Motor Fuel Tax

Information

By

State

Updated September 2019
DISCLAIMER

The information in this booklet was obtained in July and August of 2019 and could have changed by the time of print.

**DO NOT** rely on this booklet as the current laws of the States.
STATE OF ALABAMA

Section 1-Contact Information

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Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:


Aviation and Jet Fuel: 40-17-320 thru 40-17-363 (Effective October 1, 2012)

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Terminal (October 1, 2012)
Diesel: Terminal (October 1, 2012)
Aviation Fuel: Terminal (October 1, 2012)
Jet Fuel: Terminal (October 1, 2012)

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Not defined in Alabama Motor Fuel Statutes
Point of Taxation: Code Section 40-17-326
Removal from the rack, import into Alabama, transfer of fuel in the bulk terminal system to a
non-registered person, and/or blending of product outside the bulk terminal system

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $.24 per gallon (Effective September 1, 2019)

Diesel: $.25 per gallon (Effective September 1, 2019)

Aviation Fuel: $.095 per gallon (Effective October 1, 2012)

Jet Fuel: $.035 per gallon (Effective October 1, 2012)

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e.
environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Alabama has a $.01 per gallon above ground and underground storage tank charge on gasoline
and diesel fuel products. Statutory Reference: Sections 22-35-1 through 22-35-13, Code of
Alabama, 1975.

The agricultural inspection fee was added to the gasoline excise tax and the administration of the
inspection fee was transferred to the Department of Revenue effective October 1, 2016. The
current gasoline excise tax rate is $.24 per gallon and the current undyed diesel fuel excise tax
rate is $.25 per gallon. The inspection fee rates are $.02 per gallon for dyed diesel fuel, $.01 per
gallon for dyed kerosene, and $.15 per gallon for lubricating oil. Statutory Reference: Sections
8-17-80 through 8-17-102, Code of Alabama, 1975.

Alabama levies a wholesale oil/import license fee of $.0075 per gallon on all diesel fuel, except
transmix or diesel fuel where the terminal issued shipping document shows a destination state
other than Alabama, when it crosses the rack or upon import into Alabama. Statutory Reference:

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Act 2019-2 increases the excise tax on gasoline and undyed diesel excise taxes by $.06 per
gallon to $.24 per gallon for gasoline and to $.25 per gallon for undyed diesel. Act 2019-2 also
provides for the following additional excise tax rate increases/indexing:

- Effective October 1, 2020 (bringing Act 2019-2 total additional tax to $0.08)
  - Additional $0.02 gasoline tax
  - Additional $0.02 diesel tax
- Effective October 1, 2021 (bringing Act 2019-2 total additional tax to $0.10)
Additional $0.02 gasoline tax
Additional $0.02 diesel tax

Effective October 1, 2023 and on July 1 of every other year thereafter
The gasoline and undyed diesel excise tax rate will be adjusted by the percentage change in the yearly average of the National Highway Construction Cost Index and rounded to the nearest whole cent with the increase or decrease of the excise tax rate not exceeding $.01 per gallon.

The due date of the return and payment for all motor fuel taxes, other than the 3-day voucher and payment as required in Section 40-17-340(d), Code of Alabama, has been changed from the 22nd to the 20th day of the month following the month in which the tax accrues. This change applies to the Blender, Exporter, Importer, and Supplier returns and payments (Alabama Terminal Excise Tax Act 2011-565 and amendments).

Also, this Act levies a floor-stocks tax for the additional excise tax due on any wholesale distributor holding motor fuel in inventory outside of the bulk transfer/terminal system on the effective date of each tax increase levied by this Act. A floor-stocks tax return shall be filed and the tax paid on or before the last day of the third month following the tax increase.

Furthermore, this Act levies and annual license tax and registration fee of $200 on each battery electric vehicles operated on the public highways of this state and an annual license tax and registration fee of $100 on each plug-in hybrid electric vehicles operated on the public highways of this state. This license tax and registration fee is administered by the Motor Vehicle Division. Any questions regarding the annual license tax and registration fee for electric vehicles should be addressed to the Motor Vehicle Division at (334) 242-9008.

Act 2017-229 eliminated the decal requirement and suspended the Alabama excise tax until October 1, 2018 for CNG and LNG. This Act also sets the gasoline and diesel fuel gallon equivalent rates for CNG and LNG. The Diesel Gallon Equivalent (DGE) is 6.059 pounds of LNG for one gallon of diesel fuel and the Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE) is 5.66 pounds or 126.67 cubic feet for one gallon of gasoline. Effective October 1, 2018, the excise tax is $.08 per DGE or GGE. The excise tax will increase to $.13 per DGE or GGE on October 1, 2023. On October 1, 2028, the excise tax will increase to the rate that is in effect on October 1, 2028 for CNG and LNG. Public sellers and fleet producers will be required to post a bond and get licensed and file monthly returns. Personal producers will be required to submit an annual application fee of $100 per CNG vehicle. If the vehicle is purchased or converted during the year, reduced application fees apply.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance
Supplier and Permissive Supplier that timely file with payment may deduct from the amount of tax payable with the return an administrative discount of one half of one percent (.005) of the amount of tax payable to the state. (No Limit)

Supplier and Permissive Supplier that timely file with payment may deduct from the amount of tax payable with the return an administrative discount of one tenth of one percent (.001) of the amount of tax payable to the state not to exceed $2,000 per month.
Licensed distributors or importers that timely pay the tax due to a supplier or permissive supplier may deduct from the amount due to the supplier or permissive supplier a discount of four tenth of one percent (.004) of the amount of tax payable.

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required:** Yes

**If Diversion is required, please state Statue and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.**
Section 40-17-350

**What diversion registry program do you use?**
Fuel Trac

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?**
Gasoline, Diesel, Aviation, and Jet Fuel

**Diversion Requirements**
Diversion must be reported and diversion number received before fuel is diverted to Alabama.

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)**
Only licensed suppliers or exporters can apply for refunds if they pay the tax and fuel is diverted to another state.

**Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?**
No

**If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or a credit for the diverted load?**
Yes

**Any Additional Comments?**

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

**State Incentives**
**High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane Exemption**
None

**Electric Vehicle (EV) Equipment Tax Credit**
None
### Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to UST Fee</td>
<td>$0.00/gallon</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>Subject to $0.25/gallon (Effective September 1, 2019)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25/gallon</td>
<td>(Effective September 1, 2019)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.25/gallon. (Effective September 1, 2019)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable when blended with Gasoline. Subject to $0.24/gallon. (Effective September 1, 2019)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$.08 per GGE (Effective October 1, 2018)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$.24 per gallon (Effective September 1, 2019)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Annual License Tax &amp; Registration Fee (Motor Vehicle Division)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$.08 per DGE (Effective October 1, 2018)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Decal – State LPG Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Methanol - Not Applicable M85 - $.24 per gallon (when blended with gasoline) (Effective September 1, 2019)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Blendstocks - Not taxable</td>
<td>$0.24 per gallon (when blended with gasoline)</td>
<td>Not reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Effective September 1, 2019)</td>
<td>until blended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel</td>
<td>$0.25 per gallon (Effective September 1, 2019)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmix</td>
<td>$0.25 per gallon (Effective September 1, 2019)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Code Section 40-17-329 provides for a refund of the excise tax paid on contaminated fuel.

Section 16 - Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes. In accordance with Code Section 40-17-343, the supplier or permissive supplier may deduct the tax payments that are not remitted by the licensed distributor or licensed importer if the supplier or permissive supplier notifies the state within 20 business days after a return is due of any licensed distributor, importer, or exporter who failed to pay the tax due.

Section 17 - Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Excise Tax Returns (Supplier,</td>
<td>Due on or before the 20th day of the month</td>
<td>Due on or before the 20th day of the month following</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive Supplier, Importer, Exporter, &amp; Blender)</td>
<td>following the 20th day of the month following the month of activity.</td>
<td>the month following the 20th day of the month following the month of activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Importers importing motor fuel acquired at an out-of-state terminal from a supplier who has not pre-collected the Alabama excise tax must remit the tax due on or before the 3rd business day following the day of importation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td>Due by the last day of the month following the month covered by the report</td>
<td>No payment due by transporters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Report</td>
<td>Report Penalties</td>
<td>Payment Penalties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Excise Tax Returns (Supplier, Permissive Supplier, Importer, Exporter, &amp; Blender)</td>
<td>The greater of 10% of the tax due or $50.00</td>
<td>10% of the tax due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td>$50.00, no tax due</td>
<td>No payment due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator – Annual Return</td>
<td>The greater of 10% of the tax due or $50.00</td>
<td>1% per month or fraction thereof, not to exceed 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator – Monthly Return</td>
<td>$50.00, no tax due</td>
<td>No payment due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Oil/Import License Fee</td>
<td>The greater of 10% of the tax due or $50.00</td>
<td>1% per month or fraction thereof, not to exceed 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Tank Trust Fund Charge</td>
<td>The greater of 10% of the tax due</td>
<td>10% of the tax due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

For items sent through the U. S Postal Service, we go by the postmark date for timely filing.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Return must be filed electronically before 4:00 pm CST on or before the due date of the payment.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The following business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?
**Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?**

E85 is taxable as gasoline. Our law does not specify a percentage range to be classified as E85. We would default to the Federal requirement.

**Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?**

Yes. Transporters for hire must file monthly returns.

**Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?**

Rule 810-8-1.05 allows flash sales at the terminal. The excise tax is due based upon the destination state listed on the terminal issued shipping document.

**Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?**

Gasoline – No

Clear Diesel – Yes, if the excise tax is refunded for off-road use, then the product is subject to the state sales tax.

Dyed Diesel – Yes

The state sales tax rate is 4% of the sales price.

To change the rate would require an amendment to the statutes through the Legislature. The tax is imposed on value and it is collected at the retail level when the product is sold to the consumer.

**Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?**

The bond requirement for a supplier, permissive supplier, or terminal operator is twice the average monthly liability. The maximum bond for a supplier, permissive supplier, or terminal operator is $3,000,000.
The bond requirement for an exporter, importer, blended, or distributor is a minimum of $2,000 or twice the average monthly liability, whichever is greater.

**Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.**
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

**Activity Descriptions:**
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,8,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,8,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel Purchaser</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Entity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

No, Alabama does not require that the seller collect both origin and destination states taxes. Licensed suppliers collect the destination state tax, unless the supplier is not licensed in the destination state or the exporter does not have a valid Alabama exporter’s license. If the supplier is not properly licensed in the destination state or the exporter does not have a valid Alabama exporter’s license, then the supplier is required to collect the Alabama excise tax.
Section 29 - If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

Our statutes do not specifically reference a pre-collection election. Our law does allow licensed permissive suppliers to collect the Alabama excise tax on terminal issued shipping documents that originate out-of-state and show Alabama as the destination state.

Section 30 - When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

When amending returns, the taxpayer must amend the entire return. They cannot amend just a portion of the terminal excise tax return.

Section 31 - Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Alabama does not require a supplier or distributor to rebill, but if the supplier rebills there is nothing in the law that states that the supplier cannot rebill. If they rebill, they are required to report the information based upon the month of activity. They cannot include a prior period on the current return.

Section 32 - How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Transactions must be reported in the month of activity. If a load is left off of a return, the taxpayer should file an amended return for that period. You cannot include prior period information on the current return.

Section 33 - What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Alabama’s shipping document/invoice requirements are referenced in Section 40-17-350, Code of Alabama 1975 and Rule 810-8-1-.56.
STATE OF ALASKA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Department of Revenue, Tax Division
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Phone Number: 907-269-3952
Fax Number: 907-269-6644
E-mail Address: barry.grafel@alaska.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Alaska statute 43.40 Motor Fuel Tax
Alaska Administrative Code 15 ACC 40.010-15AAC 40.900

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor
Diesel: Distributor
Aviation Fuel: Distributor
Jet Fuel: Distributor

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: The receiver or user of the fuel that is not a qualified dealer.
Point of Taxation: Alaska Statute 43.40.010 taxes on the transfer or consumption of motor fuel. Alaska Statute 43.40.100(2)(F) excludes the tax on transfers between qualified dealers.
**Section 5-State Tax Rates**

Gasoline: 8 cents per gallon

Diesel: 8 cents per gallon

Aviation Fuel: 4.7 cents per gallon

Jet Fuel: 3.2 cents per gallon

**Section 6-What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

Surcharge of $0.0095 per gallon on refined fuel sold, transferred, or used in Alaska (AS 43.40.005(a)). Refined fuel is defined as fuel produced from oil that is used in an engine, machine, or contrivance that creates heat, energy, or power (AS 43.40.100(5)).

**Section 7-Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state: No changes.

**Section 8-State Collection Allowance**

One percent of the total monthly tax due per tax return, up to $100 for each fuel type.

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use? NA

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)

No surrounding states

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes
If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? N/A

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

State Incentives
There are currently no State incentives offered in Alaska

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.08/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$0.08/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.08/gallon.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. The rate is $0.08/gallon. Sales to licensed distributors are tax free.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.08/gallon</td>
<td>Industry standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.08/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>No tax</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>No tax</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>No tax</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.08/gallon</td>
<td>Industry standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>No tax</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>$0.08/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?
Eligible for refund with a claim for refund.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?
No.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>Last date of the month</td>
<td>Last date of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>Last date of the month</td>
<td>Last date of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td>Last date of the month</td>
<td>Last date of the month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?
Postmarked date.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

11.59 pm on due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?
Next business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Return</td>
<td>5% every 30 days late. Max</td>
<td>5% every 30 days late. Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25% for payment and report</td>
<td>25% for payment and report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Return</td>
<td>5% every 30 days late. Max</td>
<td>5% every 30 days late. Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25% for payment and report</td>
<td>25% for payment and report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Return</td>
<td>5% every 30 days late. Max 25%</td>
<td>5% every 30 days late. Max 25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 22—How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?**

Ethanol is treated like all other fuels.

**Section 23—Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?**

No

**Section 24—(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?**

Each party must report the activity.

**Section 25—Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?**

No.

**Section 26—What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?**

Twice the average tax liability or a minimum of $5,000.

**Section 27—Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.**

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

**Activity Descriptions:**
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
• 8. Blends Fuel
• 9. Refine Fuel
• 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor (only type of License)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

N/A

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Entire return.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

No. Credit and rebills need to be reported on the period they occurred.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

No requirement other than to amend the return as needed.
Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

The invoice must show the type of fuel purchased, the number of gallons of fuel purchased and the amount of tax paid.
STATE OF ARIZONA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Arizona Dept. of Transportation, Revenue & Fuel Tax Administration
Name: Vasile Samartinean, Senior Division Administrator
Street Address: 1801 W. Jefferson Street, Mail Drop 541M
City, State Zip Code; Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone Number: 602-712-8381
Fax Number: 602-712-3445
E-mail Address: vsamartinean@azdot.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) Title 28, Chapter 16, Article 1.

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: At the terminal rack or at import.
Diesel: At the terminal rack or at import.
Aviation Fuel: At the terminal rack or at import.
Jet Fuel: N/A

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: N/A

Point of Taxation: ARS 28-5606(D) states: Motor vehicle fuel and use fuel taxes imposed pursuant to this section on the use of motor vehicle fuel and use fuel and the aviation fuel taxes imposed pursuant to section 28-8344 on the use of aviation fuel, other than by bulk transfer, arise at the time the motor vehicle, use or aviation fuel either:
1. Is imported into this state and is measured by invoiced gallons received outside this state at a refinery, terminal or bulk plant for delivery to a destination in this state.

2. Is removed, as measured by invoiced gallons, from the bulk transfer terminal system or from a qualified terminal in this state.

3. Is removed, as measured by invoiced gallons, from the bulk transfer terminal system or from a qualified terminal or refinery outside this state for delivery to a destination in this state as represented on the shipping papers if a supplier imports the motor vehicle, use or aviation fuel for the account of the supplier or the supplier has made a tax precollection election pursuant to section 28-5636.

**Section 5-State Tax Rates**

**Gasoline:** $ .18 per Gallon

**Diesel:** $.18 per Gallon/Light Class Vehicles; $.26 per Gallon/Use Class Vehicles

**Aviation Fuel:** $.05 per Gallon

**Jet Fuel:** Not subject to Motor Fuel Taxes

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

**Underground Storage Tank:** $ .01 per Gallon

Per Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) 49-1031 Imposition of tax

A. From and after July 1, 1990, there is imposed and the director shall collect an excise tax on the operation of underground storage tanks regulated under this chapter measured by the quantity of regulated substances placed in a tank in any calendar year. The tax is levied at the rate of one cent per gallon of regulated substance.

B. For proper administration of this article, and to prevent the evasion of the tax imposed by this article, it shall be presumed until the contrary is established by competent proof under rules and procedures adopted by the director that all regulated substances that are motor vehicle fuel as defined in section 28-101, aviation fuel as defined in section 28-101 and diesel as defined in section 28-6001, subsection B and that are refined, manufactured, produced, compounded or blended in this state, or imported into this state, will be placed in an underground storage tank from which the fuel is dispensed to users who consume the fuel and do not further distribute it. Under this presumption, the owner and operator of an underground storage tank from which motor vehicle fuel, aviation fuel or diesel is dispensed and from which no further bulk distribution will be made, shall be considered to have paid the tax collected under title 28, chapter 16, article 6.
Section 7 - Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Section 8 - State Collection Allowance

Per Arizona Revised Statutes 28-5640, a supplier or permissive supplier that properly remits under this article may retain four-tenths of one percent of the taxes imposed by this article. The collection allowance is capped at $200,000.00 per calendar year.

Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No

If diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use? Fueltrac.

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? Gasoline, Diesel and Aviation Fuel.

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund is applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)

If diverted by a licensee, the licensee shall perfect the exemption by filing an export refund application with the department within three (3) years after the diversion.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Yes.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10 - Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Section 11 - Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol Taxability</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.26/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to UST tax</td>
<td>E100 is not taxable</td>
<td>$0.18/gallon if blended with gasoline</td>
<td>Subject to UST tax if blended with gasoline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.26/gallon.</td>
<td>Ethanol as a blendstock is not taxable, once blended with Gasoline it is subject to $.18/gallon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>.18 cents per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluline</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Contaminated fuel is exempt as per Arizona Revised Statute 28-5610.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No.
Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Supplier Report</td>
<td>27th each month</td>
<td>27th each month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Distributor Report</td>
<td>27th each month</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

N/A - electronic filing is required.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Fuel Supplier Report and Restricted Distributor Report mandated to be filed electronically. Due by 4:59 PM Arizona time on due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The next business day.

Section 21-What is your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Supplier Report - Excise</td>
<td>$25 late fee</td>
<td>5% of tax due penalty, 1% per month or portion of a month interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Supplier Report - UST</td>
<td>$25 late fee</td>
<td>5% of tax due penalty, 1% per month or portion of a month interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Distributor – Excise</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Distributor – UST</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Same as gasoline – taxed at rate of 18 cents per gallon.
Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

If an entity owned the fuel cargo for even one second, they must report and they must show the Arizona taxes in invoicing. See ARS 28-5925(B).

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

ADOT only Administers the Arizona Fuel Excise Tax. Please contact Arizona Department of Revenue for questions about sales tax.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

The Arizona supplier license requires the licensee to post a surety bond in an amount equal to or greater than the highest monthly tax liability in the last twelve months, multiplied by two. Statutory minimum bond is $5,000. Statutory maximum bond is $5,000,000.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:

1. Import
2. Export
3. Sell at Wholesale
4. Sell at Retail
5. Fuel in Terminal
6. Transport Fuel
7. Operate IRS Terminal
8. Blends Fuel
9. Refine Fuel
10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier with blanket Election</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Distributor</td>
<td></td>
<td>2, 3, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

No

**Section 29-Does you state require pre-collection election?**

Only if the supplier is licensed as a permissive supplier or supplier with blanket election.

**Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return be amended or amend only the information that is changing?**

Suppliers are required to submit the entire report with amending the information that is changing.

**Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?**

Yes

**Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?**

Tax due late loads are subject to 5% penalty and 1% Interest per month or portion of a month until paid, except as provided in ARS 28-5621 (A).

**Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.**

Per Arizona Revised Statute 28-5624(B), shipping documentation shall include 1) the date of shipment of the fuel, 2) the quantity and particular description of the fuel, 3) the names of the consignor and consignee, 4) the destination of the fuel shipment, 5) other information as the director requires.

Per Arizona Revised Statute 28-5925(B), the supplier and each reseller shall list the amount of tax as a separate line item on all invoices or billing or as a separate billing.
STATE OF ARKANSAS

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Department of Finance and Administration- Motor Fuel Tax
Name: Rodney Richard
Street Address: P O Box 1752
City, State Zip Code: Little Rock, AR 72203
Phone Number: 501-682-4800
Fax Number: 501-682-5599
E-mail Address: Rodney.Richard@dfa.arkansas.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Special Motor Fuels Taxes: Arkansas Code § 26-56-201 et seq.
Petroleum Environmental Assurance Fee (PEF): Arkansas Code § 8-7-906

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: First Receiver Below the Rack
Diesel: First Receiver Below the Rack
CNG: First Receiver
LNG: First Receiver
Aviation Fuel: Final Consumer- subject to Arkansas Sales and Use Tax not Motor Fuel Tax
Jet Fuel: Final Consumer- subject to Arkansas Sales and Use Tax not Motor Fuel Tax
Section 4- Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: means a supplier who purchases fuel from a pipeline importer or who imports fuel into the state by motor vehicle tank truck.

Point of Taxation: Tax is levied when the product is removed from a qualified terminal within the state for delivery to a location within state or when imported into the state for delivery to a bulk storage location within the state. The licensed First Receiver is responsible for collecting and reporting the taxes.

Section 5 - State Tax Rates

Gasoline: .215 per gallon, will increase to .245 per gallon on October 1, 2019

Diesel: .225 per gallon, will increase to .285 per gallon on October 1, 2019

Dyed Diesel: .06 per gallon

Biodiesel (except B100): .225 per gallon, will increase to .285 per gallon on October 1, 2019

CNG: .05 per gallon

LNG: .05 per gallon

Petroleum Environmental Assurance Fee (PEF): .003 per gallon

Aviation Fuel: 6.5% State Sales and Use Tax plus local sales and use tax based on point of delivery

Jet Fuel: 6.5% State Sales and Use Tax plus local sales and use tax based on point of delivery

Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

8-7-906. Petroleum environmental assurance fee.
The maximum rate for the fee shall be at a rate of three-tenths of one cent (0.3¢) or .003 for each gallon of fuel.

The fee shall be paid by the first distributor or supplier receiving fuel from a terminal in this state, or, if the fuel will never be stored in a terminal in this state, then by the distributor or supplier who first imports fuel into this state by tank truck.
Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state

N/A

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

N/A

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

n/a

What diversion registry program do you use?

Fueltrac 3

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

n/a

Diversion Requirements

n/a

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)

The refund can only be paid to the party remitting tax to the state, which the supplier or distributor.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

State Incentives

Alternative Fuel Grants

All grants issued through the Department of Energy Office for the State of Arkansas
**Idle Reduction Technology Loans**
The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality has a small business loan program that provides low-interest loans to Arkansas small businesses to institute pollution control measures required by law to reduce the amount of pollution businesses produce. Idle reduction technologies for heavy-duty trucking applications are eligible for this loan. The maximum loan amount is $45,000, with a $65,000 lifetime maximum for any specific business. An eligible business must employ 100 individuals or less and demonstrate proof of profitability and the ability to repay the loan.

**State Laws and Regulations**

**Alternative Fuels Tax**
Excise taxes on alternative fuels are imposed on a gasoline gallon equivalent basis. The tax rate for each type of alternative fuel is based on the number of motor vehicles licensed in the state that use each fuel type. (Reference [Arkansas Code 26-62-201](#))

**Natural Gas Metering**
No user, including an alternative fuel supplier of natural gas fuels, who utilizes natural gas for residential or other tax-free purposes, is permitted to use natural gas fuels in motor vehicles unless the natural gas fuels are removed through a separate meter installed by the alternative fuels supplier for such purposes. (Reference [Arkansas Code 26-62-203](#))

**Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Tax**
LPG as a motor fuel is taxed on a per vehicle basis through a yearly flat-fee special fuel user's permit. The amount of the fee is based on type of vehicle and the vehicle's Gross Vehicle Weight Rating. (Reference [Arkansas Code 26-56-301 and 26-56-304](#))

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Conversion**
Any individual or company who converts an AFV to operate on an alternative fuel must report the conversion to the Director of the Department of Finance and Administration within 10 days of the conversion. An owner or operator who fails to report such a conversion may be subject to a penalty. (Reference [Arkansas Code 26-62-214](#))

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not taxable</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
<td>$0.215/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Environmental Fee (.003 per gallon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is not taxable. Any other blends such</td>
<td>Treated like gasoline. The current tax rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
as B99 are taxed like clear diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.225/gallon for clear and $0.06/gallon for dyed. Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100 c.f. equal 1 gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5.37 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Section 15-Does your state handle contaminated fuel?

No

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No
Section 17- Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Tax Return</td>
<td>25th of following month</td>
<td>25th of following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas Fuel</td>
<td>25th of following month</td>
<td>25th of following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyed Diesel Tax</td>
<td>20th of following month</td>
<td>20th of following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Yes

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

By 11:59 of the due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The next business day following the weekend of holiday

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

5 percent per month with a maximum of 35 percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Is treated the same as gasoline.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No
Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The first licensed distributor/supplier is responsible for reporting and paying the tax for the fuel on their monthly gasoline or special fuel tax return.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

No

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Each licensed distributor and supplier is required to hold a surety bond of no less than one and a half (1½) times the prior six months’ average of fuel tax due. Estimated gallons may be used in lieu of six month average.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license. (Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No.

Section 29-Does your state require pre-collection election?

No.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Our system requires the entire return to be amended.

Section 31-Which states allow credit and rebills?

No.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

N/A

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: California Department of Tax and Free Administration (CDTFA)

Name: Debbie Kalfsbeek / Julie Huber

Street Address: 450 N Street, MIC: 62

City, State Zip Code; Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone Number: 916.323.9462/ 916.322.5045

Fax Number: 916 445.6385

E-mail Address: debbie.kalfsbeek@cdtfaca.gov / julie.huber@cdtfa.ca.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Note: CDTFA (the department) is the successor to, and is vested with, all of the duties, powers, and responsibilities of the board. All laws prescribing the duties, powers, and responsibilities of the board to which the department succeeds, together with all lawful rules and regulations established under those laws, are expressly continued in force, including, but not limited to, existing processes and remedies available to a taxpayer or feepayer such as settlement options and appeals processes.

Gasoline:
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, Part 2, Division 2, Revenue and Taxation Code (R&T Code), Sections 7301 – 8526.
Regulations: Title 18, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 1.

Diesel:
Diesel Fuel Tax Law, Part 31, Division 2, Revenue and Taxation Code (R&T Code), Sections 60001 – 60709.
Regulations: Title 18, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 3.

Aviation Fuel:
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, Part 2, Division 2, Revenue and Taxation Code (R&T Code), Sections 7301 – 8526.
Regulations: Title 18, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 1.
Jet Fuel:
Regulations: Title 18, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 1

Alternative Fuels:
Use Fuel Tax Law, Part 3, Division 2, Revenue and Taxation Code (R&T Code), Sections 8601 – 9433.
Regulations: Title 18, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 2.

**Section 3-State Point of Taxation**

Gasoline:
**Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, R&T Code Section 7362 “Rack Removal”**
The tax is imposed on the removal of motor vehicle fuel in California from a terminal if the motor vehicle fuel is removed from the rack.

**R&T Code Section 7363 “Other”**
The tax is also imposed on all of the following:
(a) The removal of motor vehicle fuel from a refinery if the removal is by bulk transfer and the refiner or the owner of the motor vehicle fuel immediately before the removal is not a licensed supplier, or if the removal is at the refinery rack.
(b) The entry of motor vehicle fuel into California for sale, consumption, use, or warehousing if either of the following applies:
   1) The entry is by bulk transfer and the enterer is not a licensed supplier.
   2) The entry is not by bulk transfer.
(c) The removal or sale of motor vehicle fuel in California to an unlicensed person unless there was a prior taxable removal, entry, or sale of the motor vehicle fuel.
(d) The removal or sale of blended motor vehicle fuel in California by the blender thereof. The number of gallons of blended motor vehicle fuel subject to tax is the difference between the total number of gallons of blended motor vehicle fuel removed or sold and the number of gallons of previously taxed motor vehicle fuel used to produce the blended motor vehicle fuel.

**R&T Code Section 7364 “Backup tax”**
A “backup tax” is imposed:
(a) on the delivery into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle fuel-powered highway vehicle of:
(1) Any motor vehicle fuel on which a claim for refund has been allowed; or
(2) any liquid on which tax has not been imposed by this part, Part 3 (commencing with section 8601, Use Fuel Tax Law), or Part 31 (commencing with Section 60001, Diesel Fuel Tax Law).

**Diesel Fuel:**

**Diesel Fuel Tax Law, R&T Code Section 60051 “Rack Removal”**
The tax is imposed on the removal of diesel fuel in California from a terminal if the diesel fuel is removed from the rack.

**R&T Code Section 60052 “Other”**
The tax is also imposed on all of the following:

(a) The removal of diesel fuel in California from a refinery if the removal is by bulk transfer and the refiner or the owner of the diesel fuel immediately before the removal is not a diesel fuel registrant, or if the removal is at the refinery rack.

(b) The entry of diesel fuel into California for sale, consumption, use, or warehousing if either of the following applies:

1) The entry is by bulk transfer and the enterer is not a diesel fuel registrant.

2) The entry is not by bulk transfer.

(c) The removal or sale of diesel fuel in California to an unregistered person unless there was a prior taxable removal, entry, or sale of the diesel fuel.

(d) The removal or sale of blended diesel fuel in California by the blender thereof. The number of gallons of blended diesel fuel subject to tax is the difference between the total number of gallons of blended diesel fuel removed or sold and the number of gallons of previously taxed diesel fuel used to produce the blended diesel fuel.

**R&T Code Section 60058 “Backup tax”**
A “backup tax” is imposed:

(a) On the delivery into the fuel tank of a diesel fuel-powered highway vehicle of:

1) Any diesel fuel that contains dye.

2) Any diesel fuel on which a claim for refund has been allowed

3) Any liquid on which tax has not been imposed by this part, Part 2 (commencing with section 7301, Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law), or Part 3 (commencing with Section 8601, Use Fuel Tax Law).

(b) On the sale of any diesel fuel on which a claim for refund has been allowed.

(c) On the sale and delivery into the fuel tank of a diesel-powered highway vehicle of any diesel fuel that contains a dye or any liquid on which tax has not been imposed by this part, Part 2 (commencing with Section 7301), or Part 3 commencing with Section 8601).
R&T Code Section 60116 “Interstate user component b rate”
Commencing on July 1, 2013, and on each July 1 thereafter, the board (CDTFA) shall establish a tax rate per gallon, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one cent ($0.001), by multiplying the average retail price per gallon (including the federal excise tax and excluding the state excise tax and the sales and use tax) of diesel fuel sold in this state by a percentage equal to the combined state and local sales tax rate established by Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001) and Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 7200) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and Section 35 of Article XIII of the California Constitution. The average retail price per gallon shall be the average of weekly retail prices for the 12-month period ending on the last day of January prior to the effective date of the new rate. In determining the average retail price per gallon, the board (CDTFA) shall use the weekly average retail price as reported by the United States Energy Information Administration (EIA). In the event the EIA information is delayed or discontinued, the board (CDTFA) may base its determination on other sources of the average retail price of diesel fuel. The board (CDTFA) shall make its determination of the rate no later than March 1 of the same year as the effective date of the new rate.

Aviation Fuel:
See Motor Vehicle Fuel above.

Jet Fuel:
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, R&T Code Section 7392 "Rate of Tax"
The tax is imposed upon every aircraft jet fuel dealer at the rate of two cents ($0.02) for each gallon the aircraft jet fuel sold to an aircraft jet fuel user or used by the dealer as an aircraft jet fuel user. An aircraft jet fuel user means any person who uses aircraft jet fuel for the propulsion of an aircraft in California except the following:

(a) A common carrier by air engaged in the business of transporting persons or property for hire or compensation under a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued pursuant to the authority of the laws of California, of the United States or of any foreign government.

(b) A person engaged in the business of constructing or reconstructing by manufacture or assembly of completed aircraft, or modifying, overhauling, repairing, maintaining, or servicing aircraft.

(c) The armed forces of the United States.

Alternative Fuel:
Use Fuel Tax Law, R&T Code Section 8651 "Levy of tax"
An excise tax is imposed on the use of fuel. Per R & T Code Section 8604, fuel includes any combustible gas or liquid, by whatever name the gas or liquid may be known or sold, of a kind used in an internal combustion engine for the generation of power to propel a motor vehicle on the highways, except fuel that is subject to the tax imposed by Part 2 (commencing with R & T Code Section 7301, MVF) or Part 31 (Commencing with R & T Code Section 60001, diesel fuel)
Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Not applicable

Point of Taxation: This is covered in Section 3 above.

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: As of July 1, 2019, the rate is $0.473 per gallon. Rate may be adjusted annually each July 1. There was no adjustment for fiscal year 2018/19.

Diesel: As of November 1, 2017, the rate is $0.360 per gallon.

Interstate User (IFTA): Effective July 1, 2019, the rate is $0.760 per gallon. Rate consists of the diesel fuel excise tax rate plus the “component b” rate. Rate is reset annually each July 1.

Aviation Fuel: $0.18 per gallon.

Jet Fuel: $0.02 per gallon

Alternative Fuel: R&T Code Section 8651, an excise tax is imposed for the use of "fuel" at $0.18 per gallon. R & T Code Section 8651.5, $0.06 per each gallon of liquefied petroleum gas used.
R & T Code Section 8651.6, effective January 1, 2015, $0.0887 for each 126.67 cubic feet or 5.66 pounds, of compressed natural gas used, measured at standard pressure and temperature. Section 8651.6, effective January 1, 2015, $0.1017 for each 6.06 pounds of liquid natural gas used.
R & T Code Section 8651.8, The excise tax imposed upon ethanol or methanol containing not more than 15 percent gasoline or diesel fuels is one-half the rate prescribed by R & T Code Section 8651 for each gallon of fuel used.

The excise tax imposed on compress natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as vehicle fuels can be paid through an annual flat-fee rate sticker tax based on the following gross vehicle weight rating:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unladen Weight</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All passenger cars and other vehicles 4,000 pounds (lbs.) or less</td>
<td>$36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 4,000 lbs. but less than 8,001 lbs.</td>
<td>$72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 8,000 lbs. but less than 12,001 lbs.</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,001 lbs. or more</td>
<td>$168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Health and Safety Code (HSC) section 25299.41: The underground storage tank (UST) maintenance fee is applicable to each gallon of petroleum placed in a UST and is due from the owner of the UST. Current fee rate is two cents ($0.020) per gallon HSC section 25299.41 and HSC section 25299.43.

Government Code section 8670.40: The oil spill prevention and administration fee is imposed on:
- All crude oil received at a marine terminal
- Petroleum products received at a marine terminal from outside California
- All crude oil or petroleum products received at a refinery within California

Current fee rate is six and one half cents ($0.065) per barrel of crude oil or petroleum products Government Code section 8670.40.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Motor Vehicle Fuel:
Effective July 1, 2019, rate increased to 47.3 cents ($0.473) per gallon.

Diesel Fuel:
R&T Code section 60050 increased the excise tax rate on diesel fuel to $0.360 cents ($0.36) per gallon effective November 1, 2017. The new component b rate for the 2019/20 period is 40.0 cents ($0.400). These rates may be adjusted annually with the new rate effective July 1 of each year.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

None

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use? Trac III System.

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? Not applicable, but we receive information on diesel fuel, gasoline and jet fuel.
Diversion Requirements? Not applicable.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc) Customer must request refund if applicable.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? We recommend the supplier rebill the transaction if tax is now due.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes. We bill the position holder as not having a valid export, and they are allowed to rebill their customer for the tax.

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10—Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Excise taxes on ethanol and methanol containing not more than 15% gasoline or diesel fuel are reduced to $0.09 per gallon per R&T Code Sections 8651 to 8651.8.

Section 11—Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol Taxability</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.36/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is diesel fuel and is taxed under the Diesel Fuel Tax Law</td>
<td>Sales Tax</td>
<td>$0.09/gallon as long as not more than 15% gasoline is blended with ethanol.</td>
<td>Ethanol containing not more than 15% gasoline is taxable as a &quot;Use Fuel&quot; at $0.09 per gallon under the Use Fuel Tax Law. Ethanol containing more than 15% gasoline is taxed under the MVF Tax Law at the current tax rate.</td>
<td>Sales Tax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12 - State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 or any blend is considered a diesel fuel and is taxed as diesel fuel. The tax is paid by the importer upon entry into California.</td>
<td>Licensing depends on the role in the distribution system. If importing 100% ethanol then no license is required. See Section 4 - &quot;Alternative Fuel&quot; for the application of the tax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Rate per 126.67 cubic feet or 5.66 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not Taxed</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Rate per 6.06 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) See Alternative Fuels above.
(2) Gasoline consumed in hybrid vehicle is taxed at current MVF rate.
(3) Hydrogen fuel cell technology is not subject to excise tax currently.

Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock(1)</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkylate (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butane &amp; Isobutane (055)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butene (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalytically cracked</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gasoline (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coker gasoline (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (249 – ETBE)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexane (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocrackate (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isomerate (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light naphtha (126)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl tertiary butyl ether (093 – MTBE)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed xylene (076 - not including any separated isomer of xylene)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha (126)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gasoline (061)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentane (059)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentane mixture (059)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymer gasoline (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raffinate (223)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformate (071)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight-run gasoline (065)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight-run naphtha (126)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary amyl methyl ether (121 – TAME)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary butyl alcohol (gasoline grade) (TBA) (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermally cracked gasoline (122)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene (199)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmix containing gasoline (100)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene (076)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additives, miscellaneous (090)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol (123)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (248)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butylene (198)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Natural Gas (224)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude (001)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-75 (078)</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-85 (079)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol (241)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene (196)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen (259)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Natural Gas (225)</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(265)</td>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(243)</td>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(092)</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(054)</td>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(075)</td>
<td>Propylene</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(284)</td>
<td>Biodiesel, B100</td>
<td>Diesel Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(960)</td>
<td>Organic Oils</td>
<td>Diesel Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(285)</td>
<td>Soy Oil</td>
<td>Diesel Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(077)</td>
<td>Excluded Liquid</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(152)</td>
<td>Heating Oil</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(074)</td>
<td>Kerosene high sulfur dyed</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(147)</td>
<td>Kerosene high sulfur undyed</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(073)</td>
<td>Kerosene low sulfur dyed</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(145)</td>
<td>Kerosene low sulfur undyed</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(279)</td>
<td>Marine Diesel Oil</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(280)</td>
<td>Marine Gas Oil</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(175)</td>
<td>Residual Fuel Oil</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>Transmix</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>Transmix containing gasoline</td>
<td>MVF Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste Oil</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Applicable product code is provided with the type of blendstock. A complete list of California’s product codes is available at: [http://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/formspubs/cdtfa810fth.pdf](http://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/formspubs/cdtfa810fth.pdf).

(2) “Other,” product code 092, applies to both MVF and diesel products.

**Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?**

There is an allowance for tax-paid diesel fuel lost through the accidental conversion of undyed diesel fuel to dyed diesel fuel or tax-paid diesel fuel lost through the intentional conversion of undyed diesel fuel to dyed diesel fuel in the ordinary course of handling (such as purging hoses) that may be claimed as a credit or refund. There are no such allowances for motor vehicle fuel (gas) or alternative fuels (alcohol fuels, CNG, LPG, LNG).

**Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?**

Motor Vehicle Fuel – No
Diesel Fuel - Yes
Alternative Fuel - Yes
### Section 17 - Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-PS</td>
<td>Last day of the month following the monthly period to which it relates</td>
<td>Same as report’s due date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train Operator Information Report, CDTFA-506-PT</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator Information Report, CDTFA-506-PO</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Carrier Report, CDTFA-506-PC</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Dealer Jet Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-MJ</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same as report’s due date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier of Diesel Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-DD</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Bus Operator Diesel Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-DB</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Entity Diesel Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-DG</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Fuel Claim for refund on Nontaxable Uses, CDTFA-770-DU</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Fuel Ultimate Vendor Report/Claim for Refund, CDTFA-770-DV</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Fuel Tax Claim for Refund – Sales to Ultimate Purchasers, CDTFA-770-DVW</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Claim for Refund on Nontaxable Sales of Exports of Diesel Fuel, CDTFA-770-DZ | N/A | N/A
---|---|---
Exempt Bus Operator Use Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-AB | Last day of the month following the quarterly period in which the taxable use of the fuel occurs | Same as report’s due date
User Use Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-AB | Same | Same
Vendor Use Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-AU | Same | Same
Interstate User Diesel Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-DI | Last day of the month following the monthly period to which it relates | Same
IFTA Quarterly Fuel Use Tax Report | Last day of the month following the quarterly period to which it relates | Same

Section 18—Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?
Postmarked date

Section 19—When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)
11:59 pm on due date

Section 20—When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?
Postmarked by the end of the next business day

Section 21—What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 7655(b)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay, section 7655(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by EFT, section 7659.9(d)</td>
<td>section 7659.9(e)(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Dealer Jet Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-MJ</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 7655(b)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay, section 7655(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% failure to file when paying by EFT, section 7659.9(d)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay by EFT, section 7659.9(e)(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier of Diesel Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-DD</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 60207(b)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay, section 60207(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% failure to file when paying by EFT, section 60250(d)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay by EFT, section 60250(e)(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Bus Operator Diesel Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-DB</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 60207(b)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay, section 60207(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% failure to file when paying by EFT, section 60250(d)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay by EFT, section 60250(e)(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Entity Diesel Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-DG</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 60207(b)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay, section 60207(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% failure to file when paying by EFT, section 60250(d)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay by EFT, section 60250(e)(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Bus Operator Use Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-AB</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 60207(b)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay, section 60207(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% failure to file when paying by EFT, section 60250(d)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay by EFT, section 60250(e)(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Use Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-AU</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 8876(b)</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 8876(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% failure to file when paying by EFT, section 8760(d)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay by EFT, section 8760(e)(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor Use Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-AV</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 8876(b)</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 8876(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% failure to file when paying by EFT, section 8760(d)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay by EFT, section 8760(e)(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate User Diesel Fuel Tax Return, CDTFA-501-DI</td>
<td>10% failure to file, section 60207(b)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay, section 60207(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% failure to file when paying by EFT, section 60250(d)</td>
<td>10% failure to pay by EFT, section 60250(e)(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFTA Quarterly Fuel Use Tax Report</td>
<td>A penalty of $50 or 10% of delinquent taxes, whichever is greater is imposed for failure to file a return or late filing</td>
<td>A penalty of $50 or 10% of delinquent taxes, whichever is greater for underpayment of the taxes due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The penalties imposed are limited to a maximum of 10% of the tax for which the return is required.

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state?

E85 is taxed at half the rate established in R&T Code Section 8651.
What blends are considered to be reported as E85?

R&T Code section 8651.8: Ethanol or methanol containing not more than 15% gasoline or diesel fuel.

What percentage range is considered E85?

Ethanol or methanol containing not more than 15% gasoline or diesel fuel. The denaturant is not counted towards the 15% threshold.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

• Vessel/barge/pipeline/train operators file a CDTFA-501-PC, Petroleum Carrier Report – report receipts and deliveries of liquid petroleum product for product movements originating and/or terminating in California.

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

• The position holder is the supplier responsible for reporting terminal rack removals and paying any applicable excise tax, not the transferee.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

• Sales tax applies to sales of gasoline, clear diesel and dyed diesel. There is an additional sales tax amount on retail sales of diesel fuel. There is a partial sales tax exemption of the additional sales tax for diesel fuel that is sold for use in a manner that is exempt from the diesel fuel tax imposed by R & T Code section 6001 and not subject to the backup tax imposed by R & T Code section 60058, or the government entity payment, and diesel fuel used in exempt bus operations. Motor vehicle fuel sales are exempt from the statewide sales and use tax rate.
• The sales tax rates are set by the legislative process. Local municipalities and special taxing districts may also pass additional taxes that are added on to the statewide rate.
• Sales tax is calculated on the value of the MVF or diesel fuel sold.
Section 26—What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

- **R & T Code section 7486** (MVF): The CDTFA may require any person to deposit security as it may determine appropriate. The amount of the security shall be fixed by the CDTFA but shall not be more than three times the estimated average monthly tax liability of the person. The total amount of security shall not be in excess of one million dollars ($1,000,000) where the person has established to the satisfaction of the CDTFA that this security, together with property to which the lien imposed by R&T Code Section 7872 attaches, is sufficient security to ensure payment of taxes equivalent to three times the estimated average monthly tax liability of the person.

- **R&T Code section 60401** (Diesel fuel): The CDTFA may require any person to deposit security as it may determine appropriate. The amount of the security shall be fixed by the CDTFA but shall not be more than three times the estimated average monthly tax liability of the person. The total amount of security shall not be in excess of one million dollars ($1,000,000) where the person has established to the satisfaction of the CDTFA that this security, together with property to which the lien imposed by R&T Code section 60445 attaches, is sufficient security to ensure payment of taxes equivalent to three times the estimated average monthly tax liability of the person.

Section 27—Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license. (Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,5,8,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Bus Operator</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental Entities</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate Vendors</td>
<td></td>
<td>Refunds Only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 28 - Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No.

Section 29 - If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

No.

Section 30 - When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Depending on the data issues involved, the CDTFA may require a complete amended return with all the applicable data or just the supplemental data.

Section 31 - Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Yes.

Section 32 - How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Suppliers should report transactions for the period in which the transaction occurred. There is no specific timeframe in which a supplier may report late loads. However, late information should be reported within a reasonable amount of time after becoming aware of the late information.

Section 33 - What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Special Taxes Administration- Miscellaneous California Code of Regulations 4901, Records, applies to all California fuel tax programs and specifies the basic elements that generally would appear on shipping documents and invoices, as being required records relating to transactions that must be maintained.
Some statutes list specific requirements for invoice elements. Others state that records must be maintained as required by CDTFA, which is supported by Regulation 4901.

**Aircraft Jet Fuel:**

**Regulation 1177. Records of Aircraft Jet Fuel Dealer**

**(b) SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS.** In addition to the record keeping requirements set forth in subdivision (a), aircraft jet fuel dealers shall comply with the following requirements.

Aircraft jet fuel dealers shall maintain the following:

(1) A complete record of all sales or other dispositions of jet fuel including fuel used by the aircraft jet fuel dealer.

(2) A record of inventories, purchases, and tank gaugings or meter readings of jet fuel.

**(3) SALES INVOICES.**

(A) The aircraft jet fuel dealer shall prepare a serially numbered paper or electronic invoice for each sale of jet fuel. A single invoice covering multiple deliveries of fuel to the same purchaser made during a period of time not to exceed a calendar month shall constitute an invoice for each sale.

(B) If a multiple delivery invoice includes both taxable and nontaxable sales, the invoice must show a segregation of the taxable and nontaxable gallonage sold.

(C) A copy of the invoice shall be delivered to the purchaser, and a copy retained by the aircraft jet fuel dealer.

(D) A sales invoice shall contain the following information:

1. The name and address of the aircraft jet fuel dealer,

2. The name of the purchaser,

3. The date of the sale,

4. The number of gallons sold, the price per gallon and the total amount of the sale, and

5. The amount of jet fuel tax, in the case of a taxable delivery. The tax need not be separately stated if the invoice bears the notation that the price includes tax.

**Alternative Fuels:**

**R&T Code section 8732:** A vendor is required to give the user a receipt in the manner and form prescribed by the CDTFA.

**R&T Code section 9253:** Every user and every person dealing in, transporting, or storing fuel in this state shall keep such records, receipts, invoices, and other pertinent papers with respect thereto in such form as the CDTFA may require.

**Regulation 1332. Records**

**(b)(2) Vendor’s Sales Invoices –** The vendor shall prepare a serially numbered invoice for each sale of fuel whether the fuel is sold for use in motor vehicles or for other uses.

A sales invoice shall contain the following information:

**(A) The name and address of the vendor.**

**(B) The date of sale.**

**(C) The number of gallons or units of fuel sold, the price per gallon or unit and the total amount of the sale.**
(D) The amount of the use fuel tax collected, if delivery is into a fuel tank of a motor vehicle; however, the amount of the tax collected need not be separately stated if the invoice bears the notation that the price includes the tax.

(E) For single deliveries of less than 250 gallons or units, the type of receptacle, other than a fuel tank of a motor vehicle, into which the vendor delivered fuel without collecting the use fuel tax (e.g., storage tank, crawler tractor, drum, stationary generator). On machine-prepared invoices, reasonable code designations will be acceptable in lieu of such description.

The sales invoice shall upon payment by the purchaser constitute a receipt for the amount of use fuel tax included therein collected by the vendor.

(3) USER'S RECORDS. Users of fuel subject to the tax shall obtain from the vendor of the fuel and retain in their files an invoice for each delivery of such fuel into the fuel tank or tanks of each vehicle operated by them and for each delivery into their bulk storage tank or tanks. These invoices shall set forth the information specified in subsection (b)(2) of this regulation and shall be filed or identified in a systematic manner so that they may readily be traced into their purchase or expense records and into their returns to the Board.

Diesel Fuel:

R&T Code section 60604. Records. Every interstate user, supplier, exempt bus operator, government entity, ultimate vendor, qualified highway vehicle operator, highway vehicle operator/fueler, train operator, pipeline operator, vessel operator, and every person dealing in, removing, transporting, or storing diesel fuel in this state shall keep those records, receipts, invoices, and other pertinent papers with respect thereto in that form as the board may require. Failure to maintain records will constitute a misdemeanor punishable as provided in Section 60706.

R&T Code section 60605. Information to retain. (a) Each terminal operator shall keep the following information with respect to each rack removal of diesel fuel at each terminal it operates:

(1) The bill of lading or other shipping document.

(2) The record of whether the diesel fuel was dyed in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency or Internal Revenue Service requirements. (3) The volume and date of the removal.

(4) The identity of the position holder or position holder's customer.

(5) The identity of the person, such as a common carrier, that physically received the fuel.

(6) Any other information required by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to Section 48.4101-1 of Title 26 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
(b) The terminal operator shall maintain the information described in this section at the terminal from which the removal occurred for at least three months after the removal to which it relates. Thereafter, the terminal operator shall retain the information at a location controlled by the terminal operator for at least four more years.

**Regulation 1470. Records**

(a) **GENERAL.** A taxpayer shall maintain and make available for examination on request by the board or its authorized representatives, records in the manner set forth at California Code of Regulations, Title 18, Section 4901.

(b) **SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS.** In addition to the record keeping requirements set forth in subdivision (a), suppliers, ultimate vendors, retail vendors, and users shall comply with the following requirements.

1) **SUPPLIER'S RECORDS.** A supplier shall maintain complete records of all rack removals, sales, imports, and exempt dispositions including exemption certificates, self-consumed diesel fuel, inventories, purchases, receipts, and tank gaugings or meter readings, of diesel and any other fuel that is required to be accounted for on the supplier's return or report. Such records include but are not limited to:

(A) Refinery Reports related to the production of diesel fuel.

(B) Inventory reconciliation by location.

(C) Storage inventory reports.

(D) List of storage locations.

(E) Tax returns from other states to support export claims.

(F) Cardlock statements.

(G) Calculations or formulas to support off-highway exempt usage.

(H) First Taxpayer Reports.

(I) Support for claimed Supplier bad debts.

2) **ULTIMATE VENDOR'S RECORDS.** An ultimate vendor shall maintain complete records of all sales, exports, or other dispositions of tax-paid diesel fuel for which a claim for refund is being made, including exemption certificates, self-consumed fuel, inventories, purchases, receipts, and tank gaugings or meter readings, of diesel fuel and any other fuel the use of which is accounted for on the ultimate vendor's claim for refund. Such records may include but are not limited to:
(A) Purchase invoices for undyed tax-paid diesel fuel.

(B) Purchase invoices for dyed ex-tax diesel fuel.

(C) Delivery tickets for diesel fuel exported.

(D) Tax returns from other states to support diesel fuel export claims.

(E) Copies of United States Government purchase orders or United States Government credit card receipts.

(F) Cardlock statements.

(G) Calculations or formulas to support off-highway exempt usage of diesel fuel.

(3) ULTIMATE VENDOR’S SALES INVOICES. The ultimate vendor shall prepare a serially numbered invoice for each sale of diesel fuel. A single invoice or a single cardlock statement covering multiple deliveries of diesel fuel made during a period of time not to exceed a calendar month shall constitute an invoice for each sale. If the multiple delivery invoice or cardlock statement includes both tax-exempt deliveries with respect to which the ultimate vendor is excused from collecting the tax and deliveries upon which the tax is required to be collected, the invoice or cardlock statement shall contain or be accompanied by a statement showing separately the deliveries and gallonage upon which the tax is collected and the tax-exempt deliveries and gallonage. The invoice or cardlock statement shall be delivered to the purchaser, and a copy thereof shall be retained by the ultimate vendor.

A sales invoice or cardlock statement shall contain the following information:

(A) The name and address of the ultimate vendor.

(B) The name of the purchaser.

(C) The date of sale.

(D) The number of gallons of diesel fuel sold, the price per gallon and the total amount of the sale.

(E) The amount of the diesel fuel tax collected; however, the amount of the tax collected need not be separately stated if the invoice bears the notation that the price includes the tax.

(F) A statement that there is no evidence of dye in the undyed diesel fuel included in the invoice or cardlock statement.

(G) The dyed diesel fuel notice for dyed diesel fuel included in the invoice or cardlock statement.
(4) RECEIPT FOR TAX PAID TO A RETAIL VENDOR. The sales invoice shall upon payment by the purchaser constitute a receipt for the amount of diesel fuel tax included therein collected by the retail vendor.

The sales invoice shall contain the information in (A), (B), (C) and (D). The sales invoice or similar document shall also include the information in (E) and (F).

(A) The name and address of the retail vendor.
(B) The date of sale.
(C) The number of gallons of diesel fuel sold, the price per gallon and the total amount of the sale.
(D) The amount of the diesel fuel tax collected, however, the amount of the tax collected need not be separately stated if the invoice bears the notation that the price includes the tax.
(E) A statement that there is no evidence of dye in the undyed diesel fuel included in the invoice.
(F) The dyed diesel fuel notice for dyed diesel fuel included in the invoice.

(5) USER'S RECORDS. The user shall maintain complete records of self-consumed diesel fuel, inventories, purchases, receipts, and tank gaugings or meter readings, of diesel fuel and any other fuel the use of which is subject to the diesel fuel tax. Records shall also support any calculations or formulas used to claim exempt percentages of exempt usage of diesel fuel.

(6) USER'S INVOICES. Users of diesel fuel subject to the tax shall obtain from the retail vendor of the diesel fuel and retain in their files an invoice for each delivery of such diesel fuel into the fuel tank or tanks of each vehicle operated by them and for each delivery into their bulk storage tank or tanks. These invoices shall set forth the information specified in subsection (b)(4) of this regulation and shall be filed or identified in a systematic manner so that they may readily be traced into their purchase or expense records and into their tax returns or claims for refund to the board.

Motor Vehicle Fuel:

R&T Code section 8301. Records. Every highway vehicle operator/fueler, industrial user, pipeline operator, supplier, train operator, vessel operator and every person dealing in, removing, transporting, or storing motor vehicle fuel in this state shall keep those records, receipts, invoices, and other pertinent papers with respect thereto in that form as the board may require. Failure to maintain records will constitute a misdemeanor punishable as provided in Section 8402.
R&T Code section 8302: Each terminal operator shall keep the following information with respect to each rack removal of fuel at each terminal it operates:

1. The bill of lading or other shipping document.
2. The volume and date of the removal.
3. The identity of the person, such as a common carrier, that physically received the fuel.
4. The identity of the position holder or position holder’s customer.
5. Any other information required by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to Section 48.4101-1 of Title 26 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Regulation 1178. Records
(b) SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS. In addition to the record keeping requirements set forth in subdivision (a), suppliers shall comply with the following requirements.

A supplier shall maintain complete records of all rack removals, sales, imports and exempt dispositions including exemption certificates, self-consumed fuel, inventories, purchases, receipts, and tank gaugings or meter readings, of motor vehicle and any other fuel that is required to be accounted for on the supplier's return or report. Such records include but are not limited to:

1. Refinery Reports related to the production of motor vehicle fuel.
2. Inventory reconciliation by location.
3. Storage inventory reports.
4. List of storage locations.
5. Tax returns from other states to support export claims.
6. Cardlock statements.
7. Calculations or formulas to support off-highway exempt usage.
8. First Taxpayer Reports.

Special Taxes Administration- Miscellaneous
California Code of Regulations 4901. Records

Reference: Sections 8301, 8302, 8303, 8304, 9253, 9254, 30453, 30454, 32551, 32453, 40172, 40173, 40174, 40175, 41056, 41073, 41129, 43502, 45852, 46602, 46603, 50153, 55302, 55363.5, 60604, 60605, and 60606, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(A) Where a taxpayer uses electronic data interchange (EDI) processes and technology, the level of record detail, in combination with other records related to the transactions, must be equivalent to that contained in an acceptable paper record. For example, the retained records should contain such information as:

1. vendor name,
2. invoice date,
3. product description,
4. quantity purchased,
5. price,
6. amount of tax,
7. indication of tax status (e.g., exempt), and
8. shipping detail.

Codes may be used to identify some or all of the data elements, provided the taxpayer maintains a method which allows the Board (CDTFA) to interpret the coded information.
STATE OF COLORADO

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Colorado Department of Revenue
Name: Anthony Muller
Street Address: PO Box 17087
City, State Zip Code: Denver, CO 80217-0087
Phone Number: (303) 205-8216
Fax Number: N/A
E-mail Address: anthony.muller@state.co.us

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
39-27-101 through 123 {C.R.S.}

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: After gasoline has left the terminal, the point of taxation is within three transactions between licensed distributors.

Diesel/Special Fuel: After diesel/special fuel has left the terminal, the point of taxation is within three transactions between licensed distributors. LPG is taxable when put in a fuel tank, unless the use is exempt, and when used from a cargo tank to propel a cargo tank motor vehicle.

Aviation Fuel: After the aviation fuel has left the terminal, the point of taxation is within three transactions between licensed distributors.

Jet Fuel: After the jet fuel has left the terminal, the point of taxation is within three transactions between licensed distributors.

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: not defined in motor fuel statutes
Point of Taxation: 39-27-102. Tax imposed on gasoline and special fuel - deposits - penalties

(1) (a) (I) (A) An excise tax is imposed and shall be collected on all gasoline or special fuel acquired, sold, offered for sale, or used in this state for any purpose whatsoever, but only one tax shall be paid upon the same gasoline or special fuel in this state. Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph (I), no more than three tax-deferred transactions shall take place after the gasoline or special fuel has left the terminal of its origin, either within or outside of this state; except that, for purposes of counting the applicable transactions in order to collect the tax imposed by this subparagraph (I), counting shall begin when the gasoline or special fuel first enters this state, whether by truck or by rail. If more than three distributors acquire the gasoline or special fuel, the third distributor shall be liable for payment of the tax imposed. Nothing in this paragraph (a) shall preclude previous distributors from paying the tax. A distributor shall not be required to pay tax on gasoline or special fuel that is exempt pursuant to section 39-27-103 (2). The tax imposed shall be computed upon the total amount of gasoline or special fuel, measured in gallons, acquired by each distributor in this state and shall be paid in the manner provided in this section. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph (A), "special fuel" does not include liquefied petroleum gas.

(B) An excise tax is imposed on liquefied petroleum gas when it is placed in a fuel tank, unless the use of the special fuel is exempt. The tax imposed is computed upon the total amount of liquefied petroleum gas, measured in gallons, that is placed in the fuel tank. If the liquefied petroleum gas is placed in the fuel tank by a distributor, the distributor shall pay the tax to the department of revenue in accordance with this section.

(C) If a distributor uses liquefied petroleum gas from a cargo tank to propel a cargo tank motor vehicle on the highways in this state, an excise tax is imposed on the liquefied petroleum gas that is used as special fuel. The liquefied petroleum gas that is carried in the cargo tank but not used as special fuel is not subject to the excise tax. The tax imposed is computed upon an estimate of the total amount of liquefied petroleum gas, measured in gallons, used to propel the cargo tank motor vehicle based on the number of miles that the vehicle traveled. A distributor shall report to the department of revenue the number of miles that the vehicle traveled based on odometer readings. The department shall establish the form to be used to report this information.

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $.22/gallon

Diesel: $.205/gallon

Aviation Gasoline: $.06/gallon

Jet Fuel: $.04/gallon

Compressed Natural Gas: $.183/gallon equivalent
Liquefied Natural Gas: $.12/gallon
Liquefied Petroleum Gas: $.135/gallon

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

- 11/01/2018 Environmental Response Surcharge (ERS): ERS decreased from $0.0125 per gallon to $0.009375 per gallon.
- CNG/LNG Inspection Fee is $0.00125 per gallon.

Section 7- Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: LPG, LNG and CNG rates have changed on January 1 for the past several years. The last rate change was in 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CNG</th>
<th>LNG</th>
<th>LPG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$.12</td>
<td>$.08</td>
<td>$.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$.15</td>
<td>$.10</td>
<td>$.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$.183</td>
<td>$.12</td>
<td>$.135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 8- State Collection Allowance

- Loss/collection allowance rate is $.02/gallon. LPG is not be subject to the loss/collection allowance rate.

Section 9- State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required  Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number. 39-27-105 (7) (a)

What diversion registry program do you use? the National Fuel Diversion Registry

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
Special Fuel and gasoline

Diversion Requirements
39-27-105 (7) (a) If any person other than a licensed distributor or supplier physically diverts to one or more destinations within the boundaries of this state all or any portion of a shipment of gasoline or special fuel that is claimed as an export on the bill of lading or other affidavit, such person shall report to the department of revenue the destinations within this state to which the diverted gasoline or special fuel shipment was delivered within one working day after such
diversion. Such person shall be liable for payment of the excise tax established in this part 1 on the amount of gasoline or special fuel diverted to a destination within this state.

(b) Any licensed distributor or supplier who diverts gasoline or special fuel for use or sale within this state after claiming such shipment as an export shall report such diversion to the department of revenue within one working day after the diversion.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Party must be licensed to import or export. No refund would be needed.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to re-bill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to re-bill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Innovative Motor Vehicle and Innovative Truck Credits

An income tax credit is available for the purchase, lease, or conversion of qualifying motor vehicles and trucks titled and registered in Colorado. Qualifying vehicles include electric vehicles (EV), plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV), and vehicles that run on compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), or hydrogen. The Innovative Truck credit is also available for idling reduction technology and aerodynamic technologies, clean fuel refrigerated trailers, and hydraulic hybrid conversions. The allowable credit phases out over the next several years on varying schedules depending on the type of qualifying vehicle.

Legislation passed in 2017 allowed the credit to be assigned to a financing entity. A purchaser or lessor who obtains financing for the purchase, lease, or conversion of a vehicle can choose to assign the credit to the financing entity in exchange for the amount of the credit deducted from the price of the vehicle.

Last, as of January 1, 2019 a transportation network company (TNC) that enters into long-term leases for passenger vehicles are also eligible for the Innovative Motor Vehicle credit. (HB 19-1159)


(Reference Colorado Revised Statutes 39-22-516.7, and 39-22-516.8)
Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>Motor Fuel Taxability</td>
<td>$0.205/gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misc. Taxability</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>Motor Fuel Taxability</td>
<td>$0.22/gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misc. Taxability</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

Biodiesel: B100 is treated like diesel fuel. You need to have a Special Fuel Distributor License. The current tax rate is $0.205/gallon.

Ethanol: Ethanol is treated like gasoline. Sales between licensed distributors are tax free. The current tax rate is $0.22/gallon.

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>The current tax rate is $0.183 per gallon equivalent</td>
<td>The conversion rate will be measured by the volumetric reporting requirements that are included in the Federal Excise Tax Return, Form 720. The conversion rate may also be obtained by using mass labeling requirements or the energy measure as promulgated by rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.22 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>A decal is required for all plug-in electric motor vehicles, [42-3-304 (25)(a) C.R.S.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>The current tax rate is $0.12 per gallon</td>
<td>Taxed by gross gallon – DGE and GGE equivalents available at colorado.gov Website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied)</td>
<td>LPG is taxable when it is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Petroleum Gas) placed in a fuel tank, unless the use is exempt, or if a distributor uses LPG from a cargo tank to propel a cargo tank motor vehicle. The current tax rate is $0.135 per gallon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>$0.22 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Biodiesel $0.205 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Generally contaminated fuel can be sold back to a refinery to be re-refined. The distributor would report the gallons sent back to the refinery, by reversing their prior reporting, which would reduce their tax liability and transfer the product back to the original distributor.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Bad debt/loss/collection allowance rate is $.005/gallon.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Distributor Tax Return</td>
<td>26th of the following month</td>
<td>26th of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG Surcharge Return</td>
<td>26th of the following month</td>
<td>26th of the following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

- Postmark date determines timeliness.
Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?  
(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

- Returns are time as long as they are filed by 11:59 pm mountain standard time on the due date. Regardless of when the return is submitted, payments must be submitted by 4:00 pm mountain standard time on the due date to be considered timely.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

- The following business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Distributor Report</td>
<td>10% + ½% per month up to 18%</td>
<td>10% + ½% per month up to 18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG Surcharge Report</td>
<td>10% + ½% per month up to 18%</td>
<td>10% + ½% per month up to 18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is taxed at the same rate as gasoline.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Common carriers are required to file monthly carrier reports

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

N/A

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

N/A
Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Fuel distributors are required to obtain a bond for three times their monthly tax liability for all motor and aviation fuels acquired, imported, offered for sale, or used in Colorado. The bond requirement ranges from a minimum bond of $25,000 to a maximum bond of $200,000.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5, 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No
Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

No

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The entire return must be amended.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Credits are allowed on the return, but distributors are required to submit a claim in order to receive the credit or refund.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Transactions reported after the filing and payment due date are subject to additional penalties.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Colorado does not have a statutory requirement for information which is required to be on shipping documents.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Section 1-Contact Information
Agency: Department of Revenue Services
Name: Barbara Frankson
Street Address: 450 Columbus Blvd.,
City, State  Zip Code; Hartford, CT 06106
Phone Number: 860-297-5841
Fax Number: 860-541-7698
E-mail Address: barbara.frankson@po.state.ct.us

Section 2-Statutes and Rules
Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Title 12, Chapter 221 Motor Vehicle Fuels Tax, §12-455 – 12-476;
Title 14, Chapter 246 § Sec. 14-1, Definitions (38) “Fuels”.
Title 12, Chapter 227 Sale of Petroleum Products Gross Earnings Tax, §12-587 – 12-602;
Conn. Agencies Regs. §12-602-1a Definitions and §12-602-2 Credits and Deductions

Section 3-State Point of Taxation
Gasoline: Distributor
Diesel: Distributor
Aviation Fuel: Distributor
Jet Fuel: Distributor

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:-

Section 5-State Tax Rates

**Gasoline:** 25¢ per gallon motor vehicle fuels tax and 8.1% petroleum products gross earnings tax

**Diesel:** 43.9¢ per gallon (effective 7/1/18 through 6/30/19)
46.5¢ per gallon (effective 7/1/19 through 6/30/20)

**Aviation Fuel:** Exempt from motor vehicle fuels tax. Subject to 8.1% petroleum products gross earnings tax

**Jet Fuel:** Exempt from motor vehicle fuels tax. Subject to 8.1% petroleum products gross earnings tax

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

None

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: The diesel fuel tax rate is adjusted annually on July 1st of each year based on the wholesale price of diesel fuel in CT during the previous April 1 through March 31 period. For the previous period of 7/1/18 through 6/30/19 the diesel fuel tax rate was 43.9¢ per gallon. For the previous period of 7/1/19 through 6/30/20 the diesel fuel tax rate was 46.5¢ per gallon.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

None

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

**Diversion Required**
No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

**What diversion registry program do you use?** None

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?** N/A

**Diversion Requirements** N/A
What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Refund is not applicable.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
Yes, Connecticut is a tax at the distributor level state therefore any adjustment would be handled via the distributor’s monthly tax return
If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? See previous answer

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

State Incentives: None at this time.

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>46.5¢ per gallon * See Section #7</td>
<td>B100 is taxable when sold as a motor vehicle fuel</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$0.25/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. The tax rate is $0.25/gallon. Sales to licensed distributors are tax free.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes at 26¢ per gallon</td>
<td>1 gallon natural gas = 126.67 cubic feet (2014 Conn. Pub. Acts 155, § 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes at 25¢ per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Yes at 25¢ per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blendstock</td>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If blended with gasoline</td>
<td>25¢ per gallon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If blended with diesel fuel</td>
<td>46.5¢ per gallon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 14** - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

**Section 15** - How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

No refunds are allowed, contaminated fuel usually is blended with waste oils.

**Section 16** - Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No

**Section 17** - Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Fuels Tax Return (O-MF)</td>
<td>25th day of the month following the preceding calendar month.</td>
<td>25th day of the month following the preceding calendar month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Paid – Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Return (O-MF 1)</td>
<td>25th day of the month following the preceding calendar month.</td>
<td>25th day of the month following the preceding calendar month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Tax Return (OP-216)</td>
<td>25th day of the month following the preceding calendar month</td>
<td>25th day of the month following the preceding calendar month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18** - Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

The postmark date is used to consider the timeliness of a filed tax return.
Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Do not have electronic filing of fuel tax returns.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The next business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O-MF</td>
<td>10% or $50 whichever is greater</td>
<td>EFT Penalties: 1 – 5 days late is 2%; 6 – 15 days late is 5%; 16 days and more is 10%; Late payment via check is a flat 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(New) Effective December 31, 2019. Public Act 19-186 Section 29. Late payment penalty is 10% or $50.00 whichever is greater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-MF 1</td>
<td>See above</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP-216</td>
<td>See above</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

It is treated as gasoline and taxed at the gasoline tax rate of 25¢ per gallon.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, per Sec. 12-476a. Fuel Transporters to report to commissioner. Railroad companies, pipeline companies, water transportation companies, and common carriers are required to report.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

N/A
Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Yes if the sale of these kinds of fuels are not taxed under Chapter 221 and are not exempt under 12-412 then the fuel would be subject to sales tax. Rate of tax currently 6.35% on the value or the sale. Example: Gasoline, Kerosene, or diesel sold in hardware stores for off-road equipment such as lawnmowers or chainsaws. These sales may also be subject to the Connecticut Petroleum Products Gross Earnings tax. See below Marine Fuel Dock Owners or Operators.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Two months’ worth of liability from the preceding calendar year with a minimum $5,000. There is no set maximum amount

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:

- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Distributors</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10. Unlimited activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Paid Motor Vehicle Fuels Distributors</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Must purchase all gasoline tax paid. 3,4,5,6,7,10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Fuels Distributors</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10. Unlimited activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Fuels Exporters</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2. Taxpayers can purchase gasoline or diesel tax free in Connecticut, and the subsequent sales must be exclusively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating Fuels Distributors</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Can only sell heating oil or kerosene for heating purposes. Any taxable sales of diesel and the taxpayer must register as a Special Fuel Distributor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel Dealers</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Fuel Dock Owners or Operators</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Exempt from excise tax. Sales tax on sales of dyed diesel sold to boats or vessels. Sales tax rate is 2.99% reported on form OS-114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

No

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

No

**Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return be amended or amend only the information that is changing?**

Entire return

**Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?**

Allowed, however must file amended return

**Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?**

Activity occurring in a calendar month must be reported in that month’s return
Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Sec. 12-457. Records to be kept by distributor. Statement to purchaser. Each distributor shall keep an accurate record of the number of gallons of such fuels purchased, manufactured, compounded or received by him, the date of any such purchase and the number of gallons sold or used by him. He shall deliver, with each consignment or delivery of such fuels to any purchaser within this state, a written statement of the names and addresses of the vendor and vendee, the number of gallons sold and the date of sale and delivery. Such written statement shall set forth whether or not the required state tax has been charged thereon. Each such record and such statement shall be preserved by such distributor and such purchaser, respectively, for a period of at least three years and shall be offered for inspection upon demand of the commissioner or any officer or agent designated by him. The commissioner shall cause such records and statements to be regularly audited as he shall prescribe and each distributor shall satisfactorily account for all such fuels as have been sold or used by him. Any such fuels unaccounted for by the distributor for which a satisfactory explanation cannot be submitted shall be construed to have been sold or used.

Sec. 12-458 (4) Each distributor, when making a taxable sale, shall furnish to the purchaser an invoice showing the quantities of fuel sold, the classification thereof under the provisions of this chapter and the amount of tax to be paid by the distributor for the account of the purchaser or consumer.
STATE OF DELAWARE

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Delaware Division of Motor Vehicles/Transportation Services
Name: Andrea (Ann) Bayline, Tax/Audit & Compliance Manager
Street Address: 415 Transportation Circle
City, State Zip Code: Dover, DE 19901
Phone Number: (302) 744-2729
Fax Number: (302) 739-2143
E-mail Address: Andrea.Bayline@delaware.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Title 30, Chapter 51 (Subchapter I Gasoline, Subchapter II-Special Fuel)
Effective July 1, 2019 Aviation Jet Fuel Added

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor
Diesel: Supplier
Aviation Fuel: Distributor
Jet Fuel: Taxable (5 cents)

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: N/A
Point of Taxation: Delaware is not a rack state; Delaware taxes at the Distributor/Supplier level.

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: 23 cents per gallon
Diesel: 22 cents per gallon

Aviation Fuel: 23 cents per gallon

Jet Fuel: 5 cents per gallon

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

The DelDOT/DMV Motor Fuel Tax area does not charge any other fees. DNREC handles environmental issues for the State of Delaware.

**Section 7-Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state:

None currently or anticipated in the next fiscal year for Motor Fuel or Special Fuel.

Effective July 1, 2019 – 5 cents per gallon added for Jet Fuel

**Section 8-State Collection Allowance**

We do not have any collection allowance.

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number. N/A

What diversion registry program do you use? National Fuel Diversion Registry (for compliance purposes only using FUELTRAC.US system)

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? None required statutorily

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc) Must be licensed to Import or Export. No refund would be needed. We would allow a refund if the company exported the fuel and was not licensed subject to approval.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No
If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?  yes

Any Additional Comments?  We currently participate in the National Fuel Diversion Registry (using FUELTRAC.US) and use the information for compliance purposes only.

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

The Motor Fuel law has not had any updates to address alternative fuels and incentives.

