies with Remaining Signed Agreements	Number of Qualified Companies 1988-2017
MANUFACTURING			
22, 23, 327 - Utilities; Construction; and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing; 311, 312 - Food and Beverage Manufacturing; 314, 322, 323, 325, 326 - Textile Product Mills; Paper Manufacturing; Printing and Related Support Activities; Chemical Manufacturing; and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing; 321, 331, 332 - Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; and 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339 - Machinery, Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Product; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing	\$10M + 100 FTE	32	
	\$20M + 0 FTE	1	
	\$3M + 30 FTE	20	
Total Manufacturing		53	253
NON-MANUFACTURING			
42 - Wholesale Trade; 48, 49 - Transportation and Warehousing Services; 51 - Information Services; 52 - Finance and Insurance Services; and 54, 56, 62, 81 - Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services	\$10M + 100 FTE	34	
	\$20M + 0 FTE	3	
	\$3M + 30 FTE	25	
Total Non-Manufacturing		62	209
TOTAL		115	462

Employment and Investment Growth Act Qualified Project Activity by Industry 2017, and Cumulative through 2017

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)

On the following tables that report activity by industry group, the industries are combined into Manufacturing and Non-manufacturing groupings to maintain confidentiality.

Manufacturing includes:

- **22, 23, 327** - Utilities, Construction, and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing;
- **311, 312** - Food and Beverage Manufacturing;
- **314, 322, 323, 325, 326** - Textile Product Mills, Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Related Support Activities, Chemical Manufacturing, and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing;
- **321, 331, 332** - Wood Product, Primary Metal, and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; and
- **333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339** - Machinery; Computer and Electronic; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component; Transportation Equipment; Furniture and Related Products; and Miscellaneous Product Manufacturing.

Non-manufacturing includes:

- **42** - Wholesale Trade;
- **48, 49** - Transportation and Warehousing Services;
- **51** - Information Services;
- **52** - Finance and Insurance Services; and
- **54, 56, 62, 81** - Professional, Scientific, and Technical; Administrative Support, Waste Management, and Remediation; Health Care; and Other Services.

2017

To maintain confidentiality, the following categories are not stated by industry:

- Investment Credits Earned;
- Compensation Credits Earned;
- Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Carryover;
- Tax Credits Outstanding;
- Recapture Repaid;
- Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects; and
- Average Wage of New Employees.

Totals are reported in the 2017 column of Summary of Qualified Project Activity table.

Category	Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	Total
Tax Credits Earned	\$2,954,760	\$0	\$2,954,760
Tax Credits Used:			
Corporation Income Tax	\$3,259,967	\$31,335,064	\$34,595,031
Individual Income Tax	<u>2,469,040</u>	<u>395,497</u>	<u>2,864,537</u>
Subtotal Income Tax	\$5,729,007	\$31,730,561	\$37,459,568
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	<u>\$17,559,432</u>	<u>\$4,278,818</u>	<u>\$21,838,250</u>
Total Tax Credits Used	\$23,288,439	\$36,009,379	\$59,297,818
Tax Credits Expired	\$9,314,046	\$9,513,649	\$18,827,695
Qualified Investment	\$17,975,400	\$0	\$17,975,400
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds ¹	\$939,198	\$3,164,934	\$4,104,132
Number of People Employed on:			
Last Day of Quarter	— ²	— ²	2,318
Most Recently Reported	— ²	— ²	<u>2,571</u>
Increase (Decrease)	—²	—²	253
Sales/Use Tax Refunds Pending Approval at Year End	\$4,897,783	\$10,338,855	\$15,236,638

¹To maintain confidentiality, direct sales/use tax refunds on aircraft are not separately stated from refunds on qualified investment.

²To maintain confidentiality, the Number of People Employed is not reported by industry.

Cumulative through 2017

To maintain confidentiality, the following categories are not stated by industry:

- Investment Credits Earned;
- Compensation Credits Earned;
- Tax Credits Recaptured from Credit Carryover;
- Tax Credits Outstanding;
- Qualified Investment;
- Recapture Repaid; and
- Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects.

Totals are reported in the last column of Summary of Qualified Project Activity table.

