**Section 500.1180 Small Business**

a) Set-Aside

The Procurement Officer may designate as small business set-asides a fair proportion of construction, supply and service contracts for award to small businesses in Illinois.

b) Small Business List

The Procurement Officer may develop its own list, or may use the list maintained by CMS or other appropriate State agency, of responsible vendors that meet the criteria of small business. Vendors desiring to submit bids or proposals or to otherwise contract for items set aside for small businesses shall submit information acceptable to the Procurement Officer verifying that the vendor qualifies as a small business under this Part. A business that fits the definition of small on the day of bid or proposal opening will be considered small for the duration of the contract.

c) Required Use

If a Procurement Officer wishes to make a procurement covered by a set-aside designation, the solicitation must note responses are limited to those from responsible small businesses. Bids or proposals received from large businesses will be rejected as nonresponsive.

d) Withdrawal of Set-Aside

If the Procurement Officer determines that acceptance of the best bid or proposal will result in the payment of an unreasonable price, the Procurement Officer shall reject all bids or proposals and withdraw the designation of small business set-aside for the procurement in question. When a small business set-aside is withdrawn, notification shall be published in the Auditor General Bulletin with an explanation. After withdrawal of the small business set-aside, the procurement shall be conducted in accordance with the limitations of this Part.

e) Criteria for Small Business

Unless the Procurement Officer provides a definition for a particular procurement that reflects industry characteristics, a small business is one:

1) That is an Illinois business, independently owned and operated.

2) Not dominant in its field of operation. This means the business does not exercise a controlling or major influence in a kind of business activity in which a number of business concerns are primarily engaged. In determining dominance, consideration shall be given to all appropriate factors, including volume of business, number of employees, financial resources, competitive status or position, ownership or control of materials, processes, patents, license agreements, facilities, sales territory, and nature of business activity.

3) With annual sales for the most recently ended fiscal year no greater than:

A) $13,000,000 for wholesale business;

B) $14,000,000 for construction business; or

C) $8,000,000 for retail business or business selling services.

4) With no more than 250 employees if a manufacturing business.

A) A manufacturing business shall calculate how many people it employs by determining its average full-time equivalent employment, based on the number of persons employed on a full-time, part-time, temporary or other basis, for its most recently ended fiscal year.

B) If a manufacturing business has been in existence for less than a full fiscal year, its average employment should be calculated for the period through one month prior to the bid or proposal due date.

5) If the business is any combination of retailer, wholesaler or construction business, then the annual sales for each component may not exceed the amounts shown in subsection (e)(3). For example, a business that is both a retailer and wholesaler may not have total sales exceeding $21,000,000 and the retail component may not exceed $8,000,000 and the wholesale component may not exceed $13,000,000. If the business is also a manufacturer, in addition to meeting the annual sales requirement, the number of manufacturing employees may not exceed the number shown in subsection (e)(4).

6) When computing the size status of a vendor, the number of employees and annual sales and receipts, as applicable, of the vendor and all affiliates shall be included. Concerns are affiliates when either one directly or indirectly controls or has the power to control the other, or when a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both. In determining whether concerns are independently owned and operated and whether affiliation exists, consideration shall be given to all appropriate factors, including use of common facilities, common ownership and management and contractual arrangements. However, a franchise relationship shall not affect small business status if the franchise has the right to profit commensurate with ownership and bears the risk of loss or failure.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. 3561, effective March 1, 2015)