

SECTION 1. Chapter Comm 100 is created to read:

### **Chapter Comm 100**

#### **TAX BENEFITS FOR JOB CREATION, CAPITAL INVESTMENT, EMPLOYEE TRAINING, AND CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS**

**Comm 100.10 Purpose, scope and authority.** (1) The purpose and scope of this chapter is to establish all of the criteria specified in s. 560.706 (2), Stats., relating to tax incentives for job creation, capital investment, employee training and corporate headquarters.

(2) This chapter is promulgated under the authority of s. 560.706 (2), Stats.

**Note:** This chapter is intended to provide the Department's statewide process by which businesses can obtain tax credits in exchange for creating jobs, or for retaining jobs that would otherwise be lost. Because of the limited economic-development resources that are available, the main role of the Department in this process is to target these tax credits to where they will have the most impact, while also ensuring that rural areas do not lose access to the benefits.

**Note:** The Department also has rules that address tax benefits for some specific businesses, such as chapter Comm 130, which addresses tax credits for fuel and electricity used in manufacturing; chapter Comm 132, which addresses tax credits for investments in dairy manufacturing facilities; and chapter Comm 133, which addresses tax credits for film productions.

**Comm 100.15 Definitions.** In this chapter:

(1) "Certified business" means a business or natural person certified by the department under this chapter.

(2) "Contract" includes a written agreement that establishes responsibilities which a certified business will fulfill with regard to the department's terms and conditions in allocating a tax credit.

(3) "Department" means the department of commerce.

(4) (a) "Full-time job" has the meaning given in s. 560.70 (2m) (a), Stats, except as provided in par. (b).

**Note:** Under section 560.70 (2m) (a) of the Statutes "full-time job" means "a regular, nonseasonal full-time position in which an individual, as a condition of employment, is required to work at least 2,080 hours per year, including paid leave and holidays, and for which the individual receives pay that is equal to at least 150% of the federal minimum wage and benefits that are not required by federal or state law. 'Full-time job' does not include initial training before an employment position begins."

(b) "Full-time job" also means a regular, non-seasonal full-time position in which an individual, as a condition of employment, is required to work at least 1,950 hours per year, including paid leave and holidays, and for which the individual receives pay that is equal to at least 150% of the federal minimum wage, and benefits which are not required by federal or state law.

(5) "Person" includes natural persons, fiduciaries, and corporations, unless the context requires otherwise.

(6) “Significant investments in the training or re-education of employees” means investments in eligible training, as established in s. Comm 100.30.

(7) “Tax benefit” means a tax credit allocated by the department under this chapter.

**Comm 100.20 Hourly wages, and health insurance benefits.** (1) Per-employee tax credits under this chapter shall be based on Table 100.20 and compliance with sub. (2) (a), (b) or (c).

**Table 100.20**

<b>Tier</b>	<b>Wage Range</b>	<b>Tax Credit</b>
1	Full-time jobs paying from 150% to less than 200% of the federal minimum wage	Up to \$3,000 per job
2	Full-time jobs paying from 200% to less than 250% of the federal minimum wage	Up to \$5,000 per job
3	Full-time jobs paying 250% or more of the federal minimum wage	Up to \$7,000 per job

(2) (a) The employer covers at least 50% of the health insurance benefit premium costs for the employees.

(b) At least 50% of the full-time employees utilize the health insurance benefits provided by the employer.

(c) Other employee health insurance benefits are provided that are acceptable to the department.

**Comm 100.25 Eligible capital investments.** (1) (a) In this section, “significant investment of capital” means a capital investment in a project, beyond a certified business’s normal capital expenditures, that complies with either par. (b) or (c) and is needed to achieve a specific purpose acceptable to the department. These specific purposes include diversifying product lines, and modernizing and enhancing the efficiency of production processes.

(b) The amount of the investment is at least \$10,000 for each full-time employee working at the certified business’s project location, or \$1,000,000, whichever is less.

(c) The investment will retain existing full-time jobs that may be lost without the investment.