In 1993, Delaware became the Fourth state in the nation to join the Clean Cities effort. We initiated the Clean State Program due to our small land area. Stakeholders in the program include local, state, and national government agencies, power companies, and the private sector. Our goal is to provide citizens and fleet companies with sufficient information on alternative fuels and their benefits in order to promote the growth of AFV use in Delaware. More information about this program can be found on the web at http://www.delaware-energy.com/clean-state-program.htm

State Incentives
There are currently no known State incentives offered in Delaware

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.22/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to Hazardous Substance Tax</td>
<td>$0.22/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable when blended with unfinished gasoline</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. You need to have a Special Fuel Distributor License. The current tax rate is $0.22/gallon. The B100 in dyed diesel is not taxable.</td>
<td>100% denatured Ethanol is considered a motor fuel blending component and as such there are no licensing or reporting requirements to buy or sell this product. Ethanol becomes taxable when mixed with gasoline or sold into a supply tank of a motor vehicle. Current tax rate is $0.23/gallon. Greater mixture of 50% or more (E-85) it is considered special fuel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable as special fuel</td>
<td>One gallon of LNG = 5.66 pounds (Administrative – no specific law or regulation enacted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Taxable as motor fuel</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Taxable as motor fuel</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable as special fuel</td>
<td>One gallon of LNG = 6.06 pounds (Administrative – no specific law or regulation enacted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas – Propane)</td>
<td>Taxable as special fuel</td>
<td>One Pound of LP Gas = .2359 gallons, One gallon of LP Gas = 4.239 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Taxable as special fuel</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blendstock that is not blended with unfinished gasoline is not reportable or taxable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

The Motor Fuel Tax Administration Section is only responsible for excise taxes. Effective July 1, 2018, a Delaware licensed Motor Fuel Distributor and/or Special Fuel Supplier may report product downgrades on the disbursement schedule #10 which may be the result of a fuel contamination or off spec product which may need to be transferred out of a Delaware motor fuel or special fuel tax free tank.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

The State of Delaware considers the postmarked date to determine if a tax return is filed timely.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

The State of Delaware does not currently have electronic filing of tax returns.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

When the twenty-fifth day of a given month falls on a weekend or state holiday, the due date of the statement and tax is the next following business day of the State.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td>If any carrier fails to file a report as required by this section, a penalty of $5.00 per business day shall accrue until said report is filed up to a maximum amount of $25 for each report; however, the Department may waive all or part of the penalty if it is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
established to the satisfaction of the Department that failure to file the report was not with intent to violate the law.

**Special Fuel**

In case any special fuel licensee refuses or fails to file a report required by this chapter within the time prescribed by subsection (b) of this section, there is hereby imposed a penalty of $5.75 per business day of this State up to a maximum of $28.75 for each such report. For each report filed more than 5 business days late, the penalty shall be $28.75 or 12 percent of the tax due, whichever is greater, for each such report. Any tax due shall also bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per month, or fraction thereof, until same is paid; provided, however, that if any such licensee shall establish by a fair preponderance of evidence that the failure to file a report within the time prescribed was due to reasonable cause and was not with intent to violate the law, the Department may waive all or any part of the penalty provided by this subsection.

*Failure to pay tax.* — When a licensee files a report but fails to pay in whole or in part the tax due hereunder, there shall be added to the amount due and unpaid, interest at the rate of 1 percent per month, or fraction thereof, from the date such tax was due to the date of payment in full thereof.

*(g) Deficiency.* — If it be determined by the Department of Transportation that the tax reported by any licensee is deficient, the Department shall proceed to assess the deficiency on the basis of information available to the Department and there shall be added to this deficiency interest at the rate of 1 percent per month, or fraction thereof, from the date such tax was due to the date of payment in full thereof.

**Distributor**

A penalty of $5.75 per business day shall accrue up to a maximum of $28.75 for each

If a check received in payment of moneys due the Department under this subchapter shall be returned to the Department by the maker's bank because of insufficient funds, closed account, stopped payment or any other reason, there shall be imposed upon the maker a service charge of $10, and interest at the rate of 1 percent per month, or fraction thereof, shall accrue on the tax from the date such tax was due to be paid.
For each report filed more than 5 business days late, the penalty shall be $28.75 or 12 percent of the tax due, whichever is greater, for each such report. Any tax due shall also bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per month, or fraction thereof, until same is paid; however, the Department may waive all or any part of the penalty and interest when it is established to the satisfaction of the Department that failure to file the monthly report or pay the tax by the twenty-fifth day of the month was not with intent to violate the law.

If any distributor shall be in default for more than 10 days in payment of any taxes and/or penalties thereon payable under the terms of this chapter, the Department of Transportation may issue a warrant under its official seal, and signed by its Chairperson, directed to the sheriff of any county of the State, commanding the sheriff to levy upon and sell the goods and chattels of such distributor, without exemption, found within the sheriff's jurisdiction, for the payment of the amount of such delinquency, with the added penalties and interest and the cost of executing the warrant, and to return such warrant to the Department and to pay the Department the money collected by virtue thereof within the time to be therein specified, which shall not be less than 20 nor more than 60 days from the date of the warrant. The sheriff, to whom any such warrant is directed, shall proceed upon the same in all respects and with like effect and in the same manner as prescribed by law in respect to executions issued against the goods and chattels upon judgments by a court of record, and shall be entitled to the same fees for services in executing the warrant, to be collected in the same manner; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed as forfeiting or
waiving any rights to collect such taxes by
an action upon any bond that may be filed
with the Department of Transportation
under the provisions of this chapter, or by
suit or otherwise, and in case such suit,
action or other proceeding shall have been
instituted for the collection of said tax,
such suit, action or other proceeding shall
not be construed as waiving any other
right herein provided.

a) Whoever violates any provision of this
chapter (51), a penalty for which is not
otherwise provided, or fails or refuses to
pay the tax imposed by this chapter, or
engages in business in this State as a
distributor or retailer without being the
holder of an uncancelled license to engage
in such business, or makes any false
statement in any application, report or
statement required by this chapter, or
refuses to permit the Department of
Transportation or any deputy to examine
records as provided by this chapter, or
fails to keep proper records of quantities
of gasoline received, produced, refined,
manufactured, compounded, sold, used
and/or delivered in this State as required
by this chapter, or collects or causes to be
repaid to any person any tax not being
entitled to the same under the provisions
of this chapter shall, for the first offense,
be fined not more than $500, or
imprisoned not more than 6 months, or
both, and for a second and any subsequent
offense shall be fined not more than
$1,000, or imprisoned not more than 1
year, or both. In addition to the penalty
imposed in conformity to the above, the
defendant shall be required to pay all
taxes and penalties due the State under
this chapter and/or pay to the State any
other moneys wrongfully withheld or
illegally refunded. Each day or part
thereof during which any person shall
engage in business as a distributor or
retailer without being the holder of an
uncancelled license shall constitute a separate offense within the meaning of this section.

(b) Whoever refuses or neglects to make any statement, report or return required by this chapter (51), or knowingly makes, or aids or assists any other person in making a false statement in a report to the Department of Transportation or in connection with an application for refund of any tax, or sells any gasoline purchased by such person from any person other than a duly licensed distributor upon which the tax herein imposed shall not be paid shall, when no other penalty of fine and/or imprisonment is imposed by this chapter, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than 1 year, or both. The Superior Court of this State shall have exclusive jurisdiction over violations of this chapter.

Jet Fuel New law effective July 1, 2019

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

The State of Delaware treats E85 as a motor fuel effective July 1, 2018.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, Delaware does require common carrier/transporter returns. The requirements are as follows: Every railroad company, suburban or interurban railroad company, pipeline company, water transportation company and common carrier transporting gasoline, either in interstate or in intrastate commerce, to points within this State, and every person, except distributors, transporting gasoline by whatever manner to a point in this State from any point outside this State shall report.
Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Delaware is not a rack state. Delaware taxes at the Distributor/Supplier level. We are not aware of any recent flash title transactions.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

There is no sales tax imposed in Delaware.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

A surety bond must also be provided by all licensed companies to protect the State against any unpaid tax liabilities (required to be approximate the sum of 3 times the average monthly tax due). These bonds range from a minimum of $5,000 to a maximum of $200,000 and may have to be increased periodically if their operations change. The Motor Fuel Office continuously monitors the surety bond coverage and requires the bonds to be increased as needed.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Carrier</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel User/Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4 (Special Fuel Dealer only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jet Fuel | X | 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes? No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

There is one time Delaware will collect early in the following case for estimated taxes: Delaware licensed Distributors averaging monthly sales and/or use of 500,000 or more gallons over a 12-month period ending April 30 each year shall, pay to the Department of Transportation in June each year the tax or taxes on 75% of the gallons of gasoline estimated to be sold and/or used during said month of June. The balance of the tax due on the actual sales and/or use in June shall be paid on or before the twenty-fifth day of the next calendar month.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Delaware will accept amending only the information that is changing in some cases. The licensee must submit an amended cover sheet with all inventories, receipts, disbursements, gain/loss for the month. The supporting receipt/disbursement schedules are required for the cover sheet lines that have been amended. For example, if the company is changing one schedule (Schedule 4), then the company would only be required to provide the corrected cover sheet and the corrected schedule 4. However, there may be other cases based on company and their reporting history in which the entire return will be required to be amended.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

No

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Delaware has 3 years is the statute for us to collect. We will accept amended returns going back this far. However, if a company forgot to add 100 gallons for the month of April on to their schedules 2 and 6, then the Company is permitted to enter it on the May return. However, for any period longer than the next month (such as if a company underreported 6 months of tax free sales), the company is required to submit an amended return.
Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Delaware’s statute currently does not define individual data elements.
STATE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Office of Tax and Revenue

Name: Marilou Mintac

Street Address: 1101 4th Street, SW

City, State Zip Code: Washington D.C. 20024

Phone Number: 202-442-6584

Fax Number: 202-442-6883

E-mail Address: marilou.mintac@dc.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
DC Code Section 47-2301

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: First import

Diesel: First import

Aviation Fuel: First import

Jet Fuel: First import

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: § 47–2302(3) - importer” means any person who brings into, or who produces, refines, manufactures, or compounds, in the District of Columbia motor vehicle fuel to be used by him or to be sold, kept for sale, bartered, delivered for value, or exchanged for goods and § 47–2302(12) - “user” means anyone other than an importer or distributor who sells, uses, or otherwise disposes of, in the District of Columbia, motor-vehicle fuel upon which the tax imposed by this subchapter has not been paid.

Point of Taxation: § 47–2301- a)(1) The District shall levy and collect a tax on motor vehicle fuels equal to 8.0% of the average wholesale price of a gallon of regular unleaded gasoline for
the applicable base period, excluding federal and state taxes, sold or otherwise disposed of by an importer or by a user, or used for commercial purposes.

Section 5 - State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $0.235 per gallon

Diesel: $0.235 per gallon

Aviation Fuel: $0.235 per gallon

Jet Fuel: $0.235 per gallon

Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

N/A

Section 7 - Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Effective October 1, 2013, under newly-enacted legislation, the District is required to levy and collect a tax on motor vehicle fuels equal to 8.0 percent of the average wholesale price of a gallon of regular unleaded gasoline. The average wholesale price is to be calculated for twice a year and in no case shall the price computed be less than $2.94. The average wholesale price of a gallon of motor vehicle fuel will be computed by using the monthly Central Atlantic (PADD 1B) Regular Gasoline Wholesale/Resale Price compiled by the US Energy Information Administration for the six month periods ending in June and December of each year.

Section 8 - State Collection Allowance

None

Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

n/a

What diversion registry program do you use?

n/a
What products are subject to the diversion requirement?  
n/a  

Diversion Requirements  

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)  
Supplier must request refund.  

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill and give a credit for the diverted load?  
Yes  

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill and give a credit for the diverted load?  

Any Additional Comments?  

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws  

The District of Columbia is the proud home of the Washington Metropolitan Clean Cities Coalition. Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.  

State Incentives  

Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV) and Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Tax Exemption  
The District of Columbia Department of Motor Vehicles Reform Amendment Act of 2004 allows for the exemption of vehicle excise taxes for owners of HEVs, AFVs, and lean-burn vehicles, provided that the vehicle qualifies for the federal tax credit under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Additionally, vehicle registration fees for qualified HEVs and AFVs are reduced to $36 per year. The reduced rate applies to the first two years of registration and only the original purchaser is eligible. (Reference Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. 50-2201.03(j) and 50-1501.03)  

Alternative Fuel Vehicle Exemption from Driving Restrictions  
Clean fuel vehicles are exempt from time-of-day and day-of-week restrictions and commercial vehicle bans, in fleets operating at least 10 vehicles in an ozone non-attainment area, as defined by the Clean Air Act. This exemption does not permit unrestricted access to High Occupancy Vehicle lanes, except for covered fleet vehicles that have been certified by the Environmental Protection Agency as Inherently Low Emission Vehicles (ILEV) and continue to be in compliance with applicable ILEV emission standards. For this exemption, a clean fuel vehicle is a motor vehicle that has been certified to meet a set of emission standards that classifies it as a clean fuel vehicle. (Reference Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. 50-702 and 50-714)  

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
$0.235/gallon  B100 is taxable  None  $0.235/gallon  Ethanol is taxable  None

**Section 12: State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.235/gallon.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. The rate is $0.235/gallon. Sales to licensed importers are not tax free.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13: Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 14: Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 15: How does your state handle contaminated fuel?**

Not Applicable
Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?
No

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FR-400M</td>
<td>25th Day of each month</td>
<td>25th Day of each month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?
Both are considered as timely filed

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?
(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)
Payment received anytime on the due date is considered timely

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?
If the due date falls on the weekend or holiday, the return and the payment is due on the next business day

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FR-400M</td>
<td>Rate of 5% but not more than 25% of the aggregate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?
N/A

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?
N/A
Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

N/A

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Diesel and dyed diesel are subject to sales tax if used other than the purpose of motor vehicle. Rate is calculated based on the gross sales. Tax is imposed on the value and is collected on the 25th day of each month.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

1. Must register with motor fuel tax.
2. Must have a minimum bond amount of $5,000 up to the maximum of $100,000

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license. (Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,8,9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

No

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Amend only the information that is changing

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

No

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

N/A

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

DC Code 47-2305 – Invoices shall be rendered by importers and distributors to all purchasers from them of motor vehicle fuel within the District of Columbia except in case of retail sales. Said invoices shall contain a statement, printed thereon in a conspicuous place, that the liability to the District of Columbia for the tax herein imposed has been assumed by a licensed importer named in said statement and that the importer has paid the tax or will pay it on or before the 25th day of the calendar month next succeeding the purchase.
STATE OF FLORIDA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Florida Department of Revenue
Name: Lee Gonzalez
Street Address: 2450 Shumard Oak Blvd
City, State Zip Code: Tallahassee, FL, 32399
Phone Number: 850-717-6764
Fax Number: 850-922-8426
E-mail Address: edward.lee.gonzalez@floridarevenue.com

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Chapter 206, Florida Statutes
Chapter 336, Florida Statutes
12B-5, Florida Administrative Code

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Removal from an IRS registered terminal by a licensed position holder, removal from a refinery by a terminal supplier, exchange receiver at the rack, import into Florida outside the bulk transfer system, ethanol production in Florida, and blending outside the bulk transfer system.

Diesel: Removal from an IRS registered terminal by a licensed position holder, removal from a refinery by a terminal supplier, exchange receiver at the rack, import into Florida outside the bulk transfer system, biodiesel production in Florida, and blending outside the bulk transfer system.

Aviation Fuel: Removal from an IRS registered terminal by a licensed position holder, removal from a refinery by a terminal supplier, exchange receiver at the rack, import into Florida outside the bulk transfer system, and blending outside the bulk transfer system.

Kerosene: Removal from an IRS registered terminal by a licensed position holder, removal from a refinery by a terminal supplier, exchange receiver at the rack, import into Florida outside the bulk transfer system, and blending outside the bulk transfer system.
Natural Gas Fuels (CNG/LNG): Retail - Exempt until 01/01/2024.

**Section 4:** Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: The Florida Statutes do not define first receiver.

Statutory Reference (Point of Taxation)

Motor Fuel – 206.413, Florida Statutes
Diesel Fuel – 206.87, Florida Statutes
Aviation Fuel/Kerosene – 206.9835, Florida Statutes

Point of Taxation: There are multiple points of taxation in Florida. See below for a list of these points.

1. Every position holder shall pay taxes on the removal of fuel from a terminal as described by s. 206.41. In an exchange agreement between two licensed terminal suppliers, the receiving party shall be liable as the position holder if the receiving party is identified to the terminal operator by the delivering party.
2. Every terminal supplier shall pay taxes on the removal of fuel from a refinery as specified by s. 206.41.
3. Every importer shall pay taxes on the entry into this state as specified by s. 206.41.
4. Any person that produces blended fuel outside the bulk transfer or terminal system shall pay taxes as provided for by s. 206.41.
5. Any person using fuel upon which the tax required by s. 206.41 has not been paid and which is not exempted by this part is liable for the backup tax imposed by s. 206.873.
6. The seller of fuel is jointly and severally liable for the backup tax imposed by s. 206.87 if the seller knows or has reason to know that the fuel will be used in any nonexempt use.
7. The terminal operator is jointly and severally liable for the taxes imposed by s. 206.41 if:
   - The position holder with respect to the fuel is a person other than the terminal operator and is not a terminal supplier; or
   - The terminal operator has not met the conditions specified under paragraph (h).
8. A terminal operator is not liable for taxes imposed by s. 206.41 if at the time of the removal all the following apply:
   - The terminal operator is a terminal supplier.
   - The terminal operator has an unexpired notification certificate from the position holder as required by the Internal Revenue Service.
   - The terminal operator has no reason to believe that any information in the certificate is false.
9. A licensed terminal supplier who is a position holder in a terminal located outside of this state or a seller transferring ownership of fuel outside of this state destined for this state agrees to be subject to the laws of this state and comply with the provisions of this chapter in the same manner as if the fuel were withdrawn from a terminal in this state or the transfer of ownership occurred in this state.
10. Motor Fuel Only (Gasoline Equivalent) - The taxes imposed by s. 206.41(1)(d), (e), and (f) above the annual minimum shall be collected and remitted by licensed wholesalers and terminal suppliers upon each sale, delivery, or consignment to retail dealers, resellers, and end users.


**Section 5-State Tax Rates**

**Gasoline:** Section 206.41, Florida Statutes

**Diesel:** Section 206.87, Florida Statutes

**Aviation Fuel:** Section 206.9825, Florida Statutes

**Jet Fuel:** Section 206.9825, Florida Statutes

**Natural Gas Fuels:** Section 206.9955, Florida Statutes

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

Inspection Fee – The fee is administered under Chapter 206.41(1)(h), Florida Statues. The fee equals $.00125 per gallon and is assessed on motor fuel.

Environmental Fees (Inland Protection, Water Quality, and Coastal Protection) - The fees are administered under Chapters 206.9935, Florida Statues. The total environmental fee is $.02071 per gallon.

**Section 7-Rate Updates**

2019 Rate Update (includes state and local option taxes)

Fuel –

- Motor Fuel (gasoline, fuel grade ethanol, and gasohol): State = $.181 per gallon, Inspection Fee = $.00125 per gallon / Local Option = varies by county – see link below)

http://floridarevenue.com/taxes/Documents/18b05-03_chart.pdf

- Diesel: State = $.181 per gallon / Local Option = $.148 per gallon)

- Aviation Fuel (includes jet fuel, kerosene, and aviation gasoline): $.0427 per gallon

- All three products, except E00 and B00 are liable for pollutants tax of $.02071 per gallon (includes inland protection, water quality, and coastal protection).
**Section 8-State Collection Allowance**

The terminal supplier or importer shall deduct from the amount of tax shown by the report to be payable an amount equivalent to .2 percent of the tax on motor fuels imposed by s. 206.41(1)(a), (b), (c), and (g), which deduction is hereby allowed to the terminal supplier or importer on account of services and expenses in complying with the provisions of the law.

In addition to the allowance authorized by paragraph (a), every terminal supplier and wholesaler shall be entitled to a deduction of 1.1 percent of the tax imposed under s. 206.41(1)(d) and the first 6 cents of tax imposed under s. 206.41(1)(e), which deduction is hereby allowed on account of services and expenses in complying with the provisions of this part. This allowance shall not be deductible unless payment of the tax is made on or before the 20th day of the month as herein required.

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required:** Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

206.416 Change in state destination.
(1)(a) A terminal supplier or position holder may sell motor or diesel fuel, other than by bulk transfer, a portion of which fuel is destined for sale or use in this state and a portion of which fuel is destined for sale or use in another state or states. However, such sale shall be documented by the terminal supplier or position holder by issuing shipping papers designating the state of destination for each portion of the fuel.

(b) A licensed terminal supplier, wholesaler, importer, or exporter who intends to sell or use motor fuel in this state which was purchased pursuant to shipping papers bearing an out-of-state destination shall obtain a diversion number issued by the department which shall be manually recorded by the terminal supplier, wholesaler, importer, or exporter on the shipping paper prior to importing the fuel into this state. The terminal supplier, wholesaler, importer, or exporter is liable for reporting and remitting all applicable taxes on fuel with the return required pursuant to s. 206.43.

(c) If a wholesaler or exporter diverts to this state, within 3 consecutive months, more than six loads of fuel which were originally destined for allocation outside the state, the wholesaler or exporter must register as an importer within 30 days after such diversion. A wholesaler or exporter who violates this paragraph is subject to the penalties prescribed under ss. 206.413 and 206.872.

(2)(a) Any person who owns or possesses motor fuel in this state bearing an out-of-state destination on the shipping paper as to which a diversion number has not been issued by the department and manually recorded on the shipping paper, and who cannot prove that the tax imposed under the part has been paid, shall be subject to a specific penalty of $1 per gallon based
on the maximum capacity of the product storage tank of the vehicle, plus all applicable taxes, penalties, and interest otherwise imposed under this part on said fuel.

(b) In order to seek relief from any penalty assessed under this subsection, a person may, through the informal protest procedure established under s. 213.21 and the rules of the department, provide the department with evidence that the error was made despite a good faith effort to properly account for and report fuel shipments and taxes. Evidence may include proof of a written or standing order documenting the correct destination placed prior to the shipment, or evidence that demonstrates that the error is not a continuing event.

What diversion registry program do you use?
Fueltrac (Trac III Systems, LLC)

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All reportable products defined as motor, diesel, or aviation fuel.

Diversion Requirements
Before any fuel purchased by an exporter may be sold in Florida, exporter must call the Department of Revenue and obtain a diversion number. The number must be provided to the carrier and the shipping document changed manually. To divert fuel the exporter must be licensed as a wholesaler. If the person who diverts the fuel fails to notify the terminal supplier or position holder timely enough to obtain a corrected invoice, the person diverting the product shall be liable to report and remit all applicable taxes. Failure to obtain a diversion number shall be subject to a specific penalty of $1.00 per gallon based on the maximum capacity of the product storage tank of the vehicle plus all applicable taxes, penalties and interest otherwise imposed.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Company who exported the product.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
Distributor - Rebill

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? NA

Any Additional Comments?
The owner of the fuel must report and pay tax on diversions of fuel originally destined for a state other than Florida but delivered in Florida. Terminal suppliers will not rebill wholesalers for the Florida tax.

A licensed terminal supplier, wholesaler, importer, or exporter who intends to sell or use motor fuel in this state which was purchased pursuant to shipping papers bearing an out-of-state destination shall obtain a diversion number issued by the department which shall be manually recorded by the terminal supplier, wholesaler, importer or exporter on the shipping paper prior to importing the fuel into this state. The terminal supplier, wholesaler, importer or exporter is liable
for reporting and remitting all applicable taxes on fuel with the return required pursuant to S.206.43.

A licensed exporter shall not divert for sale or use in this state any fuel designated to a destination outside this state without first obtaining a diversion number from the department as specified in S. 206.416(1)(b) and manually recording that number on the shipping paper prior to diversion of fuel for sale or use in this state.

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

State Incentives

1. **Compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), or a combination of the two for use in a motor vehicle** - Chapter 206, Part V, Florida Statues exempts CNG, LNG, or a combination of the two from fuel or sales tax until January 1, 2024 if the fuel is placed into the supply system of an internal combustion engine.

2. **Biodiesel fuel manufactured by a public or private secondary school** is exempt from the diesel fuel excise tax and the associated registration requirements. To qualify for the exemption, total annual production of biodiesel must be less than 1,000 gallons and may only be used by the school, its employees, or its students. (Reference Florida Statutes 206.874)

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol (Fuel Grade)</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.329 per gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>State - $.181 per gallon plus local option tax</td>
<td>Fuel grade ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to Pollutants ($0.02071 per gallon) Tax and Inspection Fee ($0.00125 per gallon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 has the same registration, reporting, and taxing requirements as diesel fuel. Tax is due upon removal from the loading rack or upon importation if by means other than the bulk transfer system. The current tax</td>
<td>Fuel grade ethanol (denaturant = 1.97% or greater) has the same registration, reporting, and tax requirements as motor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rate is $0.329 per gallon.

fuel. Tax is due upon removal from the loading rack or upon importation if by means other than the bulk transfer system. Current tax rate is $0.181 per gallon plus local option tax (varies by county) plus the inspection fee ($0.00125 per gallon) plus pollutants tax ($0.02071 per gallon).

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Effective 01/01/2014 – Not taxable until 2024.</td>
<td>1 MEG = 5.66 pounds or 126.67 cubic feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Current tax rate is $0.181 per gallon plus local option tax (varies by county) plus the inspection fee ($0.00125 per gallon) plus pollutants tax ($0.02071 per gallon).</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Effective 01/01/2014 (Excise Tax) – Not taxable until 2024. LNG is liable for pollutants tax ($0.02071 per gallon).</td>
<td>1 MEG = 6.06 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Effective 01/01/2014 – Not taxable until 2024.</td>
<td>1 MEG = 1.35 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>If it meets the definition of motor fuel, current tax rate is $0.181 per gallon plus local option tax (varies by county) plus the inspection fee</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline products or any product blended with gasoline or any fuel placed in the storage supply tank of a gasoline-powered motor vehicle.</td>
<td>$0.181 per gallon plus local option tax (varies by county) plus the inspection fee ($0.00125 per gallon) plus pollutants tax ($0.02071 per gallon).</td>
<td>Yes, if it meets this definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum distillates commonly known as diesel #2, biodiesel, or any other product blended with diesel or any product placed into the storage supply tank of a diesel powered motor vehicle.</td>
<td>$0.329/gallon plus pollutants tax ($0.02071 per gallon).</td>
<td>Yes, if it meets this definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel for use in aircraft, and includes aviation gasoline and aviation turbine fuels and kerosene, as determined by the American Society for Testing Materials specifications D-910 or D-1655 or current specifications.</td>
<td>$0.0427/gallon plus pollutants tax ($0.02071 per gallon).</td>
<td>Yes, if it meets this definition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

1. **Transmix** – Taxable as diesel fuel upon removal from the terminal.

2. **Mixing of Undyed and Dyed Diesel** –

   A licensed terminal supplier, importer, or wholesaler that holds title to taxable diesel fuel that has been mixed with dyed diesel fuel in storage may qualify for a refund of any state and local option tax paid on the taxable diesel fuel as follows:

   1. The terminal supplier, importer, or wholesaler must contact the Department at (850) 717-6034 within “thirty 30 days” of the misfueling incident that caused the mixing of dyed diesel fuel with taxable diesel fuel to obtain a refund authorization number. The terminal supplier, importer, or wholesaler must report the following information:

      a. The name of the licensee holding title,
      b. The location of the storage,
c. The number of gallons of taxable diesel,

d. The number of gallons of dyed diesel,

e. The resulting total number of gallons of mixed diesel,

f. The date and time of the incidence of mixing,

g. The disposition of all mixed diesel fuel, and

h. The steps taken to bring the mixed fuel to proper dyed fuel specifications.

2. To obtain a refund of tax paid on diesel fuel, the terminal supplier, importer, or wholesaler holding a refund authorization number must file an Application for Refund (Form DR-26, incorporated by reference in Rule 12-26.008, F.A.C.) with the Department. Form DR-26 must be filed in accordance with the timing provisions of Section 215.26(2), F.S., and must meet the requirements of Section 213.255(2) and (3), F.S., and Rule 12-26.003, F.A.C. Form DR-26, Application for Refund, must be filed with the Department within 3 years after the date the tax was paid.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes

Section 17 -Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Supplier Fuel Tax Return</td>
<td>Your tax return is due to the Department on the 1st day of the month following the collection period. Returns filed electronically will be considered late if they are not received by the Department or its agent on or before the 20th day of each month. If the 20th day is a Saturday, Sunday, state or federal holiday, electronic and paper returns will be accepted as timely if filed on the next business day.</td>
<td>You must initiate your electronic payment no later than 5:00 p.m., ET, on the business day prior to the 20th.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesaler/Importer Fuel Tax Return</td>
<td>“</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Transit System Provider Fuel Tax Return</td>
<td>“</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government User of Diesel Fuel Tax Return</td>
<td>“</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Supplier Fuel Tax Return</td>
<td>If your payment or return is late, no collection allowance is authorized. In addition to all other penalties, a delinquency</td>
<td>If your payment or return is late, no collection allowance is authorized. In addition to all other penalties, a delinquency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18** - Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Receipt by the Department or its agent if filed electronically.

**Section 19** - When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

*(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)*

Payments - If you make your payments using Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), it must be transmitted no later than 5:00 p.m., ET, on the last banking business day prior to the 20th. Download a payment due date calendar (Form DR-659) to help you pay on time.

Returns – Returns must be filed by 11:59 PM.

**Section 20** - When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Return - Your tax return is due to the Department on the 1st day of the month following the collection period. Returns filed electronically will be considered late if they are not received by the Department or its agent on or before the 20th day of each month If the 20th day is a Saturday, Sunday, state or federal holiday, electronic and paper returns will be accepted as timely if filed on the next business day.

Payment - If you pay your tax electronically, banking rules require that the payment must be transmitted no later than 5:00 p.m., ET, on the banking business day prior to the 20th.

**Section 21** - What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?
penalty of 10 percent of any tax due will be added for each month, or portion of a month, the return is late. The maximum penalty is 50 percent and the minimum is $10, even if you file a tax return with no tax due. delinquency penalty of 10 percent of any tax due will be added for each month, or portion of a month, the return is late. The maximum penalty is 50 percent and the minimum is $10, even if you file a tax return with no tax due.

| Wholesaler/Importer Fuel Tax Return | " | " |
| Mass Transit System Provider Fuel Tax Return | " | " |
| Local Government User of Diesel Fuel Tax Return | " | " |
| Blender Fuel Tax Return | " | " |
| Pollutants Tax Return | " | " |
| Florida Air Carrier Fuel Tax Return | " | " |

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is treated no differently than gasoline (point of taxation, tax rate, and registration requirements) in Florida. E85 is reported as product code 124.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Any person transporting fuel for sale or for others in vehicles capable of hauling quantities of 500 gallons or more in this State, must hold a valid license as a carrier of motor fuel or diesel fuel and file a return.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Assuming title transfers twice outside of the bulk transfer system, the position holder removing the product from a terminal in Florida must charge the company taking flash title of the product Florida tax.

There is one exception to this rule as noted below.
A terminal supplier may purchase taxable motor fuels from another terminal supplier at a terminal without paying the tax imposed pursuant to this part only under the following circumstances:

(a) The terminal supplier who purchased the motor fuel will sell the motor fuel to a licensed exporter for immediate export from the state.
(b) The terminal supplier who purchased the motor fuel has designated to the terminal supplier who sold the motor fuel the destination for delivery of the fuel to a location outside the state.
(c) The terminal supplier who purchased the motor fuel is licensed in the state of destination and has supplied the terminal supplier who sold the motor fuel with that license number.
(d) The licensed exporter has not been barred from making tax-free exports by the department for violation of s. 206.051(5).
(e) The terminal supplier who sold the motor fuel to the other terminal supplier collects and remits to the state of destination all taxes imposed by the destination state on the fuel.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Sales and discretionary tax are charged on dyed diesel fuel used off road. Tax is calculated on the total price of the product. The tax rates may change on an annual basis.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Terminal Suppliers

Prior to becoming licensed, each new terminal supplier applicant must submit, to the Department, a bond which equals 3 times the estimated average monthly fuel tax levied under Chapter 206, F.S., for each type of fuel that will be sold, but such bond will not exceed a maximum of $100,000 for each product type (motor fuel, diesel, and aviation fuel).

A terminal supplier that has filed bonds of less than $100,000 for each product type (motor fuel, diesel, and aviation fuel) will be notified by the Department when its liability increases to an amount that requires an increase in its bond.

Wholesalers

1. Each wholesaler that is licensed pursuant to Section 206.02, F.S., will be required to furnish a bond to the Department in a sum of not more than $100,000, for each product type (motor fuel, diesel fuel, and aviation fuel).
2. The tax rate for calculating the wholesaler’s bond on motor fuel will be the taxes imposed under Section 206.41, F.S. (fuel sales tax, Constitution Tax, County Tax, Municipal Tax, Ninth-
cent County Fuel Tax, the maximum Local Option Fuel Tax rate, and the SCETS tax charged in this state.)

3. The tax rate for calculating the wholesaler’s bond on diesel fuel will be the taxes imposed under Section 206.87, F.S. (fuel sales tax, Excise Tax, Ninth-cent County Fuel Tax, the maximum Local Option Fuel Tax rate, and the SCETS tax charged in this state.)

4. The tax rate for calculating the wholesaler’s bond on aviation fuel will be the tax imposed under Section 206.9825, F.S. (Excise Tax)

5. A wholesaler who has no import or export activity and is authorized to remit the taxes imposed by Chapter 206, F.S., to its supplier by electronic funds transfer (EFT) will file a bond with the Department for each product type (motor fuel, diesel fuel, and aviation fuel) based on the estimated average monthly gallons to be purchased, multiplied by the total of the taxes imposed under Section 206.41, F.S. (for motor fuel), Section 206.87, F.S. (for diesel fuel), and Section 206.9825, F.S. (for aviation fuel), and that sum multiplied by three.

6. A wholesaler who has no import or export activity and is not authorized to remit the taxes imposed by Chapter 206, F.S., to its supplier by EFT will file a bond with the Department for motor fuel only based on the estimated average monthly gallons to be purchased, multiplied by the maximum Local Option Fuel Tax rate charged in this State, and that sum multiplied by three.

7. A wholesaler who has no import or export activity, who sells only undyed diesel fuel, and who is not authorized by the Department to remit fuel tax to its supplier is not required to post a bond.

8. A wholesaler who only imports fuel into this State is required to post a bond for each product type (motor fuel, diesel fuel, and aviation fuel) based on the estimated average monthly gallons imported multiplied by the total of the taxes imposed under Sections 206.41, F.S. (for motor fuel), 206.87, F.S. (for diesel fuel), and 206.9825, F.S. (for aviation fuel) and that sum, multiplied by two.

9. The wholesaler will file an additional bond for motor fuel based on the estimated average monthly gallons imported multiplied by the maximum Local Option Fuel Tax rate charged in this State and that sum, multiplied by three.

(c) A person who is licensed as a wholesaler and an importer will file bonds as follows:

1. The wholesaler bond will be the estimated average monthly gallons to be purchased, multiplied by the taxes imposed under Sections 206.41, F.S. (for motor fuel), 206.87, F.S. (for diesel fuel), and 206.9825, F.S. (for aviation fuel) and that sum multiplied by three.

2. The importer bond shall be maintained in a sufficient amount to secure payment of tax on motor fuel, diesel fuel, and aviation fuel for 60 days of imports.

3. If an importer does not maintain sufficient bond prior to importation of motor fuel, diesel fuel, and aviation fuel, an import authorization number will be denied and such person will be prohibited from importing untaxed fuel into this state.

4. If the wholesaler bond is less than $100,000, an additional bond for motor fuel will be calculated and added to the wholesale bond based on the estimated average monthly gallons to be imported, multiplied by the maximum Local Option Fuel Tax rate, charged in this State, multiplied by three.

**Exporter**

1. An exporter’s bond will be equal to three times the total state and local option taxes that would be due if the fuel was sold for highway use in Florida.
2. An exporter, who is also bonded as a wholesaler, will obtain a bond which will be the
difference between the wholesaler bond and the $100,000 maximum bond for motor fuel, diesel
fuel, and aviation fuel.

Pollutants

Each terminal supplier, importer, or wholesaler, of pollutants that holds a fuel license must add
to its fuel bond an amount to be three times the average monthly pollutants tax paid or due
during the preceding twelve calendar months. However, the total amount of the bond must not
exceed $100,000.
(d) Each producer or importer of pollutants who does not hold a valid fuel license must file with
the Department, a bond in an amount to be three times the average monthly pollutants tax paid or
due during the preceding twelve calendar months. The bond shall not exceed $100,000.
(e) No bond is required to obtain a pollutant tax license for the sole purpose of applying for
refunds of tax paid on pollutants, as provided in Section 206.9942, F.S.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for
remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any
activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesaler/Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 3, 4, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government User of Diesel Fuel</td>
<td>x – If it uses dyed fuel on-road.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Transit System Provider</td>
<td>x – If it uses dyed fuel on-road.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Carrier</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

Yes, if fuel is exported out of state by a non-licensed exporter.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

Florida law does not require a pre-collection election. However, a licensed terminal supplier who is a position holder in a terminal located outside of Florida or a seller transferring ownership of motor fuel outside of Florida destined for Florida agrees to be subject to the laws of Florida and comply with the provisions of Chapter 206, Florida Statutes in the same manner as if the motor fuel were withdrawn from a terminal in Florida or the transfer of ownership occurred in Florida.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Florida requires a supplemental return. A supplemental return is defined as the difference between what was originally filed and what should have been filed.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

There are no statutory provisions that inhibit credits or rebills in Florida on a current month report.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

There are no statutory provisions that allow for late loads in Florida.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

See below for applicable Florida Statutes regarding invoices and delivery ticket requirements.


