Economic Development

Grant Report

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANT REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

North Carolina has two main performance-based discretionary incentive programs, utilized in competitive situations, the Job Development Investment Grant Program (JDIG) and the One North Carolina Fund (One NC). State funds are only disbursed for actual jobs created under these grants, which are targeted at attracting companies that are considering locating in North Carolina or considering expanding existing operations in the state. Pursuant to §143B-437.07(c), the Job Maintenance and Capital Development Fund (JMAC) and the Industrial Development Fund (IDF and the IDF-Utility Account)[1] are also discussed in this report. This report covers JDIG program activity since 2003, while the reporting period for the other programs begins on January 1, 2007.

Overall Highlights

- From January 1, 2007 to June 30, 2018 (the "general reporting period"), the Department of Commerce announced 864 awards through the JDIG, One NC, JMAC, and IDF programs, with an announced award total exceeding $1.7 billion.[2]

- Of these 864 grants, 313 are currently active (36%). After disbursements and reductions in liability due to grant terminations and failure to meet all performance goals, the current potential liability for all active grants made since 2007 is approximately $894 million.[3]

- Because each program has different requirements and timelines, and because some grantees received more than one type of grant, this report contains a projected cost per job as well as actual costs per job to date and remaining liability for each specific program. Thereafter, once grants have completely closed and reported, actual costs and benefits for each grant are reported.

Summary of Job Development Investment Grant Data

- From the program's first award in 2003 to June 30, 2018 ("the extended JDIG reporting period"), 265 JDIG awards have been announced for an award total of $1.9 billion. Of this amount, up to $424 million (22%) was earmarked for the Utility Account to support infrastructure in Tier 1 and 2 counties.

- Because grants have an average term of over 10 years, only 10 grants have completed as of June 30, 2018. JDIG grantees report annually on their performance as of December 31, so performance information in this report is as of December 31, 2016, and award and disbursements information is as of June 30, 2018.

- 138 grants awarded since 2003 are currently active, while 62 have been terminated with some funds disbursed, 47 have been terminated with no funds disbursed and eight have been withdrawn by the recipients before disbursements were required. Ten grants have completed their grant terms and closed with funds disbursed.

- The average job "ramp-up" period (termed the "base period") for JDIG grantees is 4 years, during which time jobs are created as companies ramp up to full operation. Following the base period, companies that maintain required levels of employment will receive disbursements for the remainder of the grant term, usually an additional seven years. It is only after the grant term has been completed that an assessment can be made as to the total number of jobs created and the total cost per job.

[1] Effective July 1, 2013, the IDF and IDF-Utility Account were renamed the Industrial Development Fund Utility Account.
[2] This figure does not cover JDIG, One NC or IDF grants awarded prior to 2007, some of which have ongoing activity. Total announced award amount does not include IDF-Utility Account awards, which are contained in total JDIG awards.
[3] Total potential liability for all active grants includes $181 million in JDIG liability to the IDF-Utility Account.

- Since JDIG's first award in 2003, Commerce has disbursed $292,300,242 to companies for creation of 46,925 new jobs, which equates to approximately $6,229 per job created.[4] These companies also retained 88,207 jobs that existed at the time of their awards. Since 2003, private investment made by grantees exceeded $8.1 billion.

- Of the total 265 announced awards, 196 (74%) went to companies with existing North Carolina operations and 69 (26%) went to those new to the state. Of the total 265 awards, 134 (51%) were expansions of existing facilities and 131 (49%) went to the construction of new facilities.

Summary of One North Carolina Fund Data

- Of the 518 grants awarded since January 1, 2007, 138 are currently active; 192 have closed with no funds disbursed, and 188 have closed with funds disbursed.

- The 138 active grantees have reported creating 3,035 new jobs and retaining 48,274 existing jobs. These active grantees have received net disbursements of $3,756,148 for a state cost to date of $1,238 per job created. Private investment made by these grantees exceeded $795 million during this time period.