(2) Eligible capital investments include the purchase or lease price of depreciable tangible personal property, and the amount that is expended to acquire, construct, rehabilitate, remodel or repair real property. This includes directly-related consulting services, other fees and permits, and equipment installation costs. It does not include working capital for items such as employment costs, moving costs, intellectual property, unrelated fees and permits.

(3) At least 50% of the use of the equipment, machinery, real property or depreciable tangible personal property shall be for the certified business’s operations in Wisconsin.

(4) (a) The equipment, machinery, real property, or depreciable tangible personal property may not be previously owned.

(b) In this section, “previously owned” means equipment, machinery, real property or depreciable tangible personal property that the certified business or a related person owned during the two years prior to submitting an application for the tax credits.

(c) In this section, “related person” includes a family member, such as a brother, sister, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, spouse or in-laws; a corporation or any entity that owns more than 50% of the certified business; or any corporation which is part of the same controlled group of corporations.

(5) A certified business may qualify for the tax credit under this section for an amount expended to construct, rehabilitate, remodel or repair real property if the business began the physical work of construction, rehabilitation, remodeling or repair, or any demolition or destruction in preparation for the physical work, after the date specified by the department under s. Comm 100.70 (2) (b). Physical work does not include preliminary activities such as planning, designing, securing financing, researching, developing specifications or stabilizing property to prevent deterioration.

(6) Businesses whose primary activity includes such things as retail, commercial development, recreation, entertainment or direct health care in nature are not eligible to earn tax credits through capital investment.

(7) Businesses certified for tax credits under the definition in sub. (1) (a) may be allocated tax credits of up to 3% of their eligible capital investment for equipment, and up to 5% of their capital investment for real property.

(8) Businesses certified for tax credits under the definition in sub. (1) (b) may be allocated tax credits based on the retention of existing full-time jobs according to Table 100.20.

**Comm 100.30 Training or re-education of employees.** (1) In this section, “eligible training” includes instruction that will enhance an employee’s general knowledge, employability and flexibility in the workplace; develop skills unique to an individual company’s workplace or equipment; or develop skills that will increase the quality of the company’s product.

(2) **INELIGIBLE TRAINING.** Ineligible training includes training that addresses any of the following:

- (a) Orientation.
- (b) Administration and compensation systems.
- (c) Credit or degree courses.
- (d) Diversity.

- (e) Consulting services, including strategic planning.
- (f) Sales training.
- (g) Personal development, such as for General Educational Development testing.
- (i) Human resources practices.
- (j) Non-job-related training.
- (k) Stand-alone basic or remedial training.
- (L) Non-skill-related assessments.
- (m) State or federally-mandated programs.
- (n) General safety procedures.
- (o) English as a second language.
- (p) Basic skills.
- (q) On-the-job-training that involves the manufacture of product for sale.

**(3) GENERAL.** (a) Tax credits may be allocated for eligible training that is provided to existing and new employees in full-time jobs.

(b) The type of training shall be pre-approved by the department. Certified businesses shall obtain written notification of the department's allocation of tax credits prior to contracting for the training.

(c) Training shall be related to a specific project. Routine training shall be ineligible.

(d) Training may be on- or off-site, but shall be performed by a provider that is approved or otherwise authorized by the department.

**(4) TAX BENEFIT SCHEDULE.** Tax credits under this section will be allocated at a rate of up to 50% of the eligible training costs. Eligible training costs may include trainee wages, trainer costs and trainer materials.

**Comm 100.35 Location or retention of corporate headquarters.** (1) In this section, "corporate headquarters" means the office of a business engaged in a multistate or multinational business. "Multistate or multinational" business means a business with major operations in two or more states or nations. It is the location where staff members or employees are physically employed and where the majority of the company's financial, personnel, legal, planning or other headquarters functions are handled on a divisional, regional, national or global basis. Company functions or services may include accounts receivable and payable, accounting, data processing,

distribution management, employee benefit plan, financial and securities accounting, information technology, insurance, legal, merchandising, payroll, personnel, purchasing or procurement, reporting and compliance, tax, treasury or other headquarters-related services.

(2) Tax credits under this section will be allocated on the basis of corporate headquarters positions created or retained by a project, or retained in response to substantial potential for loss, according to Table 100.35.