(b)1. When motor fuel or diesel fuel is sold to a person who claims to be entitled to a refund under subsection (4), the seller of such motor fuel or diesel fuel shall make out a sales invoice, which shall contain the following information:

a. The name, post office address, and residence address of the purchaser.

b. The number of gallons purchased.
c. The date on which the purchase was made.
d. The price paid for the motor fuel or diesel fuel.
e. The name and place of business of the seller of the motor fuel or diesel fuel.
f. The license number, or other identification number, of the motor vehicle or boat of the purchaser.
g. The Department of Environmental Protection storage tank facility identification number for the seller's location, if the location is required to be registered in accordance with s. 376.303.

Taxes Separately States - 206.49 Invoice to show whether or not tax paid; liability.

(1) Each terminal supplier or importer, when selling to any other terminal supplier or importer any of the products taxed under this part, shall render an invoice of such sale to the purchaser, and upon such invoice the terminal supplier or importer rendering such invoice shall plainly state thereon whether or not the tax required will be reported and paid by him or her, and the purchaser buying and receiving such products may fully rely upon the statement made in such invoice.

Carrier Requirements - 206.20 Transportation of motor fuel over public highways.

(1) Every person hauling, transporting, or conveying motor fuel over any of the public highways of this state must, during the entire time he or she is so engaged, have in his or her possession an invoice or delivery ticket, bill of sale, or other record evidence showing the true name and address of the person from whom he or she has received the motor fuel, the number of gallons so originally received by him or her from said person, the true name and address, including state of destination, of every person to whom he or she has made deliveries of said motor fuel, and the number of gallons so delivered to each of said persons, and the destination address of the undelivered gallons. The person hauling, transporting, or conveying such motor fuel shall, at the request of any person authorized by law to inquire into or investigate said matters, produce and offer for inspection said invoice or delivery ticket, bill of sale, or record evidence. If the person fails to produce the invoice or delivery ticket, bill of sale, or record evidence, or if, when produced, it fails clearly to disclose said information, the same shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

Carrier Requirements - 206.199 Transportation of motor fuel by pipeline or marine vessel.

(1) Every person engaged in the business of transporting motor fuel by pipeline, marine vessel, or barge to a storage facility in this state from a point either within or outside this state or between facilities in this state shall have in his or her possession an invoice or delivery ticket, bill of sale, or other record evidence showing the true name and address of the person from whom he or she has received the motor fuel, the number of gallons so originally received by him or her from said person, the true name and address, including state of destination, of every person to whom he or she has made deliveries of said motor fuel, the number of gallons so delivered to each of said persons, and the destination address of the undelivered gallons. The person hauling, transporting, or conveying such motor fuel shall, at the request of any person authorized by law to inquire into or investigate said matters, produce and offer for inspection said invoice or
delivery ticket, bill of sale, or record evidence. If the person fails to produce the invoice or delivery ticket, bill of sale, or record evidence, or if, when produced, it fails clearly to disclose said information, the same shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

**Carrier Requirements - 206.204 Transportation of motor fuel by boats over the navigable waters of this state.**

(1) Every person hauling, transporting, or conveying motor fuel over any of the navigable waters of this state must, during the entire time so engaged, have in his or her possession an invoice or bill of sale or other record evidence showing the true name and address of the person from whom he or she has received said motor fuel and the true name and address of every person or persons to whom he or she has made or is making deliveries of same, and the number of gallons (that is, a person hauling, transporting, or conveying said motor fuel must have in his or her possession record evidence of the name and address of the person from whom he or she has received the same, and also of the name and address of the person to whom he or she has delivered or is going to deliver the same, and the number of gallons). The person hauling, transporting, or conveying said motor fuel shall at the request of any person authorized by law to inquire into or investigate said matters, produce and offer for inspection the invoice or bill of sale or other record evidence. If the person fails to produce the invoice or bill of sale or other record evidence, or if, when produced, it fails to clearly disclose said information, the same shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

**Marking Requirements - 206.8741 Dyeing and marking; notice requirements.**

(2) Notice is required with respect to dyed diesel fuel. A notice stating: "DYED DIESEL FUEL, NONTAXABLE USE ONLY, PENALTY FOR TAXABLE USE" shall be:

(a) Provided by the terminal operator to any person that receives dyed diesel fuel at a terminal rack of that terminal operator.

(b) Provided by any seller of dyed diesel fuel to its buyer if the diesel fuel is located outside the bulk transfer or terminal system and is not sold from a retail pump posted in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c).

(c) Posted by a seller on any retail pump where it sells dyed diesel fuel for use by its buyer.

(3) All shipping papers, bills of lading, and invoices accompanying the sale or removal of tax-paid, undyed diesel fuel shall be stamped, typed, printed, or written in indelible ink with the following notice: "THIS DIESEL FUEL DOES NOT CONTAIN VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF DYE."

(4) All shipping papers, bills of lading, and invoices accompanying the sale of tax-paid, undyed diesel fuel exempt from the tax imposed by this part pursuant to s. 206.8745(2) shall be stamped, typed, printed, or written in indelible ink with a notice that the price of the fuel does not include Florida state and local fuel taxes and does not contain visible evidence of dye.

(5) The form of notice required under paragraphs (2)(a) and (b) shall be provided by the time of the removal or sale and shall be stamped, typed, printed, or written in indelible ink on shipping papers, bills of lading, and invoices accompanying the sale or removal of the dyed diesel fuel.
STATE OF GEORGIA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Georgia Department of Revenue
Name: Monique Williams
Street Address: 4125 Welcome All Road
City, State Zip Code: Atlanta, Georgia 30349
Phone Number: (404) 724-7564
Fax Number: (770) 408-5192
E-mail Address: monique.williams2@dor.ga.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Official Code of Georgia (O.C.G.A.) § 48-9 – Motor Fuel Tax Law
Chapters 560-9 - Georgia Rules and Regulations on motor fuel and road taxes

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor
Diesel: Distributor
Aviation Fuel: Distributor
Jet Fuel: Distributor

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:
Point of Taxation:

Section 5-State Tax Rates*

Gasoline: State = $0.275 per gallon / Prepaid Local = $2.406 per gallon
**Diesel:** State = $0.308 per gallon / Prepaid Local = $2.683 per gallon  
**Aviation Fuel:** State = $0.010 per gallon / Prepaid Local = $3.000 per gallon  
**LPG:** State = $0.275 per gallon / Prepaid Local = $1.954 per gallon  
**Special Fuel & CPG:** State = $0.275 per gallon / Prepaid Local = $2.330 per gallon

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

None.

**Section 7-Rate Updates**

**2019 Rate Update**
Bulletins are published at least semi-annually (January 1 and July 1) that provide the State Excise Tax and Prepaid Local tax rates. These are updated more often if revisions are necessary.

All motor fuel tax rates can be found at this link: [https://dor.georgia.gov/motor-fuel-policy-bulletins](https://dor.georgia.gov/motor-fuel-policy-bulletins)

**Section 8-State Collection Allowance**

1% of Excise Tax and 3% of Prepaid Local Taxes

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required:** No

If Diversion required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use?

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

**Diversion Requirements**

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)  
Must be licensed to Import or Export. No Refund would be needed.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
Any Additional Comments?

Question: I received a diversion number but my driver used the incorrect card and we were charged Georgia taxes, but the fuel went to South Carolina. My supplier will not give us our money back. How can I get a refund for the Georgia taxes paid?

If the destination state (Georgia) tax was collected from a tax at the rack state and then diverted to South Carolina then the purchaser/distributor must contact the new diversion state and receive a letter from that state indicating that all taxes have been paid on the imported product. Supporting documentation such as the diversion notice, bill of lading and any other documentation to support the transaction must be received prior to processing the refund. A credit memo or cash refund must be applied for on the MFD-33 Refund Claim Form.

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Georgia currently has several alternative fuel incentives. They are listed below:

Low/Zero Emission Vehicle (LEV/ZEV) Tax Credit
The current GA LEV and ZEV credits has been discontinued effective July 1, 2015. Vehicles purchased or leased after June 30, 2015 do not qualify for the tax credit. If you purchased or leased your LEV or ZEV vehicle on or before June 30, 2015, you have up to five years from the date of purchase or lease to claim the credit. (Reference Georgia Code 48-7-40.16)

Alternative Fuel Medium-Duty/Heavy-Duty Vehicle Tax Credit
A Georgia taxpayer is allowed credit expended on or after July 1, 2015, and before June 30, 2017 for the purchase of medium-duty vehicle (MDV) not to exceed $12,000 per vehicle. (Reference Georgia Code 48-7-40.16)

A Georgia taxpayer is allowed credit expended on or after July 1, 2015, and before June 30, 2017 for the purchase of heavy-duty vehicle (HDV) not to exceed $20,000 per vehicle. (Reference Georgia Code 48-7-40.16)

Electric Vehicle (EV) Charger Tax Credit
A tax credit for an Electric Vehicle Charger is available to business enterprises that are not retail and are engaged in manufacturing, warehousing, distribution, processing, telecommunications, tourism, or research and development industries. Individual homes and retail businesses do not qualify. The charger must be installed in Georgia, accessible to the public, and remain in Georgia for 5 consecutive years. The amount of the credit is 10% of the cost of the charger and its installation or $2,500, whichever is less. (Reference Georgia Code 48-7-40.16)

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Tax Credit
A tax credit is available to eligible Georgia business enterprises who purchase or lease a qualified EVSE provided that the EVSE is located in the state of Georgia and accessible to the public. The amount of the credit is 10% of the cost of the EVSE, up to $2,500. (Reference Georgia Code 48-7-40.16)

Vehicle Conversion to Alternative Fuel Tax Credit
Georgia allows a tax credit for converting vehicles to alternative fuel. The tax credit amount is 10% of the conversion cost or $2,500, whichever is less. (Reference Georgia Code 48-7-40.16)

**Alternative Fuel and Advanced Vehicle Job Creation Tax Credit**
Georgia allows a tax credit for businesses that manufacture alternative energy products for use in battery, biofuel, and electric vehicle enterprises. This is an annual tax credit that can be claimed for five years. The amount of the tax credit is based on the number of eligible new full-time employee jobs. Qualified entities must be defined as a business enterprise and the credit amount varies based on the Georgia county in which the business is located ranks based on unemployment rates and income levels. (Reference Georgia Code 48-7-40)

**Emissions Reduction Tax Credit**
A tax credit is available to individuals who install eligible diesel particulate emissions reduction equipment at any truck stop, depot, or other facility. The amount of the tax credit is equal to 10% of the total equipment and installation costs and is allowed for the taxable year in which the taxpayer first places the equipment in use. The use of the technology must enable the driver to turn off the vehicle’s engine with a corresponding reduction of particulate emissions. (Reference Georgia Code 48-7-40.19)

**High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) and High Occupancy Toll (HOT) Lane Exemption**
Alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) displaying the proper alternative fuel license plate may use HOV and HOT lanes, regardless of the number of passengers. Qualified AFVs may also use the HOT lanes toll-free. This exemption expires on September 30, 2019. (Reference Georgia Code 32-9-4, 40-2-86.1, 40-6-54)

**Idle Reduction Weight Exemption**
Georgia allows any motor vehicle equipped with idle reduction technology to exceed the state gross, axle, and tandem weight limits by up to 400 pounds to account for the weight of the technology. The vehicle operator must be able to present written certification of the weight of the idle reduction technology and demonstrate the technology is fully functional always. (Reference Georgia Code 32-6-27)

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### Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>B100</strong></th>
<th><strong>Motor Fuel Taxability</strong></th>
<th><strong>Misc. Taxability</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ethanol</strong></th>
<th><strong>Motor Fuel Taxability</strong></th>
<th><strong>Misc. Taxability</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same as diesel</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to Prepaid local Taxes</td>
<td>Same as gasoline when blended</td>
<td>Taxable when blended</td>
<td>Subject to Prepaid local Taxes when blended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Biodiesel</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ethanol</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel</td>
<td>Biodiesel is treated like diesel. The rate is</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. The rate is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.275/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.275/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>$0.275/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>$0.275/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>$0.275/gallon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Diesel</td>
<td>$0.308/gallon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

If you buy motor fuel in bulk quantities and sell the motor fuel at retail, you will get a refund of 2% of the first 5½ cents per gallon of the motor fuel excise tax as compensation to cover losses for evaporation, shrinkage, and spillage. A licensed distributor of a type of motor fuel is not entitled to this refund on fuel for which the distributor holds a license. The form used to claim this refund is MFR-21.

Section 16 - Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No.
Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MFD-04</td>
<td>20th day of the following month</td>
<td>20th day of the following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmarked date is considered as timely filed.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Electronic returns must be filed by 11:59 PM on due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

On the following business day

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Tax Report</td>
<td>If your return is late, a $50 penalty is assessed.</td>
<td>If your payment is late, a 10% penalty of any tax due is assessed. There is no penalty when no tax is due.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

The State of Georgia taxes E85 as a motor fuel like gasoline.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No.
Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Not applicable.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Gasoline, clear diesel, aviation gasoline, liquefied petroleum, special and compressed petroleum gas are subject to prepaid local taxes. Jet fuel is subject to sales and use tax. The rate changes twice a year. Tax is imposed per gallon.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Georgia law requires that all distributors post a bond in an amount that is 3 times the monthly tax liability. The bonds must have a minimum amount of $1,000 to a maximum amount of $150,000.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:

- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

Yes.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

No

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Entire return must be amended.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

No.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

This is currently an area Georgia doesn’t enforce.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

O.C.G.A § 48-9-9. (d) (1) Every person transporting motor fuel over the public highways or navigable waters of this state shall have in such person's possession an invoice, bill of sale, or other document which identifies:

(A) The true name and address of the person from whom the motor fuel was received;
(B) The number of gallons originally received;
(C) The true name and address of every person who has received any part of the fuel;
(D) The number of gallons delivered to such persons; and
(E) The city or county and state of destination as represented to the transporter by the person who arranged the transportation.

(2) Failure to produce such invoice, bill of sale, or other document when demanded or failure of a document produced upon demand to meet the requirements of this Code section shall be prima-facie evidence of a violation of this article.

(3) The transporter shall leave a copy of the invoice, bill of lading, or other documentation with each person who receives the fuel into bulk storage for resale.

(e) Delivery of motor fuel from a transport tank truck or vessel directly into the fuel tank of any motor vehicle in this state is prohibited except in cases of emergency.
(f) Every person purchasing or otherwise acquiring motor fuel in bulk quantities for sale, use, or other disposition in this state who is not required to be licensed as a distributor by this article may be required to file by the twentieth day of each calendar month a report on forms prescribed by the commissioner to account for all such motor fuel acquired during the preceding calendar month. Every operator of a terminal who receives motor fuel in bulk for storage shall include on a report to the commissioner the names of all persons who are storing fuel in the terminal and the quantity received, stored, and delivered during the month on behalf of each such account. The report shall specify what portion of the deliveries recorded for each account were within the terminal to others and what portion was removed from the terminal facility via the loading rack. The report shall identify the city or county and state of destination of the deliveries as reflected on the bills of lading issued by the terminal operator.
STATE OF HAWAII

Section 1-Contact Information
Agency: Highways Division, Hawaii Department of Transportation
Name: Yibo Hsu
Street Address: 869 Punchbowl Street, Room 301
City, State Zip Code: Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Phone Number: (808) 587-1844
Fax Number: (808) 587-1787
E-mail Address: yibo.hsu@hawaii.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules
Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Section 3-State Point of Taxation
Fuel taxes are collected at the distributors' level.

Gasoline:

Diesel:

Aviation Fuel:

Jet Fuel: Jet fuel falls under the definition of “aviation fuel” which is all liquid substances of whatever chemical composition usable for the propulsion of airplanes. (Reference: Hawaii Revised Statutes §243-1)

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.
First Receiver: Hawaii does not provide a definition for "First Receiver."

Point of Taxation: Hawaii does not provide a definition for "Point of Taxation."
Fuel taxes are collected at the distributors’ level. (Reference: Hawaii Revised Statutes §243-4)
**Section 5- State Tax Rates (in cents per gallon)**

Gasoline: 16.0*

Diesel: 16.0*

Aviation Fuel: 1.0*

Jet Fuel: Jet fuel falls under the definition of “aviation fuel” which is all liquid substances of whatever chemical composition usable for the propulsion of airplanes. (Reference: Hawaii Revised Statutes §243-1)

*Effective January 1, 2016

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products??**

The Environmental response, energy, and food security tax is imposed at the rate of $1.05 per barrel on petroleum product that is not aviation fuel. In addition, a tax of $0.19 per million BTU’s is imposed on fossil fuel that is not petroleum product. The tax is imposed under section 243-3.5, HRS.

**Section 7- Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state:


**Section 8- State Collection Allowance**

Distributors may take the evaporation allowance deduction of one gallon for every 99 gallons sold by their stations.

**Section 9- State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required:** No surround states.

**If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.**

**What diversion registry program do you use?**

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?**
Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to re-bill or give a credit for the diverted load?

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to re-bill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

State Incentives

Renewable fuels production tax credit
An income tax credit equal to 20 cents per seventy-six thousand British thermal units of renewable fuels is available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016 provide that the taxpayer's production of the renewable fuels is not less than fifteen billion BTU's per year. "Renewable fuels" means fuels produced from renewable feedstocks. The credit is limited to aggregate claims of $3 million per year. (Reference: Hawaii Revised Statutes §235-110.31)

Alternative Fuel Tax Rate
A distributor of any alternative fuel for operation in an internal combustion engine is required to pay a license tax of $0.0025 for each gallon of alternative fuel sold or used by the distributor. In addition, a distributor is required to pay a license tax for each gallon of fuel sold or used by the distributor for operating a motor vehicle(s) on state public highways according to the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>0.145 times the rate for diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>0.11 times the rate for diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel</td>
<td>0.25 times the rate for diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefied Petroleum Gas (propane)</td>
<td>0.33 times the rate for diesel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For other alternative fuels, the rate is based on the energy content of the fuels as compared to diesel fuel, using a lower heating value of 130,000 British thermal units per gallon as a standard for diesel, so that the tax rate, on an energy content basis, is equal to one-quarter the rate for diesel fuel. (Reference: Hawaii Revised Statutes §243-4.)
Section 11- Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax rates vary by County</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Environmental Fee</td>
<td>Tax rates vary by County</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Environmental Fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12- State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same as stated in Section 10.</td>
<td>Same as stated in Section 10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13- Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>CNG is taxable.</td>
<td>The rate is based on the energy content of the fuels as compared to diesel fuel, using a lower heating value of 130,000 British thermal units per gallon as a standard for diesel, so that the tax rate, on an energy content basis, is equal to one-quarter the rate for diesel fuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>E85 is taxable.</td>
<td>0.145 times the rate for diesel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not subject to the fuel tax.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Gasoline is taxable.</td>
<td>$0.16 / gallon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Hydrogen is taxable.</td>
<td>The rate is based on the energy content of the fuels as compared to diesel fuel, using a lower heating value of 130,000 British thermal units per gallon as a standard for diesel, so that the tax rate, on an energy content basis, is equal to one-quarter the rate for diesel fuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>LNG is taxable.</td>
<td>The rate is based on the energy content of the fuels as compared to diesel fuel, using a lower heating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
value of 130,000 British thermal units per gallon as a standard for diesel, so that the tax rate, on an energy content basis, is equal to one-quarter the rate for diesel fuel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>LPG is taxable.</td>
<td>0.33 times the rate for diesel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Methanol is taxable.</td>
<td>0.11 times the rate of diesel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 14-** Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 15-** How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

The handling of contaminated fuel is not addressed by Hawaii tax law.

**Section 16-** Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Hawaii does not have bad debt credits.

**Section 17-** Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form M-20A, Monthly Return of Liquid Fuel Tax (State and County) and Environmental Response, Energy, and Good Security Tax</td>
<td>Form M-20A must be filed on or before the 20th day of each month, showing the fuel sold or used during the preceding calendar month.</td>
<td>Payment of the tax is due on or before the 20th day of each month on fuel sold or used during the preceding calendar month.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18-** Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

A tax return that is postmarked by the due date is considered to be timely filed.
Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

A tax return that is posted by 11:59 pm on the due date is considered to be timely filed.


Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The tax returns and payments are due the next regular workday.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The penalty for failure to file a return on time is assessed on the tax due at a rate of 5% per month, or part of a month, up to a maximum of 25%.

The penalty for failure to pay the tax after filing a timely return is 20% of the tax unpaid within 60 days of the prescribed due date.

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Mixtures containing 85% or more by volume of denatured ethanol with gasoline or other fuels are considered to be an alternative fuel.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Hawaii does not require transporter returns.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Not applicable.
Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Hawaii imposes a general excise tax on the gross income received from the sale of gasoline, clear diesel, or dyed diesel at the rate of 4% (4.5% if attributable to Oahu) for retail sales and at the rate of 0.5% for wholesale sales.

Any rate changes would require approval by the Hawaii State Legislature.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Hawaii does not have bonding requirements for our motor fuel licenses.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,8,9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,8,9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Every distributor is required to register with the Department of taxation. “Distributor” means: (1) Every person who refines, manufactures, produces, or compounds liquid fuel or fossil fuel in the State and sells or uses the same therein; (2) Every person who imports or causes to be imported into the State any liquid fuel or fossil fuel and sells it therein, whether in the original packages or containers in which it is imported or otherwise than in the original packages or containers, or who imports any liquid fuel or fossil fuel for the person’s own use in the State; (3) Every person who acquires liquid fuel or fossil fuel from a person not a licensed distributor and sells or uses it, whether in the original package or container in which it was imported (if imported) or otherwise than in the original package or container; and (4) Every person who acquires liquid fuel or fossil fuel from a licensed distributor as a wholesaler thereof and sells or uses it (Section 243-1, HRS).

The distributor is required to pay the fuel tax to the State (see section 243-4, HRS). From the definition above, it is clear that the tax is to be paid by the first party who sells or uses fuel in Hawaii and is subject to the State's taxing jurisdiction. The tax does not apply to exported fuel.

Hawaii's general excise tax applies to fuel used or consumed in Hawaii. A wholesale rate applies to sales at wholesale, but sales from one refiner to another are exempt under section 237-27, HRS.

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

The State's fuel tax is imposed on the distributor (see the response to question 27). The State's general excise tax is imposed on the business or end user. In either case, the business is entitled, but not required, to pass the tax forward to the customer.

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

No.

**Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?**

All lines used in computation of the fuel tax must be completed on the amended return (lines 1 through 46 on Form M-20A).

**Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?**

N/A

**Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?**

N/A
Section 33 - What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and/or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

N/A
STATE OF IDAHO

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency:  Idaho State Tax Commission
Street Address:  11321 W. Chinden Blvd. Bldg. 2
City, State  Zip Code:  Boise, ID  83714
Webpage:  https://tax.idaho.gov/index.cfm
Fuel Tax information on the Fuels Tax Hub:  https://tax.idaho.gov/i-2021.cfm

Name:
Don Williams, Tax Policy Specialist
Tax Policy, Taxpayer Resources Unit
Phone: (208) 334-7855, Fax: (208) 334-7690
Email: don.williams@tax.idaho.gov

Daniel Reines, Tax Audit Manager
Fuels Tax and Registration Fee Audit Section
Phone: (208)332-4081, Fax (208)332-6619
Email: daniel.reines@tax.idaho.gov

Kevin Davis, Tax Audit Manager
Fuels Tax and Registration Fee Audit Section
Phone: (208) 334-7601, Fax: (208) 332-6619
Email: kevin.davis@tax.idaho.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
The Idaho Fuels Tax Statute is in Title 63, Chapter 24,  
https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title63/T63CH24/  and Idaho Motor Fuels Tax
Administrative Rules are in IDAPA 35.01.05, 
For more information see Laws, Rules, and Decisions on the Fuels Tax Hub at 
https://tax.idaho.gov/i-2021.cfm

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline:  1st Receiver.
Diesel:  1st Receiver.
Aviation Gasoline:  1st Receiver.
Jet Fuel:  1st Receiver.
All gaseous special fuels listed below are taxable when placed into the main supply tank of licensed or required to be licensed motor vehicles. A purchaser may consent to pay tax to the retailer, IC §§ 63-2401(7) and 63-2402(5)(b) effective July 1, 2018.

**Propane (LPG)**

**Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)**

**Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)**

**Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.**

In Idaho, the first receiver is required to be a licensed fuel distributor. The first receiver owns the fuel when it is loaded into transportation equipment at an IRS recognized terminal or as it enters the state. Ownership can’t change at the border. For a complete explanation see IC §63-2403.  https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title63/T63CH24/SECT63-2403/

**Point of Taxation:** See Section 3, above.

**Section 5-State Tax Rates**

The per gallon tax rate is:

- **Gasoline:** $0.32/gal (as of 7/1/2015) plus $0.01/gal transfer fee
- **Diesel:** $0.32/gal (as of 7/1/2015) plus $0.01/gal transfer fee
- **Aviation Gasoline:** $0.07/gal (as of 7/1/2008) plus $0.01/gal transfer fee
- **Jet Fuel:** $0.06/gal (as of 7/1/2008) plus $0.01/gal transfer fee

- Biodiesel (B00) – the same as diesel
- Biodiesel Blends (B01 - B99) – the same as diesel
- Ethanol (E00) – the same as gasoline
- Ethanol Blends (E01 - E99) – the same as gasoline
- Methanol and methanol blends – the same as gasoline

**Gaseous Special Fuels:** (transfer fee not included)

- Propane - $0.232 per 4.25 lbs. (as of 7/1/2015)
- Compressed Natural Gas - $0.32/GGE (gasoline gallon equivalent) as of 7/1/2015
- Liquefied Natural Gas - $0.349/DGE (diesel gallon equivalent) as of 7/1/2015
- Hydrogen - $0.32/GGE

**Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

IC §§ 41-4903(23) and 41-4909(7) at
https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title41/T41CH49/
The Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund imposes a transfer fee of $0.01/gal on all petroleum or petroleum products, as defined in IC §§ 41-4903(23), that are liquid at standard temperature and pressure. For more information see the “Distributors and the Transfer Fee” web guide on the Fuels Tax Hub at https://tax.idaho.gov/i-2021.cfm

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Rates and when they were last updated is in Section 5, above.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

There isn’t a collection allowance. Idaho has a 2% loss allowance. IC § 63-2407(4) at https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title63/T63CH24/SECT63-2407/

The loss allowance is a reduction of tax due for loss from “evaporation, handling, spillage and shrinkage”.

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No diversion is allowed. When fuel is delivered to a destination other than what is listed on the original Bill of Lading (BOL), a corrected BOL must be issued with the actual destination listed. If the incorrect destination is reported on the return, the taxpayer must file an amended return to correctly report the change.

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number. N/A.

What diversion registry program do you use? N/A

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? N/A

Diversion Requirements: N/A

What party should apply for the refund if applicable (Supplier, customer, etc.) N/A

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? N/A

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? N/A

Any Additional Comments?
Idaho does not track by diversion numbers.
Section 10 - Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Idaho doesn’t define alternative fuels and has no tax incentives. Current legislative policy is to treat all fuels the same for fuel tax purposes. Idaho does have small business income tax credits that a business could use for the production of alternative fuel. Idaho also has a production exemption (sales and use tax) that a business could use to produce alternative fuel.

State Incentives: No alternative fuel specific incentives.

Section 11 - Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>$0.32/gallon</td>
<td>5.66 lbs. = 1 GGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>B100 is taxed as diesel</td>
<td>$0.01/gal transfer fee is added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>$0.32/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxed as gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>$0.01/gal transfer fee is added</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12 - State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel</td>
<td>B100 is a motor fuel and taxed as diesel, $0.32/gallon. First receiver owes the tax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>Ethanol is a motor fuel and taxed as gasoline, $0.32/gallon. First receiver owes the tax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.32/GGE</td>
<td>5.66 lbs. = 1 GGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.32 per gallon fuels tax plus .01 per gallon transfer fee</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>No VMT. Increased registration fees for electric vehicles</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>$0.32/ gallon gasoline. No VMT. Increased registration fees for electric hybrids.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>$0.32/GGE</td>
<td>1 GGE = 1 kg (according to alternative fuels data center at <a href="http://www.afdc.energy.gov">www.afdc.energy.gov</a>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) | $0.349/DGE | 6.06 lbs. = 1 DGE
LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) | $0.232 per gal | 4.25 lbs. = 1 Gal
Methanol or “M85” | $0.32 per gallon fuels tax plus .01 per gallon transfer fee. | Not Applicable
Other | | Not Applicable

**Section 14**—Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>$0.32/gallon</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 15**—How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

On a case by case basis.

**Section 16**—Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No

**Section 17**—Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1450 Distributor’s Fuel Tax Report - Idaho</td>
<td>Last day of following month</td>
<td>Last day of following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1452 Terminal Operator’s Report - Idaho</td>
<td>Last day of following month</td>
<td>Last day of following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18**—Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmark.

**Section 19**—When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

*(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)*

11:59 pm MST on the due date.
Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The next business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1450 Distributor’s Fuel Tax Report-Idaho</td>
<td>There is no penalty for late filing.</td>
<td>5% penalty in addition to reporting penalty when paid late, minimum penalty is $10, there is no penalty when no tax is due.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Ethanol (E00) and all ethanol blends (E00-99) are taxed as gasoline. All ethanol and ethanol blends are reported using the amount of ethanol in the blend. The blend is not checked for content since the blend amount is immaterial with regards to Idaho tax.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

May be required.

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

See Section 4, above.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Only dyed diesel. All fuels that include motor fuel tax in the price are exempt from sales tax. Sales/use tax may apply to any fuel when the fuel tax is refunded since fuel tax is no longer included in the price. See IC § 63-3622C at https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title63/T63CH36/SECT63-3622C/
**Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?**

Motor fuel distributors are required to obtain bonds when first licensing and maintain them while the license is active. The bond amount is two times the average monthly tax liability. The minimum bond is $1,000 and the maximum is $200,000. The distributor may request a waiver. See IC § 63-2428 at https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title63/T63CH24/SECT63-2428/

**Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.**

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

**Activity Descriptions:**
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExSTARS Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Distributor</td>
<td>X (transfer fee only)</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaseous Special Fuel</td>
<td>X (gaseous only)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

Idaho requires the distributor to properly license and pay all taxes in any state in which it operates.
Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

N/A

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Idaho only accepts amended returns in paper form. Forms are period and distributor specific. Request a blank form from the Commission if you need one.

Amended returns only include the changes. The summary pages, 1st and 2nd pages, will show the total change by fuel type. Supplemental schedules will give the changes by load.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

No. The distributor is required to amend any return if the reported information is incorrect or missing.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

There is no extension for filing. Penalty and interest apply when filing late. All distributors must file a completed return by the due date. The distributor has three years from the due date to amend the return.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Idaho doesn’t have a statutory list of elements required on a BOL/Shipping document. A good guideline is the list of requirements for invoices, below. Records must be kept supporting the gallons reported and any credit or allowance claimed. See IC §§ 63-2429 at https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title63/T63CH24/SECT63-2429/

Motor Fuels Tax Administrative Rule 150 (IDAPA 35.01.05) give invoice requirements. Rule 150 is at https://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/35/350105.pdf

1. Preprinted invoice number,
2. Distributor’s name and address,
3. Purchaser’s name and address,
4. Sale or delivery date,
5. Fuel type,
6. Gross gallons invoiced,
7. Price per gallon,
8. Total amount charged, and
9. Proof of tax payment by including one of the following:
a. Amount of fuel tax,
b. Fuel tax rate, or
c. Statement that fuel tax is included in the price.
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Illinois Department of Revenue
Name: Tina Whitehead
Street Address: 101 West Jefferson MC 2-265
City, State Zip Code: Springfield, IL  62702
Phone Number: 217-782-4187
Fax Number: no fax
E-mail Address: Christina.Whitehead@illinois.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
35 ILCS 505
Ill Admin Code Part 550
35 ILCS 120
415 ILCS 125

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor
Diesel: Distributor /Supplier
Aviation Fuel: Receiver
Jet Fuel: Receiver

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:
Point of Taxation:
Section 5- State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $0.38 Fuel Tax  $0.011 UST / EIF

Diesel: $0.455 Fuel Tax  $0.011 UST / EIF

Aviation Fuel: $0.011 UST / EIF

Jet Fuel: $0.011 UST / EIF

- Illinois also imposes a Sales Tax on Motor Fuel. Pre-paid sales tax is adjusted every six (6) months.

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Section 7- Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Beginning July 1, 2019; the tax rate on gasoline and compressed natural gas increased from 19 cents per gallon to 38 cents per gallon.

Beginning July 1, 2019; the tax rate on diesel, liquefied natural gas, and propane increased from 21 ½ cents per gallons to 45 ½ cents per gallon.

Each subsequent July 1st, there could be a possible increase equal to the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Prince Index for All Urban Consumers for all items published by the United States Department of Labor for the 12 months ending in March of each year.

Section 8- State Collection Allowance

1.75% is allowed on timely filed and timely paid amounts

Section 9- State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state the Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use?
What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Illinois is the proud home of the Chicago Area Clean Cities Coalition (www.chicagocleancities.org). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

E85 Fueling Infrastructure Grants
The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity's (Department) Alternative Energy Development Program funds new E85 fueling infrastructure at retail gasoline stations. The Illinois E85 Infrastructure Development Program provides up to 50 percent of the cost (up to a maximum $3,000) for the conversion of an existing station to all for E85 operation, or up to 30 percent of the cost (up to a maximum $30,000) for construction of a new E85 refueling facility or major modification to an existing facility. For more information, including program guidelines, see the Illinois E85 Infrastructure Development Program website.

Clean Diesel Retrofit and Idle Reduction Grants
The Illinois Clean Diesel Grant Program provides funding to local governments, school districts, school bus companies, colleges, universities, mass transit districts, businesses, and non-profit organizations to reduce diesel emissions. Funding is available statewide for school bus heaters, engine repowers of off-road equipment and marine vessels, and for natural gas and propane fleet vehicles in the Chicago area.

Point of Contact
Darwin Burkhart
Manager, Clean Air Programs
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Phone: (217) 524-5008
darwin.burkhart@illinois.gov
School Bus Retrofit Reimbursement
The Illinois Department of Education will reimburse any qualifying school district for the cost of converting gasoline buses to more fuel-efficient engines or to engines using alternative fuels. Restrictions may apply. (Reference 105 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/29-5)

Biofuels and Ethanol Tax Exemptions
Through December 31, 2023, sales and use taxes do not apply to the proceeds from the sale of biodiesel blends containing between 11% and 99% biodiesel (B11-B99) or fuels containing between 70% and 90% ethanol (E70-E90). Taxes will apply to 100% of the proceeds from the sale of biodiesel and ethanol fuel blends made after December 31, 2023. (Reference 35 Illinois Compiled Statutes 120/2-10, 105/3-10, and 105/3-44)

Fleet User Fee Exemption
Fleets with 10 or more vehicles located in defined areas of the state must pay an annual fee of $20 per vehicle in addition to registration fees. Owners of electric vehicles are exempt from this fee. The Office of the Illinois Secretary of State will deposit all fees into the Alternate Fuels Fund. (Reference 415 Illinois Compiled Statutes 120/35)

All-Electric Vehicle (EV) Registration Fee Reduction
EVs are eligible for a reduced biennial vehicle registration fee of $35. To qualify for the reduced fee, the EV must weigh 8,000 pounds or less and be propelled by an electric engine. For more information, including the application documentation, see the Electric Vehicle License Plate Guide website. (Reference 625 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/3-805)

Idle Reduction Weight Exemption
A vehicle equipped with idle reduction technology may exceed the state's gross, axle, and bridge vehicle weight limits by up to 500 pounds to compensate for the additional weight of the idle reduction technology. The additional weight may not exceed the actual weight of the idle reduction unit. The vehicle operator must carry written certification showing the weight of the technology and must be able to demonstrate or certify that the unit is fully functional. (Reference 625 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/15-112)

Natural Gas and Propane Vehicle Weight Exemption
A vehicle powered by natural gas or propane may exceed the state's gross, axle, and bridge vehicle weight limits by up to 2,000 pounds. This exemption does not apply on interstate highways. (Reference 625 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/15-111)

Heavy-Duty Transit Bus and School Bus Grants
The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Driving a Cleaner Illinois program to administer funds awarded through the Volkswagen Environmental Mitigation Trust. Funding is available for the replacement of existing government-owned diesel public transit...
buses with new diesel, alternative fuel, and all-electric transit buses, as well as for all-electric school bus pilot projects. For more information, including how to apply, see the Illinois EPA Grant Accountability and Transparency Act page.