Category	Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	Total
Tax Credits Earned	\$1,275,962,590	\$1,548,915,389	\$2,824,877,979
Tax Credits Used:			
Corporate Income Tax	\$260,191,390	\$655,856,779	\$916,048,169
Individual Income Tax	<u>78,496,089</u>	<u>109,272,740</u>	<u>187,768,829</u>
Subtotal Income Tax	\$338,687,479	\$765,129,519	\$1,103,816,998
Sales/Use Tax Refunds	<u>567,369,467</u>	<u>538,892,936</u>	<u>1,106,262,403</u>
Total Tax Credits Used	\$906,056,946	\$1,304,022,454	\$2,210,079,401
Tax Credits Expired ¹	\$177,217,518	\$84,026,429	\$261,243,947
Direct Sales/Use Tax Refunds ²	\$314,642,613	\$530,556,754	\$845,199,366
Average Wage of New Employees ³	\$30,313	\$34,119	\$32,378

¹To maintain confidentiality, tax credits recaptured in 2015 are included in tax credits expired.

²To maintain confidentiality, direct sales/use tax refunds on aircraft are not separately stated from refunds on qualified investment.

³The estimated average wage of new jobs is calculated by multiplying FTE growth by the most recent average wage to determine the estimated compensation for each project. The sum of estimated compensation for all projects in the combined industry group is divided by the total FTE growth of the combined industry group.

Employment and Investment Growth Act Analysis of Sales and Use Tax Refunds – Approved Refunds Net of Recapture, by Year and Cumulatively

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 77-4110(3)(b), 77-4110(3)(e), and 77-4110(3)(l)

	APPROVED REFUNDS NET OF RECAPTURE						Refunds Pending as of 12/31/2017
	1988-2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	
Number of Claims	15,576	290	244	183	128	16,421	65
State Tax	\$1,514,049,621	\$41,055,226	\$22,784,969	\$17,501,036	\$21,055,763	\$1,616,446,615	\$12,553,826
City Tax	\$280,026,778	\$7,494,902	\$4,915,083	\$4,005,461	\$4,822,251	\$301,264,473	\$2,682,812
Total	\$1,794,076,399	\$48,550,127	\$27,700,052	\$21,506,496	\$25,878,014	\$1,917,711,088	\$15,236,638

Employment and Investment Growth Act Estimate of Personal Property Value Exempted

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(n)

Property Tax Benefit

When a company applies for LB 775 benefits under the \$10 million investment and 100 FTE option, a personal property tax exemption is available for:

- Turbine-powered aircraft used in connection with the project.

The Department conducts qualification audits to verify that the companies have met the minimum of \$10 million investment and 100 FTEs to qualify for the property tax exemption on the following property used in connection with the project:

- Computer systems, plus certain peripheral components connected to such computers; and
- Personal property, which is business equipment located in a single project involved directly in the manufacture or processing of agricultural products.

The following tables show the value of personal property exempted for 2017, and cumulatively for tax years 1988-2017.

Estimate of Personal Property Value Exempted by Class in Each County (Tax Year 2017)