**Table 100.35**

<b>Tier</b>	<b>Wage Range</b>	<b>Tax Credit</b>
1	Full-time jobs paying from 150% to less than 200% of the federal minimum wage	Up to \$4,000 per job
2	Full-time jobs paying from 200% to less than 250% of the federal minimum wage	Up to \$6,000 per job
3	Full-time jobs paying from 250% to less than 500% of the federal minimum wage	Up to \$8,000 per job
4	Full-time jobs paying 500% or more of the federal minimum wage	Up to \$10,000 per job

**Comm 100.40 Methodology for designating economically distressed areas.** In designating economically distressed areas, the department shall consider the most current data available for the area and state using the following indicators and sources, or other sources acceptable to the department:

- (1) Unemployment rate – from the department of workforce development.
- (2) Percentage of families with incomes below the poverty line established under 42 USC 9902 (2) – from the U.S. census bureau.
- (3) Median family income – median household income from the U.S. census bureau.
- (4) Median per capita income – from the department of workforce development.
- (5) Average annual wage – from the department of workforce development.
- (6) Manufacturing assessment values, by county – from the department of revenue.
- (7) Other significant or irregular indicators of economic distress, such as a natural disaster, or plant closings and layoffs – from the department of workforce development.

**Comm 100.45 Additional tax benefits for businesses in economically distressed areas and benefiting members of targeted groups.** (1) Tax-credit allocations to certified businesses with projects in areas designated by the department as economically distressed may be increased by up to 50% above the normal allocation level.

(2) (a) Certified businesses conducting at least one eligible activity that benefits, creates, retains or significantly upgrades full-time jobs for, or that trains or re-educates members of a targeted group may qualify for up to \$500 in additional tax benefits for each member of a targeted group who is certified as described in s. 560.70 (4m), Stats.

(b) In this section, “member of a targeted group” has the meaning given in s. 560.70 (4m), Stats.

**Note:** Section 560.70 (4m) of the Statutes reads as follows: “ ‘Member of a targeted group’ means a person who resides in an area designated by the federal government as an economic revitalization area, a person who is employed in an unsubsidized job but meets the eligibility requirements under s. 49.145 (2) and (3) for a Wisconsin Works employment position, a person who is employed in a trial job, as defined in s. 49.141 (1) (n), or in a real work, real pay project position under s. 49.147 (3m), a person who is eligible for child care assistance under s. 49.155, a person who is a vocational rehabilitation referral, an economically disadvantaged youth, an economically disadvantaged veteran, a supplemental security income recipient, a general assistance recipient, an economically disadvantaged ex-convict, a dislocated worker, as defined in 29 USC 2801 (9), or a food stamp recipient, if the person has been certified in the manner under 26 USC 51 (d) (13) (A) by a designated local agency, as defined in 26 USC 51 (d) (12).”

**Comm 100.50 Policies, criteria and methodology for reserving a portion of the tax benefits for rural areas.** (1) The department shall reserve \$5,000,000 in tax credits for projects taking place in rural areas. This reservation shall expire on June 30, 2014.

(2) In considering whether to reserve tax credits to eligible applicants in a rural area, the department shall consider the relative employment impact of the project on the area.

(3) In this section and s. Comm 100.70 (1) (b) 8., “rural area” means a city, village or town with a population of 6,000 or less in a county having a population density of less than 150 persons per square mile.

**Comm 100.55 Policies, criteria and methodology for reserving a portion of the tax benefits for small businesses.** (1) The department shall reserve \$5,000,000 in tax credits for projects involving small businesses. This reservation shall expire on June 30, 2014.

(2) In considering whether to reserve tax credits to eligible small businesses, the department shall consider the relative employment impact of the project.

(3) In this section, “small businesses” means businesses with fewer than 100 employees, including employees of any subsidiary or affiliated organization.

**Comm 100.60 Policies and criteria for certifying a business that may be eligible for benefits equal to or greater than \$3 million.** Certified businesses may be awarded tax-credit allocations equal to or greater than \$3 million only if approved by the department secretary or designee.