State Laws

Alternative Fuel Vehicle Labeling Requirement
Vehicles powered by liquefied petroleum gas (propane) or compressed natural gas (CNG) must visibly display identifying decals, as established by the National Fire Protection Association’s standards for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and for CNG Vehicular Fuel Systems. (Reference 625 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/12-704.3)

Idle Reduction Requirement
A person that operates a diesel-powered motor vehicle in certain counties and townships may not cause or allow the motor vehicle, when it is not in motion, to idle for more than a total of 10 minutes within any one-hour period. If the vehicle is waiting to weigh, load, or unload cargo or freight, it may idle for up to 30 minutes within any one-hour period. Specified areas include the counties of Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, Will, Madison, St. Clair, and Monroe, and the townships of Oswego (Kendall County) and Aux Sable and Goose Lake (Grundy County). Exceptions apply, including those pertaining to emergency vehicles, vehicle weight, traffic, auxiliary power unit use, remote starter systems, and outside temperature. (Reference Senate Bill 1429, 2017, and 625 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/11-1429)

Biodiesel Production Tax
A private biodiesel producer that produces less than 5,000 gallons of biodiesel annually is subject to the annual state motor fuel tax. The return and payment of taxes for a given year are due by January 20 of the following year. A private biodiesel producer that produces more than 5,000 gallons of biodiesel annually must file returns and make state motor fuel tax payments on a monthly basis. The return and payment of taxes are due by the 20th day of each calendar month for the preceding calendar month. A private biodiesel fuel producer is defined as a person who converts biomass materials into biodiesel fuel or blends biodiesel fuel exclusively for personal use and not for sale. (Reference 35 Illinois Compiled Statutes 505/2, 505/2a, and 505/2d)

Alternative Fuels Labeling Requirement
Retailers must display ratings on fueling pumps that are consistent with the percentage by volume of the alternative fuel being dispensed. The labels must be affixed to the front panel of the pump in a position that is clearly visible to the vehicle driver. The labeling must follow established labeling specifications. (Reference 815 Illinois Compiled Statutes 370/4.1)

Ethanol and Hydrogen Production Facility Permits
The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may issue air pollution control permits through the Bureau of Air for thermochemical conversion technology facilities that are constructed and operated to demonstrate the process of applying heat to woody biomass to produce ethanol or hydrogen for use as transportation fuel. Permit applicants must perform emissions testing during the required permit period and must submit the results of that testing to the Illinois EPA within 60 days after completion. (Reference 415 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/39.9)

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same as diesel</td>
<td>Same as diesel</td>
<td>Same as diesel</td>
<td>Same as gasoline</td>
<td>Same as gasoline</td>
<td>Same as gasoline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100% biodiesel is not considered a motor fuel unless sold or used for highway purposes. Biodiesel must be reported when blended to produce a motor fuel.</td>
<td>100% denatured Ethanol is not considered a motor fuel unless sold or used for highway purposes. Ethanol must be reported when blended to produce a motor fuel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>For purposes of calculating tax under the Motor Fuel Tax Law, a gallon of compressed natural gas means a quantity of compressed natural gas equal to 126.67 cubic feet of natural gas at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and one atmosphere of pressure. In the alternative, it means a quantity of compressed natural gas that weighs 5.66 pounds. (Gasoline Gallon Equivalent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See Comment Below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any product that is blended with either gasoline or undyed diesel for use in a licensed motor vehicle is taxable at the same rate as the gasoline and diesel.

### Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

There are various ways that they department may handle this issue. It will depend on the circumstance involving the contamination, product(s) and what was done with fuel.

### Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No. The State of Illinois does not allow for bad debt credits.

### Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMFT-5: Motor Fuel</td>
<td>20th of each calendar month for</td>
<td>20th of the month following</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor/Supplier Tax Return</td>
<td>fuel purchased, acquired or received and sold, distributed or used during the preceding calendar month. It is mandatory for the return to be filed electronically.</td>
<td>the month for which the return is made. It is mandatory for the payment to be made electronically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMFT-5-US: Underground Storage Tank Tax and Environmental Impact Fee Receiver Return</td>
<td>20th of each calendar month for fuel purchased, acquired or received and sold, distributed or used during the preceding calendar month. It is mandatory for the return to be filed electronically.</td>
<td>20th of the month following the month for which the return is made. It is mandatory for the payment to be made electronically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMFT-144: Alternative Fuels Return</td>
<td>Private biodiesel producer that blends less 5,000 gallons per year: return and payment of tax for a given year are due by January 20 of the following year. Private biodiesel producer that blends 5,000 or more gallons per year: returns and payments of tax are due between the 1st and 20th days of each calendar month for the preceding calendar month.</td>
<td>Private biodiesel producer that blends less 5,000 gallons per year: return and payment of tax for a given year are due by January 20 of the following year. Private biodiesel producer that blends 5,000 or more gallons per year: returns and payments of tax are due between the 1st and 20th days of each calendar month for the preceding calendar month. For all other fuel types, the payment must be made by the 20th of the month following the month for which the sales took place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?**

Distributors, Suppliers and Receivers file the RMFT-5 and RMFT-5-US returns. Both of those returns are mandatorily required to be filed electronically. However, the RMFT-144 Alternative Fuel return can be filed electronically or by submitting a paper return. For the RMFT-144, we go by the postmarked date or submit date for timeliness.
Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

The receipt date of the electronic transmission will constitute the receipt date of the electronic return or other document if the transmission is acknowledged as accepted, or accepted with error, with a detailed acknowledgment from the Department as provided in Section 760.310. Any return or other document, including debit authorization, acknowledged as rejected with a functional or detailed acknowledgment will be considered not filed. The receipt date of the electronic transmission will be when the telephone transmission ends for participants transmitting directly to the Department.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

If the due date for any return, report, payment, statement or other document required or authorized to be filed with the Department falls on Saturday, Sunday or a holiday as defined or fixed in any statute now or hereafter in force in this State, such due date shall be considered to be the next business day either for the purpose of submitting such return or other report or payment by U.S. Mail or for the purpose of submitting such return or other report by any means other than the U.S. Mail.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RMFT-5: Motor Fuel Distributor/Supplier Tax Return | Tier 1 — the lesser of $250 or 2% of the tax required to be shown due on the return and reduced by timely payments or credits. If the return is timely filed but cannot be processed, you will have 30 days to correct the return before penalty is due.  
Tier 2 — If you do not file a return within 30 days after receiving a notice of nonfiling, an additional penalty will be imposed equal to the greater of $250 or 2% of the tax shown due on the return without regard to timely payments. The additional penalty may not exceed $5,000. The penalty will be assessed even if there is no tax due. | Penalty is based on the number of days the tax required to be shown due on the return is late.  
1 - 30 days: 2%  
31 + days: 10%  
However, the penalty is 15% of any amount that is not paid until after the initiation of an audit or investigation of your liability and 20% of any amount that is not paid within 30 days after the issuance of an audit-prepared amended return or Form IL-870, Waiver of Restrictions, at the conclusion of the audit or investigation. The 20% penalty rate also applies to |
| **RMFT-5-US:** Underground Storage Tank Tax and Environmental Impact Fee Receiver Return | any amount paid within the 30-day period if you fail to sign and return the amended return within that period or if you pay the liability under protest or subsequently file a claim or refund of the payment. |
| Tier 1 — the lesser of $250 or 2% of the tax required to be shown due on the return and reduced by timely payments or credits. If the return is timely filed but cannot be processed, you will have 30 days to correct the return before penalty is due. | Penalty is based on the number of days the tax required to be shown due on the return is late.  
1 - 30 days: 2%  
31 + days: 10%  
However, the penalty is 15% of any amount that is not paid until after the initiation of an audit or investigation of your liability and 20% of any amount that is not paid within 30 days after the issuance of an audit-prepared amended return or Form IL-870, Waiver of Restrictions, at the conclusion of the audit or investigation. The 20% penalty rate also applies to any amount paid within the 30-day period if you fail to sign and return the amended return within that period or if you pay the liability under protest or subsequently file a claim or refund of the payment. |
| Tier 2 — If you do not file a return within 30 days after receiving a notice of nonfiling, an additional penalty will be imposed equal to the greater of $250 or 2% of the tax shown due on the return without regard to timely payments. The additional penalty may not exceed $5,000. The penalty will be assessed even if there is no tax due. |  |
| **RMFT-144: Alternative Fuels Return** |  |
| Tier 1 — the lesser of $250 or 2% of the tax required to be shown due on the return and reduced by timely payments or credits. If the return is timely filed but cannot be processed, you will have 30 days to correct the return before penalty is due. |  |
| Tier 2 — If you do not file a return within 30 days after receiving a notice of nonfiling, an additional penalty will be |  |
imposed equal to the greater of $250 or 2% of the tax shown due on the return without regard to timely payments. The additional penalty may not exceed $5,000. The penalty will be assessed even if there is no tax due.

initiation of an audit or investigation of your liability and 20% of any amount that is not paid within 30 days after the issuance of an audit-prepared amended return or Form IL-870, Waiver of Restrictions, at the conclusion of the audit or investigation. The 20% penalty rate also applies to any amount paid within the 30-day period if you fail to sign and return the amended return within that period or if you pay the liability under protest or subsequently file a claim or refund of the payment.

**Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?**

E-85 is treated the same as gasoline. The State of Illinois likes to see all blend amounts on the blending schedule.

**Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?**

Every railroad company, street, suburban or interurban railroad company, pipeline company, motor truck or motor tank car company and water transportation company transporting reportable motor fuel either in interstate or in intrastate commerce, to points within this State, and every person, transporting reportable motor fuel to a point in this State from a point without this State shall report all deliveries of reportable motor fuel made to points within Illinois to the Department of Revenue on forms prescribed by it.

Such reports shall cover monthly periods, shall be submitted within 30 days after the close of the month covered by the report, shall show the name and address of the person to whom the deliveries of reportable motor fuel have actually and in fact been made, the name and address of the originally named consignee, if reportable motor fuel has been delivered to any other than the originally named consignee, the point of origin, the point of delivery, the date of delivery, and the number and initials of each car, if shipped by rail, the quantity of each shipment and delivery in gallons, the date delivered, the name of the person to whom delivered the point of shipment, the point of delivery, the name of the boat or barge, if delivered by water, and if delivered by other means, the manner in which such delivery is made.
Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Any sale in Illinois must be reported excluding sales within the pipeline.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Yes, for gasoline and clear diesel and no, for dyed diesel. The State of Illinois imposes a 6.25% sales tax rate on the sales of gasoline and clear diesel. The rate changes every six months (January and July). The tax is imposed on the value and is collected when taxpayers submit either their PST-1 or ST-1 return.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

An applicant for a motor fuel license shall file with the Department a bond on a form to be approved by and with a surety or sureties satisfactory to the Department conditioned upon such applicant paying to the State of Illinois all monies becoming due by reason of the sale, export, or use of motor fuel by the applicant, together with all penalties and interest thereon. The Department shall fix the penalty of such bond in each case taking into consideration the amount of motor fuel expected to be sold, distributed, exported, and used by such applicant and the penalty fixed by the Department shall be such, as in its opinion, will protect the State of Illinois against failure to pay the amount hereinafter provided on motor fuel sold, distributed, exported, and used, but the amount of the penalty fixed by the Department shall not exceed twice the monthly amount that would be collectable as a tax in the event of a sale on all the motor fuel sold, distributed, exported, and used by the distributor inclusive of tax-free sales, exports, use, or distribution. Upon receipt of the application and bond in proper form, the Department shall issue to the applicant a license to act as a distributor. No person who is in default to the State for monies due under this Act for the sale, distribution, export, or use of motor fuel shall receive a license to act as a distributor.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:

- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
6. Transport Fuel
7. Operate IRS Terminal
8. Blends Fuel
9. Refine Fuel
10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuel Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?
No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?
No, not for Motor Fuel tax.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Effective January 1, 2016, Distributors, Suppliers and Receivers are mandated to file their original returns and amended returns electronically utilizing MyTax Illinois. Amend periods June 2015 and forward must be filed electronically. The MyTax system inserts original or previous amended figures onto the return. The taxpayer adjusts the return page as necessary. Return schedules that need amending can either be wholly imported or manually adjusted per line. Amended periods prior to June 2015, must be filed on a paper return with all appropriate lines completed. Amended schedules prior to June 2015 may show only the adjustments that are needed.
Section 31 - Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Typically, credits and rebills should be reported on the same liability period as the original invoice.

Section 32 - How many days are allowed to report late loads?

The electronic filing of the schedules allows for any day of the previous month.

Section 33 - What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

(35 ILCS 505/2a) - Invoice
All invoices require the tax to be listed as a separate item. Also, invoices are required to have a special notation on the invoice indicating when the delivery was made to the purchaser’s barge, ship or vessel while afloat upon a bordering river.

(35 ILCS 505/4e) – Invoice/BOL
“A legible and conspicuous notice stating “Dyed Diesel Fuel, Non-taxable Use Only, Penalty For Taxable Use” must appear on all bills of lading and invoices accompanying any sale of dyed diesel fuel.”

(35 ILCS 505/5 and 5a) – Invoice
A sale of dyed special fuel made to someone other than a licensed distributor or supplier, for a use other than in motor vehicles, a specific notation on the invoice is required of use and may require obtaining supporting documentation as required by the Department.

(35 ILCS 505/5.5) – BOL
All carriers of motor fuel entering this State, and all carriers transporting motor fuel within this State operating as common carriers shall carry a manifest and show the true name and address of the consignor and the consignee, the date and time of loading, the number of gallons and such other information required by the Department.

(35 ILCS 505/6) – Invoice
When a licensed distributor is making a tax-free sale to another licensed distributor there should be a notation on the invoice of such. When a licensed distributor is making a tax-free sale of special fuel to a licensed supplier there should be a notation on the invoice of such. When a licensed distributor makes a sale of dyed diesel fuel to someone other than a licensed distributor or supplier for non-highway purposes, a specific notation is required on the invoice and any supporting documentation that may be required by the Department.

(35 ILCS 505/7) – Invoice
When a licensed supplier is making a tax-free sale of special fuel to a licensed supplier or distributor there should be a notation on the invoice of such. When a licensed supplier makes a sale of dyed diesel fuel to someone other than a licensed distributor or supplier for non-highway
purposes, a specific notation is required on the invoice and any supporting documentation that may be required by the Department.
STATE OF INDIANA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Department of Revenue  www.in.gov/dor

Name: Sherry Queen, Fuel Tax Supervisor

Street Address: 7811 Milhouse Road, Suite P

City, State  Zip Code: Indianapolis, IN 46241

Phone Number: 317-615-2534

Fuel Tax Customer Service Phone Number: 317-615-2630

Fax Number: 317-615-2691

E-mail Address: fetax@dor.in.gov or squeen@dor.in.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Gasoline  6-6-1.1
Special Fuel  6-6-2.5
Aviation Fuel  6-6-13
Surcharge  6-6-4.1-4.5 (Repealed effective July 1, 2018)
Oil Inspection  16-44-2
Gasoline Use  6-2.5-3.5

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline:  first received

Special Fuel:  at the rack

Aviation Fuel:  first received

Jet Fuel:  first received

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:
Gasoline is taxed in Indiana at the first receiver level. The first receiver of gasoline must add the per gallon Indiana taxes to the selling price of the gasoline, even if the fuel is sold to another licensed distributor, so the ultimate consumer bears the burden of the tax.

Indiana Code 6-6-1.1-202 -- For fuel withdrawn from an instate refinery or terminal, the licensed distributor that owns the fuel when it is withdrawn is the first receiver. If the fuel is withdrawn for the account of a holder of a gasoline distributor license, then the licensed distributor for whose account the fuel was withdrawn is the first receiver.

Indiana Code 6-6-1.1-203-205 -- When gasoline is imported into Indiana and sold to a holder of a gasoline distributor license, then the licensed distributor that owns the fuel when it is unloaded in this state is the first receiver. If the imported gasoline is delivered to someone other than a licensed gasoline distributor, the first receiver is the licensed distributor who brought the fuel into the state.

**Point of Taxation:**
The gasoline tax in Indiana is imposed on the “first receiver.” Indiana Code 6-6-1.1-201 imposes the tax on the billed gallonage of all gasoline received in the state less any deductions. Indiana Code 6-6-1.1-201 through 207 defines when the gasoline is considered to be “received”.

Special fuel in Indiana is taxed “at the rack”. Special fuel – Indiana Code 6-6-2.5-28 – the tax is imposed on nonexempt special fuel received by a licensed supplier for sale or resale in Indiana or from a terminal outside Indiana for sale or export to Indiana (when subject to a tax precollection agreement) when it is removed from the terminal by the licensed supplier. The imposed tax is measured by the invoiced gallons received.

If the nonexempt special fuel is imported into Indiana, other than to a terminal, the tax is imposed at the time the product enters Indiana. The imposed tax is measured by the invoiced gallons received at a terminal or bulk plant.

### Section 5-State Tax Rates

**These are the new tax rates effective on July 1, 2019**

**Gasoline:** $0.30 + $0.01 oil inspection fee

**Special Fuel:** $0.49 + $0.01 oil inspection fee

**Aviation Fuel:** $0.30 + $0.01 oil inspection fee + $0.20 aviation fuel excise tax

**Jet Fuel:** $0.01 oil inspection fee + $0.20 aviation fuel excise tax
**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

Indiana imposes a one cent per gallon oil inspection fee on all gasoline and kerosene products as well as on all taxable special fuels. The statute governing the oil inspection fee is found in Indiana Code 16-44-2.

**Section 7-Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Effective July 1, 2019 the gasoline tax rate increased from $0.29 per gallon to $0.30 per gallon. The special fuel tax rate increased from $0.48 per gallon to $0.49 per gallon.

**Section 8-State Collection Allowance**

Gasoline: billed gallons multiplied by .016  
Special Fuel: tax due multiplied by .016

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required**  
Yes

**If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.**  
Special Fuel 6-6-2.5-40(f)  
Gasoline 6-6-1.1-606.5(h)

**What diversion registry program do you use?**  
Fuel Trac

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?**  
Gasoline and Special Fuel

**Diversion Requirements**

The shipper or its agent shall provide notification to the Department of Revenue of a diversion. The shipper, importer, transporter, shippers’ agent and any purchaser, not the supplier or terminal operator, shall be jointly liable for any tax otherwise due as the result of the diversion.

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)**  
Customer responsible.
Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
Yes, only if the customer does not have a license in Indiana and needs to pay the tax.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?  N/A

Any Additional Comments?

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

Indiana is the proud home of the Greater Indiana Clean Cities Coalition ([www.greaterindiana.com](http://www.greaterindiana.com)) and the South Shore Clean Cities Coalition ([www.southshorecleancities.org](http://www.southshorecleancities.org)).

**State Incentives**

**Vehicle Research and Development Grants**
The Indiana Twenty-First Century Research and Technology Fund is administered by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation and provides grants and loans to support proposals for economic development in areas including alternative fuel technologies and fuel efficient vehicle production. (Reference [Senate Bill 106, 2007](http://www.senate.in.gov) and [Indiana Code 5-28-16-2](http://www.in.gov))

**Biodiesel Price Preference**
A governmental body, state educational institution, or instrumentality of the state that performs essential governmental functions on a statewide or local basis is entitled to a price preference of 10% for the purchase of fuels which are at least 20% biodiesel by volume or a primarily ester-derived fuel (other than alcohol) made from biological materials, including oilseeds and animal fats, for use in operating compression and ignition engines. (Reference [Indiana Code 5-22-15-19](http://www.in.gov))

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

These are new taxes rates as of July 1, 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.49/gallon and $0.01 oil inspection fee</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to Oil Inspection Fee</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon when blended and $0.01 oil inspection fee</td>
<td>Not taxable until blended</td>
<td>Not taxable until blended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

These are new taxes rates as of July 1, 2019.
Biodiesel

B100 is included in the statutory definition of special fuel and is taxed as a special fuel. The rate is $0.49/gallon plus $0.01 oil inspection fee. The tax is due when the B100 is imported. Dyed Biodiesel D00 – D99 is not taxed.

Ethanol

Pure ethanol is not subject to tax until blended with a taxable product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.49/gallon and $0.01 oil inspection fee</td>
<td>1.25 therms of CNG = 1 CNG GGE gallons. The calculation is Number of therms of CNG divided by 1.25 = Number of CNG GGE gallons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon and $0.01 oil inspection fee</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.49/gallon and $0.01 oil inspection fee</td>
<td>1.67 gallons of LNG = 1 LNG DGE gallon. The calculation is Number of gallons of LNG divided by 1.67 = Number of LNG DGE gallons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Decal Fee $150.00 - $750.00</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon and $0.01 oil inspection fee</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other**

These are new taxes rates as of July 1, 2018.

**Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Contamination of fuel must be reported within one business day after the date the contamination occurred. The person that contaminated the fuel and that has paid the taxes on the contaminated fuel may apply for a refund. Documentation of the taxes paid as well as documentation that the contaminated fuel was properly disposed of must be provided with the refund claim.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes, for Special Fuel only.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MF-360 Gasoline Distributors</td>
<td>The 20th of the following month</td>
<td>The 20th of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Monthly Tax Return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF-900 Consolidated Special Fuel Monthly Tax Return</td>
<td>The 20th of the following month</td>
<td>The 20th of the following month except for Suppliers and Permissive Suppliers. Suppliers and Permissive Suppliers are required to make an estimated payment on the 15th of the following month. The payment amount should be 100% of the amount paid the previous month, or 95% of the amount due for the current month with the remainder due on the 20th.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVF-150 Aviation Fuel Excise Tax Return</td>
<td>The 15th of the following month</td>
<td>The 15th of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GT-103 Gasoline Use Tax</td>
<td>Semi-Monthly filing due on the 10th and 25th of each month</td>
<td>Payment for transactions from the 1st of the month through the 15th are due on the 25th of the month. Payment for transactions for the 16th through the end of the month are due on the 10th of the following month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GT-103DR Recap of Gasoline Use Tax by Distributors</td>
<td>Last day of the following month</td>
<td>No payment due. This is an information only report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmarked date

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

(Example: 11:59 pm on due date)

11:59 pm on the due date

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The reports and payments are due on the next business day

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MF-360 Gasoline Distributors Consolidated Monthly Tax Return</td>
<td>Loss of the collection allowance. 10% of the tax due or $5, whichever is greater</td>
<td>Loss of the collection allowance. 10% of the tax due or $5, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF-900 Consolidated Special Fuel Monthly Tax Return</td>
<td>Loss of the collection allowance. 10% of the tax due or $5, whichever is greater</td>
<td>Loss of the collection allowance. 10% of the tax due or $5, whichever is greater. Licensed suppliers and permissive suppliers only – additional 10% non-compliance penalty if the payment that is due on the 15th is late or does not equal 100% of the amount remitted the prior month or 95% of the amount owed for the current month. The 10% penalty is on the difference of the amount of the required payment and the amount paid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVF-150 Aviation Fuel Excise Tax Return</td>
<td>Loss of the collection allowance. 10% of the tax due or $5, whichever is greater</td>
<td>Loss of the collection allowance. 10% of the tax due or $5, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GT—103 Gasoline Use</td>
<td>Loss of the collection allowance. 10% of the tax due or $5, whichever is greater</td>
<td>Loss of the collection allowance. 10% of the tax due or $5, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 22- How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E-85 is treated the same as gasoline in Indiana.

Per Indiana Code 6-6-1.1-103(s) "E85" means a fuel blend nominally consisting of eighty-five percent (85%) ethanol and fifteen percent (15%) gasoline (as described in subsection (g)(2)) that meets American Society for Testing and Materials standard specification 5798-99 for fuel ethanol for automotive spark-ignition engines (Ed75Ed85)

Section 23- Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, licensed transporters are required to file a monthly return.

Gasoline: Per Indiana Code 6-6-1.1-606 every person that is not a licensed gasoline distributor that transports gasoline into or out of Indiana must file a monthly return. Indiana Code 6-6-1.1-606.5 requires that each person that transports gasoline into or out of Indiana, that is not a licensed gasoline distributor, obtain a transporter license. A distributor or transporter license is required to operate a vehicle to deliver gasoline within the boundaries of Indiana when the vehicle has a total tank capacity of at least eight hundred fifty (850) gallons.

Special Fuel: Per Indiana Code 6-6-2.5-60 each person operating as a transporter shall file monthly reports concerning the amount of special fuel transported in Indiana. Indiana Code 6-6-2.5-41(e) requires a person that is not licensed as a supplier that transports special fuel into or out of Indiana to obtain a transporter license.

Section 24- (Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The company that owns the inventory in the terminal (the position holder) is the company that withdraws or removes the fuel from the terminal over the rack. The position holder must be a licensed gasoline distributor for gasoline and a licensed supplier for special fuel.

Flash title concept – Position holder (P) withdraws the fuel and sells the fuel to customer A who immediately sells the fuel to company B.

Gasoline: The licensed gasoline distributor (position holder) withdraws the fuel for the account of licensed gasoline distributor A and sells the fuel tax free. The title immediately passes from distributor A to licensed gasoline distributor B. Distributor A must charge distributor B the Indiana taxes since distributor A is the first receiver of the fuel in Indiana even if the fuel has an
out of state destination. Distributor B must file for a refund of the Indiana taxes paid when the fuel is taken out of Indiana.

Special fuel: The licensed supplier (position holder) is responsible for collecting and remitting the tax. If the fuel is sold to the holder of an exporter license A for export from Indiana, then the fuel will be sold exempt of the Indiana tax. If the licensed exporter A immediately transfers the title to another licensed exporter B, then exporter A must charge exporter B Indiana tax. Only a licensed supplier can sell special fuel to a licensed exporter without charging the Indiana tax. Exporter B must file a claim for refund of the Indiana taxes paid on the fuel that was exported from Indiana.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Gasoline is not subject to the Indiana 7% sales tax. Gasoline is subject to the Indiana gasoline use tax. The gasoline use tax is a per gallon tax that changes each month. The rate is based on the previous month’s statewide average retail price per gallon of gasoline multiplied by 7%. The current and past month’s rates are published each month in Indiana Departmental Notice # 2 on the state’s website: www.in.gov/dor

Qualified distributors (licensed gasoline distributors that also hold a gasoline use tax permit) will collect the gasoline use tax when gasoline is sold to a retail merchant. The gasoline use tax collected is calculated by multiplying the gasoline use tax rate by the number of invoiced gallons. The gasoline use tax is added to the price per gallon. The gasoline use tax cannot be charged to purchasers that present a valid sales tax exemption certificate, Form ST-105, to the seller.

Effective July 1, 2017, special fuels, including clear diesel and dyed diesel, are exempt from the 7% Indiana sales tax. Prior to July 1, 2017, the Indiana 7% sales tax was collected by a retailer when it was sold to an end user unless the end user had provided the seller with a valid sales tax exemption certificate, Form ST-105.

Effective March 21, 2018, special fuel that is defined in Indiana Code 6-6-2.5-12 as heating oil, is the only special fuel that is subject to the Indiana 7% sales tax. The sales tax is collected and remitted by the retailer when the fuel is sold to an end user unless the end user provides the seller with a valid sales tax exemption certificate, Form ST-105.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Per Indiana Code 6-6-1.1-406 licensed gasoline distributors are required to obtain a surety bond, a letter of credit, or a cash deposit of at least two thousand dollars ($2,000) or three (3) month tax liability.
Per Indiana Code 6-6-2.5-44 a surety bond or cash deposit is required for each special fuel license of at least two thousand dollars ($2,000) or two (2) month tax liability. Indiana exempts special fuel blenders and dyed fuel users from the bond requirement.

Per Indiana Code 6-2.5-3.5-18 holders of a gasoline use tax permit (qualified distributors) are required to obtain a surety bond or a cash bond of at least two thousand dollars ($2,000) or three (3) month tax liability.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
• 1. Import
• 2. Export
• 3. Sell at Wholesale
• 4. Sell at Retail
• 5. Fuel in Terminal
• 6. Transport Fuel
• 7. Operate IRS Terminal
• 8. Blends Fuel
• 9. Refine Fuel
• 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)
• 11. Qualifies to Use Dyed Fuel to Operate Motor Vehicles on the Highways
• 12. Must Also Have a Gasoline Distributor License

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyed Fuel User</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Inspection Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasohol Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel Dealer</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Fuel Dealer</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Use Tax Permit</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,4,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel Excise Tax</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 28 - Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

Indiana requires the Indiana tax be collected by the first receiver of gasoline in Indiana unless the gasoline is withdrawn from a federal terminal or refinery in Indiana by a licensed gasoline distributor and sold to another licensed gasoline distributor for export. Indiana does not require the destination state tax to be collected on exported gasoline.

Special fuel is taxed at the terminal rack in Indiana. Licensed suppliers are required to collect the Indiana state tax unless the special fuel is sold to a licensed exporter for export. If special fuel is sold to an unlicensed exporter for export, Indiana requires either the destination state tax or the Indiana state tax be collected, depending upon how the supplier is licensed in the destination state.

Section 29 - If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

Pre-collection agreements are only required for special fuel. Licensed suppliers and permissive suppliers must elect how they will treat special fuel removed from a refinery or terminal located outside of Indiana and sold to a licensed importer for import into Indiana.

The supplier or permissive supplier may, 1) elect to treat all out of state terminal or refinery removals with an Indiana destination as if the removal was received in Indiana and pre-collect and remit all Indiana taxes; 2) elect to pre-collect and remit all Indiana taxes for only the licensed importers with whom they have entered into a pre-collection agreement. A list of these licensed importers must be provided to the department; or 3) elect to not pre-collect and remit any Indiana taxes on special fuel sold to licensed importers for import into Indiana.

Section 30 - When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Only the information that is changing should be sent with a paper amended return. For EDI filers with a large number of transactions to amend, with departmental approval, a corrected EDI file may be submitted to replace the original file.

Section 31 - Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

We do not allow credit and rebilling for taxes paid. Customers that paid the tax in error may apply for a refund from the department.

Credit and rebilling should only be done to collect and remit taxes that were not paid if the customer is not licensed in Indiana.
Section 32 - How many days are allowed to report late loads?
Late loads should be reported on an amended return. Loads should be reported in the month in which they occur.

Section 33 - What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Special Fuel
IC 6-6-2.5-40(a) -- Each person operating a refinery, terminal, or bulk plant in Indiana shall prepare and provide to the driver of every vehicle receiving special fuel at the facility a shipping document setting out on its face the destination state as represented to the terminal operator by the shipper or the shipper's agent, except that an operator of a bulk plant in Indiana delivering special fuel into a vehicle with a capacity of not more than five thousand four hundred (5,400) gallons for subsequent delivery to an end consumer in Indiana is exempt from this requirement.

IC 6-6-2.5-41(g) – An importer that does not enter into a precollection agreement shall display a proper import verification number on the shipping document if importing in vehicle with a capacity greater than five thousand four hundred (5,400) gallons.

IC 6-6-2.5-62(e) -- No person shall operate a motor vehicle with a capacity of more than five thousand four hundred (5,400) gallons that is engaged in the shipment of special fuel on the public highways of Indiana and that is destined for a delivery point in Indiana, as shown on the terminal-issued shipping papers, without having on board a terminal-issued shipping paper indicating with respect to any special fuel purchased:
(1) under claim of exempt use, a notation describing the load or the appropriate portion of the load as Indiana tax exempt special fuel;
(2) if not purchased under a claim of exempt use, a notation describing the load or the appropriate portion thereof as Indiana taxed or pretaxed special fuel; or
(3) if imported by or on behalf of a licensed importer instead of the pretaxed notation, a valid verification number provided before entry into Indiana by the department or the department's designee or appointee, and the valid verification number may be handwritten on the shipping paper by the transporter or importer.

45 IAC 10-9-6 Display of tax rate
Authority: IC 6-8.1-3-3  Affected: IC 6-6-2.5-35
Sec.6. Special fuel suppliers, permissive suppliers, and all persons selling special fuel shall state the rate of tax separately from the price of the special fuel on all sales or delivery slips, bills, invoices, and statements that indicate the price of special fuel except when the special fuel is sold through a metered pump.

Gasoline
IC 6-6-1.1-606.5(g) – The operator of a vehicle to which this section applies shall at all times when engaged in the transporting of gasoline on the highways have with the vehicle an invoice or manifest showing the origin, quantity, nature, and destination of the gasoline that is being transported.
IC 6-6.1.1-1203 -- Distributors and all persons selling gasoline shall state the tax rate separately for the price of the gasoline on all sales or delivery slips, bill, and statements that indicate the price of gasoline.
STATE OF IOWA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Iowa Department of Revenue
Name: Scott Fitzgerald
Street Address: 1305 E Walnut, 4th Floor
City, State Zip Code: Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone Number: 515-281-5884
Fax Number: 515-281-3756
E-mail Address: scott.fitzgerald@iowa.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Iowa legislative website: https://www.legis.iowa.gov/
Iowa state government website: http://www.iowa.gov/

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Rack (Iowa Code 452A.3.5)
Diesel: Rack (Iowa Code 452A.3.5)
Aviation Fuel: Rack (Iowa Code 452A.3.5)
Jet Fuel: Rack (Iowa Code 452A.3.5)

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: The entity first receiving the fuel after it has crossed the rack.
Point of Taxation: Rack (Iowa Code 452A.3.5)
Section 5 - State Tax Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>7-1-15 to 6-30-16</th>
<th>7-1-16 to 6-30-17</th>
<th>7-1-17 to 6-30-18</th>
<th>7-1-18 to 6-30-19</th>
<th>Effective 7-1-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>$0.308</td>
<td>$0.307</td>
<td>$0.305</td>
<td>$0.307</td>
<td>$0.305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>$0.293</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol Blended Gasoline</td>
<td>$0.293</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.293</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
<td>$0.290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel (including biodiesel B10 and lower)</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel B11 or Higher</td>
<td>$0.295</td>
<td>$0.295</td>
<td>$0.295</td>
<td>$0.295</td>
<td>$0.295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Gasoline</td>
<td>$0.080</td>
<td>$0.080</td>
<td>$0.080</td>
<td>$0.080</td>
<td>$0.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Jet</td>
<td>$0.050</td>
<td>$0.050</td>
<td>$0.050</td>
<td>$0.050</td>
<td>$0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)</td>
<td>$0.300</td>
<td>$0.300</td>
<td>$0.300</td>
<td>$0.300</td>
<td>$0.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
<td>$0.325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)</td>
<td>$0.310</td>
<td>$0.310</td>
<td>$0.310</td>
<td>$0.310</td>
<td>$0.310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

There are no other fees on reportable products. The $0.01 per gallon Iowa Environmental Protection Charge (EPC) was repealed as of 12/31/2016.

Section 7 - Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Rates are updated July 1st. Iowa Tax / Fee Descriptions and Rates. (Click on “Fuel Tax” to see the fuel tax rates).

Section 8 - State Collection Allowance

452A.5 Distribution allowance.

A supplier shall retain a distribution allowance of not more than one and six-tenths percent of all gallons of motor fuel and a distribution allowance of not more than seven-tenths percent of all
gallons of undyed special fuel removed from the terminal during the reporting period for purposes of tax computation.

The distribution allowance shall be prorated between the supplier and the distributor or dealer as follows:
1. Motor fuel: four-tenths percent retained by the supplier, one and two-tenths percent to the distributor.
2. Undyed special fuel: thirty-five hundredths percent retained by the supplier, thirty-five hundredths percent to the distributor or dealer purchasing directly from a supplier. Gallons exported outside of the state shall not be included in the calculation of the distribution.

**Section 9- State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required** No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

**What diversion registry program do you use?** Fueltrac

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?**

**Diversion Requirements**
We do receive information from the National Diversion Registry. We would require the supplier to credit/rebill customers.

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)**
Supplier would have to request a refund.

**Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** Yes

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

**Any Additional Comments?**

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

Iowa is home of the Iowa Clean Cities Coalition ([https://www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com/clean](https://www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com/clean))

**State Incentives**

**Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit**
Beginning January 1, 2009, an Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit is available to any Iowa fuel retailer for up to $0.08 per gallon of pure ethanol blended into gasoline, as long as the retailer
sells a certain percentage of renewable fuels (ethanol and biodiesel) as part of their total motor fuel sales on a company-wide or a site-by-site basis. In calendar year 2019, retailers with total sales above 200,000 gallons must have pure biofuel sales comprising 25% or more to be eligible for the maximum tax credit; smaller retailers must meet a 21% threshold. These thresholds rise each year through 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th>% Biofuel (retailers selling &gt;200,000 gallons of motor fuel)</th>
<th>% Biofuel (retailers selling &lt;200,000 gallons of motor fuel)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For retailers within 2% of meeting these thresholds, the tax credit equals $0.06 for every gallon sold of pure ethanol blended into gasoline. For retailers within 4% of meeting these thresholds, the tax credit equals $0.04 for every pure ethanol gallon sold. The governor may adjust the percentages if certain flexible fuel vehicle registration targets are not met or if there is a shortage of biofuel feedstock. The tax credit expires after December 31, 2020. (Reference Iowa Code 422.11N)

**E85 Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit**
Iowa retailers selling E85 (70% ethanol to 85% ethanol) are eligible for the E85 Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit in the amount of $0.16 per gallon for calendar years 2012-2024. The tax credit expires after December 31, 2024. Eligible taxpayers may also claim the Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit for the same ethanol gallons and tax year. (Reference Iowa Code 422.11O)

**Biodiesel Blended Fuel Tax Credit**
Iowa retailers selling biodiesel blends containing a minimum of 5% biodiesel (B5) but less than B11 are eligible for the Biodiesel Blended Fuel Tax Credit of $0.035 cents per gallon. Iowa retailers selling diesel fuel rated B11 or are eligible for a credit of $0.055 cents per gallon. The tax credit expires December 31, 2024. (Reference Iowa Code 422.11P)

**E15 Plus Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit**
Iowa retailers selling gasoline fuel blends of 15% ethanol (E15) up to 69% ethanol (E69) are eligible for the E15 Plus Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit. Effective in tax year 2014, tax credit amounts vary by date, where September 16 through May 31 the credit is equal to $0.03 per gallon, and June 1 through September 15 the credit is equal to $0.10 per gallon. The tax credit expires after December 31, 2024. Eligible taxpayers may also claim the Ethanol Promotion Tax Credit for the same ethanol gallons and tax year. (Reference Iowa Code 422.11Y)
**Biodiesel Production Sales/Use Tax Refund**

For biodiesel gallons produced between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2024 a taxpayer who qualifies as a biodiesel producer may apply for a sales tax refund. The person must be engaged in the manufacturing of biodiesel. The refund amount is $0.02 per gallon up to 25 million gallons per calendar year for 2014-2024. The refund will expire after December 31, 2024. (Reference Iowa Code 423.4(9))

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Demonstration Grants**

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources conducts marketing and education outreach to encourage the use of alternative fuels and, contingent upon funding, also awards demonstration grants to individuals who purchase vehicles that operate on alternative fuels, including but not limited to, high ethanol content blends, compressed natural gas, electricity, solar energy, or hydrogen. (Reference Iowa Code 214A.19)

**Biofuel Infrastructure Grants**

The Renewable Fuels Infrastructure Program provides financial assistance to qualified E85 or dual E15 and biodiesel retailers. Cost-share grants are available to upgrade or install new E85 or dual E15 and biodiesel infrastructure. Three-year cost-share grants are available for up to 50% of the total cost of the total project, up to $30,000, and five-year cost-share grants are available for up to 70% of the total cost of the project, up to $50,000.

