

Qualified Facility Tax Credit Program

- Calendar Year 2019 Annual Report

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Program Overview

The Qualified Facility Tax Credit Program (the “Program”) was established to promote the location and expansion of manufacturing facilities, including manufacturing-related headquarters and research and development facilities, for the sake of i) generating high quality employment opportunities for Arizonans, ii) increasing Arizona’s property tax base and iii) enhancing Arizona’s position as a center for manufacturing. The Program achieves these goals by providing refundable income tax credits to businesses expanding or locating qualified facilities in Arizona.

The Arizona Commerce Authority (“Authority”) is authorized to pre-approve refundable income tax credits of up to \$70 million each calendar year.¹ Preapprovals in respect to any taxpayer in any calendar year are limited to \$30 million.

Refundable income tax credits under the Program equal the lesser of:

- 10% of the qualified investment made at the facility;
- \$20,000 per qualified job created at the facility; or
- \$30 million per taxpayer, per year.

A business is eligible for Program tax credits if it:

- 1) Makes a qualifying capital investment, on or after July 1, 2012, to establish or expand a facility that devotes at least 80% of both the property and payroll at the facility to one or more of the following:
 - a. Qualified manufacturing if at least 65% of the manufactured products are sold outside of Arizona;
 - b. Qualifying research and development if conducted by a manufacturing business that derives at least 65% of its revenues from sales outside of Arizona; or
 - c. Qualified headquarters activities for a manufacturing business that derives at least 65% of its revenues from sales outside of Arizona; *and*
- 2) Creates net new employment positions at the facility at least 51% of which are paid a wage equal to or greater than 125% of the state’s annual median wage for production occupations if located in an urban area or 100% of the state’s annual median wage for production occupations if located in a rural area. The net new employment positions must be:
 - a. Full-time and permanent (1,750 hours per year);
 - b. Filled for at least 90 days by an employee who has not worked for the taxpayer within 12 months before the date of hire (other than an employee relocating to Arizona from another state);
 - c. Primarily performed at the facility; and
 - d. Offered health insurance at least 65% of the cost of which is paid by the employer.

¹ The Program commenced in 2013 and no further preapprovals are permitted following 2023.

If a business satisfies the Program’s eligibility requirements, the Authority will issue a certification of pre-approval to and reserve tax credits for the applicant-business. After the qualified facility begins operations, the business can apply to the Authority for post-approval, at which point the applicant-business must submit a managed review report to the Authority, prepared by a third-party CPA, that confirms the extent of the business’s investment and job creation and a post-approval application. If the applicant-business receives “post-approval,” the applicant-business may claim Program tax credits with the Arizona Department of Revenue in five equal annual installments.

Reporting Requirements

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1512(U) and (V), the Authority is required to prepare and publish an annual report, not later than April 30 of each year, providing the following Program information in respect to the preceding calendar year:

1. The name of each business receiving pre-approval and the amount of income tax credits pre-approved for each business’s qualifying investment;
2. The amount of income tax credits post-approved with respect to each qualifying investment;
3. A percentage comparison of (i) the annual amount of monies credited by Arizona to qualified facilities with (ii) the estimated amount of monies spent in Arizona in the form of qualifying investments; and
4. Data on growth in Arizona of qualified facilities and related employment and wages.

Calendar Year 2019 Program Activity

I) Pre-Approvals

During calendar year 2019, the Authority issued pre-approvals to seventeen businesses. The names of the businesses and the amount of Program income tax credits pre-approved for each business are reflected in the chart below.

Calendar Year 2019 Pre-Approvals	
Business Name	Pre-Approved Tax Credit Amount
Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation	\$3,400,000
Becton, Dickinson and Company	\$3,800,000
Cardinal CG Company (Buckeye)	\$5,500,000
Compass AC Holdings, Inc.	\$600,000
FM Industries, Inc	\$2,000,000
Intel Corporation	\$540,000
Intel Corporation	\$11,600,000
Mercury Systems Inc	\$1,540,000
Nike, Inc. - Beaverton	\$10,100,000
Prisma Graphic*	\$1,500,000
Rogers Corporation	\$1,380,000
Semiconductor Components Industries, LLC	\$4,000,000
Universal Electronics, Inc.	\$461,338
Urbix Resources, LLC	\$250,000
ViaSat, Inc. - HQ	\$6,700,000
Vinyl Visions	\$862,899
Vital Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*	\$8,000,000
Total	\$62,234,237

* credit amount reserved but application not finalized

II) Post-Approvals.

During calendar year 2019, the Authority issued Post-approvals to five businesses. The names of the business and the amount of Program income tax credits post-approved for each business are reflected in the chart below.

Calendar Year 2019 Post-Approvals	
Business Name	Post-Approved Tax Credit Amount
CAID Industries, Inc.	\$633,929
Fujifilm Electronic Materials U.S.A, Inc.	\$1,020,000
Gorbel, Inc.	\$119,494
Leaktite Corporation	\$740,000
Pilgrim Aerospace Fasteners a Division of Pilgrim Screw Corporation	\$35,914
Total	\$2,549,337

Comparison of Program Tax Credits with Facility Investments

Based on data provided in the seventeen applications that received pre-approvals, pre-approved tax credits in calendar year 2019 represented approximately one and seven-tenths percent (1.7%) of the 2019 projected qualifying investment in new and expanding facilities: \$62,234,237 in pre-approved tax credits in relation to \$3,565,493,045 of projected qualifying investment.

