18

1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Green Energy Business Act.
- Section 5. Definitions. As used in this Act, the following words shall have the meanings ascribed to them below, unless the context otherwise requires:
- 9 "Biodiesel" means a renewable diesel fuel derived from 10 biomass that is intended for use in diesel engines.
- "Department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic
  Opportunity.
- "Ethanol" means a product produced from agricultural commodities or by-products used as a fuel or to be blended with other fuels for use in motor vehicles.
- "Green Energy Business" means a business that:
  - (i) produces or manufactures components used in the production of electricity from renewable energy resources;
- (ii) has the capacity to produce and produces at least
  5 megawatts of electricity from renewable energy resources
  each year;
- (iii) has the capacity to produce and produces no less than 30,000,000 gallons of biodiesel or ethanol each year.

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"Renewable energy resources" means wind energy; solar thermal energy; photovoltaic cells and panels; biodiesel; crops; untreated and unadulterated organic waste biomass; trees and tree trimmings; hydropower that does not involve new construction or significant expansion of hydropower dams; and alternative sources of environmentally preferable energy. For purposes of this Act, landfill gas produced in the State is a renewable energy resource, but tires; garbage; general household, institutional, and commercial industrial lunchroom or office waste; landscape waste (other than trees and tree trimmings); railroad crossties; utility poles; and construction or demolition debris (other than untreated and unadulterated waste wood) are not. Renewable energy resources also include any renewable energy credit or credits associated with or generated by a source of energy that otherwise qualifies as a renewable energy resource under this Act.

Section 10. Green Energy Business.

(a) To assist in the encouragement, development, growth, and expansion of the private sector through green energy projects, the Department may receive and approve applications for the designation of "Green Energy Business" in Illinois. Applications may be submitted at any time. No later than 90 days after an application is submitted, the Department shall notify the applicant of the Department's determination as to

- the applicant's qualification to be designated as a Green Energy Business under this Section. To qualify as a Green Energy Business, a business must meet all of the following conditions:
  - (1) It must not be located, at the time of designation, in an enterprise zone designated under the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act.
    - (2) It must commit to (i) produce or manufacture components used in the production of electricity from renewable energy resources; (ii) produce at least 5 megawatts of electricity from renewable energy resources each year; or (iii) produce not less than 30,000,000 gallons of biodiesel or ethanol each year.
    - (3) It must commit to have the business placed in service at a qualified property in Illinois.
    - (4) It must certify in writing that (i) the investments would not be placed in service at a qualified property without the tax credits and exemptions referenced in subsection (b) of this Section and (ii) the job creation or job retention would not occur without the tax credits and exemptions referenced in subsection (b) of this Section. The terms "placed in service" and "qualified property" have the same meanings as described in subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act.
    - (5) It must meet any additional criteria established by the Department.

- (b) Each business designated as a Green Energy Business by the Department shall qualify for the credits and exemptions in Sections 9-222 and 9-222.1A of the Public Utilities Act; subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act; and Section 1d of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. Each business designated as a Green Energy Business under this Section shall also qualify for the exemption described in Section 51 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. The credit provided in subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act shall be applicable to investments in qualified property used to meet the requirements in subdivision (a) (2) of this Section.
- (c) The Department must revoke a Green Energy Business designation if, within the Department's discretion, the participating business fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the designation.

17 Section 15. Project labor agreements.

(a) Each business designated as a Green Energy Business by the Department must enter into a project labor agreement. The project labor agreement must include provisions establishing (i) the minimum hourly wage for each class of labor organization employee; (ii) the benefits and other compensation for each class of labor organization employee; and (iii) that no strike or disputes will be engaged in by the labor organization employees; and (iv) that no lockout or

- disputes will be engaged in by the owner of a Green Energy 1
- 2 Business. The owner of a Green Energy Business and the labor
- 3 organizations shall have the authority to include other terms
- and conditions as they deem necessary.
- 5 (b) Each project labor agreement shall be filed with the
- 6 Director in accordance with the procedures established by the
- Department. At a minimum, the project labor agreement must 7
- provide the names, addresses, and occupations of the owner of 8
- 9 the Green Energy Business and the individuals representing the
- 10 labor organization employees participating in the project
- 11 labor agreement. The agreement must also specify the terms and
- 12 conditions required in subsection (a) of this Section.
- Section 20. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by 13
- 14 changing Section 201 as follows:
- 15 (35 ILCS 5/201) (from Ch. 120, par. 2-201)
- Sec. 201. Tax Imposed. 16
- 17 (a) In general. A tax measured by net income is hereby
- imposed on every individual, corporation, trust and estate for 18
- each taxable year ending after July 31, 1969 on the privilege 19
- 20 of earning or receiving income in or as a resident of this
- 21 State. Such tax shall be in addition to all other occupation or
- privilege taxes imposed by this State or by any municipal 22
- 23 corporation or political subdivision thereof.
- 24 (b) Rates. The tax imposed by subsection (a) of this