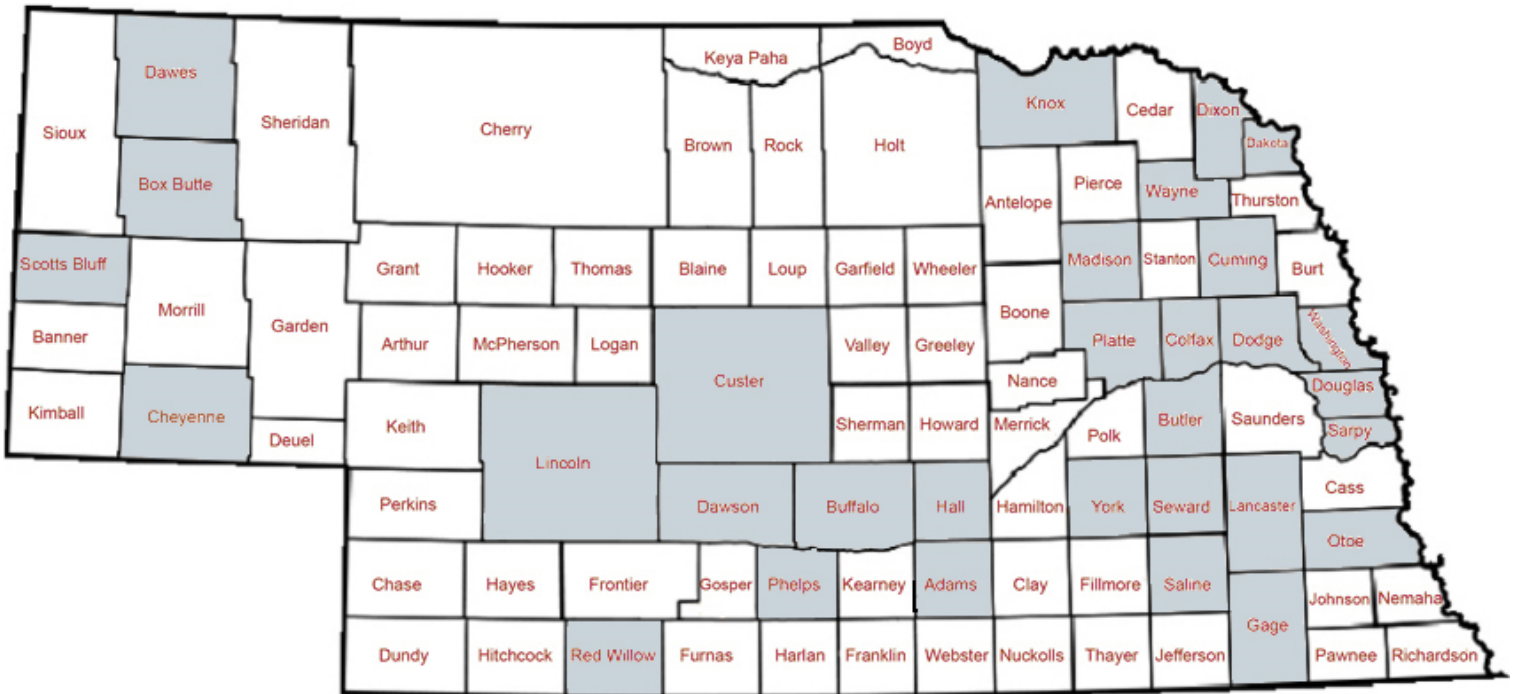
County	Airplanes	Computer Equipment	Ag Processing Equipment
Buffalo	\$1,338,027	\$831,979	\$0
Dakota	0	0	6,700,525
Douglas	100,921	3,227,867	9,876,611
Saline	0	898,851	5,284,866
Total	\$1,438,948	\$4,958,697	\$21,862,002

Estimate of Personal Property Value Exempted by Class in Each County (Cumulative for Tax Years 1988-2017)

County	Airplanes	Computer Equipment	Ag Processing Equipment	Total
Adams	0	0	\$615,664,721	\$615,664,721
Box Butte	0	\$102,472	0	\$102,472
Buffalo	\$31,315,561	15,412,852	67,563	\$46,795,976
Butler	0	41,145	0	\$41,145
Cheyenne	38,561,037	176,172,052	0	\$214,733,089
Colfax	0	0	343,019,198	\$343,019,198
Cuming	0	0	16,263,139	\$16,263,139
Custer	0	663,100	10,194	\$673,294
Dakota	0	0	957,745,701	\$957,745,701
Dawes	0	171,909	0	\$171,909
Dawson	0	0	232,425,195	\$232,425,195
Dixon	0	504,272	236,679,941	\$237,184,213
Dodge	0	258,633	103,807,006	\$104,065,639
Douglas	507,793,732	2,286,307,016	744,774,124	\$3,538,874,873
Gage	0	62,719	1,344,011	\$1,406,730
Hall	6,266,267	4,088,925	146,029,315	\$156,384,507
Knox	0	0	96,442,989	\$96,442,989
Lancaster	34,715,020	88,561,368	242,968	\$123,519,356
Lincoln	0	7,583,035	48,451	\$7,631,486
Madison	0	6,943	216,617,686	\$216,624,629
Otoe	0	0	100,540,081	\$100,540,081
Phelps	0	1,539,181	0	\$1,539,181
Platte	0	9,052,197	1,194,080,190	\$1,203,132,387
Red Willow	0	0	37,941	\$37,941
Saline	0	13,818,058	391,734,068	\$405,552,126
Sarpy	7,911,346	106,053,803	46,793,778	\$160,758,927
Scotts Bluff	0	345,383	0	\$345,383
Seward	0	141,359	0	\$141,359
Washington	0	340,809	1,610,190,471	\$1,610,531,280
Wayne	0	117,223	384,902	\$502,125
York	0	366,371	0	\$366,371
*Central	76,497,583	0	0	\$76,497,583
TOTAL	\$703,060,546	\$2,711,710,826	\$7,054,943,632	\$10,469,715,004

*Centrally assessed property with value distributed throughout the state. These figures represent estimates of the values exempted.