- 188 One NC grants awarded during this period have closed with funds disbursed in the amount of $42,191,702, and companies reported creating 22,622 new jobs and retaining 32,797 existing jobs.[5] This results in a final state cost per new job of $1,865. These companies made over $6 billion in private investment.

- Of the 518 grants announced since January 1, 2007, 286 (55%) involved the expansion of an existing facility, while 232 (45%) involved building a new facility.[6]

Summary of Industrial Development Fund (including Utility Account)

- Under the IDF, 26 grants were awarded from 2007 to 2011 and $4,087,743 has been disbursed to local governments.[7] All grants have now closed.

- Under the IDF-Utility Account, 106 grants have been awarded since 2007 and $31,754,342 has been disbursed to local governments, with 41 grants currently active.

- IDF funds are provided for infrastructure expected to lead to job-creation, however, particularly with the IDF-Utility Account, creation of a specified number of jobs is not required or reported. This is a longer-range program designed to provide infrastructure that will attract job creation to particular localities.

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[4] Since 2003, the JDIG program has disbursed $295,422,440 and recaptured or "clawed back" $3,122,198 due to lack of performance by companies, bringing the net disbursements to companies to $292,300,242. Cost per job is over the life of the grant, an average of 10.6 years.

[5] Since 2007, the One NC program has disbursed $43,936,821 for closed grants and recaptured or "clawed back" $1,745,119 due to lack of performance by companies, bringing the net disbursements to companies to $42,191,702.

[6] The One NC application did not ask about whether a company had existing North Carolina operations until mid-2013, although dual JDIG/One NC awards did capture this information before this time. Where data exists for One NC grants awarded since 2007, 161 companies did have North Carolina operations, while 78 did not. Information was not available for 279 companies.

[7] Since 2007, $4,152,612 has been disbursed under the IDF program and $64,869 has been recaptured or "clawed back", resulting in net disbursements of $4,087,743.

Summary of Job Maintenance and Capital Development Fund

- Four JMAC grants have been awarded since 2007, with $61,115,976 disbursed to the four companies through June 30, 2018, with 5,412 jobs retained, at state cost to date of $11,293 per job retained. These companies have made private investments of $529 million to date.

- Job creation is not an element of this program, although providing grants for modernization is intended to spur future economic activity, jobs, and prosperity. Because JMAC is a retention-focused program, all four awardees had existing operations and facilities in the state at the time of the award.

OVERVIEW OF COMMERCE-ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS

The following information summarizes activity in Commerce-administered grant programs, required by N.C. Gen. Stat. §143B-437.07. This report is due to the General Assembly on October 1, 2018.

Different programs have specific reporting cycles, which determines the information available as of June 30, 2018. JDIG grantees report on March 1 for activity (job creation and retention, minimum average wage, investment, etc.) as of December 31 of the prior calendar year. Commerce staff analyzes these reports, obtains additional information as needed from grantees, and obtains verification of withholdings and that no overdue tax debts exist from the Department of Revenue. This process generally results in finalization of eligibility for payments and certification by the North Carolina Economic Investment Committee (EIC), which administers the program, in the third or fourth quarter of the year following the end of the reported year. Given the reporting and verification cycle, as of June 30, 2018, the latest performance information available for JDIG grantee is for performance as of December 31, 2016. Thus, this report contains JDIG grantee performance information through December 31, 2016, and information on disbursements, recaptures, and terminations through June 30, 2018.

JMAC grantees are not required to report until May following the end of a calendar year, so the last reported information, included here, is for 2016 performance, giving similar timing parameters for verification and certification as described above for JDIG grantees.

Performance information for One NC and the IDF programs is provided through June 30, 2018.

Table 1A provides summary information on JDIG, One NC, and JMAC. During the general reporting period (January 2007 to June 2018). Additional information on JDIG awards made before 2007 is available in the JDIG Program section. Note that 51 grantees have received both JDIG and One North Carolina Fund awards for the same project during the general reporting period. These awards are listed separately in order to avoid double counting of jobs and investment.