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- Section shall be determined as follows, except as adjusted by 1 2 subsection (d-1):
  - (1) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal to 2 1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
    - (2) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 2 1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3.
    - (3) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
      - (4) (Blank).
      - (5) (Blank).
    - (6) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal to 4% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
    - (7) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 4% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989,

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- as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3.
  - (8) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.
  - Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax. Beginning on July 1, 1979 and thereafter, in addition to such income tax, there is also hereby imposed the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax measured by net income on every corporation (including Subchapter S corporations), partnership and trust, for each taxable year ending after June 30, 1979. Such taxes are imposed on the privilege of earning or receiving income in or as a resident of this State. The Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax shall be in addition to the income tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section and in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by this State or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.
  - (d) Additional Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax Rates. The personal property tax replacement income tax imposed by this subsection and subsection (c) of this Section in the case of a corporation, other than a Subchapter S corporation and except as adjusted by subsection (d-1), shall be an additional amount equal to 2.85% of such taxpayer's net income for the taxable year, except that beginning on January

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1, 1981, and thereafter, the rate of 2.85% specified in this 1 2 subsection shall be reduced to 2.5%, and in the case of a 3 partnership, trust or a Subchapter S corporation shall be an additional amount equal to 1.5% of such taxpayer's net income 4 5 for the taxable year.

(d-1) Rate reduction for certain foreign insurers. In the case of a foreign insurer, as defined by Section 35A-5 of the Illinois Insurance Code, whose state or country of domicile imposes on insurers domiciled in Illinois a retaliatory tax (excluding any insurer whose premiums from reinsurance assumed are 50% or more of its total insurance premiums as determined under paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 304, except for purposes of this determination premiums reinsurance do not include premiums from inter-affiliate reinsurance arrangements), beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1999, the sum of the rates of tax imposed by subsections (b) and (d) shall be reduced (but not increased) to the rate at which the total amount of tax imposed under this Act, net of all credits allowed under this Act, shall equal (i) the total amount of tax that would be imposed on the foreign insurer's net income allocable to Illinois for the taxable year by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile if that net income were subject to all income taxes and taxes measured by net income imposed by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile, net of all credits allowed or (ii) a rate of zero if no such tax is imposed on such

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- income by the foreign insurer's state of domicile. For the 1 2 purposes of this subsection (d-1), an inter-affiliate includes 3 a mutual insurer under common management.
  - (1) For the purposes of subsection (d-1), in no event shall the sum of the rates of tax imposed by subsections (b) and (d) be reduced below the rate at which the sum of:
    - (A) the total amount of tax imposed on such foreign insurer under this Act for a taxable year, net of all credits allowed under this Act, plus
    - (B) the privilege tax imposed by Section 409 of the Illinois Insurance Code, the fire insurance company tax imposed by Section 12 of the Fire Investigation Act, and the fire department taxes imposed under Section 11-10-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code,
  - equals 1.25% for taxable years ending prior to December 31, 2003, or 1.75% for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2003, of the net taxable premiums written for the taxable year, as described by subsection (1) of Section 409 of the Illinois Insurance Code. This paragraph will in no event increase the rates imposed under subsections (b) and (d).
  - (2) Any reduction in the rates of tax imposed by this subsection shall be applied first against the rates imposed by subsection (b) and only after the tax imposed by subsection (a) net of all credits allowed under this Section other than the credit allowed under subsection (i)

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has been reduced to zero, against the rates imposed by 2 subsection (d).