Biodiesel distributors may apply for cost-share grants for infrastructure upgrades and installations at biodiesel terminal facilities. Facilities blending or dispensing blends ranging from 2% biodiesel (B2) to 98% biodiesel (B98) are eligible for up to 50% of the total project, up to $50,000. Facilities blending or dispensing B99 or B100 are eligible for up to 50% of the total project, up to $100,000.

The Renewable Fuels Infrastructure Board receives administrative support from staff within the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship and the 11-member board has authority to determine the eligibility of applicants. For more information, refer to the Renewable Fuels Infrastructure Program website. (Reference Iowa Code 159A.13-159A.15)

**Alternate Energy Revolving Loan Program (AERLP)**

The (AERLP) for alternative energy projects is administered by the Iowa Energy Center, housed at the Iowa Economic Development Authority. Iowa code allows for zero interest loans to be provided to a variety of alternate energy production facilities as defined in Iowa code. Fuel production facilities must be located in Iowa. (Reference http://www.legis.iowa.gov/Iowa Code 476.46)

**Alternative Fuel Production Tax Credits**

The High Quality Jobs Program offers state tax incentives to business projects for the production of biomass or alternative fuels. Incentives may include an investment tax credit equal to a
percentage of the qualifying investment, amortized over five years; a refund of state sales, service, or use taxes paid to contractors or subcontractors during construction; an increase of the state's refundable research activities credit; and a local property tax exemption of up to 100% of the value added to the property. For more information, refer to the High Quality Jobs Program website.

**Idle Reduction and Natural Gas Vehicle (NGV) Weight Exemption**

Any motor vehicle equipped with an auxiliary power unit (APU) or other idle reduction technology may exceed the gross, single axle, tandem axle, or bridge formula weight limits by up to 550 pounds (lbs.) to compensate for the weight of the technology. To be eligible for the weight exemption, the vehicle operator must be able to provide written proof or certification of the weight of the APU or idle reduction technology, and demonstrate or certify that the technology is fully functional at all times.

Furthermore, NGVs may exceed the weight limits by an amount equal to the difference of the weight of the natural gas tank and fueling system and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. The NGV must not exceed a maximum gross vehicle weight of 82,000 lbs. (Reference Iowa Code 321.463)

**Laws and Regulations**

**E85 Fuel Exclusivity Contract Regulations**

Any motor fuel franchisor must provide for the delivery of E85 as requested by the motor fuel dealer or allow the franchisee to purchase E85 from another source. (Reference Iowa Code 323A)

**Renewable Fuel Labeling Requirement**

Biodiesel, biobutanol, and ethanol blend dispensers must be affixed with decals identifying the type of fuel blend. If fuel blends containing more than 10% ethanol are being dispensed, the decal must include the following statement: "For Flexible Fuel Vehicles Only." The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (Department) may approve an application to place a decal in a special location on a pump with special lettering or colors that are clear and conspicuous to the consumer. The application must be made in writing to the Department. (Reference Iowa Code 214A.16)

**Ethanol Blend Dispenser Requirement**

An ethanol retailer selling a blend of at least 9% ethanol by volume must use gasoline storage and dispensing infrastructure that the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and state fire marshal have determined is compatible with the ethanol blend being dispensed. Exceptions may apply. (Reference Iowa Code 455G.31)

**Biofuel Specifications**

Ethanol-blended gasoline must conform to ASTM D4814, E85 must conform to ASTM D4806, and biodiesel-blended fuel containing at least 6%, but no more than 20%, biodiesel must
conform to ASTM D7467. Additionally, biobutanol must be an agriculturally derived isobutyl alcohol that meets ASTM D7862 for butanol for blending with gasoline for use as a motor fuel. Gasoline blended with biobutanol must conform to ASTM D4814. The state defers to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for potential changes in specifications. (Reference Iowa Code 214A.2)

**Biodiesel Fuel Use**

The Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT) may purchase biodiesel for use in IDOT vehicles through the biodiesel fuel revolving fund created in the state treasury. The fund consists of money received from the sale of Energy Policy Act of 1992 credits IDOT has banked and other income IDOT has obtained or accepted for deposit in the fund. (Reference Iowa Code 307.20)

**Alternative Fuel Tax**

Compressed natural gas used as a special motor fuel is subject to the state fuel excise tax of $0.31 per gasoline gallon equivalent, measured at 5.66 pounds (lbs.) or 126.67 cubic feet at a base temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of 14.73 lbs. per square inch. Liquefied natural gas is subject to the excise tax of $0.325 per diesel gallon equivalent, measured at 6.06 lbs. Liquefied petroleum gas (propane) is subject to the excise tax of $0.30 per gallon. E85 is subject to the excise tax of $0.290 per gallon. (Reference Iowa Code 452A.2 and 452A.86)

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Requirements**

At least 10% of new light-duty vehicles purchased by institutions under the control of the state fleet director, including the Iowa Department of Transportation, Board of Directors of Community Colleges, Board of Regents, Commission for the Blind, and Department of Corrections must be capable of operating on alternative fuels. Vehicles and trucks purchased and directly used for law enforcement and off-road maintenance work are exempt from this requirement. (Reference Iowa Code 8A.362, 216B.3, 260C.19A, 262.25A, 307.21 and 904.312A)

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Conversion Registration**

When a motor vehicle is modified to use a different fuel type or more than one type of fuel, the vehicle's registered owner must notify the county treasurer of the new fuel type or alternative fuel types within 30 days. If the vehicle uses, or may use, a special fuel, the county treasurer will issue a special fuel identification sticker. (Reference Iowa Code 321.41)

**Plug-In Electric Vehicle (PEV) Infrastructure Study**

The Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA), in collaboration with the Iowa Department of Transportation and Iowa utility industry, will conduct a study of PEV charging infrastructure to evaluate costs and benefits associated with different options for PEV infrastructure support. IEDA will submit the study report to the general assembly by June 30, 2019. (Reference Senate File 2311, 2018, and Iowa Code 476.6)
Low-Speed Vehicle Access to Roadways
Low-speed vehicles are only permitted to operate on roadways with posted speed limits of up to 35 miles per hour (mph) but may cross streets with posted speed limits greater than 35 mph. (Reference Iowa Code 321.381A)

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Effective July 1, 2023</td>
<td>$0.026/kWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Same as gasoline</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Effective January 1, 2020</td>
<td>$0.65/DGE (1 DGE = 2.49lbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasohol blending components</td>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BioDiesel blending components</td>
<td>See Section 5 for multiple rates.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Iowa allows a refund of the motor fuel tax paid on fuel that has been contaminated. Form 82-011 Casualty Loss/Special Fuel Blending Error must be completed along with Form 82-006 Special Fuel Refund Claim along with any supporting documentation.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes, the Supplier may be allowed a bad debt credit if the sale was made to an approved Iowa Eligible Purchaser.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax returns are required to be filed by the licensee no later than the last day of the month following the month in which the fuel was withdrawn from the terminal or, in the case of LPG, LNG, or CNG, placed into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle. Importers are required to file semimonthly.</td>
<td>Last day of the month for monthly filers. The 15th and the last day of the month for semimonthly filers.</td>
<td>Same day as the return.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Returns must be electronically filed and must be filed by the due date, or the next business day if the due date is on a holiday or weekend.
Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

(Example: 11:59 pm on due date)

4pm on due date for ePayment to be timely. Midnight on due date for eFiled return to be timely.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Next business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

10% Penalty for Failure to Timely File a Return:
If the return is not filed by the due date and at least 90% of the correct tax is not paid, an additional 10% penalty of the unpaid tax is due.

5% Penalty for Failure to Timely Pay the Tax Due:
If the your return is on time but at least 90% of the correct tax due has not been paid, an additional 5% penalty of the unpaid tax is due.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penalties are the same across tax types.</td>
<td>10% if return is not filed by the due date and 90% of the correct tax is not timely paid. If return is filed timely but 90% is not timely paid, the penalty is 5%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

“E-85 gasoline” or “E-85” is defined as ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between seventy and eighty-five percent by volume of ethanol. E-86 to E-99 is also considered “E-85” for reporting purposes.

The rate of the excise tax on E-85 gasoline shall be determined based on the number of gallons of E-85 gasoline that are distributed in this state during the previous calendar year. The department shall determine the actual tax paid for E-85 gasoline for each period beginning January 1 and ending December 31. The amount of the tax paid on E-85 gasoline during the past calendar year shall be compared to the amount of tax on E-85 gasoline that would have been paid using the tax rate for gasoline and a difference shall be established. If this difference is equal to or greater than twenty-five thousand dollars, the tax rate for E-85 gasoline for the period beginning July 1 following the end of the determination period shall be the ethanol blended gasoline rate. If the difference is less than twenty-five thousand dollars, the tax rate shall be seventeen cents.
Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, transporter returns are required under Iowa Administrative Rule 701—68.17, Iowa Code section 452A.15(1). They are to be filed by railroad carriers, common carriers, contract carriers, distributors transporting fuel for others, and anyone else transporting fuel from without the state and unloading it at other than terminal storage within the state. The report must include all fuel which was imported into Iowa and unloaded at other than terminal storage, all fuel withdrawn from Iowa terminal storage and delivered in Iowa, and all fuel withdrawn from Iowa terminal storage and exported from Iowa.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Transactions occurring above the rack are tax-free. The entity last owning the fuel before it leaves the terminal rack is responsible to report and remit tax.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Motor fuel and special fuel are exempt from sales tax when used on the highway or in watercraft or aircraft if the fuel tax has been paid and no refund of the fuel tax has been allowed. When a fuel tax refund is allowed, the sales tax is deducted from the refund unless it is used for a purpose that is exempt from sales tax. In some instances, the amount of sales tax which would be due may exceed the amount of fuel tax refund allowed. This can happen because the fuel tax rate is a flat amount per gallon and is not impacted by the price of the fuel. On the other hand, sales tax is based on the price paid for the fuel, so as the price goes up, the sales tax also goes up. If this situation occurs, taxpayers may elect to not claim the fuel tax refund, since if they did, they would owe the difference between the sales tax and the fuel tax refund. Dyed diesel would normally be subject to sales tax, unless the purchaser qualifies for a sales tax exemption. The sales tax rate has not changed in several years. The sales tax rate is based on value. Sales tax is collected semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, or annually based on filing status.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

When necessary and advisable to secure payment of tax, the Department may require a bond of any license holder. The Department generally requires a bond on a new applicant only if the applicant has established an unfavorable filing or remittance record on a previous license or if the Department feels the applicant's financial status is such that timely payment of taxes is questionable.
Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)
- 11. Has tax deferral status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictive Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Natural Gas Consolidated</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Natural Gas Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Natural Gas User</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefied Natural Gas Consolidated</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefied Natural Gas Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefied Natural Gas User</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Purchaser</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Purchaser End User</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Facility</td>
<td></td>
<td>5, 7, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No, just Iowa tax.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

No.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The entire return is required when amending information.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Yes, credit and rebills are allowed on the current month report.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Late loads are allowed on the current month report and may be subject to interest.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

701—68.18(452A) Bill of lading or manifest requirements. Whenever a bill of lading or manifest is required to be issued, carried, retained, or submitted by these rules, it shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Contain the name and address of the refinery, terminal, ethanol plant, biodiesel plant or point of origin.
2. Contain the date of withdrawal or import.
3. Contain the name of the shipper-supplier-consignor.
4. Contain the date of the purchaser-consignee.
5. Contain the place of actual destination.
6. Contain the name of the transporter.
7. Contain the gross gallons by fuel type.
8. Contain the designation for ethanol blended gasoline or biodiesel blended fuel as provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2.
9. Contain a statement designating whether diesel fuel is dyed or undyed.
10. Have machine printed thereon a serial number of not less than four digits.

701—67.12(452A) Form of invoice. Whenever an invoice is required to be kept or prepared by Iowa Code chapter 452A, the invoice must:
1. Be prepared by someone other than the purchaser and include the seller’s name, address, and identification number.
2. Include the purchaser’s name and address.
3. Contain a serial number of three or more digits.
4. Include the calendar date of purchase.
5. Indicate the type of fuel purchased. Diesel fuel must be designated as dyed or undyed.
6. Indicate the quantity of fuel purchased in gross gallons.
7. Indicate the total purchase price and show separately the amount of state and federal fuel tax included in the purchase price or include a statement that all state and applicable federal taxes are included in the purchase price.
8. For ethanol blended gasoline or biodiesel blended fuel, state its designation as provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2.
9. Be prepared on paper which will prevent erasure or alteration or on another form approved by the department.
STATE OF KANSAS

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Kansas Department of Revenue
Name: Roberto Tetuan
Street Address: 120 SE 10th Ave
PO Box 3506
Customer Relations – Motor Fuel
City, State, Zip Code: Topeka, KS 66601-3506
Phone Number: 785-296-5447
Fax Number: 785-296-4993
E-mail Address: roberto.tetuan@ks.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Kansas Statutes Annotated:
K.S.A. 79-3401 et. seq.

Kansas Administrative Regulations:
K.A.R. 92-3-4 et. seq. – Motor Vehicle Fuel
K.A.R. 92-14-1 et. seq. – Liquid Petroleum
K.A.R. 92-18-1 et. seq. – Special Fuel
K.A.R. 92-26-1 et. seq. – Alcohol Producer Incentive
K.A.R. 92-27-1 et. seq. – Biodiesel Producer Incentive
K.A.R. 92-28-1 et. seq. – Retail Dealer Incentive (not currently funded)

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor

Diesel: Distributor

Aviation Fuel: Reportable, but not taxable unless used in a taxable manner. Since motor fuel tax does not apply, sales tax does.
Jet Fuel: Reportable, but not taxable unless used in a taxable manner. Since motor fuel tax does not apply, sales tax does.

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: N/A Kansas statute does not define “First Receiver”

Point of Taxation: Distributor of first receipt
K.S.A. 79-3408. Tax imposed on use, sale or delivery of motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels; importation of motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels; incidence of tax imposed on distributor; allowance for certain losses; exempt transactions; reports required. (a) A tax per gallon or fraction thereof, at the rate computed as prescribed in K.S.A. 79-34,141, and amendments thereto, is hereby imposed on the use, sale or delivery of all motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels which are used, sold or delivered in this state for any purpose whatsoever.

(b) Unless otherwise specified in K.S.A. 79-3408c, and amendments thereto, the incidence of this tax is imposed on the distributor of the first receipt of the motor fuel and such taxes shall be paid but once. Such tax shall be computed on all motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels received by each distributor, manufacturer or importer in this state or imported by any distributor, manufacturer or importer into this state and paid in the manner provided for herein, except that an allowance of 2.5% shall be made and deducted by the distributor to cover all ordinary losses which may have resulted from physical loss while handling such motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels. No such allowance shall be made on any motor-vehicle fuel or special fuel exported from the state or sold to the United States of America or any of its agencies or instrumentalities as are now or hereinafter exempt by law from liability to state taxation. No such allowance shall be made for any motor-vehicle fuel or special fuel sold or disposed of to a consumer in tank car, transport or pipeline lots. As used in this subsection, the term "distributor of the first receipt" shall include distributors, manufacturers and importers that import motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels into Kansas.

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $.24 per gallon
Diesel: $.26 per gallon
E-85: $.17 per gallon

Natural Gas
LPG (Propane): $.23 per gallon
LNG: $.26 per DGE
CNG: $.24 per GGE

Aviation Fuel: $.24 per gallon if used in a taxable manner.

Jet Fuel: $.26 per gallon if used in a taxable manner.
Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Petroleum Products Inspection Fee is $.015 per barrel, 50 gallons is considered to be a barrel.

K.S.A. 55-426. Fees, amount. (a) The director of taxation is entitled to demand and receive from the manufacturer, importer, exporter or distributor first selling, offering for sale, using or delivering gasoline or diesel including government sales, the sum of $.015 per barrel. For the purposes of this section 50 gallons is to be considered and counted as a barrel.

(b) The secretary is hereby authorized and empowered to reduce the fees and charges provided by subsection (a) for any period deemed justified whenever the secretary shall determine that such fees and charges being paid into the state treasury as required by law are yielding more revenue than is required for the purposes to which such fees and charges are devoted by law. In the event that the secretary determines that sufficient revenues are not being produced by such reduced fees and charges, the secretary is hereby authorized and empowered to restore the fees and charges in full or in part to a rate not exceeding that provided in subsection (a) that will in the secretary's judgment produce sufficient revenue for the purposes to which such fees and charges are devoted by law.

Environmental Assurance Fee is $.01 per gallon.

K.S.A. 65-34-117. Environmental assurance fee; disposition of proceeds. (a) There is hereby established on and after July 1, 1992, an environmental assurance fee of $.01 on each gallon of petroleum product, other than aviation fuel, manufactured in or imported into this state. The environmental assurance fee shall be paid by the manufacturer, importer or distributor first selling, offering for sale, using or delivering petroleum products within this state. The environmental assurance fee shall be paid to the department of revenue at the same time and in the same manner as the inspection fee established pursuant to K.S.A. 55-426, and amendments thereto, is paid. The secretary of revenue shall remit the environmental assurance fees paid hereunder to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the aboveground fund, the underground fund, the UST redevelopment fund or the environmental stewardship fund, as provided by subsection (b).

(b) Moneys collected from the environmental assurance fee imposed by this section shall be credited as follows:

(1) At any time when the unobligated principal balance of the underground fund is equal to $2,000,000 or less, the moneys shall be credited to the underground fund until the unobligated principal balance of the underground fund equals or exceeds $5,000,000.

(2) At any time when the unobligated principal balance of the aboveground fund is equal to $500,000 or less and the moneys are not required to be credited to the underground fund under subsection (b)(1), such moneys shall be credited to the aboveground fund until the unobligated principal balance of the aboveground fund equals or exceeds $1,500,000 or until subsection (b)(1) requires moneys to be credited to the underground fund, whichever occurs first. At any
time when the unobligated principal balance of the aboveground fund exceeds $1,500,000, the excess shall be transferred to the underground fund.

(3) At any time when the moneys cease to be credited to the aboveground fund before the unobligated principal balance of the aboveground fund equals or exceeds $1,500,000, such moneys shall again be credited to the aboveground fund when the unobligated principal balance of the underground fund equals or exceeds $5,000,000. Such moneys shall continue to be credited to the aboveground fund until the unobligated principal balance of the aboveground fund equals or exceeds $1,500,000 or until subsection (b)(1) requires moneys to be credited to the underground fund, whichever occurs first.

(4) At any time when subsections (b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3) do not require moneys to be credited to either the underground fund or the aboveground fund, the excess shall be transferred to the UST redevelopment fund. If the unobligated principal balance of the UST redevelopment fund is equal to $2,000,000 or less, the moneys shall be credited to the UST redevelopment fund until the unobligated principal balance of the UST redevelopment fund equals or exceeds $5,000,000 or until subsections (b)(1), (b)(2) or (b)(3) require money.

(5) At any time when subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3) and (b)(4) do not require moneys to be credited to either the underground fund, the aboveground fund or the UST redevelopment fund, the money shall be credited to the environmental stewardship fund. If the unobligated principal balance of the environmental stewardship fund is equal to $2,000,000 or less, the money shall be credited to the environmental stewardship fund until the unobligated principal balance of the environmental stewardship fund equals or exceeds $5,000,000 or until subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3) or (b)(4) require money.

(c) At any time when subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4) and (b)(5) do not require moneys to be credited to either the underground fund, the aboveground fund, the UST redevelopment fund or the environmental stewardship fund, no environmental assurance fees shall be levied unless and until such time as the unobligated principal balance in the underground fund is less than or equal to $2,000,000 or the unobligated principal balance in the aboveground fund is less than or equal to $500,000 or the unobligated principal balance in the UST redevelopment fund or environmental stewardship fund is less than or equal to $2,000,000, in which case the collection of the environmental assurance fee will resume within 90 days following the end of the month in which such unobligated balance occurs. If no environmental assurance fees are being levied, the director of accounts and reports shall notify the secretary of revenue whenever the unobligated principal balance in the underground fund is $2,000,000 or the unobligated principal balance in the aboveground fund is $500,000 or the unobligated principal balance in the UST redevelopment fund or environmental stewardship fund is $2,000,000, and the secretary of revenue shall then give notice to each person subject to the environmental assurance fee as to the imposition of the fee and the duration thereof.

The director of accounts and reports shall cause to be published each month, in the second issue of the Kansas register published in such month, the amount of the unobligated principal balances in the underground fund and the aboveground fund on the last day of the preceding calendar month.

(d) Every manufacturer, importer or distributor of any petroleum product liable for the payment of environmental assurance fees as provided in this act, shall report in full and detail before the 25th day of every month to the secretary of revenue, on forms prepared and furnished by the secretary of revenue, and at the time of forwarding such report, shall compute and pay to the secretary of revenue the amount of fees due on all petroleum products subject to such fee
during the preceding month.
(e) All fees imposed under the provisions of this section and not paid on or before the 25th day of the month succeeding the calendar month in which such petroleum products were subject to such fee shall be deemed delinquent and shall bear interest at the rate of 1% per month, or fraction thereof, from such due date until paid. In addition thereto, there is hereby imposed upon all amounts of such fees remaining due and unpaid after such due date a penalty in the amount of 5% thereof. Such penalty shall be added to and collected as a part of such fees by the secretary of revenue.
(f) The secretary of revenue is hereby authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the secretary of revenue under this section.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:
Kansas Motor Fuel tax rates have remained the same since July 1, 2003, with the exception of a separate tax rate of $.17 per gallon for E-85, effective January 1, 2007. CNG tax rate changed to $.24 per GGE and LNG changed to $.26 per DGE effective July 1, 2014 as a result of 2014 House Bill 2057.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

The Kansas handling allowance rate is 2.5% for all taxable fuels. The handling allowance cannot be claimed on direct sales from the terminal to a consumer. Importer/exporter licensees are not eligible to receive the handling allowance. See K.S.A. 79-3408.

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required  No.

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
NA.

What diversion registry program do you use?
Kansas does not require registration of diversions; however, we do subscribe to and receive diversion information from the National Fuel Diversion Registry provided by Trac III Systems.

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
NA.

Diversion Requirements
NA.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
NA.
Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? NA.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes.

Any Additional Comments? NA.

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Kansas is the proud home of the Kansas City Regional Clean Cities Coalition (http://www.kcenergy.org/transportation.html). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

Ethyl Alcohol Producer Incentive - Program expired July 1, 2018
(Reference Kansas Statutes 79-34,160 et. seq.)

Biodiesel Fuel Producer Incentive - Program expired July 1, 2016
(Reference Kansas Statutes 79-34,155 et. seq.)

Retail Dealer Incentive
NOTE: Funding for this incentive has not been provided to date.
Beginning January 1, 2009, a licensed retail motor fuel dealer may receive a quarterly incentive for selling and dispensing renewable fuels, including biodiesel. Qualified motor fuel retail dealers are eligible for up to $0.065 for every gallon of renewable fuel sold and up to $0.03 for every gallon of biodiesel sold, if the required threshold percentage is met. The threshold percentage for the incentive payment will increase on an annual basis from 10% for renewable fuel and 2% for biodiesel in 2009 to 25% beginning on January 1, 2025. Funds will be allocated from the Kansas Retail Dealer Incentive Fund.

- Kansas Retail Dealers Incentive Fund was created for the payment of incentives to Kansas retail dealers who sell and dispense renewable fuels or biodiesel through a motor fuel pump.
- This incentive is ‘not’ funded through June 30, 2014, for FY2014. (Per 2011 Senate Bill 294).
- This incentive continues to ‘not’ be funded through June 30, 2016, for fiscal years 2015 and 2016. (Per 2013 Senate Bill 171).
- 2017 HB 2002 does not fund the Retail Dealer Incentive for FY19 and FY20.
• 2019 SB 25, Section 180 continued to ‘not’ fund the incentive for fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 (FY21).
• The provisions of the Kansas Retail Dealers Incentive Fund shall expire on January 1, 2026.
(Reference Kansas Statutes 79-34,170 et. seq)

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Tax Credit

***Email Request to Kathleen 7/5/19. Erin Starr will verify accuracy.***
The state offers an income tax credit worth up to 40% of the incremental or conversion cost for qualified AFVs placed into service after January 1, 2005, as outlined in the chart below. Qualified AFVs include vehicles that operate on a combustible liquid derived from grain starch, oil seed, animal fat, or other biomass, or produced from a biogas source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GVWR</th>
<th>Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10,000 lbs.</td>
<td>Up to $2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 26,000 lbs.</td>
<td>Up to $4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 26,000 lbs.</td>
<td>Up to $40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternatively, a tax credit in an amount not to exceed the lesser of $750 or 5% of the cost of the AFV is available to a taxpayer who purchases an original equipment manufacturer AFV. This credit is allowed only to the first individual to take title of the vehicle. For motor vehicles capable of operating on E85, the individual claiming the credit must provide evidence of purchasing at least 500 gallons of E85 between the time the vehicle was purchased and December 31 of the next calendar year. This tax credit should be deducted from the taxpayer's income tax liability for the taxable year in which the expenditures are made. In the event the credit is more than the taxpayer's tax liability for that year, the remaining credit may be carried over for up to three years after the year in which the expenditures were made. For tax year 2013 and all tax years thereafter, this income tax credit shall only be available to taxpayers subject to the income tax on corporations imposed pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 79-32,110, and amendments thereto, and shall be applied against such taxpayer's corporate income tax liability. (Reference Kansas Statutes 79-32,201)

Alternative Fuel Refueling Infrastructure Tax Credit

***Email Request to Kathleen 7/5/19. Erin Starr will verify accuracy.***
The state offers an income tax credit for alternative fuel refueling stations placed in service after January 1, 2009. The tax credit, worth up to 40% of the total amount, may not exceed $100,000. This tax credit should be deducted from the taxpayer's income tax liability for the taxable year in which the expenditures are made. In the event the credit is more than the taxpayer's tax liability for that year, the remaining credit may be carried over for up to three years after the year in which the expenditures were made. For tax year 2013 and all tax years thereafter, this income tax credit shall only be available to taxpayers subject to the income tax on corporations imposed pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 79-32,110, and amendments thereto, and shall be applied against such taxpayer's corporate income tax liability. (Reference Kansas Statutes 79-32,201)
Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.26/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>B100 is subject to the Environmental Assurance Fee (EAF). (All other blends are subject to EAF and Petroleum Products Inspection Fee).</td>
<td>E100</td>
<td>Not taxable until blended.</td>
<td>Not subject to Petroleum Products Inspection Fee or Environmental Assurance Fee until blended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 and all blends are treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.26/gallon. A license is required to import B100 and all blends (Liquid Fuel Carrier as well as distributor or importer license).</td>
<td>Ethanol is not treated like gasoline. There is no tax on ethanol until it is blended or placed in the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle. E85 is taxed at $0.17/gallon. All other blends are taxed at $0.24/gallon. A license is required to import ethanol blends (Liquid Fuel Carrier as well as distributor or importer license).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$.24/GGE</td>
<td>126.67 cubic feet or 5.66 pounds = 1 GGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$.17/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>$.24/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied)</td>
<td>$.26/DGE</td>
<td>6.06 pounds = 1 DGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blendstock</td>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>$0.23/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.**

**Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?**

Contaminated, destroyed or lost motor-vehicle fuel and special fuels are eligible for refund of motor fuel, tax per K.S.A. 79-3417, when the loss is 100 gallons or more at any one instance while such distributor is the owner and the loss was due to theft, leakage, fire, explosion, lightning, flood, storm or other cause beyond the control of the distributor.

The distributor shall notify the director in writing of such loss or destruction, the specific cause thereof, and the amount of motor-vehicle fuel or special fuel lost or destroyed, within 60 days from the date of the loss or destruction. Within 30 days after notifying the director of such loss or destruction such distributor shall file with the director an affidavit on oath, stating the full circumstances and amount of the loss or destruction along with supporting documentation such as bill of lading, insurance claim, police report, fire report, refinery weigh ticket and any other information requested by the director.

The director shall examine all such claims and determine the amount to which the claimant is entitled.

**Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?**

Kansas does not allow for bad debt credits.

**Section 17-Please provide the following information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributors Tax Return (MF-52)</td>
<td>25th of the month following the period reported</td>
<td>25th of the month following the period reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

The postmark must be on or before the due date to be considered timely.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?  
(Example: 11:59 pm on due date)

There is no penalty for filing the return late, however if the remittance is delinquent, penalty is charged. The cut off time for EFT payments is 4:00 pm the day prior to the due date.

Example - For an ACH debit payment the transaction would have to be initiated no later than 4:00 pm on the 24th. If the 25th is on a weekend or Holiday then the payment must be initiated by 4:00 pm the last working day prior to the 25th in order to be timely remitted.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday the due date is the next working day.

| Producer/Manufacturer, Blender, End Consumer Motor Fuel Tax Report (MF-54) | 25th of the month following the period reported | 25th of the month following the period reported |
| Motor Fuel Retailers’ Informational Return (MF-90) | 25th of the month following the period reported | NA Informational return – no remittance |
| Motor Fuel Inventory Tax Return (MF-219) | 25th of the month following the tax increase/decrease | 25th of the month following the tax increase/decrease |
| Liquefied Petroleum Motor Fuel Tax Return (MF-202) | 25th of the month following the period reported | 25th of the month following the period reported |
| Petroleum Products Inspection & Environmental Assurance Fee Report (MF-7 & MF-7a) | 25th of the month following the period reported | 25th of the month following the period reported |
| Liquid Fuel Carrier Petroleum Products Report – Schedule of Deliveries (MF-206) | 15th of the month following the period reported | NA Informational return |
| Annual Renewal Mileage Permit and Decal (BT/mf6) | Due Dec 31 and Decal due to be placed on vehicle by February 28 |
Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributors Tax Return (MF-52)</td>
<td>No penalty assessed for late filing of the return.</td>
<td>5% penalty and effective 1/1/2019 interest of .5% per month. Prior year interest rates may vary. Additional interest is assessed monthly on unpaid tax liability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producer/Manufacturer, Blender, End Consumer Motor Fuel Tax Report (MF-54)</td>
<td>No penalty assessed for late filing of the return.</td>
<td>5% penalty and effective 1/1/2019 interest of .5% per month. Prior year interest rates may vary. Additional interest is assessed monthly on unpaid tax liability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Retailers’ Informational Return (MF-90)</td>
<td>No penalty assessed for late filing of the return.</td>
<td>NA                                                                               Informational return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefied Petroleum Motor Fuel Tax Return (MF-202)</td>
<td>No penalty assessed for late filing of the return.</td>
<td>5% penalty and effective 1/1/2019 interest of .5% per month. Prior year interest rates may vary. Additional interest is assessed monthly on unpaid tax liability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Products Inspection &amp; Environmental Assurance Fee Report (MF-7 &amp; MF-7a)</td>
<td>No penalty assessed for late filing of the return.</td>
<td>5% penalty and effective 1/1/2019 interest of .5% per month. Prior year interest rates may vary. Additional interest is assessed monthly on unpaid tax liability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Fuel Carrier Petroleum Products Report – Schedule of Deliveries (MF-206)</td>
<td>No penalty assessed for late filing of the return.</td>
<td>NA                                                                               Informational return</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E-85 is taxed at a lower rate than gasoline and other ethanol blends.
K.S.A. 79-3401. Citation of act; definitions.
(w) "E85 fuels" means an alternative fuel that is a blend of denatured ethanol and hydrocarbon that typically contains 85% ethanol by volume, but at a minimum must contain 70% ethanol by volume, and complies with ASTM specification D5798-99.
Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes.

K.S.A. 79-3416. Transportation of fuels; report; manifest; required statement. Every railroad, street railroad, interurban railroad or suburban railroad, every pipeline company, every common carrier, and every carrier for hire, who shall transport any liquid fuels, motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels, from any point outside of this state into this state, or between any two points in this state, or from any point in this state to any point outside this state, and every private carrier or other person who shall transport any liquid fuels, motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels from any other state into this state, or from this state into another state, or shall transport any liquid fuels, motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels exceeding 500 gallons in amount, for any distance exceeding 25 miles within this state, shall render a written report, under oath, to the director, on forms prescribed and furnished by the director, of all such transportation of liquid fuels, motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels so made to or from points within this state.

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

N/A

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Dyed diesel is subject to sales tax since it is exempt from state motor fuel tax. The State sales tax rate is set by the legislature and depending on the location of the sale, local tax may also apply.

If motor fuel tax is refunded on motor fuel taxable products, such as gasoline or clear diesel, it becomes subject to state and local sales tax.

Sales tax is charged on value.

Kansas Retailers’ Sales Tax statute
K.S.A. 79-3606. Exempt sales. The following shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this act:
(a) All sales of motor-vehicle fuel or other articles upon which a sales or excise tax has been paid, not subject to refund, etc.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

K.A.R. 92-3-17a License applications; bond requirements. (a) Each applicant for a distributor, importer, or manufacturer license shall post a bond equal to a three months' average tax
liability. New businesses may submit a bond equal to 25% of its estimated tax liability for a 12-month period. The bond shall not be less than the minimum required by statute. The bond requirements shall be met before a license is granted. The bond may be a surety bond executed by an approved corporate surety or a cash bond. Either a cashier's check payable to the director or an escrow account with a Kansas bank shall be used for a cash bond.

Per K.S.A. 79-3403 Minimum bond amounts are:
- Distributor $1,000.00
- Importer/Exporter $5,000.00
- Manufacturer $5,000.00

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer/Exporter</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailer</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Fuel Carrier</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

N/A
Section 29 - If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

N/A

Section 30 - When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Amended returns should only include the amended/additional information.

Section 31 - Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

No, prior period credit and rebills would not be allowed on a current return.

Section 32 - How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Late loads from a previous month would be subject to review. They may possibly be allowed for the last 5 days of the prior month, otherwise, an amended return would be required.

Section 33 - What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and/or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

K.S.A. 79-3456. Invoice by licensed distributors or retailers; contents; copies. (a) At the time of making each delivery of motor-vehicle fuel or special fuel upon which a refund of the tax may be claimed, the licensed distributor or licensed retailer delivering the same shall make out an invoice which shall contain a serial number which shall not be repeated through any one calendar year, and which shall state the following:

1. The name of the distributor or retailer (printed or rubber stamped) selling the refund motor fuel;
2. the name of the purchaser;
3. the number of gallons of motor-vehicle fuel containing less than 10% agricultural ethyl alcohol thus purchased and delivered;
4. the number of gallons of motor-vehicle fuels containing 10% or more of agricultural ethyl alcohol thus purchased and delivered;
5. the date and place of delivery;
6. the number of gallons of special fuel purchased and delivered; and
7. the price paid for such motor-vehicle fuel or special fuel.
(b) The invoice prepared by a distributor or retailer shall be made out in triplicate unless the invoice is generated by automated procedures approved by the director. One copy of each invoice made out in triplicate shall be delivered to the purchaser at the time of purchase. Upon receiving payment in full for such motor-vehicle fuel or special fuel the distributor or retailer shall receipt for payment on the original invoices. A duplicate shall be retained by the distributor or retailer for a period of three years and shall be subject to examination by the director. Carbon or contact-type paper shall be used in making the first and second duplicate invoices unless the invoice is generated by automated procedures approved by the director.
(c) Invoices generated by automated procedures approved by the director shall be made out in duplicate. The original of each such invoice shall be delivered to the purchaser and upon receiving payment for such motor-vehicle fuel or special fuel the distributor or retailer shall receipt for payment on another original invoice. Duplicates of all such invoices shall be retained by the distributor or retailer for a period of three years.
(d) If the invoice of any distributor or retailer is not printed in triplicate or does not meet the requirements of this section then such distributor or retailer shall use the uniform invoice prepared and furnished free of cost by the director as provided in this act.

STATE OF KENTUCKY

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Department of Revenue

Name: Linda Benton

Street Address: 501 High Street

City, State  Zip Code: Frankfort, KY 40601

Phone Number: 502-564-9300

Fax Number: 502-564-2906

E-mail Address: Linda.Benton@ky.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:


Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor

Diesel: Distributor

Aviation Fuel: Distributor

Jet Fuel: Exempt under KRS 138.210(18)

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:

Point of Taxation: Distributor per KRS 138.220.
Section 5 - State Tax Rates

Gasoline: Effective July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, Gasoline's tax rate is $0.246 per gallon.

Diesel: Effective July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, Special Fuel's tax rate is $0.216 per gallon.

Aviation Fuel: Same rate as Gasoline

Jet Fuel: Not subject to the Motor Fuels Tax, but subject to the 6% Sales Tax.

Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Petroleum Environmental Assurance Fee – $0.014 per gallon of fuel subject to gasoline or special fuel tax. KRS 224.60-145.