Table 1A: Summary of Economic Development Grants by Commerce Job Creation or Retention Programs, 2007-2018

Commerce Program	Number of Awards	Total Announced Awards	*Disbursements to Awardees	Jobs Created	Jobs Retained	Private Investment Made
JDIG (only)	159	$951,599,725	$86,302,641	18,672	45,929	$2,176,110,489
One NC (only)	467	$91,572,450	$27,099,446	14,966	109,621	$4,057,831,808
JDIG and One NC**	102	$617,355,808	$86,108,494	13,655	16,758	$2,897,276,162
JMAC	4	$79,000,000	$61,115,976	Not Required	5,412	$528,949,129
TOTAL	**732**	**$1,739,527,983**	**$260,626,557**	**47,293**	**177,720**	**$9,660,167,588**

Note: Total Announced Awards for JDIG include the amounts available to companies as well as to the Utility Fund.

*Recaptured Funds have been subtracted from Disbursements, resulting in net disbursements.

**Fifty-one projects were awarded both JDIG and One NC grants for a total of 102 awards. For projects receiving both JDIG and One NC awards, Job Creation and Retention reflect JDIG reporting and Private Investment comes from One NC reports.

Source: NC Department of Commerce, September 2018. Date range for awards is 1/1/2007 to 6/30/2018.

Table 1B summarizes the IDF and IDF-Utility Account, which provide grants to local governments to support infrastructure development.

Table 1B: Summary of IDF and Utility Account Grants, 2007-2018

Commerce Program	Number of Awards	Total Announced Awards	*Disbursements to Awardees
IDF	26	$4,964,152	$4,087,743
IDF-Utility Account	106	$56,644,845	$31,754,342
TOTAL	**132**	**$61,608,997**	**$35,842,085**

*Recaptured Funds have been subtracted from Disbursements, resulting in net disbursements.

Source: NC Department of Commerce, September 2018. Date range for awards is 1/1/2007 to 6/30/2018.

JOB DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT GRANT PROGRAM

JDIG (§143B 437.52) is a performance-based economic development incentive program that provides annual disbursements for a period of up to 12 years to businesses that will newly locate or expand current activity in North Carolina, based on a percentage (ranging from 10% to 80%) of withholding taxes paid by new employees during each calendar year of the grant. Grants are made to qualifying companies by the five-member EIC, based on the Criteria for Operation and Implementation of Job Development Investment Grant Program.

- The JDIG program's total liability for all grants made in a calendar year cannot exceed $35 million in any future year.
- Ten percent of the grant payment for which a company is eligible for a project in a Tier 2 county, and 25 percent of the grant payment for a project in a Tier 3 county is transferred to the IDF-Utility Account to help fund rural infrastructure.
- Two special categories of JDIG projects have been recently created, 1) high-yield projects and 2) transformational projects, which have their own project criteria, benefit structures, and cap impacts. None of these projects have yet been awarded.
- Because some grantees do not meet each year's minimum required job creation target, the remaining potential state liability is likely to be less than that suggested by the total announced award amount.

Each grant has a job "ramp-up" period (termed the "base period"), which may run from one to five years; most JDIG awards have a four- or five-year period during which jobs are created as companies ramp up projects to full operation. The total grant term, during which the jobs must be maintained, can run up to 12 years. The first year of the base period may start a year or more after the grant award date, given the anticipated timing of construction, government approvals, and the company's hiring plans. Following the base period, companies who maintain required levels of employment will receive disbursements for the remainder of the grant term, usually an additional six years. It is only after the grant term has been completed that an assessment can be made as to the total number of jobs created and the final cost per job.

Table 2 on the next page shows all JDIG awards made from the first award in 2003 through June 30, 2018 and the status of those grants, announced award amounts, job targets, and actual performance to date. The table shows actual grantee performance reported as of December 31, 2016, with disbursements made to the company as well as any funds recaptured from grantees through early 2018, as well as a cost per new job to date.