This subsection (d-1) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

- (e) Investment credit. A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for investment in qualified property.
  - (1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit equal to .5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 1984. There shall be allowed an additional credit equal to .5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 1986, and the taxpayer's base employment within Illinois has increased by 1% or more over the preceding year as determined by the taxpayer's employment records filed with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Taxpayers who are new to Illinois shall be deemed to have met the 1% growth in base employment for the first year in which they file employment records with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. The provisions added to this Section by Public Act 85-1200 (and restored by Public Act 87-895) shall be construed as declaratory of existing law and not as a new enactment. If, in any year, the increase in base employment within Illinois over

preceding year is less than 1%, the additional credit shall 1 2 be limited to that percentage times a fraction, the 3 numerator of which is .5% and the denominator of which is 1%, but shall not exceed .5%. The investment credit shall 4 not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a 6 taxpayer's liability in any tax year below zero, nor may 7 any credit for qualified property be allowed for any year 8 other than the year in which the property was placed in 9 service in Illinois. For tax years ending on or after 10 December 31, 1987, and on or before December 31, 1988, the 11 credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the 12 property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the 13 credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it 14 exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to 15 16 the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the 17 excess credit years if the taxpayer (i) makes investments which cause the creation of a minimum of 2,000 full-time 18 19 equivalent jobs in Illinois, (ii) is located in an 20 enterprise zone established pursuant to the Illinois 21 Enterprise Zone Act and (iii) is certified by 22 of Community Affairs Department Commerce and (now 23 Economic Opportunity) Department of Commerce and 24 complying with the requirements specified in clause (i) and (ii) by July 1, 1986. The Department of Commerce and 25 26 Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic

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Opportunity) shall notify the Department of Revenue of all such certifications immediately. For tax years ending after December 31, 1988, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit years. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, earlier credit shall be applied first.

- The term "qualified property" means property (2)which:
  - (A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings and signs that are real property, but not including land or improvements to real property that are not a structural component of a building such as landscaping, sewer lines, local access roads, fencing, parking lots, and other appurtenances;
  - (B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection

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- (C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (D) is used in Illinois by a taxpayer who is primarily engaged in manufacturing, or in mining coal or fluorite, or in retailing, or was placed in service on or after July 1, 2006 in a River Edge Redevelopment established pursuant to the River Zone Edge Redevelopment Zone Act; and
- (E) has not previously been used in Illinois in such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for credit provided by this the subsection (e) subsection (f).
- (3) For purposes of this subsection (e), "manufacturing" means the material staging and production tangible personal property by procedures commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabrication, or assembling which changes some existing material into new shapes, new qualities, or new combinations. For purposes of this subsection (e) the term "mining" shall have the same meaning as the term "mining" in Section 613(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this subsection (e), the term "retailing" means the sale of tangible personal property or services rendered in conjunction with the sale of tangible consumer goods or commodities.
  - (4) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis

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used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

- (5) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in Illinois by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.
- (6) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (7) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation and, (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (7), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.
  - (8) Unless the investment credit is extended by law,

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the basis of qualified property shall not include costs incurred after December 31, 2008, except for costs incurred pursuant to a binding contract entered into on or before December 31, 2008.

(9) Each taxable year ending before December 31, 2000, a partnership may elect to pass through to its partners the credits to which the partnership is entitled under this subsection (e) for the taxable year. A partner may use the credit allocated to him or her under this paragraph only against the tax imposed in subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. If the partnership makes that election, those credits shall be allocated among the partners in the partnership in accordance with the rules set forth in Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the rules promulgated under that Section, and the allocated amount of the credits shall be allowed to the partners for that taxable year. The partnership shall make this election on its Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax return for that taxable year. The election to pass through the credits shall be irrevocable.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2000, a partner that qualifies its partnership for a subtraction under subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 203 or a shareholder that qualifies a Subchapter S corporation for a subtraction under subparagraph (S) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 203 shall be

of Section 250.

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allowed a credit under this subsection (e) equal to its share of the credit earned under this subsection (e) during the taxable year by the partnership or Subchapter S corporation, determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions

- (f) Investment credit; Enterprise Zone; River Edge Redevelopment Zone.
- (1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for investment in qualified property which is placed in service in an Enterprise Zone created pursuant to the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act or, for property placed in service on or after July 1, 2006, a River Edge Redevelopment Zone established pursuant to the River Edge Redevelopment Zone of Act. For partners, shareholders Subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (f) to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. The credit shall be .5% of the basis for such property. The credit

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shall be available only in the taxable year in which the 1 2 property is placed in service in the Enterprise Zone or 3 River Edge Redevelopment Zone and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for 4 the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 6 to below zero. For tax years ending on or after December 7 31, 1985, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in 8 which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount 9 of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, 10 whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability 11 as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and 12 applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be 13 14 applied to the earliest year for which there is 15 liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year 16 that is available to offset a liability, the credit 17 accruing first in time shall be applied first.