**Comm 100.65 Policies and criteria for extraordinary opportunities or potential losses.** Where an extraordinary opportunity for job creation or job retention exists, the department secretary may approve allocating tax credits beyond the limits established in this chapter. The factors considered in determining whether to approve an allocation under this section include the following:

(1) The scale or urgency of the project.

(2) The nature or quality of the jobs addressed by the project.

(3) The degree of existing or potential distress addressed by the project, such as whether the overall well-being of a community is at stake.

(4) The project's potential for substantially impacting a community or this state.

**Comm 100.70 Procedures for implementing ss. 560.701 to 560.706, Stats. (1)**  
APPLICATION. (a) A person who intends to conduct at least one eligible activity described under s. 560.702, Stats., may apply for certification and allocation of tax credits, on a form prescribed by the department.

(b) Upon receipt of an application, the department shall consider one or more of the following factors in determining whether to certify the business and allocate tax credits:

1. Whether the project will serve a public purpose.
2. Whether the project might not occur without the allocation of tax credits.
3. The extent to which the project will be financed with funds not provided by this state.
4. Whether the project will displace workers in this state.
5. The extent to which the project will retain or increase employment in this state.
6. The extent to which the project will contribute to the economic growth of this state and the well-being of the residents of this state.
7. Whether the project will be located in an economically distressed area.
8. Whether the project will be located in a rural area.
9. The extent to which the project will increase geographic diversity of available tax benefits throughout this state.
10. The financial soundness of the business.
11. The ability of the business to utilize state tax credits.
12. Any previous financial assistance that the business received from the department.

(2) CERTIFICATION. (a) The department shall notify each applicant of whether it has been certified for tax benefits.

(b) A certified business may qualify for tax benefits only for eligible activities that occur after an eligibility date established by the department.

**(3) DESIGNATED AGENCY FOR TARGETED GROUPS.** (a) The department shall inform a certified business of the designated agency under s. 560.70 (4m), Stats., that is responsible for certifying workers who are members of targeted groups.

(b) 1. The designated agency may charge a fee not to exceed \$50 for each certification of eligibility under par. (a) for tax credits, to employers who request certification services and who have been found eligible by the designated agency. The fee shall be based on the actual cost of providing the certification. The fee shall be collected by invoice during the completion of the certification or thereafter. The designated agency may charge interest on late payments. A certified business that fails to make payment as billed by the designated agency may be ineligible for the receipt of further certification services.

2. The department may not verify any tax credits under sub. (5) until after any outstanding fees under this paragraph have been paid.

**(4) CONTRACT.** The certified business shall enter into a contract with the department for the tax benefits under this chapter, prior to their release by the department.

**(5) FILING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.** (a) A certified business may file with the department of revenue for tax benefits under this chapter using forms acceptable to that department.

(b) Prior to filing for tax benefits under par. (a), a certified business shall complete and file with the department of commerce an annual project report supporting the tax benefit claim, on a form prescribed by the department. The annual project report shall include all of the following:

1. The status of the certified business's project, which may include the number of full-time jobs created, retained or significantly upgraded; the number of employees in full-time jobs who are trained, and documentation of eligible training expenses; the total amount invested, and documentation of eligible investments; and other supporting information relating to the tax benefits to be claimed by the certified business.

2. Documentation of whether the certified business met the minimum benchmarks and outcomes identified in the contract under sub. (4).

(c) The department of commerce shall verify the tax benefits that are to be claimed, and may request additional information from the certified business to support them. No person may file with the department of revenue for tax benefits under this chapter without the written verification of the department.

**(6) PERIOD OF TIME JOBS MUST BE MAINTAINED.** (a) Positions that are created, retained or trained as a result of the tax credits claimed under this chapter shall be maintained for at least five years after the certification date.

(b) Any failure to comply with par. (a) shall be subject to penalties prescribed in the contract under sub. (4).

(END)

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EFFECTIVE DATE

Pursuant to s. 227.24 (1) (c), Stats., this rule shall take effect as an emergency rule upon publication in the official state newspaper. **(June 30, 2009)**

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*File reference: Comm 100/rules 2009e7ac*