Note that the remaining liability for active grants is less than announced award amounts (even after subtracting disbursements issued) since some grantees are not eligible for full award payments if 100% of performance requirements are not met. It should also be noted that the Announced Cost per New Job amount is over the life of a grant, such that the currently indicated $19,749 represents a projected cost per job of approximately $1,975 per year on a grant of 10 years.

Table 2: Job Development Investment Grants, 2003-2018

		Announced Awards					Actual Performance					
Status	Number of Awards	Announced Awards Available to Companies	Announced Awards Available to Utility Account	Minimum Required New Jobs	*Cost Per New Job	Minimum Required Retained Jobs	Disbursements to Companies	Recaptured Funds	Jobs Created	**Cost per Job Created (to date)	Jobs Retained	Remaining Potential Liability to Companies
Active	138	$902,510,850	$267,754,555	45,698	$19,749	71,510	$210,585,611	$0	30,962	$5,910	50,720	$649,886,800
Closed, Funds Disbursed	10	$52,540,979	$16,332,965	3,449	$15,234	2,407	$48,978,626	$0	4,359	$11,728	8,013	$0
Terminated, $0 Disbursed	47	$221,992,749	$63,280,911	14,021	$15,833	28,409	$0	$0	1,459	$0	7,803	$0
Terminated, Funds Disbursed	62	$284,103,829	$73,656,958	20,125	$14,117	21,226	$35,858,203	$3,122,198	10,145	$3,231	21,671	$0
Withdrawn	8	$18,012,900	$2,578,100	1,571	$11,466	539	$0	$0	0		0	$0
TOTAL	**265**	**$1,479,161,307**	**$423,603,489**	**84,864**	**$17,430**	**124,091**	**$295,422,440**	**$3,122,198**	**46,925**	**$5,631**	**88,207**	**$649,886,800**

Note: Job Creation and Retention totals may not equal program totals presented in Table 1A as a result of some projects receiving both JDIG and One NC awards.

*Announced Awards Cost per New Job = Amount of Announced Award available to Companies divided by Minimum Required New Jobs. Projected Cost per Job is over the life of the grant.

**Cost per Job Created (to date) = (Disbursements issued to Companies less Recaptured Funds) divided by Jobs Created. Cost per Job does not include retained jobs.

Source: NC Department of Commerce, September 2018. Date for awards, disbursements issued, recaptures, and remaining liability as of June 30, 2018; job data as of December 31, 2016 for most grants.

ONE NORTH CAROLINA FUND PROGRAM

One NC (§143B 437.70) was created in 1993 (as the Governor's Industrial Recruitment Competitiveness Fund) to help North Carolina achieve economic growth and prosperity across the State. It provides matching grants to local governments to help recruit new and expanding businesses to create jobs. Grant payments are generally provided in four equal disbursements over three years, based on demonstrated job creation, investment, and other performance criteria. For companies that have also received a JDIG award, performance is tied to performance required under their JDIG awards.

Table 3 shows data for One NC awards that are still active, those that have closed without grant disbursements, and those that were closed after disbursement and completion of the grant term. Final performance data and actual costs per job can only be provided for grants that have been completed.

- 138 grants awarded during the reporting period are currently active and have reported creating 3,035 new jobs and retaining 48,274 existing jobs. As with JDIG, the Minimum Required New Jobs is greater than the Jobs Created, as these companies are still in the process of job creation, which takes several years. These companies have received $3,756,148 in disbursements during this period. Based on the current figures, this results on a state cost to date per job of $1,238.
- 188 grants awarded during this period have closed with funds disbursed and have reported creating 22,622 new jobs and retaining 32,797 existing jobs. This results in a state cost per job of $1,865.