- (2) The term qualified property means property which:
- (A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings;
- (B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (f);
  - (C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section

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- 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (D) is used in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer; and
  - (E) has not been previously used in Illinois in such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for credit provided by this subsection subsection (e).
- (3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.
- (4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed service in the Enterprise Zone or River in Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.
- (5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (6) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i)

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recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (6), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified

property to the extent of such reduction.

(7) There shall be allowed an additional credit equal to 0.5% of the basis of qualified property placed in the taxable year а service during in River Edge Redevelopment Zone, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 2006, and the taxpayer's base employment within Illinois has increased by 1% or more over preceding year as determined by the taxpayer's employment records filed with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Taxpayers who are new to Illinois shall be deemed to have met the 1% growth in base employment for the first year in which they file employment records with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. If, in any year, the increase in base employment within Illinois over the preceding year is less than 1%, the additional credit shall be limited to that percentage times a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.5% and the denominator of which is 1%, but shall not exceed 0.5%.

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- Credit; (a) Jobs Tax Enterprise Zone, River Edge Redevelopment Zone, and Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone.
  - (1) A taxpayer conducting a trade or business in an enterprise zone or a High Impact Business designated by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity or for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2006, in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone conducting a trade or business in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section in the amount of \$500 per eligible employee hired to work in the zone during the taxable year.
    - (2) To qualify for the credit:
    - (A) the taxpayer must hire 5 or more eligible employees to work in an enterprise zone, River Edge Redevelopment Zone, or federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone during the taxable year;
    - (B) the taxpayer's total employment within the enterprise zone, River Edge Redevelopment Zone, or federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone must increase by 5 or more full-time employees beyond the total employed in that zone at the end of the previous tax year for which a jobs tax credit under this Section was taken, or beyond the total employed by the taxpayer as of December 31, 1985, whichever is later; and

- 1 2
- (C) the eligible employees must be employed 180 consecutive days in order to be deemed hired for purposes of this subsection.
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- (3) An "eligible employee" means an employee who is:

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- (A) Certified by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity as "eligible for services" pursuant to regulations promulgated in accordance with Title II of the Job Training Partnership Act, Training Services for the Disadvantaged or Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act, Employment and Training Assistance for Dislocated Workers Program.
- (B) Hired after the enterprise zone, River Edge Redevelopment Zone, or federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone was designated or the trade or business was located in that zone, whichever is later.
- (C) Employed in the enterprise zone, River Edge Redevelopment Zone, or Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone. An employee is employed in an enterprise zone or federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone if his services are rendered there or it is the base of operations for the services performed.
- (D) A full-time employee working 30 or more hours per week.
- (4) For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1985 and prior to December 31, 1988, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the eliqible employees are hired.

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For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1988, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year immediately following the tax year in which the eligible employees are hired. If the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, earlier credit shall be applied first.

- (5) The Department of Revenue shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection (g).
- (6) The credit shall be available for eligible employees hired on or after January 1, 1986.
- (h) Investment credit; High Impact Business; Green Energy Business.
  - (1) Subject to subsection (a) of Section 10 of the Green Energy Business Act, or subsections (b) and (b-5) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for investment in qualified property which is placed in service by a Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity designated

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Green Energy Business or High Impact Business. The credit shall be .5% of the basis for such property. The credit shall not be available (i) until the minimum investments in qualified property set forth in subdivision (a)(3)(A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act have been satisfied or (ii) until the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity designates the business as a Green Energy Business under the Green Energy Business Act, or until the time authorized in subsection (b-5) of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act for entities designated as High Impact Businesses under subdivisions (a) (3) (B), (a) (3) (C), and (a) (3) (D) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. The credit applicable to such investments shall be taken in the taxable year in which such investments have been completed. The credit for additional investments beyond the minimum investment by a designated high impact business authorized under subdivision (a) (3) (A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act shall be available only in the taxable year in which the property is placed in service and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1987, the credit

shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the credit accruing first in time shall be applied first.

Changes made in this subdivision (h)(1) by Public Act 88-670 restore changes made by Public Act 85-1182 and reflect existing law.

- (2) The term qualified property means property which:
- (A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings;
- (B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (h);
- (C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- (D) is not eligible for the Enterprise Zone Investment Credit provided by subsection (f) of this

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Section.