Section 7 - Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Motor Fuel Tax Rates are adjusted on an annual basis based on an average of the quarterly average wholesale price (AWP) calculations for the previous fiscal year. See section 5.

Section 8 - State Collection Allowance

Dealers Compensation is 2.25% per gasoline and special fuel return when filed and paid timely. It covers evaporation, shrinkage, unaccountable losses, collection costs, bad debts, and handling and reporting the tax.

Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use?
FuelTrac

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
None

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**Diversion Requirements**

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)**
Licensed Dealer who diverts the fuel.

**Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** No

**If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** No

**Any Additional Comments?**

---

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

**State Incentives**

**Alternative Fuel Production Tax Incentive Refund**
The Kentucky Economic Development and Finance Authority (KEDFA) provides a tax refund of up to 100% of the state sales tax paid on the purchase of personal property used to construct, retrofit, or upgrade an alternative fuel production or gasification facility. Additionally, the KEDFA provides a credit of up to 100% of the income tax and limited liability entity tax that would otherwise be owed by a company for an alternative fuel production or gasification facility that uses biomass as the primary feedstock. The incentives apply to property purchased on or after January 1, 2008, and expire upon the completion of the project, or five years from the date on which the company begins receiving the incentive, whichever is first. Producers may recover up to 50% of their capital investment in tax incentives. The minimum capital investment for incentive eligibility is $25 million for an alternative fuel or gasification facility that uses biomass as the primary feedstock and $100 million for a facility that uses coal as the primary feedstock. KEDFA may distribute the sales tax incentive before the minimum capital investment is made. (Reference Special Session House Bill 1, 2007)

**Alternative Fuel Job Creation Wage Assessment**
The Kentucky Economic Development and Finance Authority (KEDFA) allows approved companies to require that employees, as a condition of employment, whose job was created as the result of a construction, retrofit, upgrade, or operation of an alternative fuel production or gasification facility to agree to pay a wage assessment of up to 4% of their gross wages to the company. Employees will be allowed a state income tax credit equal to the assessment withheld from their wages. The minimum capital investment for incentive eligibility is $25 million for an alternative fuel or gasification facility that uses biomass as the primary feedstock and $100 million for a facility that uses coal as the primary feedstock. KEDFA may allow advanced disbursement of a portion of the wage assessment value before the minimum capital investment is made. (Reference Special Session House Bill 1, 2007)

**Alternative Fuel Research and Development**

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The Kentucky Alternative Fuel and Renewable Energy Fund Program provides funding to Kentucky-based companies for research, development, and commercialization of alternative fuels and renewable energy. The Program will focus on providing support to research and development projects that lead to innovative technology, new knowledge, commercially successful products or services, or show significant potential to stimulate economic development and employment growth in the state. Up to $5 million may be awarded to eligible projects. (Reference Special Session House Bill 1, 2007)

**Alternative Fuel Production Tax Credit**

An income tax credit is available for biofuels producers of $1.00 per gallon of pure biodiesel, corn-based ethanol, or cellulosic-based ethanol. The total amount of credit for all ethanol or biodiesel producers may not exceed the annual ethanol or biodiesel tax credit cap established in KRS 141.422. Unused credits may not be carried forward and applied to a future tax return. However, unused ethanol credits from one ethanol-based cap (corn or cellulosic) may be applied to another ethanol-based cap in the same taxable year. For the purpose of this credit, biodiesel must meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification D6751, and ethanol must meet ASTM standard D4806. (Reference Special Session House Bill 1, 2007, and Kentucky Revised Statutes 141.422 to 141.425)

**Alternative Fuel and Vehicle Promotion**

The Kentucky Division of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency provides information on a range of alternative fuels, demonstration projects, and promotes networks of people working with alternative fuels. It has implemented a number of projects to support alternative fuel vehicles and establish an alternative fuel refueling infrastructure.

### Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxable as a Special Fuel.</td>
<td>Biodiesel is subject to the Special Fuel’s Tax.</td>
<td>Subject to the Petroleum Environmental Assurance Fee when subject to the special fuel tax.</td>
<td>Taxable at the Gasoline tax rate when blended with gasoline or used wholly on the road.</td>
<td>Subject to the Gasoline Tax rate when blended or used wholly on the road.</td>
<td>Subject to the Petroleum Environmental Assurance Fee when subject to the gasoline tax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All biodiesel fuel meets Kentucky’s definition of a Special Fuel and is subject to the Special Fuel’s Tax.</td>
<td>Ethanol is not taxed until blended with gasoline or used wholly on the road, then it is subject to the Gasoline Tax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Taxed as Special Fuel</td>
<td>5.66 lbs. or 126.67 cu ft equals one (1) gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Taxed as Gasoline</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Taxed on gasoline used.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Taxed as Special Fuel</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Taxed as Special Fuel</td>
<td>6.06 lbs. equals one (1) gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Taxed at the same rate as Gasoline when used on road.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Taxed at the same rate as Gasoline if blended or used wholly as a motor fuel.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Taxed as either gasoline or special fuels depending on which definition it comes under per KRS 138.210.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anything blended with gasoline</td>
<td>Gasoline tax rate</td>
<td>Yes when blended with gasoline or used wholly as a motor fuel is subject to tax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anything blended with special fuel</td>
<td>Special Fuel tax rate</td>
<td>Yes when blended with a special fuel or used wholly as a motor fuel is subject to tax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

If contaminated fuel is sold, it is handled like the fuel type and either taxed or exempted per the fuel type statutes. Non-saleable situations are handled as a fuel loss using form Statement of Claim for Accountable Loss of Motor Fuel - Form 72A078.
Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Bad debt is covered under dealer’s compensation as part of KRS 138.270(1)(b).

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmark

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Returns must be filed (certified) no later than 11:59 pm Eastern Time on the due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

They are due the next business day following the weekend or holiday.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any report filed late</td>
<td>2% of tax due for each 30 days that the report is late. Total penalty shall not exceed 20% of the total tax due, but not less than ten dollars ($10).</td>
<td>2% of tax due for each 30 days that the report is late. Total penalty shall not exceed 20% of the total tax due, but not less than ten dollars ($10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to file any report</td>
<td>5% of the tax assessed for each 30 days or fraction thereof that</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Ethanol blended with gasoline is required to be reported as gasoline. All ethanol/gasoline blend percentages whether 1% up to 99% are required to be reported on the gasoline dealer’s report.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Kentucky does require transporter returns of third party haulers. Transporters of tax unpaid gasoline or special fuels, other than by a licensed gasoline or special fuel dealer, is required to be licensed under KRS 138.310.

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Sales tax is imposed on motor fuel sold without the imposition of the motor fuels tax. It is calculated at six (6) percent of the purchase price.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Kentucky requires a financial instrument based on three months’ liability. Financial instruments are singly or in combination either a surety bond, a letter of credit, or a compensating balance with a financial institution. Statutory references are KRS 138.210(10) and 138.330.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)
**Activity Descriptions:**

- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Terminal – no licence</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,7,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>issued, required to file</td>
<td></td>
<td>report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28** - Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?  
No

**Section 29** - Does you state require pre-collection election?  
No

**Section 30** - When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?  
Current business processes require that dealers amend only the information that is changing.
Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Kentucky does not allow out of period reporting. Dealers issuing credits and rebills on prior period bill of ladings will need to amend that period’s return.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

There is no allowance for late load reporting. All late loads are subject to the tax due for the period when shipment occurred, the interest due, and any applicable penalties for late payment.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

N/A
STATE OF LOUISIANA

Section 1 - Contact Information
Agency: Louisiana Department of Revenue
Name: Shirley Bonaccorso
Street Address: 617 North Third Street
City, State Zip Code: Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone Number: (225) 219-2780
Fax Number: (225) 219-2759
E-mail Address: shirley.bonaccorso@la.gov

Section 2 - Statutes and Rules
Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Louisiana Revised Statutes 47:818.1 - 818.132
Louisiana Administrative Code 61:1.3101 - 3501

Section 3 - State Point of Taxation
Gasoline: Terminal; import
Diesel: Terminal; import
Aviation Fuel: Not taxed if used for aviation purposes; otherwise at time sold/used for taxable purpose
Jet Fuel: Not taxed if used for aviation purposes; otherwise at time sold/used for taxable purpose

Section 4 - Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.
Point of Taxation: “Point of imposition of tax” found at LA RS 47:818.13

Section 5 - State Tax Rates
Gasoline: $0.20 per gallon
Diesel: $0.20 per gallon
Aviation Fuel: Exempt if used for aviation; otherwise $0.20 per gallon
Jet Fuel: Exempt if used for aviation; otherwise $0.20 per gallon
Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

LA RS 3:4684 – Petroleum Products Inspection Fee at the rate of 4/32 of 1 cent per gallon on all petroleum products except LPG, CNG, LNG – reported on motor fuel tax reports and collected at the same time and in similar manner as motor fuel tax

Section 7- Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

None for 2019

Section 8- State Collection Allowance

LA RS 47:818.22 – suppliers/permissive suppliers allowed one-half percent of the tax due on gasoline and diesel fuels, as defined, for timely filing and paying; allowance not deductible unless the supplier/ permissive supplier allows a deduction of one-third of one percent to a valid licensed distributor or importer [Effective July 1, 2015, per Acts 2015, No. 147]

Section 9- State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: Reporting a diversion – Yes – [LA RS 47:818.48]

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number: LA RS 47:818.48(A)

What diversion registry program do you use? National Fuel Diversion Registry

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? Gasoline and diesel fuels as defined in statute

Diversion Requirements: See LA RS 47:818.48

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc) Licensee ordering the diversion

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes - however, seldom done
Any Additional Comments?
The licensee ordering the diversion is responsible for paying the applicable destination state taxes along with filing a claim for refund with the origin state or the original destination state whose taxes have been collected.

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**
Louisiana has at least 2 areas that are part of the Clean Cities Coalition:
- Greater Baton Rouge Clean Cities Coalition ([www.gbrccc.org](http://www.gbrccc.org)).
- Southeast Louisiana Clean Fuel Partnership ([www.cleanfuelpartnership.org](http://www.cleanfuelpartnership.org)).
Also see: [www.afdc.energy.gov/afdc/laws/poc/LA](http://www.afdc.energy.gov/afdc/laws/poc/LA)

State Incentives:

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) and Refueling Infrastructure Tax Credit:** Acts 2009, No. 469 repealed R.S. 47:38 and 287.757 and enacted R.S. 47:6035 dealing with alternative fuel vehicles. According to statute, any person or corporation purchasing qualified clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property shall be allowed a credit against their income tax liability. The credit shall be allowed against individual or corporate income tax for the taxable period in which the property is purchased and installed, if applicable. "Qualified clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property" is defined as equipment necessary for a motor vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel and shall not include equipment necessary for operation of a motor vehicle on gasoline or diesel.

**Biodiesel Equipment and Fuel Tax Exemption:** Certain property and equipment used to manufacture, produce, or extract unblended biodiesel, as well as unblended biodiesel used as fuel by a registered manufacturer, are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Unblended biodiesel is defined as B100 that meets the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard D6751. These provisions expired June 30, 2012. (Reference LA RS 47:301(7)(j) and (10)(y)(i)).

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B100 Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.20 per gallon</td>
<td>Taxable same as diesel</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection Fee of $0.00125 per gallon</td>
<td>$0.20 per gallon</td>
<td>Taxable same as gasoline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|        | Subject to the Inspection Fee of $0.00125 per gallon | |

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated same as diesel - $0.20 per gallon.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated same as gasoline - $0.20 per gallon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable when used as a vehicle fuel – $.20 per GGE</td>
<td>GGE = 5.660 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Taxed same a gasoline - $.20 per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Gasoline used as fuel - $.20 per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable when used as a vehicle fuel – $.20 per DGE</td>
<td>DGE = 6.060 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable when used as a vehicle fuel – $.146 per GGE</td>
<td>GGE = 73% of rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Taxable when used as a road vehicle fuel - $.20 per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the Louisiana Liquefied Petroleum Gas Commission, CNG, LNG, and LPG dispensed at retail outlets for vehicle fuel are dispensed in gallons based on gasoline gallon equivalent. The fuel tax on the use of these fuels changed from decals to gallon equivalents taxed at pump effective January 1, 2016.

Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See list at IRS Reg.</td>
<td>$.20 per gallon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.4801-1(c)(3)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Per LA RS 47:818.2(33)

Section 15 - How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

No statutory provisions addressing contaminated fuel.

Section 16 - Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes. LA RS 47:818.22(C) provides:

* * *

(1) A supplier or permissive supplier may take a credit for any taxes that were not remitted in a previous period to the supplier or permissive supplier by a licensed supplier.
distributor or licensed importer as required by R.S. 47:818.20. The supplier or
permissive supplier is eligible to take the credit if the secretary is notified of the default
within thirty days after the default occurs. If a license holder pays to a supplier or
permissive supplier the tax owed, but the payment occurs after the supplier or
permissive supplier has taken a credit on its return, the supplier or permissive supplier
shall remit the payment to the secretary with the next monthly return after receipt of the
tax.

(2) In the event that the credit to the supplier originates out of a failure to pay a
destination state motor fuel tax on shipments removed for export under R.S.
47:818.14(C), the presumption as set forth in R.S. 47:818.11 shall be raised that the fuel
was removed for use in this state and thus taxable. The secretary shall seek payment of
the tax in a dual capacity both to protect the interests of this state and as the base state
from which the shipment originated to assist the destination state in the reporting or
collection of tax due upon the receipt of the fuel into that state.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier/Permissive Supplier Monthly Return</td>
<td>22nd day of month following period reported</td>
<td>22nd day of month following period reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor/Exporter/Blender Monthly Return</td>
<td>20th day of month following period reported</td>
<td>20th day of month following period reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer Monthly Return</td>
<td>15th day of month following period reported</td>
<td>15th day of month following period reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received
by due date as timely filed?

For returns mailed, postmark date is considered in determining timely filing. If delivery is by a
courier or taxpayer, the date delivered is used.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?
(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

For returns submitted electronically, the return is considered filed on the date transmitted.
Electronic payments are deemed paid on the date the transmitted funds are posted to the State’s
account. Currently, motor fuel returns cannot be filed electronically, only payments are accepted
electronically.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a
weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

When due dates fall on a weekend or holiday, the filing is considered timely if filed on the next
business day. Electronic payments must be transferred in such a manner as to be posted by the
next business day.
Section 21—What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier/Permissive Supplier Monthly Return</td>
<td>5% of amount due for each 30 days, or fraction thereof, from date due until filed, not to exceed 25%</td>
<td>5% of amount due for each 30 days, or fraction thereof, from date due until filed, not to exceed 25% plus interest accrues from date due until paid at .5833% per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor/Exporter/Blender Monthly Return</td>
<td>5% of amount due for each 30 days, or fraction thereof, from date due until filed, not to exceed 25%</td>
<td>5% of amount due for each 30 days, or fraction thereof, from date due until filed, not to exceed 25% plus interest accrues from date due until paid at .5833% per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer Monthly Return</td>
<td>5% of amount due for each 30 days, or fraction thereof, from date due until filed, not to exceed 25%</td>
<td>5% of amount due for each 30 days, or fraction thereof, from date due until filed, not to exceed 25% plus interest accrues from date due until paid at .5833% per month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22—How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is treated in the same manner as gasoline fuels.

Section 23—Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes. Any person who transports by marine vessel, railroad tank car, or transport vehicle. (LA RS 47:818.31)

Section 24—(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Transactions occurring above the rack between licensed parties are tax-free. The entity last owning the fuel before it leaves the terminal rack is responsible to report and remit tax, and the tax is to be included in the invoice price for subsequent sales.
Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

No sales tax on fuel that is subject to the excise tax per state’s Constitution.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Per LA RS 47:818.40:
- Terminal Operator: Minimum of $1,000,000 or an amount equal to 3 months tax liability, whichever is greater
- Supplier/Permissive Supplier: Minimum of $50,000 or amount equal to 3 months tax liability, whichever is greater
- Distributor: Minimum of $20,000 or an amount equal to 3 months tax liability, whichever is greater
- Importer: Minimum of $20,000 or an amount equal to 3 months tax liability, whichever is greater
- Exporter: Minimum of $20,000 or an amount equal to 3 months tax liability, whichever is greater
- Blender: Minimum of $20,000 or an amount equal to 3 months tax liability, whichever is greater
- Interstate Motor Fuel User: Minimum of $20,000 or an amount equal to 3 months tax liability, whichever is greater
- MotorFuel Transporter: No bond required
- Aviation Fuel Dealer: No bond required

Per LA RS 47:818.117 for Special Fuels CNG, LNG, LPG:
- Special Fuels Dealer: Minimum of $50,000 or amount equal to 3 months tax liability, whichever is greater

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- Import
- Export
- Sell at Wholesale
- Sell at Retail
- Fuel in Terminal
- Transport Fuel
- Operate IRS Terminal
8. Blends Fuel
9. Refine Fuel
10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier/Permissive</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,4,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel Dealer</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Motor Fuel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

No – only one, not both.

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

No – no provision for election.

**Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?**

Entire return must be amended.

**Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?**

Credit and rebills must be reported in the month in which the product was removed from the bulk transfer system or imported.

**Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?**

Loads are reported in the month in which the product was removed from the bulk transfer system or imported.
Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

LA RS 47:818.47(A) and (D) regarding shipping documents:

A. Each person operating a refinery or terminal rack or any other facility where gasoline or diesel fuel is removed for transporting in a rail car or highway vehicle other than in the fuel supply tank shall prepare and provide to the operator of every rail car or highway vehicle receiving gasoline or diesel fuel at the facility a shipping document using a preprinted or machine generated form. The shipping document shall include:

1. The name and physical address of the terminal or bulk plant from which the gasoline or diesel fuel was received.
2. The name, federal employer identification number, or if an individual, the social security number if the federal employer identification number is not available, and address of the motor fuel transporter transporting the gasoline or diesel fuel.
3. The date the gasoline or diesel fuel was loaded.
4. The type of gasoline or diesel fuel.
5. The number of gallons in:
   a. Net gallons if purchased from a terminal for export or import, or
   b. Net gallons or gross gallons if purchased from a bulk plant.
6. The destination of the gasoline or diesel fuel as represented by the purchaser of the gasoline or diesel fuel and the number of gallons of the gasoline or diesel fuel to be delivered, if delivery is to only one state.
7. The name, federal employer identification number, or if an individual, the social security number if the federal employer identification number is not available, and physical address of the purchaser of the gasoline or diesel fuel.
8. Any other information that, in the opinion of the secretary, is necessary for the proper administration of this Part.

D. If gasoline or diesel fuel is to be delivered to more than one state, the terminal shall document the split loads by issuing shipping documents that list the destination state of each portion of the gasoline or diesel fuel.
STATE OF MAINE

Section 1-Contact Information
Agency: Maine Revenue Services
Name: Judy Methot
Street Address: PO Box 1060
City, State Zip Code: Augusta ME 04332-1060
Phone Number: (207) 624-9626
Fax Number: (207) 287-6628
E-mail Address: judy.a.methot@maine.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules
Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Maine Revised Statutes Title 36, Part 5

Section 3-State Point of Taxation
Gasoline: Motor fuel is taxable to the ultimate consumer, but the final distributor is primarily responsible for paying tax to the State.

Diesel: See above

Aviation Fuel: See above

Jet Fuel: See above

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.
First Receiver: See Section 3.
Point of Taxation: See Section 3.

Section 5-State Tax Rates
Gasoline: $0.300

Diesel: $0.312

Aviation Fuel: $0.300
Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

The environmental fee for gasoline is 1.4 cents per gallon, and the environmental fee for diesel and kerosene is .67 cents per gallon. The statutory reference is MRSA Title 38 § 551.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: The tax rates for both Gasoline and Special Fuels are no longer indexed annually for inflation. Updated rates must be proposed and approved by the legislature. There have been no recent updates.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

None

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state Statutory and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use?

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Biofuel Production Incentive
The Biofuel Production Credit is repealed for income tax years beginning after 2015.

**Alternative Fuel Tax**
The State Highway tax for each special fuel used in transportation is based on each fuel's energy content relative to gasoline. Effective July 1, 2009, the full gasoline excise tax rate is imposed on internal combustion engine fuel if the blended fuel contains at least 10% gasoline by volume. Effective July 1, 2009, the full diesel excise tax rate is imposed on biodiesel fuels that contain less than 90% biodiesel fuel by volume. The following rates are currently in effect. Ethanol (E85) is taxed at a rate of $0.300 per gallon, propane (LPG) at $0.219 per gallon, compressed natural gas (CNG) at $0.243 per 100 standard cubic feet. Gasoline is taxed at a rate of $0.300 per gallon and diesel is $0.312 per gallon. (Title 36, Section 3203)

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B99-B00</td>
<td>$.287/gallon</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>E00</td>
<td>$.198/gallon</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B95-B98</td>
<td>$.288/gallon</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>E99</td>
<td>$.199/gallon</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B91-B94</td>
<td>$.289/gallon</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>E98</td>
<td>$.200/gallon</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B90</td>
<td>$.290/gallon</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>E97</td>
<td>$.201/gallon</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E96</td>
<td>$.202/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E95</td>
<td>$.203/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E94</td>
<td>$.204/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E93</td>
<td>$.205/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E92</td>
<td>$.206/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E91</td>
<td>$.207/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same rate chart as above, as biodiesel blends from B90 – B00 are taxed at a reduced rate. B01-B89 are taxed at $.312/gallon, the full diesel rate.</td>
<td>Same rate chart as above, as ethanol/gasoline blends from E91 – E00 are at taxed at a reduced rate. E01-E90 are taxed at $.300/gallon, the full gasoline rate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blendstock</td>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable at .243</td>
<td>Per 100 cubic feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Taxable at .300</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not taxed as motor fuel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Gasoline tax rates</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Taxable at .070</td>
<td>Per 100 cubic feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable at .178</td>
<td>Per gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable at .219</td>
<td>Per gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Taxable at .300 if at least 10% gasoline by volume</td>
<td>85%*.147(Methanol rate) + 15% of other fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 14**-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

**Section 15**-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Clear fuel that is contaminated by dyed diesel is claimed on line 18a of the special fuel supplier return.

**Section 16**-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes.

36 MRSA §2906-A provides a refund to a retail dealer for a portion of the tax paid to a distributor or importer, which tax shall be reported and paid to the State Tax Assessor by the distributor or importer pursuant to section 2906. The portion of the tax for which there is a refund entitlement is represented by tax paid on accounts of the retailer found to be worthless and actually charged off by the retailer, but if any such accounts are thereafter collected by the retailer, the tax recovered shall be paid within 30 days of recovery directly by the retailer to the State Tax Assessor.

36 MRSA §3214 allows a credit for tax paid on worthless accounts for the tax paid on sales made on credit and reported by a licensed supplier, wholesaler or retailer pursuant to section 3209 that are found to be worthless and actually charged off. The amount may be credited upon
the tax due on a subsequent return. If those accounts are subsequently collected by the licensed
supplier, wholesaler or retailer, a tax must be paid upon the amounts so collected. The credit
must be reported on the return for the month in which the charge-off occurred.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Distributor</td>
<td>21st of following month</td>
<td>Same as report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Supplier</td>
<td>Last day of following month</td>
<td>Same as report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received
by due date as timely filed?

36 MRSA §153 states, in part: If any document or payment required or permitted by the Title to
be filed or paid is transmitted by the United States Postal Service, the date of the postmark
stamped on the envelope is deemed to be date as the filing or payment.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?
(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Any time prior to midnight on the due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a
weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

36 MRSA §153.2 states that when the last day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the
due date is the next regular business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>Title 36 §187-B.1, A, B, C</td>
<td>Title 36 §187-B.2.A,A-1,B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to
be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is taxed as regular gasoline, as long as is contains at least 10% gasoline by volume. Each
blend is rounded to the nearest percent, and only that which is E85 is considered E85.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum
Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No.
Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Sales tax is imposed on dyed diesel based on the sales price to the purchaser. The rate is only changed through legislation. Historical rates are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales Rate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1, 2013</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

None

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
Maine gasoline distributors and special fuel suppliers may hold either a licensed or registered certificate. Licensed certificate holders may both buy and sell motor fuel Maine excise tax exempt. Registered certificate holders may only buy and sell motor fuel Maine excise tax included. The distributor or supplier that first receives the motor fuel in Maine is primarily responsible for remitting the tax. The two exceptions in the statute are when the fuel is sold to a licensed exporter wholly for exportation, or to another licensed distributor or supplier. When the fuel is sold to another licensed distributor or supplier, the final purchasing distributor or supplier is required to remit the tax.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1 through 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Exporter</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1 through 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1 through 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1 through 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Retailer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1 through 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

Maine has no requirement to collect destination state taxes. Maine state excise tax is collected when delivered to the retail level, or when sold to an unlicensed entity.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

Maine does not tax at the rack.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The entire return must be amended. Any schedule lines on the return that are amended require an amended electronic schedule. A brief note explaining why the return is being amended is also required.
Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Maine allows credits and rebills in current periods.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

All motor fuel loads must be reported within the statutory time limit for the motor fuel returns: The 21st of the following month for gasoline distributors and the end of the following month for special fuel suppliers.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

The electronic schedules required by Maine include the following columns: Product Code, Carrier Name, Carrier FEIN, Mode, Origin, Destination, Acquired From or Sold To, Seller or Buyer FEIN, Date, Document Number, and Gross Gallons.

There is not a specific statutory reference for the above requirements. The general reference is Title 36 §2906 for gasoline, and Title 36 §3209 paragraph 1 for special fuel.
STATE OF MARYLAND

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Comptroller of Maryland
Name: Chuck Ulm
Street Address: 80 Calvert Street
City, State Zip Code: Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone Number: (410)260-7278
Fax Number: (410)974-5564
E-mail Address: culm@comp.state.md.us

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules: Tax General Article Title 9 (Fuel Taxes) and Title 13 (Procedure); Business Regulation Title 10 (Motor Fuel and Lubricants)

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: First import or First sale (TG 9-314)
Diesel: Distributor level (TG 9-314)
Aviation Fuel: Aviation Gasoline- First Import or First sale (TG-314)
Jet Fuel: Turbine Fuel- Distributor level (TG 9-314)

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver-: first sale or first import
Point of Taxation: (TG 9-314)

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: .3670/gallon (effective 7/1/19)
Diesel: $0.3745/gallon (effective 7/1/19)

Aviation Fuel: $0.07/gallon

Jet Fuel: $0.07/gallon

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

There are no additional fees imposed/collection by the Comptroller. The Maryland Department of the Environment, Oil Control Program, administers the Oil Transfer/LUST fee. MDE can be reached at 410-537-3442.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: New motor fuel tax rates effective July 1, 2019 included in earlier section. The Transportation Infrastructure Investment Act of 2013 indexes the motor fuel tax rates (except aviation fuel) to the annual change in the CPI.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

See TG 9-315 for specific authorizations

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number. COMAR 03.03.03.05

What diversion registry program do you use? Fueltrac.us (Trac3)

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? All taxable motor fuel

Diversion Requirements Driver must note Diversion Number on BOL prior to crossing jurisdictional border

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc) Shipper (title holder of product after loading)

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Must be licensed to Import or Export and report accordingly. No refund would be needed.
If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?
Lots of product coming from Virginia into Maryland and then getting diverted back to Virginia. Requires amended tax returns for any late loads. State advised it’s the party that diverts the product that is responsible to file amended returns.

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

Maryland is the proud home of the Maryland Clean Cities Coalition ([www.energy.state.md.us/programs/transportation/index.html](http://www.energy.state.md.us/programs/transportation/index.html)). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

**State Incentives**

**Biofuels Production Credits**
Under the Renewable Fuels Promotion Act of 2005, ethanol and biodiesel producers may apply to the Renewable Fuels Incentive Board for ethanol and biodiesel production credits. To be eligible for the credits, the producer must first apply to the Board and receive certification as a producer. Credits may be offered to certified producers of ethanol or biodiesel in Maryland for ethanol or biodiesel produced on or after December 31, 2007. The Board may not pay a credit for ethanol or biodiesel produced after December 31, 2017.

Ethanol production credits are as follows: a) $0.20 per gallon of ethanol produced from small grains such as wheat, rye, triticale, oats, and hulled or hull-less barley; and b) $0.05 per gallon of ethanol produced from other agricultural products. The Board may not certify ethanol production credits for more than a total of 15 million gallons per calendar year, of which at least 10 million gallons must be produced from small grains.

Biodiesel production credits are as follows: a) $0.20 per gallon of biodiesel produced from soybean oil (the soybean oil must be produced in a facility or through expanded capacity of a facility that began operating after December 31, 2004), and b) $0.05 per gallon for biodiesel produced from other feedstocks (including soybean oil produced in a facility that began operating on or before December 31, 2004. The Board may not certify biodiesel production credits for more than a total of five million gallons per calendar year, of which at least two million gallons must be from soybean oil produced in a facility as described in section a) above. (Reference [Maryland Statutes](http://energy.state.md.us/programs/transportation/index.html), Agriculture Code 10-1501 through 10-1507)

**Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV) Exemption from Vehicle Testing Requirements**
Qualified HEVs and zero-emission vehicles are exempt from certain mandatory motor vehicle emissions and inspection testing requirements for the first three years after the vehicle is originally registered in the state, if the vehicle obtains a rating from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency of at least 50 miles per gallon during city fuel economy tests. A qualified HEV must meet the current vehicle exhaust standard set under the federal Tier 2 program gasoline-powered passenger cars, and can draw propulsion energy from both of the following on-
board sources of stored energy: 1) gasoline or diesel fuel; and 2) a rechargeable energy storage system. This exemption expires September 30, 2012. (Reference Senate Bill 103, 2007, and Maryland Statutes, Transportation Code 13-815 and 23-206.3 through 206.4)

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.3745/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Oil Spill Fee</td>
<td>$0.3670/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Oil Spill Fee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. Currently, the tax rate is $0.3745/gallon. Note that Maryland also refers to all biodiesel and biodiesel blends simply as diesel. It is possible to import tax-free provided LDC holds a special fuel tax exemption certificate and is licensed as a special fuel seller or user.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. Dealer Class License required. The current rate is $0.3670/gallon. The tax is due when the product is imported and there are no provisions for tax free sales to licensed distributors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1 cubic foot multiplied by .00831 = 1 gallon of liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>100 cubic feet at 14.73 psi and 60 deg F = 1 gallon of liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Decitherms-divide by 9.1 Pounds-divide by 4.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the blendstock is not a motor fuel, no tax or reporting is required except in specific authorized gasoline additive introductions</td>
<td>.3670/gallon</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?
Contaminated product may not be imported, exported, or moved without written approval of the Comptroller. Credit for sludge removed also requires proper documentation. See COMAR 03.03.01.11 for further information.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?
No

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dealer</td>
<td>By delivery, on or before the last day of the next month; by mail postmarked at least 2 days before the last day of the next month</td>
<td>Paid with the return that covers the period in which the person received, sold, or used the motor fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seller/User</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbine Fuel</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seller</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?
Explanation above in Section 17 (statutory reference is TG 9-308)

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?
(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

11:59 PM the evening of the date it is due
Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Both are due on the next business day following the original due date.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dealer</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>Not exceeding 10% of the unpaid tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Seller/User</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbine Fuel Seller</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is an automotive fuel blend of gasoline and 51 to 83 percent volume ethanol, and is considered gasoline.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

A petroleum transporter that acts solely as a common carrier (never holds title to product) must file a monthly report. Also, a licensed dealer, seller, or distributor who also acts as a common or contract carrier must file a report on those movements.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Maryland does not recognize flash title transactions (as being exempt); all involved parties must be licensed.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? What are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

The general rule is that if the motor fuel tax is not charged, then the sales tax applies, so sales tax is applicable on dyed diesel (unless exempted). The rate is established by the General Assembly, so the change frequency is unknown. Sales tax is imposed on the dollar value.
Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

An annual acceptable motor fuel tax security is generally required to secure payment of tax, interest, and penalty that may become due. The security amounts range from $1,000 to $1,000,000 depending upon the class of license(s) and product volume. Although a bond is the predominate form, cash and/or approved marketable securities can be accepted in lieu of a bond.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5, 6 (with PT Reg), 8, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4 (with MFI Reg), 5, 6 (with PT Reg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2, 6 (with PT Reg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4 (with MFI Reg), 5, 6 (with PT Reg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G Temporary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Government, in-state only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class W</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3, 4 (with MFI Reg), 6 (with PT Reg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4 (with MFI Reg), 5, 6 (with PT Reg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class S</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4 (with MFI Reg), 5, 6 (with PT Reg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class U</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>User only, no sales, 6 (with PT Reg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact FEDs for IRS info
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No

Section 29-Does your state require pre-collection election?

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The entire return must be amended reflecting the changes to the information on both the returns schedules and worksheet.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Credit and rebills are allowed in the State of Maryland. Credit and rebills to prior reported sales which effect a change in tax liability require an amended return to be filed. In addition, a Schedule 12 must also be used on taxpayer’s current month’s return to remitted or received credit for changes in tax liability created from the rebills.

Credit and rebills occurring with the same month does not require a Schedule 12 filing or an amended return filing.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

No statute exists for the number of days for late load reporting. Sales transactions are to be reported in the month in which they occur. Interest will be assessed on late sales reporting from the month in which the tax was due until the month in which the tax was received.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

BOL/Shipping Document – A notice stating “dyed diesel fuel, nontaxable use only” shall appear on bills of lading for dyed diesel fuel (BR 10-323.2). A loading ticket or manifest shall contain the name of the Petroleum Transporter, date and time loaded, volumetric gallons of each grade of product loaded, name of company operating the facility where loaded, name of shipper(title holder of product after loading), name and address of ultimate consignee, an indication if any deviation from original manifest or loading ticket, serial numbering sequence, and the certified octane rating (in the case of gasoline) (COMAR 03.03.03.05).
Invoice – must contain the shipper (name under which the Comptroller licenses the seller), consignee name, volume of each grade, and type of motor fuel loaded and delivered including the product cost and freight charges per gallon (COMAR 03.03.05.06). Invoices must also contain a statement of the amount of motor fuel tax charged; or if tax is not charged, that the “Maryland motor fuel tax is not included.”
Maryland has additional requirements for information that must appear on delivery tickets.
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Massachusetts Department of Revenue
Name: Cynthia Burns, Miscellaneous Excise Audit
Street Address: 436 Dwight Street
City, State Zip Code: Springfield, MA 01103
Phone Number: 413 452-4904
Fax Number: 617 660-0644
E-mail Address: burnsc@dor.state.ma.us

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Gasoline and Av Gas: MGL, Ch. 64A
http://www_malelegislature_gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleIX/Chapter64A

Jet Fuel: MGL, Ch. 64J
http://www_malelegislature_gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleIX/Chapter64J

Spec Fuels: MGL, Ch. 64E
http://www_malelegislature_gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleIX/Chapter64E

IFTA : MGL, Ch. 64F
http://www_malelegislature_gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleIX/Chapter64F

Regulations for Miscellaneous Excises:
http://www_mass_gov/dor/businesses/help-and-resources/legal-library/regulations/64a-64c-64e-64f-64g-64j-94e-270-misc-excises/

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Wholesale: Licensed Distributors and Importers
Diesel: Wholesale: Licensed Suppliers
Aviation Fuel: Wholesale: Licensed Gasoline Distributors and Importers

Jet Fuel: Wholesale: Licensed Jet Fuel Suppliers

Section 4 - Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

We do not use federal terminology. See above.

Section 5 - State Tax Rates


Gasoline: 24 cents per gallon - fixed
Diesel: 24 cents per gallon - fixed
Aviation Fuel: set quarterly
Jet Fuel: set quarterly
Propane and other liquefied gases set quarterly

Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Section 7 - Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: See Section 4.

Current fuel rates available on website:

Section 8 - State Collection Allowance

None

Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No. Our taxation is solely below the rack. All fuel dispensed from inventory must be characterized as taxable or non-taxable. If subsequent events change that
characterization or in any other way affect the tax due, the licensee must file an amended return for the period in which the mischaracterized transaction occurred.

**If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required obtaining a Diversion Number.**

Diversion is not required.

**What diversion registry program do you use?** N/A

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?** N/A

**Diversion Requirements** N/A

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)** N/A

**Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?**

**If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** N/A

**Any Additional Comments?**

No

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**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

Massachusetts Clean Cities Coalition State Incentives

[www.mass.gov/doer/cleancit/cleancit.htm](http://www.mass.gov/doer/cleancit/cleancit.htm).