Table 3: One North Carolina Grants, 2007-2018

		Announced Awards			Actual Performance					
Status	Number of Awards	Announced Award Amount	Minimum Required New Jobs	*Cost per New Job	Disbursements	Recaptured Funds	Jobs Created	**Cost per Job Created (to date)	Jobs Retained	Remaining Potential Liability
Active	138	$54,128,900	14,732	$3,674	$3,756,148	$0	3,035	$1,238	48,274	$50,372,752
Closed, $0 Disbursed	192	$37,392,790	19,295	$1,938	$0	$0	428	$0	47,490	$0
Closed, Funds Disbursed	188	$56,961,568	21,950	$2,595	$43,936,821	$1,745,119	22,622	$1,865	32,797	$0
TOTAL	**518**	**$148,483,258**	**55,977**	**$2,653**	**$47,692,969**	**$1,745,119**	**26,085**	**$1,761**	**128,561**	**$50,372,752**

Note: Job Creation and Retention totals may not equal program totals presented in Table 1A as a result of some projects receiving both JDIG and One NC awards.

*Announced Projected Cost per New Job = Amount of Announced Award available to Companies divided by Minimum Required New Jobs. Projected Cost per Job is over the life of the grant.

**Cost per Job Created (to date) = (Disbursements to Companies less Recaptured Funds) divided by Jobs Created. Cost per Job does not include retained jobs.

Source: NC Department of Commerce, September 2018. Date for awards, disbursements, recaptures, and remaining liability as of June 30, 2018; job data as of December 31, 2017 for most grants.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND & IDF-UTILITY ACCOUNT

IDF (§143B 437.01) provided grants to units of local government for construction of or improvements to new or existing water, sewer, gas, telecommunications, high-speed broadband, electrical utility distribution lines or equipment, or transportation infrastructure for existing or new or proposed buildings conducting eligible industrial operations.

- Grants were made to projects in Tier 1 and Tier 2 counties.
- Grants were generally capped at the lesser of $10,000 per job or $500,000 per project.
- The infrastructure funded had to be located at the building site or directly related to the industrial activity.
- This program awarded its last grant in 2011; all grants have closed.

The IDF-Utility Account is financed through statutory deductions from the grant payments for which JDIG grantees are eligible (25% of the grant payment for JDIG projects located in Tier 3 counties and 10% for JDIG projects located in Tier 2 counties).

- Grants are made to projects in Tier 1 and 2 counties.
- The infrastructure funded must be located at the building site or directly related to the industrial activity.
- To receive an award, the local government applicant must demonstrate that the infrastructure funded by the grant is reasonably expected to lead to job creation in eligible industries.
- A specific job commitment is not required, and thus no cost per job can be calculated even though jobs are often created.

The tables below show the total Commerce awards and disbursements made to local governments for infrastructure projects made since 2007 under the IDF Program (Table 4) and the IDF-Utility Account (Table 5).

Table 4: Industrial Development Fund Awards, 2007-2018

Status	Number of Awards	Announced Awards	*Disburse-ments	Remaining Potential Liability
Closed, $0 Disbursed	4	$545,359	$0	$0
Closed, Funds Disbursed	22	$4,418,793	$4,087,743	$0
TOTAL	**26**	**$4,964,152**	**$4,087,743**	**$0**

*Recaptured Funds have been subtracted from Disbursements, resulting in net disbursements.

Source: NC Department of Commerce, Sept 2018. Date range for awards is 1/1/2007 to 6/30/2018.

Table 5: Industrial Development Fund -- Utility Account Awards, 2007-2018

Status	Number of Awards	Announced Awards	*Disburse-ments	Remaining Potential Liability
Active	41	$30,402,576	$9,776,413	$20,626,163
Closed, $0 Disbursed	5	$2,196,000	$0	$0
Closed, Funds Disbursed	60	$24,046,269	$21,977,929	$0
TOTAL	**106**	**$56,644,845**	**$31,754,342**	**$20,626,163**

*Recaptured Funds have been subtracted from Disbursements, resulting in net disbursements.

Source: NC Department of Commerce, Sept 2018. Date range for awards is 1/1/2007 to 6/30/2018.