Industry Growth Data

Manufacturing represents a vital aspect of the Arizona economy. According to preliminary estimates from Emsi,² 173,586 people worked in 5,091 manufacturing establishments in Arizona in 2019. Arizona's average annual wages and salaries in the manufacturing industry equaled \$77,217 in 2019, which is 48.1 percent higher than the state's average wage across all industries. Furthermore, each manufacturing job in Arizona is estimated to support an additional 1.25 jobs, which means that, based on current 2019 employment estimates, manufacturing activities in Arizona supported an additional 216,982 jobs in Arizona.³

Based on 2019 employment⁴, Arizona's three largest manufacturing sectors were aerospace products and parts manufacturing, semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing and navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing.

In 2019, manufacturers in Arizona exported \$20.9 billion in manufactured goods, 14.0 percent more than in 2015.⁵ Manufactured goods exports also accounted for 86.5 percent of the state's total exports in 2019.⁶ Finally, according to the most recent Bureau of Economic Analysis statistics, manufacturing's contribution to Arizona's gross domestic product (GDP) totaled \$31.2 billion (current dollars), which represents 8.5% of the state's total GDP.⁷ The chart below shows Arizona's historical manufacturing output adjusted for inflation. In Q3 2019, Arizona's manufacturing GDP totaled more than \$29.96 billion in 2012 dollars.

² Emsi is a private data provider that uses publicly available data from federal statistical agencies in conjunction with a proprietary model to provide estimates for labor market information statistics. Estimates provided here are from Emsi's 2020.1 QCEW & non-QCEW dataset. 2019 figures are projections based on data for the first two quarters of 2019.

³ Multiplier provided by Elliott D. Pollack & Company.

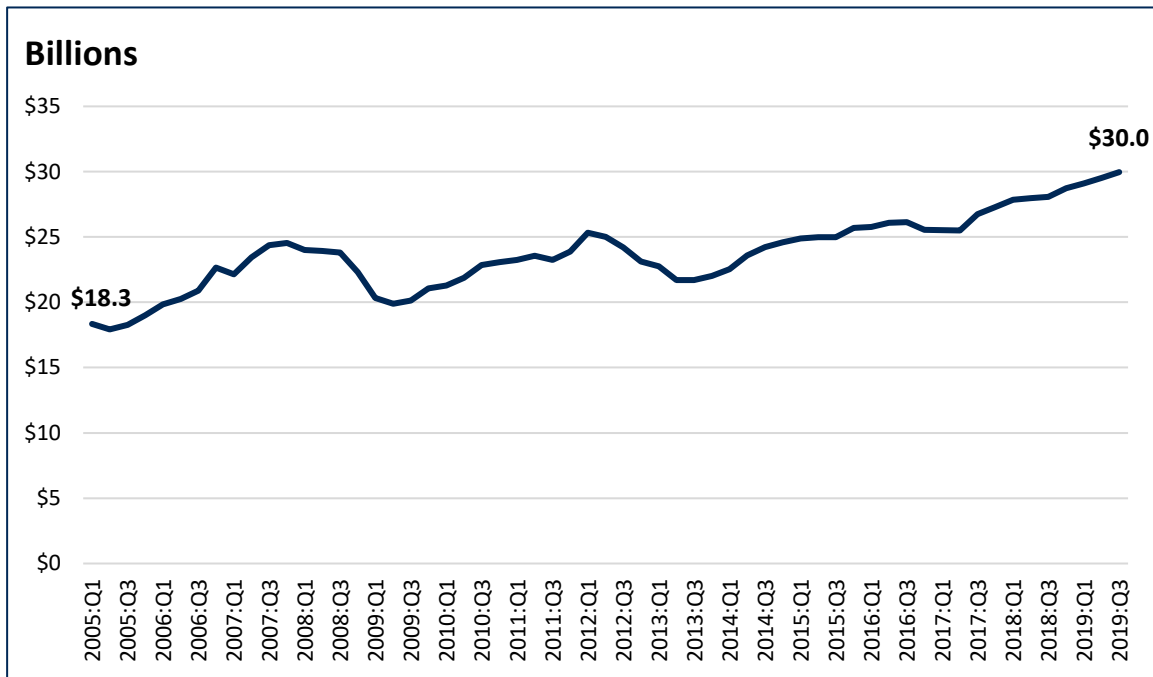
⁴ Using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes at the 4-digit level.

⁵ Not adjusting for inflation.

⁶ WiserTrade, accessed March 11, 2020. Based on NAICS codes at the 3-digit level.

⁷ Bureau of Economic Analysis GDP by state in current dollars. Most recent data are for Q3 2019. Accessed March 2, 2020.

Arizona's Manufacturing Output, 2005 to 2019



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis quarterly real gross domestic product by state. Figures in billions of chained 2012 dollars. Accessed 3/11/2020.

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April 30, 2020