- (3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.
- (4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone located in Illinois by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.
- (5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (6) If during any taxable year ending on or before December 31, 1996, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (6), a reduction of the

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qualified basis of property resulting from а redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

- (7) Beginning with tax years ending after December 31, 1996, if a taxpayer qualifies for the credit under this subsection (h) and thereby is granted a tax abatement and the taxpayer relocates its entire facility in violation of the explicit terms and length of the contract under Section 18-183 of the Property Tax Code, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section shall be increased for the taxable year in which the taxpayer relocated its facility by an amount equal to the amount of credit received by the taxpayer under this subsection (h).
- (i) Credit for Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax. For tax years ending prior to December 31, 2003, a credit shall be allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. This credit shall be computed by multiplying the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section by a fraction, the numerator of which is base income allocable to Illinois and the denominator of which is Illinois base income, and further multiplying the product by the tax rate imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.

Any credit earned on or after December 31, 1986 under this subsection which is unused in the year the credit is computed 2 and (b) for that year (whether it exceeds the original

liability or the liability as later amended) may be carried

forward and applied to the tax liability imposed by subsections

(a) and (b) of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit

year, provided that no credit may be carried forward to any

year ending on or after December 31, 2003. This credit shall be

applied first to the earliest year for which there is a

liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more

than one tax year that is available to offset a liability the

earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied

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If, during any taxable year ending on or after December 31, 1986, the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section for which a taxpayer has claimed a credit under this subsection (i) is reduced, the amount of credit for such tax shall also be reduced. Such reduction shall be determined by recomputing the credit to take into account the reduced tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d). If any portion of the reduced amount of credit has been carried to a different taxable year, an amended return shall be filed for such taxable year to reduce the amount of credit claimed.

(j) Training expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 1986 and prior to December 31, 2003, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) under this Section for all

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amounts paid or accrued, on behalf of all persons employed by the taxpayer in Illinois or Illinois residents employed outside of Illinois by a taxpayer, for educational or vocational training in semi-technical or technical fields or semi-skilled or skilled fields, which were deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income. The credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be 1.6% of such training expenses. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (j) to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

Any credit allowed under this subsection which is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first computed until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. No carryforward credit may be claimed in any tax year ending on or after December 31, 2003.

(k) Research and development credit.

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For tax years ending after July 1, 1990 and prior to December 31, 2003, and beginning again for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2004, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for increasing research activities in this State. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 6 1/2% of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in this State. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection to be determined in accordance with determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

For purposes of this subsection, "qualifying expenditures" means the qualifying expenditures as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities which would be allowable under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code and which are conducted in this State, "qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in this State" means the excess of qualifying expenditures for the taxable year in which incurred over qualifying expenditures for the base period, "qualifying expenditures for the base period" means the average of the qualifying expenditures for each year in the base

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period, and "base period" means the 3 taxable years immediately 1 2 preceding the taxable year for which the determination is being 3 made.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year may be carried forward. A taxpayer may elect to have the unused credit shown on its final completed return carried over as a credit against the tax liability for the following 5 taxable years or until it has been fully used, whichever occurs first; provided that no credit earned in a tax year ending prior to December 31, 2003 may be carried forward to any year ending on or after December 31, 2003.

If an unused credit is carried forward to a given year from 2 or more earlier years, that credit arising in the earliest year will be applied first against the tax liability for the given year. If a tax liability for the given year still remains, the credit from the next earliest year will then be applied, and so on, until all credits have been used or no tax liability for the given year remains. Any remaining unused credit or credits then will be carried forward to the next following year in which a tax liability is incurred, except that no credit can be carried forward to a year which is more than 5 years after the year in which the expense for which the credit is given was incurred.

No inference shall be drawn from this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly in construing this Section for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1999.

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(1) Environmental Remediation Tax Credit.

(i) For tax years ending after December 31, 1997 and on or before December 31, 2001, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed remediation costs, as specified subsection. For purposes of this Section, "unreimbursed eligible remediation costs" means costs approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14 of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site for which a No Further Remediation Letter was issued by the recorded under Section 58.10 Agency and Environmental Protection Act. The credit must be claimed for the taxable year in which Agency approval of the eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is not available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any related party caused or contributed to, in any material respect, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under the site that was identified and addressed by the remedial action pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the Environmental Protection Act. After the Pollution Control adopted pursuant to rules are the Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and of enforcement, of Section 58.9 the Environmental Protection Act, determinations as to credit availability

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for purposes of this Section shall be made consistent with those rules. For purposes of this Section, "taxpayer" includes a person whose tax attributes the taxpayer has succeeded to under Section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code and "related party" includes the persons disallowed a deduction for losses by paragraphs (b), (c), and (f)(1) of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code by virtue of being a related taxpayer, as well as any of its partners. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of \$100,000 per site, except that the \$100,000 threshold shall not apply to any site contained in an enterprise zone as determined by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity). total credit allowed shall not exceed \$40,000 per year with a maximum total of \$150,000 per site. For partners and shareholders of subchapter S corporations, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

(ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first earned until it is used. The

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term "unused credit" does not include any amounts of unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of the maximum credit per site authorized under paragraph (i). This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of all or part of the remediation site for which the credit was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the chain of title for the site and provide written notice to the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or a related party would not be eligible under the provisions of subsection (i).