Personal Property Exemption by County* (Cumulative for Tax Years 1988-2017)



*Shaded counties indicate personal property tax was exempted under LB 775.

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Employment and Investment Growth Act, Quality Jobs Act, and Invest Nebraska Act Projected Revenue Gains and (Losses) for Tax Years 2018-2025

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4110(3)(k)

The Nebraska Department of Revenue (Department), Research Section presents in this report on the Employment and Investment Growth Act, Quality Jobs Act, and Invest Nebraska Act the projected future amount of:

- Tax credits used;
- Tax credits recaptured;
- Tax credits that will expire; and
- Potential revenue gains (losses) under the Acts.

Note that 2017 is the last year for qualified projects under the Employment and Investment Growth Act (LB 775) to earn tax credits and sales and use tax refunds.

Using historical LB 775 data, the Department analyzed patterns of how companies used tax credits over the years and estimated the parameters using the pattern of how companies used tax credits. The parameters that the Department measured are annual rates of tax credit usage on income tax, and annual rates of tax credit usage on sales and use tax. These parameters are the building blocks of projecting future tax expenditure on tax credits.

The parameters were estimated using data from 1995 to 2005 – a period in which the program had progressively matured and the economy was, overall, in a stable condition. The selection of the time period allowed the Department to avoid any possible bias caused by extreme values.

Since the program will completely terminate in 2025, the tax credit balance in 2025 will be 0. The Department estimated an annual amount of total tax credits used during the effective period (2018 – 2025) based on projected tax credit balances and then separates the total amount into two tax credit usage components: (1) tax credit usage on income tax; and (2) tax credit usage on sales and use tax. The ratio between income tax and sales and use tax was derived from historical LB 775 data. Then, the Department estimated the amount of tax credits that would be recaptured and expired annually from 2018 to 2025.

Tax incentive programs in Nebraska are designed to attract business investments—both domestically and abroad—with the goal of creating jobs and generating economic growth in Nebraska. Tax incentive programs impact Nebraska’s tax revenue in two ways. First, tax revenue is positively affected when businesses hire new employees and increase levels of investment, which enhances economic growth. Second, tax revenue is negatively affected when Nebraska directly foregoes part of the tax revenue from the businesses that are in the tax incentive programs. Thus, the overall fiscal impact of tax incentive programs can be positive or negative.

To analyze the fiscal impact of the tax incentive programs, the dynamic Tax Revenue Analysis in Nebraska¹ (TRAIN) model—a custom-built Nebraska CGE model—is used. The TRAIN model mathematically expresses the Nebraska economy with over 1,300 equations and a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) database. It has 28 industrial sectors, two factor sectors, an investment sector, nine household sectors, 33 government sectors, and a rest-of-the-world sector.

The TRAIN model distinguishes between state government sectors to capture the sensitivity of state revenue and expenditure flows. It also calculates most tax impacts within the model, making additional

outside calculations unnecessary. The TRAIN model estimated future revenue gains generated by investment from qualified projects. It reflects the indirect economic impact of the LB 775 program.

¹A more detailed description of the TRAIN model is available on the website.

Fiscal Analysis of the Employment and Investment Growth Act, Quality Jobs Act, and Invest Nebraska Act