JOB MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

JMAC (§143B-437.012) is a discretionary incentive program, available for projects in Tier 1 and 2 counties, designed to encourage retention of significant numbers of high-paying, high-quality jobs and large-scale capital investment, enlarge the overall tax base, and increase revenues to the State and its political subdivisions. Grant recommendations are made by the EIC to the Secretary of Commerce, based on a thorough review of the factors enumerated in the Criteria for Operation and Implementation of Job Maintenance and Capital Development Fund Program.

- A total of five grants and awards totaling $79 million may be made under the JMAC program; as of June 30, 2016, four 10-year grants have been awarded totaling $79 million.
- Two grants were awarded on September 17, 2008, under the original statutory provisions (Goodyear and Bridgestone). Eligibility for these two grants required that the companies employ at least 2,000 workers and commit to invest at least $200 million in capital improvements within six years of initial expenditure.
- One grant was awarded on June 14, 2012 (Domtar), under the amendments to the program statute, which became effective July 1, 2010. These amendments expanded eligibility to include large manufacturing employers converting their manufacturing process to change their product, that invest at least $65 million within a three-year period, and that employ and will continue to employ at least 320 full-time workers.
- One grant was awarded on December 19, 2014 (Blue Ridge Paper Products), under amendments to the program statute, which became effective July 1, 2014. These amendments allowed a large manufacturing employer in a Tier 2 county with a population of less than 60,000 that employs and retains at least 800 full-time workers to qualify for the program.
- Annual grant payments for all grants are based on grantees' actual expenditures on eligible expenses related to modernization (typically, worker training and capital investments).
- JMAC is intended to enable a large facility to modernize and thus retain existing jobs; new jobs are not required and not reported.

Table 6: Job Maintenance and Capital Investment Fund Awards, 2007-2018

	Announced Awards			Actual Performance				
Grantee	Announced Awards	Minimum Required Retained Jobs	*Cost per Retained Job	Disbursements	Jobs Retained	**Cost per Retained Job (to date)	Remaining Potential Liability	Private Investment Made
Blue Ridge Paper Products Inc.	$12,000,000	800	$15,000	$4,000,000	1,072	$3,731	$8,000,000	$0
Bridgestone Firestone North American Tire, LLC	$30,000,000	2,083	$14,402	$24,649,545	1,901	$12,967	$3,000,000	$211,210,315
Domtar Paper Company, LLC	$7,000,000	320	$21,875	$7,000,000	418	$16,746	$0	$85,888,281
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	$30,000,000	2,398	$12,510	$25,466,431	2,021	$12,601	$3,000,000	$231,850,533
TOTAL	**$79,000,000**	**5,601**	**$14,105**	**$61,115,976**	**5,412**	**$11,293**	**$14,000,000**	**$528,949,129**

*Announced Projected Cost per Retained Job = Amount of Total Award divided by Minimum Required Retained Jobs. Projected Cost per Job is over the life of the grant.
**Cost per Retained Job (to date) = (Disbursements less Recaptured Funds) divided by Retained Jobs.
Source: NC Department of Commerce, September 2018. Reporting data as of December 2016.

LOCAL INCENTIVES

Local Government incentive awards are typically provided in the form of cash grants or based on a percentage of property taxes expected to be paid on the company's new investment for the proposed project. Investment and job creation minimums are typically required.

Given that the value of local incentives are generally investment-driven, local governments usually provide funds after a company has paid its annual taxes on investments made, typically after a ramp-up/construction period. These incentive payments usually begin a year or two after the grant is awarded, or later. Thus, the local government's first grant payment year is usually different than the first grant payment year of the Commerce incentive.

As required by statute, local information is reported commencing with Commerce awards as of **July 1, 2011,** where the locals are incenting a project that has received a JDIG award, a One NC award (or both), a JMAC, or an IDF-Utility Account award. For the IDF-Utility Account, disbursed local funds are not available.

The table below outlines the local funds awarded and disbursed for the various programs, as well as jobs created (where required) and a local cost per job to date. Note that the Minimum Required New Jobs numbers represent the number of required jobs that must be created over the life of the grants to receive full disbursement under JDIG and One NC; local job requirements may differ.