- (iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site" shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.
- (m) Education expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending after December 31, 1999, a taxpayer who is the custodian

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of one or more qualifying pupils shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for qualified education expenses incurred on behalf of the qualifying pupils. The credit shall be equal to 25% of qualified education expenses, but in no event may the total credit under this subsection claimed by a family that is the custodian of qualifying pupils exceed \$500. In no event shall a credit under this subsection reduce the taxpayer's liability under this Act to less than zero. This subsection is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act.

For purposes of this subsection:

"Qualifying pupils" means individuals who (i) are residents of the State of Illinois, (ii) are under the age of 21 at the close of the school year for which a credit is sought, and (iii) during the school year for which a credit is sought were full-time pupils enrolled in a kindergarten through twelfth grade education program at any school, as defined in this subsection.

"Qualified education expense" means the amount incurred on behalf of a qualifying pupil in excess of \$250 for tuition, book fees, and lab fees at the school in which the pupil is enrolled during the regular school year.

"School" means any public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school in Illinois that is in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and attendance at which satisfies the requirements of Section 26-1 of the School Code,

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except that nothing shall be construed to require a child to 1 2 attend any particular public or nonpublic school to qualify for the credit under this Section. 3

"Custodian" means, with respect to qualifying pupils, an Illinois resident who is a parent, the parents, a legal quardian, or the legal quardians of the qualifying pupils.

- (n) River Edge Redevelopment Zone site remediation tax credit.
  - (i) For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2006, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs, as specified in this subsection. For purposes of this Section, "unreimbursed eligible remediation costs" costs approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14a of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site within a River Edge Redevelopment Zone for which a No Further Remediation Letter was issued by the Agency and recorded under Section 58.10 of the Environmental Protection Act. The credit must be claimed for the taxable year in which Agency approval of the eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is not available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any related party caused or contributed to, in any material respect, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under

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the site that was identified and addressed by the remedial action pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the Environmental Protection Act. Determinations as to credit availability for purposes of this Section shall be made consistent with rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and enforcement of Section 58.9 of the Environmental Protection Act. For purposes of this Section, "taxpayer" includes a person whose tax attributes the taxpayer has succeeded to under Section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code and "related party" includes the persons disallowed a deduction for losses by paragraphs (b), (c), and (f)(1) of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code by virtue of being a related taxpayer, as well as any of its partners. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the unreimbursed eliqible remediation costs in excess of \$100,000 per site.

(ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first earned until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this

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subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of all or part of the remediation site for which the credit was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the chain of title for the site and provide written notice to the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or a related party would not be eligible under the provisions of subsection (i).

- (iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site" shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.
- (iv) This subsection is exempt from the provisions of 18 Section 250. 19
- (Source: P.A. 94-1021, eff. 7-12-06; 95-454, eff. 8-27-07.) 20
- 21 Section 25. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by 22 changing Sections 1d, 1e, 1f, and 5l as follows:
- 23 (35 ILCS 120/1d) (from Ch. 120, par. 440d)
- 24 Sec. 1d. Subject to the provisions of Section 1f, all

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tangible personal property to be used or consumed within an enterprise zone established pursuant to the "Illinois Enterprise Zone Act", as amended, or subject to the provisions of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, or subject to the provisions of Section 10 of the Green Energy Business Act, all tangible personal property to be used or consumed by any High Impact Business or Green Energy Business, in the process of the manufacturing or assembly of tangible personal property for wholesale or retail sale or lease or in the process of graphic arts production if used or consumed at a facility which is a Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity certified business and located in a county of more than 4,000 persons and less than 45,000 persons is exempt from the tax imposed by this Act. This exemption includes repair and replacement parts for machinery and equipment used primarily in the process of manufacturing or assembling tangible personal property or in the process of graphic arts production if used or consumed at a facility which is a Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity certified business and located in a county of more than 4,000 persons and less than 45,000 persons for wholesale or retail sale, or lease, and equipment, manufacturing or graphic arts fuels, material and supplies for the maintenance, repair or operation of such manufacturing or assembling or graphic arts machinery or equipment.