Summary	2017 ¹	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to LB 775	----	\$2,291,000	\$1,582,000	\$1,206,000	\$991,000
Tax Credits Used:					
Income Tax	37,459,568	17,761,813	15,999,743	12,168,020	11,268,156
Sales and Use Tax	<u>21,838,250</u>	<u>17,171,084</u>	<u>15,467,618</u>	<u>11,763,331</u>	<u>10,893,396</u>
Total Tax Credits Used	\$59,297,818	\$34,932,897	\$31,467,361	\$23,931,351	\$22,161,552
Direct Sales and Use Tax Refunds	\$4,104,132	0	0	0	0
Revenue Gain (Loss)	----	(\$32,641,897)	(\$29,885,361)	(\$22,725,351)	(\$21,170,552)
Tax Credits Earned	2,954,760	0	0	0	0
Tax Credits Recapture Repaid	0	2,024,949	1,961,879	1,804,810	2,165,772
Tax Credit Expired	<u>18,827,695</u>	<u>8,661,197</u>	<u>9,376,498</u>	<u>14,168,899</u>	<u>18,747,023</u>
Tax Credit Balance	289,367,166	243,747,526	200,941,788	161,036,728	117,962,381
Estimated Employment:					
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	----	----	----	----	----
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	----	----	----	----	----
Summary	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Revenue Generated by Increase in Economic Activities Due to LB 775	\$856,000	\$761,000	\$688,000	\$628,000	
Tax Credits Used:					
Income Tax	9,362,338	8,423,980	6,424,686	4,885,974	
Sales and Use Tax	<u>9,050,961</u>	<u>8,143,812</u>	<u>6,211,011</u>	<u>4,723,474</u>	
Total Tax Credits Used	\$18,413,299	\$16,567,792	\$12,635,696	\$9,609,448	
Direct Sales and Use Tax Refunds	0	0	0	0	
Revenue Gain (Loss)	(\$17,557,299)	(\$15,806,792)	(\$11,947,696)	(\$8,981,448)	
Tax Credits Earned	0	0	0	0	
Tax Credits Recapture Repaid	1,591,482	1,909,778	1,886,744	1,871,717	
Tax Credit Expired	<u>7,324,632</u>	<u>17,516,825</u>	<u>17,520,610</u>	<u>11,114,356</u>	
Tax Credit Balance	90,632,968	54,638,573	22,595,522	0	
Estimated Employment:					
Estimated New Jobs for Qualifying Tax Credits	----	----	----	----	
Estimated Net Job Increase (Decrease)	----	----	----	----	

¹Figures for 2017 are actual amounts.

²To maintain confidentiality, Increase in New Jobs at Qualifying Projects for 2017 is not reported.



Invest Nebraska Act

Reporting Requirements

Summary Description

Active Signed Agreements

Invest Nebraska Activity



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Invest Nebraska Act Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5542 provides:

(1) The Department of Revenue shall submit electronically an annual report to the Legislature no later than July 15 each year. The report shall list

- (a) the agreements which have been signed during the previous calendar year,
- (b) the agreements which are still in effect,
- (c) the identity of each company, and
- (d) the location of each project.

The department shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) The report shall also state by industry group

- (a) the amount of wage benefit credits and investment tax credits allowed under the Invest Nebraska Act,
- (b) the number of direct jobs created at the projects,
- (c) the amount of direct capital investment under the act,
- (d) the estimated wage levels of jobs created by the companies at the projects,
- (e) the estimated indirect jobs and investment created on account of the projects, and
- (f) the projected future state and local revenue gains and losses from all revenue sources on account of the direct and indirect jobs and investment created on account of the projects.

(3) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Invest Nebraska Act Summary Description

General Information

The Invest Nebraska Act (LB 620) allows a qualified business to receive a wage benefit credit, or an alternate investment credit. The Invest Nebraska Act required a separate application subject to approval by the Invest Nebraska Board. The members of the board were the Governor, the State Treasurer, and the chairperson of the Nebraska Investment Council.

Application Information

No new applications could be filed after June 1, 2005.

Requirements by Application Level

There were three levels that qualified businesses could choose from:

- \$10 million in investment in qualified property and at least 25 new full time equivalent (FTE) employees whose annual wage exceeds the Nebraska average annual wage. This option is only available for projects located outside of counties with 100,000 or more in population;
- \$50 million in investment in qualified property and at least 500 new FTE employees, OR \$100 million in investment and at least 250 new FTE employees. The new employees' annual wage must exceed 110% of the Nebraska average annual wage; or
- \$200 million investment in qualified property and at least 500 new FTE employees, whose annual wage exceeds 120% of the Nebraska average annual wage.

Description of Benefits

A company that reaches and maintains the selected levels is eligible for benefits. An eligible company earns a wage benefit credit from zero to five percent of the taxable wages paid to new employees earning more than the required wage level. A company selecting the \$200 million and 500 FTE option may receive, in lieu of a wage benefit credit, an alternate investment tax credit of 15 percent of the investment.

The company is to expend at least the value of the wage benefit credit, or alternate investment tax credit, for company training programs, employee benefit programs, educational institution training programs, or workplace safety programs.