Table 7: Local Incentives associated with JDIG, One NC, IDF-Utility, and JMAC Awards made from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2018

Program	Local Awards Announced	Minimum Required New Jobs	*Local Cost per Job	Local Funds Disbursed	Jobs Created	**Local Cost per Job (to date)
JDIG (only)	$132,580,990	30,792	$4,306	$34,804,978	8,797	$3,956
One NC (only)	$231,501,009	19,768	$11,711	$43,163,286	7,930	$5,443
JDIG and One NC***	$137,956,848	11,765	$11,726	$31,694,416	8,675	$3,654
IDF-Utility Account***	$3,927,575	N/A	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A
JMAC****	$1,813,957	N/A	N/A	$320,346	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	**$507,780,378**	**62,325**	**$8,147**	**$109,983,025**	**25,402**	**$4,330**

*Announced Projected Local Cost per Job = Announced Local Funds Awarded for JDIG and One NC divided by Minimum Required New Jobs for JDIG and One NC. Projected Cost per Job is over the life of the grant.

**Local Cost per Job (to date) = Local Funds Disbursed for JDIG and One NC divided by Jobs Created for JDIG and One NC. Local Cost per Job does not include retained jobs.

***Twenty-seven projects were awarded both JDIG and One NC grants for a total of 54 awards. For projects receiving both JDIG and One NC awards, Local Funds Awarded and Disbursed, Minimum Required New Jobs, and Local Jobs Created reflect JDIG reporting.

****While IDF-Utility Account grants do not require job creation, some recipients have committed to job targets (433 jobs).

*****JMAC awards are for retained jobs, not new job creation.

Source: Local Governments and NC Department of Commerce, September 2018.

STATE AND LOCAL COMBINED COSTS

Table 8 shows awards made to **JDIG and One NC recipients from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2018,** in order to show projected and current costs per job created with a combination of state and local funds. It should be noted that the projected cost per Job amount is over the life of a grant, such that the currently indicated $20,170 for JDIG represents a projected cost per job of approximately $2,017 per year on a grant of 10 years. Note also that although some IDF-Utility Account and JMAC grants may include local funding, there are no required new jobs to be created; therefor a cost per job calculation is not applicable.

Table 8: State & Local Awards for JDIG and One NC, July 2011-June 2018

Program	*State Funds Awarded	Local Funds Awarded	Minimum Required New Jobs	**State and Local Cost per Job	State Funds Disbursed	Local Funds Disbursed	Recaptured Funds	Jobs Created	***State & Local Cost per Job (to date)
JDIG (only)	$488,503,200	$132,580,990	30,792	$20,170	$19,580,648	$34,804,978	$54,457	8,797	$6,176
One NC (only)	$55,259,360	$231,501,009	19,768	$14,506	$15,652,535	$43,163,286	$3,000	7,930	$7,416
JDIG and One NC****	$324,195,858	$137,956,848	11,765	$39,282	$47,125,668	$31,694,416	$1,564,643	8,675	$8,906
TOTAL	**$867,958,418**	**$502,038,846**	**62,325**	**$21,982**	**$82,358,851**	**$109,662,679**	**$1,622,100**	**25,402**	**$7,495**

*State funds awarded through JDIG reflect portion available to companies.

**Initial Projected State and Local Cost per Job = (State Funds Awarded plus Local Funds Awarded) divided by Minimum Required New Jobs. Projected Cost per Job is over the life of the grant.

***State & Local Cost per Job (to date) = (State Funds Disbursed (minus State Funds Recaptured) plus Local Funds Disbursed) divided by Jobs Created. Cost per Job does not include retained jobs.

**** Twenty-seven projects were awarded both JDIG and One NC grants for a total of 54 awards. For projects receiving both JDIG and One NC awards, Local Funds Awarded and Disbursed, Minimum Required New Jobs, and Jobs Created reflect JDIG reporting.

Source: Local Governments and NC Department of Commerce, September 2018.