25 (Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)

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(35 ILCS 120/1e) (from Ch. 120, par. 440e) 1

Sec. 1e. Subject to the provisions of Section 1f, or subject to the provisions of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, or subject to the provisions of Section 10 of the Green Energy Business Act, all tangible personal property to be used or consumed in the operation of pollution control facilities, as defined in Section 1a of this Act, within an enterprise zone established pursuant to the "Illinois Enterprise Zone Act", as amended, shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Act.

- 11 (Source: P.A. 85-1182.)
- 12 (35 ILCS 120/1f) (from Ch. 120, par. 440f)
- 1.3 Sec. 1f. Except for High Impact Businesses or Green Energy 14 Businesses, the exemption stated in Sections 1d and 1e of this 15 Act shall only apply to business enterprises which:
  - (1) either (i) make investments which cause the creation of a minimum of 200 full-time equivalent jobs in Illinois or (ii) make investments which cause the retention of a minimum of 2000 full-time jobs in Illinois or (iii) make investments of a minimum of \$40,000,000 and retain at least 90% of the jobs in place on the date on which the exemption is granted and for the duration of the exemption; and
  - (2) are located in an Enterprise Zone established pursuant to the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act; and

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(3) are certified by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity as complying with the requirements specified in clauses (1), (2) and (3).

Any business enterprise seeking to avail itself of the exemptions stated in Sections 1d or 1e, or both, shall make Department of Commerce and application to the Opportunity in such form and providing such information as may be prescribed by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. However, no business enterprise shall required, as a condition for certification under clause (4) of this Section, to attest that its decision to invest under clause (1) of this Section and to locate under clause (2) of this Section is predicated upon the availability of the exemptions authorized by Sections 1d or 1e.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall determine whether the business enterprise meets the criteria prescribed in this Section. If the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity determines that such business enterprise meets the criteria, it shall issue a certificate of eligibility for exemption to the business enterprise in such form as is prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall act upon such certification requests within 60 days after receipt of the application, and shall file with the Department of Revenue a copy of each certificate of eligibility for exemption.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall

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have the power to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Section including the power to define the amounts and types of eligible investments not specified in this Section which business enterprises must make in order to receive the exemptions stated in Sections 1d and 1e of this Act; and to require that any business enterprise that is granted a tax exemption repay the exempted tax if the business enterprise fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the certification.

Such certificate of eligibility for exemption shall be presented by the business enterprise to its supplier when making the initial purchase of tangible personal property for which an exemption is granted by Section 1d or Section 1e, or both, together with a certification by the business enterprise that such tangible personal property is exempt from taxation under Section 1d or Section 1e and by indicating the exempt status of each subsequent purchase on the face of the purchase order.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall determine the period during which such exemption from the taxes imposed under this Act is in effect which shall not exceed 20 vears.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.) 23

24 (35 ILCS 120/51) (from Ch. 120, par. 4441)

Sec. 51. Beginning January 1, 1995, each retailer who makes 25

a sale of building materials that will be incorporated into a 1 2 High Impact Business location as designated by the Department 3 of Commerce and Economic Opportunity under Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act or Section 10 of the Green Energy 4 5 Business Act may deduct receipts from such sales when calculating only the 6.25% State rate of tax imposed by this 6 7 Act. Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 8 1995, a retailer may also deduct receipts from such sales when 9 calculating any applicable local taxes. However, until the 10 effective date of this amendatory Act of 1995, a retailer may 11 file claims for credit or refund to recover the amount of any 12 applicable local tax paid on such sales. No retailer who is eligible for the deduction or credit under Section 5k of this 13 Act for making a sale of building materials to be incorporated 14 15 into real estate in an enterprise zone by rehabilitation, 16 remodeling or new construction shall be eligible for the 17 deduction or credit authorized under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.) 18

- 19 Section 30. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Sections 9-222 and 9-222.1A as follows: 20
- 21 (220 ILCS 5/9-222) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 9-222)
- 22 Sec. 9-222. Whenever a tax is imposed upon a public utility 23 the business of distributing, 24 furnishing, or selling gas for use or consumption pursuant to