The agreement specifies the option elected and the available benefits. The wage benefit credit and the alternative investment tax credit may be used for up to 100% of the income tax liability. The wage benefit credit may also be used to retain a portion of the taxpayer's income tax withholding liability.

Activity as of December 31, 2017

Credits were allowed under LB 620; however, to maintain confidentiality, information is reported in aggregate for 2010-2013, and 2014-2016. Due to the small number of companies reporting, no information is reported for 2017.

Invest Nebraska Act Active Signed Agreements

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5542(1)

Company Name	Project Location	Project Type	Year Agreement Signed
Abengoa Bioenergy Holdco, Inc. and Subs.	Ravenna	\$95M + 100 FTE	2003
Beef Products, Inc.	South Sioux City	\$15M + 25 FTE	2004
Natura Manufacturing, Inc.	Fremont	\$10M + 25 FTE	2003
Platte Valley Fuel Ethanol, LLC	Central City and Columbus	\$55M + 32 FTE	2004
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Omaha	\$200M + 500 FTE	2001
Wal-Mart Stores East, Inc.	North Platte	\$10M + 25 FTE	2003

FTE = Full Time Equivalent

Invest Nebraska Act Activity as of December 31, 2017

Reporting Required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-5542(2)(a)-(d)

To maintain confidentiality, Invest Nebraska activity is reported cumulatively for 2010-2013 and 2014-2016. No 2014-2017 investment or employment information or 2017 credit usage information is included due to the small number of companies reporting.

Year	Cumulative Investment	FTEs ¹	Estimated Wage Level	Wage Benefit & Investment Credits Used, Net of Recapture
2017	--- ²	--- ²	--- ²	--- ²
2014-2016	--- ²	--- ²	--- ²	\$42,551,871
2010-2013	\$605,658,880	1,482	\$61,957	\$6,613,366

¹FTE=Full Time Equivalent

²To maintain confidentiality, no information is disclosed due to a decline in the number of companies reporting entitlement period activity.



Quality Jobs Act (LB 829)

Reporting Requirements

Summary Description



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Quality Jobs Act

Reporting Requirements

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4933 provides:

(1) The Department of Revenue shall submit electronically an annual report to the Legislature no later than July 15 each year. The report shall list

- (a) the agreements which have been signed during the previous calendar year,
- (b) the agreements which are still in effect,
- (c) the identity of each company, and
- (d) the location of each project

The department shall, on or before September 1 of each year, appear at a joint hearing of the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature and the Revenue Committee of the Legislature and present the report. Any supplemental information requested by three or more committee members shall be presented within thirty days after the request.

(2) The report shall also state by industry group

- (a) the amount of wage benefit credits and investment tax credits allowed under the Quality Jobs Act,
- (b) the number of direct jobs created at the projects,
- (c) the amount of direct capital investment under the act,
- (d) the estimated wage levels of jobs created by the companies at the projects,
- (e) the estimated indirect jobs and investment created on account of the projects, and
- (f) the projected future state and local revenue gains and losses from all revenue sources on account of the direct and indirect jobs and investment created on account of the project.

(3) No information shall be provided in the report that is protected by state or federal confidentiality laws.

Quality Jobs Act Summary Description

General Information

The Quality Jobs Act (LB 829) allowed a qualified business to receive a wage benefit credit, or retain payroll withholding tax. The Quality Jobs Act required a separate application subject to approval by the Quality Jobs Board. The members of the board were the Governor, the State Treasurer, and the chairperson of the Nebraska Investment Council.

Application Information

No new Quality Jobs Act applications could be filed after February 1, 2000.

Requirements by Application Level

There were two levels that qualified companies could choose from:

- \$50 million investment in qualified property and at least 500 new full time equivalent (FTE) employees hired; and
- \$100 million in investment in qualified property and at least 250 new FTE employees hired.

Description of Benefits

A company that reached and maintained the selected levels was eligible for a wage benefit credit. The company was to expend at least the value of the wage benefit credit for company training programs, employee benefit programs, educational institution training programs, or workplace safety programs. The company's agreement specifies whether the election has been made to use the credit against the company's income tax, or to retain a portion of the taxpayer's employer's payroll withholding tax liability as designated by the employees.

Activity as of December 31, 2017

As of December 31, 2017, there are no longer any active signed agreements. Over the life of the program, \$56,205,923 in credits were allowed under LB 829; however, due to the small number of companies, no information is reported by year.