Section 2 of the Gas Revenue Tax Act, or whenever a tax is 1 2 required to be collected by a delivering supplier pursuant to Section 2-7 of the Electricity Excise Tax Act, or whenever a 3 tax is imposed upon a public utility pursuant to Section 2-202 4 5 of this Act, such utility may charge its customers, other than customers who are Green Energy Businesses under Section 10 of 6 7 the Green Energy Business Act, High Impact Businesses high impact businesses under Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise 8 9 Zone Act, or certified business enterprises under Section 10 9-222.1 of this Act, to the extent of such exemption and during 11 the period in which such exemption is in effect, in addition to 12 any rate authorized by this Act, an additional charge equal to 13 the total amount of such taxes. The exemption of this Section 14 relating to High Impact Businesses high impact businesses shall 15 be subject to the provisions of subsections (a), (b), and (b-5) 16 Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act. The 17 exemption of this Section relating to Green Energy Businesses shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 18 19 10 of the Green Energy Business Act. This requirement shall not 20 apply to taxes on invested capital imposed pursuant to the Messages Tax Act, the Gas Revenue Tax Act and the Public 21 22 Utilities Revenue Act. Such utility shall file with the 23 Commission a supplemental schedule which shall specify such additional charge and which shall become effective upon filing 24 25 without further notice. Such additional charge shall be shown 26 separately on the utility bill to each customer. The Commission

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shall have the power to investigate whether or not such supplemental schedule correctly specifies such additional charge, but shall have no power to suspend such supplemental schedule. If the Commission finds, after a hearing, that such supplemental schedule does not correctly specify such additional charge, it shall by order require a refund to the appropriate customers of the excess, if any, with interest, in such manner as it shall deem just and reasonable, and in and by such order shall require the utility to file an amended supplemental schedule corresponding to the finding and order of the Commission. Except with respect to taxes imposed on invested capital, such tax liabilities shall be recovered from customers solely by means of the additional charges authorized by this Section.

15 (Source: P.A. 91-914, eff. 7-7-00; 92-12, eff. 7-1-01.)

16 (220 ILCS 5/9-222.1A)

Sec. 9-222.1A. High impact business or green energy business. Beginning on August 1, 1998 and thereafter, a business enterprise that is certified as a High Impact Business or a Green Energy Business by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (formerly Department of Commerce and Community Affairs) is exempt from the tax imposed by Section 2-4 of the Electricity Excise Tax Law, if the High Impact Business or Green Energy Business is registered to self-assess that tax, and is exempt from any additional charges added to

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the business enterprise's utility bills as a pass-on of State utility taxes under Section 9-222 of this Act, to the extent the tax or charges are exempted by the percentage specified by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for State utility taxes, provided the business enterprise meets the following criteria:

- (A) it intends either (i) to make a minimum (1)eligible investment of \$12,000,000 that will be placed in service in qualified property in Illinois and is intended to create at least 500 full-time equivalent jobs at a designated location in Illinois; or (ii) to make a minimum eligible investment of \$30,000,000 that will be placed in service in qualified property in Illinois and is intended to retain at least 1,500 full-time equivalent jobs at a designated location in Illinois; or
- the criteria of (B) it meets subdivision (a) (3) (B), (a) (3) (C),  $\frac{1}{2}$  (a) (3) (D) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, or of subsection (a) of Section 10 of the Green Energy Business Act;
- (2) it is designated as a High Impact Business or Green Energy Business by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity; and
- (3) it is certified by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity as complying with the requirements specified in clauses (1) and (2) of this Section.

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The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall determine the period during which the exemption from the Electricity Excise Tax Law and the charges imposed under Section 9-222 are in effect, which shall not exceed 20 years from the date of initial certification, and shall specify the percentage of the exemption from those taxes or additional charges.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Section, including procedures for complying with the requirements specified in clauses (1) and (2) of this Section and procedures for applying for the exemptions authorized under this Section; to define the amounts and types of eligible investments that business enterprises must make in order to receive State utility tax exemptions or exemptions from the additional charges imposed under Section 9-222 and this Section; to approve such utility tax exemptions for business enterprises whose investments are not yet placed in service; and to require that business enterprises granted tax exemptions or exemptions from additional charges under Section 9-222 repay the exempted amount if the business enterprise fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the certification.

Upon certification of the business enterprises by Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall notify

- the Department of Revenue of the certification. The Department 1
- of Revenue shall notify the public utilities of the exemption 2
- 3 status of business enterprises from the tax or pass-on charges
- of State utility taxes. The exemption status shall take effect
- 5 within 3 months after certification of the business enterprise.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)
- 7 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 8 becoming law.