**State Incentives**

There are currently no known State incentives offered in Massachusetts

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**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.24/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Spill Fee if it has any petroleum component</td>
<td>$0.24/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Spill Fee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.24/gallon. Sales to licensed suppliers are tax free.</td>
<td>Ethanol is not taxed until blended with gasoline. The rate is $0.24/gallon. Sales between licensed distributors/exporters are permitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>As Propane at 24¢ per gallon</td>
<td>4.23 lb. = 1 gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>As Propane at 24¢ per gallon</td>
<td>4.23 lb. = 1 gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>As Propane at 24¢ per gallon</td>
<td>4.23 lb. = 1 gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>As Propane at 24¢ per gallon</td>
<td>4.23 lb. = 1 gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Contaminated fuel should be reported as own non-taxable use in Form SFT-3-B, Schedule E. Nontaxable Gallons Sold or Used for Special Fuels and as “Line 14. Other non-taxable distribution” on GT-456, the Gasoline Tax Return.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Yes

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

11:59 PM on due date

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The next business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See M.G.L. c 62C
Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is treated no differently from any other fuel taxed as gasoline.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The first owner of the below the rack is taxed as licensed, whether or not they take possession of the fuel.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

A consumer of any fuel off the highways of the Commonwealth or in any manner exempt from the fuels excise is eligible for a refund of any fuels excise paid. The sale of that fuel is subject to the 6.25% sales tax on the purchase price of the fuel.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Suppliers must be bonded up to three times their average monthly tax with a minimum bond of $10,000.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:

1. Import
2. Export
3. Sell at Wholesale
4. Sell at Retail
5. Fuel in Terminal
6. Transport Fuel
7. Operate IRS Terminal

235
8. Blends Fuel
9. Refine Fuel
10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor (Gasoline)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1-2-3-4-5-6-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer (Gasoline)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter (Gasoline)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>2-3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier (Special Fuels)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1 through 6- 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-Seller</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-4-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?** Depends on licensing status and destination of sale

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?** N/A

**Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?** Entire return must be amended

**Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?** Yes, must be justified with invoicing

**Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?** N/A
Section 33 - What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and/or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Chapter 64A Section 3: Record of sales

Section 3. Every distributor, unclassified importer and unclassified exporter shall keep a complete and accurate record of all sales of fuel, including the name and address of the purchaser, the place and date of delivery, the gross receipts and number of gallons for each type of fuel sold, and a complete and accurate record of the number of gallons imported, produced, refined, manufactured, compounded or exported and the date of importation, production, refining, manufacturing, compounding or exporting. Every distributor, unclassified importer and unclassified exporter shall also deliver with every consignment of fuel to a purchaser within the commonwealth a written statement containing the date of purchase, the names of the purchaser and seller, the number of gallons delivered, and shall retain a duplicate of each statement. Said records and said written statements shall be in such form as the commissioner shall prescribe and shall be preserved by said distributors, said unclassified importers, said unclassified exporters and said purchasers respectively, for a period of three years and shall be offered for inspection at any time upon oral or written demand by the commissioner or his duly authorized agents.

Chapter 64E Section 3: Records and written statements

Section 3. Each licensee shall keep a complete and accurate record of all purchases, sales and use of special fuels, including the name and address of the person accepting delivery of said special fuels to be used in a vehicle for the propulsion over the highways, its place and date of delivery, the gross sales price or cost and the number of gallons of each type of special fuels purchased, sold and used and the complete and accurate record of the number of gallons imported, produced, refined, manufactured or compounded and the date of the importation, production, refining, manufacturing or compounding.

Every licensee shall also present with every consignment of special fuels or delivery of the same to any person other than himself a written statement containing the date of the sale or use within the commonwealth, the date of delivery, the name of the person making the delivery and the name of the person receiving the same, the gross sales price and the number of gallons of each type of special fuel delivered and shall retain a duplicate of each such statement. In the case of use of special fuels by the licensee himself, he shall keep an accurate record of all the deliveries received by him and the names and addresses of the persons from whom he received the same, giving the dates of deliveries, the cost of each type of special fuels delivered and the number of gallons of each type involved in each delivery.

Such records and written statements shall be in such form as commissioner shall prescribe and shall be preserved by said licensees for a period of three years and shall be offered for inspection at any time upon oral or written demand by the commissioner or his duly authorized agent.
STATE OF MICHIGAN

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Michigan Department of Treasury
Name: Scott Horton, Supervisor, Motor Fuel Tax Unit
Street Address: P.O. Box 30474
City, State Zip Code: Lansing, MI 48909-7974
Phone Number: 517-636-4490
Fax Number: 517-636-4593
E-mail Address: hortonc4@michigan.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Motor Fuel Tax Act
Public Act 403 of 2000

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Rack
Diesel: Rack
Aviation Fuel: Rack
Jet Fuel: Rack

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Please see MCL 207.1002 through MCL 207.1008
Point of Taxation: Please see MCL 207.1002 through MCL 207.1008

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $.263
**Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

**Section 7 - Rate Updates**

Effective January 1, 2017, all motor fuel is taxed at the rate of $.263 per gallon and alternative fuel is taxed at $.263 per gallon or gallon equivalent.

**Section 8 - State Collection Allowance**

1.5% on Gasoline

**Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements**

Diversion Required: Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number. MCL 207.1081 and MCL 207.1087

What diversion registry program do you use? Fuel Trac

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

All taxable products

**Diversion Requirements**

Diverted fuel removed from a terminal in Michigan from an intended destination outside Michigan as shown on the terminal-issued shipping papers to a destination within Michigan, the exporter shall obtain a fuel diversion number and pay to the department the tax imposed.

Diverted fuel removed from a destination outside Michigan to a destination inside Michigan after having removed the fuel from a terminal or a bulk plant outside Michigan, the importer shall obtain a fuel diversion number, notify, and pay to the department the tax imposed.
The shipper, importer, transporter, shipper’s agent and any purchaser, not the supplier or terminal operator, shall be jointly liable for any tax otherwise due as the result of the diversion.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Customer would obtain refund

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Michigan is the proud home of the Ann Arbor (www.aacleancities.org), Detroit (www.nextenergy.org/industrgroups/clean_cities.asp), and Greater Lansing Area (www.michigancleancities.org) Clean Cities Coalitions. Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

Michigan Business Tax repealed

***** Act 36 of 2007 THIS ACT IS REPEALED BY ACT 39 OF 2011 EFFECTIVE WHEN CONDITIONS APPLIED BY ENACTING SECTION 1 OF ACT 39 OF 2011 ARE MET: See enacting section 1 of Act 39 of 2011 *****

Hybrid Electric Vehicle Research and Development Tax Credit
For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, and ending before January 1, 2016, a taxpayer engaged in research and development of a qualified hybrid system that has the primary purpose of propelling a motor vehicle may claim a tax credit under the Single Business Tax. This tax credit is equal to 3.9% of all wages, salaries, fees, bonuses, commissions, or other payments made in the taxable year for the benefit of employees for services performed in a qualified facility. The maximum amount of credit allowed for any one taxpayer is $2 million in a single tax year. The qualified taxpayer may also claim a tax credit under the Michigan Business Tax equal to 3.9% of all wages, salaries, fees, bonuses, commissions, or other payments made in the taxable year on behalf of or for the benefit of employees for services performed in a qualified facility. The maximum amount of credit allowed for any one taxpayer is $3 million in a single tax year. (Reference Senate Bill 944, 2007, House Bill 5409, 2007 and Michigan Compiled Laws 208.1101 to 208.1601 and 208.32)

Alternative Fuel Research and Development Tax Exemption
The Michigan Strategic Fund (MSF) has designated an Alternative Energy Zone (AEZ) within Wayne State University’s Research and Technology Park in Detroit to promote the research, development, and manufacturing of alternative energy technologies, including alternative fuel vehicles (AFV). Businesses located within the AEZ that are engaged in qualified activities are

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eligible for exemption from state and local taxes, to be determined by the Michigan NextEnergy Authority (MNEA). Alternative energy technology companies located in the AEZ may also be eligible for a refundable payroll credit under the Single Business Tax. More information on the AEZ tax benefits is available on the MNEA Web site. (Reference Michigan Compiled Laws 207.821-207.827)

**Alternative Fuel Fueling Station Grants**
The Michigan Strategic Fund (MSF) has created the Ethanol and Biodiesel Matching Grant Program to provide incentives to owners and operators of service stations to convert existing and install new fuel delivery systems designed to provide E85 and biodiesel blends. Grants may not exceed 75% of the costs to convert existing fueling infrastructure, up to $3,000 per facility. Grants may not exceed 50% of the new construction costs to install new fueling infrastructure, up to $12,000 per facility for E85 and $4,000 per facility for biodiesel blends. Other funding limitations may apply. For the purpose of this grant program, biodiesel must meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D-6751 specification and be approved by the Michigan Department of Agriculture. E85 is defined as a fuel blend containing between 70% and 85% denatured ethanol and meets ASTM D-5798 specifications. (Reference Michigan Compiled Laws 125.2078)

**Reduced Biofuels Tax:** This reduced rate is no longer in effect. Bio Diesel and Ethanol are taxed at the same rate as Diesel Fuel and Gasoline.

A tax of $0.12 per gallon is imposed on gasoline containing at least 70% ethanol and diesel fuel containing at least 5% biodiesel. Ethanol is defined as denatured fuel ethanol that is suitable for use in a spark-ignition engine when mixed with gasoline and must meet the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D-5798 specifications. Biodiesel is defined as a fuel composed of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats and, in accordance with standards specified for 100% biodiesel fuel and meets ASTM D-6571 specification, as approved by the Michigan Department of Agriculture. (Reference Michigan Compiled Laws 207.1008)

**Alternative Fuel Development Property Tax Exemption**
A tax exemption may apply to industrial property which is used for, among other purposes, high-technology activities or the creation or synthesis of biodiesel fuel. High-technology activities include those related to advanced vehicle technologies such as electric, hybrid, or alternative fuel vehicles and their components. In order to qualify for the tax exemptions, an industrial facility must obtain an exemption certificate for the property from the State Tax Commission. (Reference Senate Bill 207, 2007, and Michigan Compiled Laws 207.552 and 207.803)

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Emissions Inspection Exemption**
Dedicated AFVs powered by compressed natural gas, propane, electricity, or any other source as defined by rule promulgated by the Michigan Department of Transportation are exempt from emissions inspection requirements. (Reference Michigan Compiled Laws 324.6311 and 324.6512)
Section 11 - Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.263/gallon</td>
<td>Is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Prepaid Sales tax and the Environmental Protection Fee</td>
<td>$0.263/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Prepaid Sales tax and the Environmental Protection Fee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12 - State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is not taxable until blended. Per MCL 207.1020, the blended product is taxable like all other biodiesel blends. The tax rate is $0.263/gallon. The tax is due upon disbursement from terminal or upon import into Michigan and there is no exemption from the taxes for sales to licensed distributors.</td>
<td>Per oral guidance from the state, pure ethanol sold for blending with gasoline is included in the statutory definition of motor fuel and is taxed at a rate of $0.263/gallon just like gasoline. The tax is due on import-the product does not need to be blended for the tax to apply-and there is no exemption from the taxes for sales to licensed distributors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5.66 pounds or 126.67 cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 1 atmosphere of pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes, Taxed as Gasoline</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>See MCL 257.801 for rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Yes, Taxed as Gasoline</td>
<td>See MCL 257.801 for rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The volume or weight that is equal to 128,450 BTUs. There are 27,000 BTUs per 100 standard cubic feet, and 480.11 standard cubic feet per gallon equivalent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6.060 pounds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All blendstocks classified as gasoline under MCL 207.1003(f)</td>
<td>$.263</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butane</td>
<td>*Only taxed once blended with gasoline at the $.263 per gallon rate. Not taxable as a standalone product.</td>
<td>Is reportable regardless if taxed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 15 - How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

A refund can be obtained for tax paid on motor fuel that meets the requirements under MCL 207.1040.

### Section 16 - Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes, licensed suppliers can claim bad debt credits that qualify under MCL 207.1016.

### Section 17 - Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exporter Report</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Exporter reports are filed quarterly.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Marine Diesel Dealer Return</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Retail Marine Diesel Dealer returns are filed quarterly.</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Retail Marine Diesel Dealer payments must be paid quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter Report</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Transporter reports are filed quarterly.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuel Dealer Return</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Alternative Fuel Dealer returns are filed monthly.</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Alternative Fuel Dealer returns are filed monthly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuel Commercial User Return</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Alternative Fuel Commercial User returns are filed monthly.</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Alternative Fuel Commercial User returns are filed monthly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Wagon Importer Return</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Tank Wagon Importer returns are filed quarterly.</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Tank Wagon Importer returns are filed quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded Importer Return</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Bonded Importer returns are filed quarterly.</td>
<td>20th of the month following the month the motor fuel was imported. Bonded Importer returns are filed quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional Importer Return</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Occasional Importer returns are filed quarterly.</td>
<td>Within 3 business days after the earlier of the following: (a) The date that the motor fuel other than dyed diesel fuel was delivered into the state. (b) The date that a valid import verification number required under sections 76 and 104 was assigned by the department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender Return</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Blender returns are filed Monthly.</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Blender returns are filed Monthly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive Supplier Return</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Permissive Supplier returns are filed monthly.</td>
<td>20th of the month following the end of the reporting period. Permissive Supplier returns are filed monthly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 18 - Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Please see Section 16 above and MCL 207.1146 for timely filed information.

Section 19 - When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?
(Example: 11:59 pm on due date)

The return must be submitted on or before the 20th of the month the return or report is due.

Section 20 - When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The following business day.

Section 21 - What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exporter Report</td>
<td>Possible license revocation.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Marine Diesel Dealer Return</td>
<td>Possible license revocation.</td>
<td>Based upon amount of tax due.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter Report</td>
<td>Possible license revocation.</td>
<td>Based upon amount of tax due.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuel Dealer Return</td>
<td>Possible license revocation.</td>
<td>Based upon amount of tax due.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuel Commercial User</td>
<td>Possible license revocation.</td>
<td>Based upon amount of tax due.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Return

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return</th>
<th>Possible license revocation.</th>
<th>Based upon amount of tax due.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tank Wagon Importer Return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded Importer Return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional Importer Return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blender Return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive Supplier Return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Report</td>
<td>Possible license revocation.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator Report</td>
<td>Possible license revocation.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator Annual</td>
<td>Possible license revocation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Each fuel type must be reported under the actual product code such as 065 for gasoline or 160 for clear diesel fuel.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, all licensed Transporters are required to report their activity in this state.

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The fuel must be reported by the terminal operator as being disbursed to the licensed Supplier who held title to the fuel before being disbursed below the terminal rack. The flash title transaction is below the terminal rack and must be reported by the licensed Supplier as being sold to their customer on the appropriate schedule based upon what is being done with the fuel.
Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Sales tax is imposed on sales of all three fuels unless an appropriate exemption applies. The difference is in how and when the sales tax is collected.

For gasoline and clear diesel fuel, the sales tax is collected on a “prepaid” basis under which the tax is collected from importers of the gasoline and diesel fuel or at the time the gasoline and diesel fuel is removed from a refinery, terminal, or marine terminal, at the “rack.”

The cents/gallon rates for gasoline and diesel fuel are determined on monthly based on value (i.e., 6% of the statewide average retail price of a gallon of self-serve unleaded regular gasoline rounded up to the nearest 1/10 of 1 cent and 6% of the statewide average retail price of a gallon of undyed No. 2 ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel rounded up to the nearest 1/10 of 1 cent).

Because “dyed diesel fuel” does not constitute either “gasoline” or “diesel fuel” for purposes of the prepaid sales tax on fuel, sales tax on dyed diesel fuel is not collected on a “prepaid basis,” but is collected at the retail level at the rate of 6% of the retailer’s gross proceeds as with other sales on tangible personal property.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Bonding requirements are covered under MCL 207.1058.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license. (Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)
Section 28 - Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

Section 29 - If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

Section 30 - When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The entire return must be amended.

Section 31 - Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

No.

Section 32 - How many days are allowed to report late loads?

There is no grace period allowed to report late loads.

Section 33 - What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and/or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.
STATE OF MINNESOTA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue
Name: Jeremy Neeck, Revenue Tax Specialist Principal
Street Address: 600 N. Robert ST
City, State Zip Code: St. Paul, MN 55146
Phone Number: 651-556-4728
Fax Number: 651-556-3107
E-mail Address: jeremy.neeck@state.mn.us

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Minnesota Statute 296A: https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=296a
Minnesota Rules 8125: https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=8125

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: 1st Licensed Distributor after the rack.

Diesel: 1st Licensed Distributor after the rack.

Aviation Fuel: 1st Licensed Distributor after the rack.

Jet Fuel: 296A.08
Special fuel tax.
Subdivision 1. Tax imposed.
(e) For other fuels, including jet fuel, propane, and compressed natural gas, the tax is imposed on the distributor, special fuel dealer, or bulk purchaser.
(f) Any person delivering special fuel on which the excise tax has not previously been paid, into the supply tank of an aircraft or a licensed motor vehicle shall report such delivery and shall pay, or collect and pay the excise tax on the special fuel so delivered to the commissioner.
Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: 296A.01 Subd. 44
Subd. 44. Received.
(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, petroleum products brought into this state shall be deemed to be "received" in this state at the time and place they are unloaded in this state. When so unloaded such products shall be deemed to be received in this state by the person who is the owner immediately after such unloading; provided, however, that if such owner is not licensed as a distributor in this state and if such products were shipped or delivered into this state by a person who is licensed as a distributor, then such products shall be deemed to be received in this state by the licensed distributor by whom the same were so shipped or delivered.

(b) Petroleum products produced, manufactured, or refined, at a refinery in this state and stored there, or brought into the state by boat or barge or like form of transportation and delivered at a marine terminal in this state and stored there, or brought into the state by pipeline and delivered at a pipeline terminal in this state and stored there, shall not be considered received until they are withdrawn from such refinery or terminal for sale or use in this state or for delivery or shipment to points within this state.

(c) When withdrawn such products shall be deemed received by the person who was the owner immediately prior to withdrawal; unless (1) such products are withdrawn for shipment or delivery to another licensed distributor, in which case the licensed distributor to whom such shipment or delivery is made shall be deemed to have received such products in this state, or (2) such products are withdrawn for shipment or delivery to a person not licensed as a distributor, under one or more sale or exchange agreements by or between persons one or more of whom is a licensed distributor, in which case the last purchaser or exchangee under such agreement or agreements, who is licensed as a distributor, shall be deemed to have received such products in this state.

(d) Petroleum products produced in this state in any manner other than as covered in this subdivision shall be considered received by the producer at the time and place produced.

Point of Taxation: 296A.07 Subd. 1
Subdivision 1. Tax imposed.
There is imposed an excise tax on gasoline, gasoline blended with ethanol, and agricultural alcohol gasoline used in producing and generating power for propelling motor vehicles used on the public highways of this state. The tax is imposed on the first licensed distributor who received the product in Minnesota. For purposes of this section, gasoline is defined in section 296A.01, subdivisions 10, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 32, and 34. The tax is payable at the time and in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. The tax is payable at the rates specified in subdivision 3, subject to the exceptions and reductions specified in section 296A.17.

and 296A.08 Subdivision 1. Tax imposed.
(a) There is imposed an excise tax on all special fuel at the rates specified in subdivision 2. For purposes of this section, "owner or operator" means the operation of licensed motor vehicles, whether loaded or empty, whether for compensation or not for compensation, and whether owned by or leased to the motor carrier who operates them or causes them to be operated.

(b) For undyed diesel fuel and undyed kerosene, the tax is imposed on the first licensed distributor who received the product in Minnesota.
(c) For dyed fuel being used illegally in a licensed motor vehicle, the tax is imposed on the owner or operator of the motor vehicle.

(d) For dyed fuel used in a motor vehicle but subject to a federal exemption, although no federal tax may be imposed, the owner or operator of the vehicle is liable for the state tax.

(e) For other fuels, including jet fuel, propane, and compressed natural gas, the tax is imposed on the distributor, special fuel dealer, or bulk purchaser.

(f) Any person delivering special fuel on which the excise tax has not previously been paid, into the supply tank of an aircraft or a licensed motor vehicle shall report such delivery and shall pay, or collect and pay the excise tax on the special fuel so delivered to the commissioner.

Section 5 - State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $0.285 ($0.25 tax plus $0.035 surcharge)

Diesel: $0.285 ($0.25 tax plus $0.035 surcharge)

Aviation Fuel: $0.05

Jet Fuel: $0.15

Minnesota has a Clean Up Fee that is $0.02/gallon on all products that is fund based and when the fund falls below $4,000,000, the fee is collected for a 4 month period to replenish the fund.

Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

§239.101 Subd. 3. Petroleum inspection fee; appropriation, uses.

(a) An inspection fee is imposed (1) on petroleum products when received by the first licensed distributor, and (2) on petroleum products received and held for sale or use by any person when the petroleum products have not previously been received by a licensed distributor. The petroleum inspection fee is $1 for every 1,000 gallons received. The commissioner of revenue shall collect the fee. The revenue from 89 cents of the fee is appropriated to the commissioner of commerce for the cost of operations of the Division of Weights and Measures and petroleum supply monitoring. The remainder of the fee must be deposited in the general fund.

§115C.08 Petroleum Tank Fund

Minnesota has a Clean Up Fee that is $0.02/gallon on all products that is fund based and when the fund falls below $4,000,000, the fee is collected for a 4 month period to replenish the fund.

Section 7 - Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:
No changes this past year

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

296A.15 Payment of tax.
Subdivision 1. Monthly gasoline report; shrinkage allowance.
(c) Each report must also include the amount of gasoline tax on gasoline received by the reporter during the preceding month. In computing the tax a deduction of 2.5 percent of the quantity of gasoline received by a distributor shall be made for evaporation and loss. At the time of reporting, the reporter shall submit satisfactory evidence that one-third of the 2.5 percent deduction has been credited or paid to dealers on quantities sold to them.

Subd. 3. Monthly special fuel report; shrinkage allowance.
(f) In computing the special fuel excise tax due, a deduction of one percent of the quantity of special fuel on which tax is due shall be made for evaporation and loss.

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
8125.0300 Transport requirements.
Subp. 5. Diversions to be reported.
Any supplier or transporter of petroleum products who diverts a shipment to any other destination than that which is listed on the manifest shall notify the commissioner within a reasonable time, setting forth the manifest number (state tax number), date, kind of product, number of gallons, the consignee to whom the shipment has been diverted, and the final destination.

What diversion registry program do you use? FuelTrac.us

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All motor fuel products

Diversion Requirements
Any supplier or transporter who diverts a shipment to any other destination than that which is listed on the manifest shall notify the Commission within a reasonable time, setting forth the manifest number, date, kind of product, number of gallons, the consignee to whom the shipment has been diverted and the final destination.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
The first licensed distributor that is listed as the consignee on the bill of lading.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No
If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

Any Additional Comments?
We would prefer that the 1st license distributor report the load as a 2A/2C and then as a 7D/13A for loads that are diverted out of MN. All loads that are diverted into MN should be reported as 2A/2C to pay appropriate taxes for those loads.

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Minnesota is the proud home of the Twin Cities Clean Cities Coalition (http://www.CleanAirChoice.org/outdoor/cleancities.asp). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

Ethanol Infrastructure Grants
Grants administered by the Minnesota E85 Team are available to service stations installing equipment or converting existing equipment for dispensing E85 fuel to flexible fuel vehicles. Cost eligibility and grant amounts vary according to grant sponsorship.

Ethanol Production Incentive
None currently

Idle Reduction Technology Loan Program
The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency’s Small Business Environmental Improvement Loan Program provides low-interest loans to qualified small businesses to finance environmental projects such as capital equipment upgrades that meet or exceed environmental regulations, including idle reduction technologies.

Alternative Fuel Tax
An excise tax is imposed on the first licensed distributor who receives E85 fuel products in the state and on distributors, special fuel dealers, or bulk purchasers of other alternative fuels. E85 is taxed at a rate of $0.2025 per gallon, liquefied petroleum gas is taxed at $0.2235 per gallon, liquefied natural gas is taxed at $0.171 per gallon, and compressed natural gas is taxed at the rate of $1.974 per thousand cubic. (Reference Minnesota Statutes 296A.07 and 296A.08) Alternative fuels are subject to the Debt Service Surcharge. Please see our website for combined rates of tax and surcharge.

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>$0.285/gallon Effective</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection</td>
<td>$0.285/gallon Effective</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is included in the definition of fuel and is taxed like diesel. The tax rate is $0.285/gallon. The tax is payable upfront and there are no tax free sales to licensed distributors/suppliers.</td>
<td>Ethanol is included in the statutory definition of fuel and is taxed like gasoline. The rate is $0.285/gallon. Note that if an E85 blend is imported the tax rate is $0.2025/gallon. This special rate only applies to E85. The tax is payable upfront and there are no tax free sales to licensed distributors/suppliers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$1.974 per 1000 cf * also subject to debt service surcharge.</td>
<td>126.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.2025</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>$75 annual permit fee</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.171/gallon * also subject to debt service surcharge.</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>$0.2135/gallon * also subject to debt service surcharge.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>.285</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel</td>
<td>.285</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other blended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>product</td>
<td>.285</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?**

If a taxpayer has contaminated product, they must send a letter or email to petroleum.tax@state.mn.us reporting the following information: Date of contamination, products contaminated, total gallons contaminated, what was done with contaminated product and any other details that taxpayer feels is relevant to substantiate refund claim.

http://www.revenue.state.mn.us/businesses/petroleum/Pages/Refund-For-Contamination-of-Fuel.aspx

**Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?**

No

**Section 17-Please provide the following information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline tax return</td>
<td>By 23rd of following month</td>
<td>By 23rd of following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special fuel tax return</td>
<td>By 23rd of following month</td>
<td>By 23rd of following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative fuel tax</td>
<td>By 23rd of following month</td>
<td>By 23rd of following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane fee</td>
<td>By 23rd of following month</td>
<td>By 23rd of following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?**

Minnesota considers postmarked date for timely filed for propane fee return. All other returns are required to be electronically filed.

**Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?**

*(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)*

Returns must be filed by 11:59 pm on due date to be considered timely filed.

**Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?**

If a due date falls on a holiday or weekend, the due date would be the next business day.
Section 21 - What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline tax return</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1% per day up to 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special fuel tax return</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1% per day up to 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative fuel tax return</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1% per day up to 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane fee</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1% per day up to 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22 - How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Minnesota taxes E85 at a rate of 17.75 cents per gallon plus a portion of the debt surcharge of 2.5 cents per gallon for a total effective rate of 20.25 cents per gallon.

"E85" means a petroleum product that is a blend of agriculturally derived denatured ethanol and gasoline or natural gasoline that contains not more than 85 percent ethanol by volume, but at a minimum must contain greater than 50 percent ethanol by volume. For the purposes of this chapter, the energy content of E85 will be considered to be 82,000 BTUs per gallon. E85 produced for use as a motor fuel in alternative fuel vehicles as defined in subdivision 5 must comply with ASTM specification D5798-11.

Section 23 - Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No

Section 24 - (Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Please see petroleum tax fact sheet 110 for complete details.

Who pays Minnesota petroleum taxes?
The first licensed distributor who receives petroleum products in Minnesota is the consignee and is responsible to pay state taxes due on the products.

Tax is imposed on the first licensed distributor when they receive title from a supplier. For tax purposes, a distributor “receives” petroleum products when the title passes to them from the supplier, even if that distributor never takes physical ownership. Petroleum products are not considered “received” until they are withdrawn from a refinery or terminal for sale or use in this state or for delivery or shipment to points within this state. Please see 296A.01 Subd. 44 for complete definition of “Received”.

Any later sale or title transfer must include Minnesota state excise tax on the sale.
Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Motor fuels and other petroleum products are subject to either petroleum tax or sales and use tax, but never both. Petroleum tax applies to fuel used in licensed motor vehicles. Fuels for off-highway use are subject to either sales tax or petroleum tax.

Please see sales tax fact sheet 116 for further details.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

The bond requirement in our state has been repealed in the 2019 legislative session.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,4,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Section 28- Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No, Minnesota only requires destination tax to be remitted.

Section 29- If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

No

Section 30- When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

When amending returns, a new entire return must be filed for the period being amended.

Section 31- Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Minnesota does allow for credit and rebill (in and out) loads in current month report.

Section 32- How many days are allowed to report late loads?

It depends on how long it's been since the original return was filed and which specific tax or fee is involved, as outlined below.

Prior period adjustments are not allowed for periods following a tax rate or surcharge change. For the Gasoline Tax, Special Fuel Tax and the Petroleum Inspection Fee:

- You may report transactions from the previous month on your current return as a "prior period" adjustment.
- You may report transactions from two months prior on your current return, as long as such adjustments aren't made regularly. Otherwise, submit an amended return.
- To report transactions from more than two months ago, you must always submit an amended return.
- Amended returns must include all the original and amended transactions.

For the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Fund Fee:

- You may report transactions from prior periods on your current return, subject to the same limitations as listed above.
- However, you must submit an amended return in the following situations:
  - If you forgot to report a load of fuel on a return while the fee was inactive, and the fee becomes active the next month, you must amend the return.
• If you didn't include the fee for a load of fuel while the fee is active, and you realized after filing your return that the fee should have been included, you must amend the return.

  Amended returns must include all original and amended transactions.

**Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.**

Minnesota Rule 8125.0200

Subp. 3. Manifests to be furnished.

A manifest or a bill of lading shall be issued for each withdrawal from a terminal in this state at the time of such withdrawal. Manifests or bills of lading shall show the following information: state tax number, date shipped, name of carrier, origin (point of loading), name of supplier, name and address of distributor who will report and pay the tax (consignee), destination, kind of product, and number of gallons. The state tax number may be the manifest or bill of lading number if designated as the state tax number. The required information contained in the manifest or bill of lading shall be filed with the commissioner either as a legible duplicate copy of each manifest or bill of lading, or in any other format approved by the commissioner. The commissioner will approve alternative formats provided they contain the required information and are presented in an organized and readable manner.

No petroleum product shall be loaded into a tank car, the cargo tank of a tank truck, or a truck transport at any terminal located outside the state for shipment to a Minnesota destination unless the distributor who will report and pay the tax (consignee) shall require that a manifest or bill of lading be issued showing the following information: state tax number, date shipped, name of carrier, origin (point of loading), name of supplier, name and address of consignee, destination, kind of product, and number of gallons. The state tax number may be the manifest or bill of lading number if designated as the state tax number. The required information contained in the manifest or bill of lading shall be filed with the commissioner either as a legible duplicate copy of each manifest or bill of lading, or in any other format approved by the commissioner. The commissioner will approve alternative formats provided they contain the required information and are presented in an organized and readable manner.

8125.0400 Distributor records.

Subpart 1. Records to be kept.

Licensed distributors shall keep a true and accurate record of all purchases, transfers, sales, and use of petroleum products. A record shall be kept showing the following information for each receipt of petroleum products: manifest number (state tax number), point of origin, from whom received, kind of product, gallons received, and date unloaded. A daily record shall be kept of the totals of all sales of each petroleum product.

Subp. 2. Sales invoices.
A sales invoice shall be made for each bulk sale of petroleum products at the time of the sale, regardless of gallonage. All sales invoices issued for bulk sales shall be machine-numbered serially with numbers of at least three digits, and shall show the following: name and address of distributor printed or rubber-stamped upon the invoice, date of sale, name and address of the purchaser, kind of product, price per gallon, number of gallons, and rate and amount of tax if any. The words "bulk sale," as used in this part, shall mean any sale of a petroleum product dispensed into a fixed or portable storage tank. When issued for the purpose of securing refunds or credits of the Minnesota gasoline tax, the invoices shall, in addition to the aforementioned requirements, be prepared at least in duplicate, and one copy shall be given to the purchaser. When issued for other than bulk sales and for the purpose of securing refunds or credits of the Minnesota gasoline tax, the invoices or receipts shall show the names and locations of the seller and purchaser, date of purchase, number of gallons, total price, and type of equipment in which the fuel is to be consumed.

When issued for deliveries made into another state, invoices shall be issued in the same manner with a separate set of numbers.
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Mississippi Department of Revenue
Name: Danielle Hughes
Street Address: 500 Clinton Center Drive
City, State Zip Code: Clinton, MS 39056
Phone Number: 601-923-7153
Fax Number: 601-923-7165
E-mail Address: danielle.hughes@dor.ms.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Gasoline: Section 27-55-11 Mississippi Code of 1972
Diesel: Section 27-55-519 Mississippi Code of 1972

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: 1st Receiver

Special Fuels: Below the Rack

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Into the terminal or into the state

Point of Taxation:
Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: 18 cents per gallon

Diesel: clear 18 cents; Dyed 5.75 cents per gallon

Aviation Fuel: 6.4 cents per gallon

Jet Fuel: 5.25 cents per gallon

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Environmental Protection Fee of $0.004 is assessed on all gasoline and special fuel products sold to a retail dealer or user.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

2% allowance on gasoline to cover evaporation, shrinkage and other normal losses

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use? Fuel Trac

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? Gasoline and/or Special Fuels

Diversion Requirements: BoL and Fuel Trac Report

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc) Customer claiming refund.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes.
If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?
Acts like distributor state: 1st sale to distributor is exempt, exports exempt, carrier must report diversions.

Section 10 - Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

State Incentives

Biofuels Production Incentive
No state incentives funded.

Section 11 - Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>$0.18/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable when blended</td>
<td>$0.18/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable when blended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12 - State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.18/gallon for clear and $0.0575/gallons for dyed.</td>
<td>Ethanol is included in the statutory definition of fuel and is taxed like gasoline. The rate is $0.18/gallon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>18 cents</td>
<td>Per Gasoline Gallon Equivalent 5.66 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>18 cents</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>18 cents on fuel only</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) | 18 cents | Per Diesel Gallon Equivalent 7/1/2015 6.06 lbs
LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) | 17 cents | 7/1/2015 6.06 lbs
Methanol or “M85” | Not Applicable | Not Applicable
Other | Not Applicable | Not Applicable

**Section 14**-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>18 cents per gallon</td>
<td>Upon blending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All blend stock</td>
<td>18 cents per gallon</td>
<td>Upon blending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 15**-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?
Mississippi Code allows for credit of contaminated fuel by allowing credit to the distributor of the contamination.

**Section 16**-Does your state allow bad debt credits?
No

**Section 17**-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Returns</td>
<td>20th of each month or</td>
<td>20th of each month or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>following business day</td>
<td>following business day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18**-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?
All returns in petroleum are electronically filed. They must be filed by the end of business on the 20th of each month except for when weekend or holiday is on the 20th.

**Section 19**-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)
11.59 PM CST would be a timely return on the 20th or following business day.
Section 20—When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The next business day after the weekend, or weekend and holiday combined

Section 21—What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Taxes</td>
<td>10% Penalty</td>
<td>.10 % per Month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22—How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Section 23—Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, every carrier importing or distributing gasoline or special fuel products into the state by truck, rail, barge, ship or pipeline.

Section 24—(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Section 25—Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

No

Section 26—What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

The following tax types are required to have a bond.
1) Gasoline – bond between $1,000 to $250,000
2) Special Fuels – bond between $1,000 to $250,000
3) Lubricating Oil – bond between $1,000 to $250,000
4) Compressed Gas – bond between $1,000 to $25,000
Section 27- Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?
No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?
No
Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

If an XML file is being uploaded, the full gasoline & special fuel amended return will need to be uploaded. If the loads are manually amended then only the information that is being amended will need to be changed.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Returns can be amended up to 3 year, but interest and penalty will be assessed on the additional tax liability.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.
STATE OF MISSOURI

Section 1-Contact Information
Agency: Missouri Department of Revenue
Name: Casandra Willis
Street Address: 301 W. High Street
City, State Zip Code; Jefferson City, MO 65105
Phone Number: 573-751-3804
Fax Number: 573-522-1720
E-mail Address: casandra.willis@dor.mo.gov or excise@dor.mo.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules
Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules: Fuel Tax: Chapter 142 RSMo.; Code of State Regulations-Title 12, Division 10, Chapters 6 and 7; Aviation Fuel: Chapter 155 RSMo.; Fuel Fees: Chapter 414 RSMo.(Agriculture Inspection); Chapter 319 RSMo.(Underground Storage)

Section 3-State Point of Taxation
Gasoline: Terminal Rack or upon import
Diesel: Terminal Rack or upon import
Aviation Fuel: Terminal Rack or upon import
Jet Fuel: Terminal Rack or upon import – subject to fees only

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.
First Receiver-: N/A
Point of Taxation: Terminal Rack-Chapter 142.842, RSMo.
Section 5 - State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $.17 cents per gallon; $.0007 cents per gallon agriculture inspection fee; $.0035 cents per gallon underground storage fee

Diesel: $.17 cents per gallon; $.0007 cents per gallon agriculture inspection fee; $.0035 cents per gallon underground storage fee

Aviation Fuel: $.09 cents per gallon; $.0007 cents per gallon agriculture inspection fee; $.0035 cents per gallon underground storage fee

Jet Fuel: No fuel tax - $.0007 cents per gallon agriculture inspection fee; $.0035 cents per gallon underground storage fee

Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Agriculture inspection fee: $.0007 cents per gallon - Chapter 414.082
Underground storage fee: $.0035 cents per gallon - Chapter 319.132

Section 7 - Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

CNG: $.05 per GGE (January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2019)
$.11 per GGE (January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024)
$.17 per GGE (January 1, 2025 and thereafter)
No agriculture inspection fee or transport load fee applies

LNG: $.05 per DGE (January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2019)
$.11 per DGE (January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024)
$.17 per DGE (January 1, 2025 and thereafter)
No agriculture inspection fee or transport load fee applies

Propane: $.05 per gallon (August 28, 2017 through December 31, 2019)
$.11 per gallon (January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024)
$.17 per gallon (January 1, 2025 and thereafter)
No agriculture inspection fee or transport load fee applies

Section 8 - State Collection Allowance

Three percent for gasoline, gasoline blends, gasoline blend stocks, CNG and Propane
Two percent for diesel, diesel blends, diesel blend stocks and LNG
**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required**  Yes

**If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.**  Section 142.917, RSMo.

1. The director shall promulgate rules and regulations for relief in a case where a shipment of motor fuel is legitimately diverted from the represented destination state after the shipping paper has been issued by the terminal operator or where the terminal operator failed to cause proper information to be printed on the shipping paper.

2. The relief rules and regulations shall include a provision requiring that the shipper, the transporter, or an agent of either provide notification before the diversion or correction to the director if an intended diversion or correction is to occur, that a verification number be assigned and manually added to the face of the terminal-issued shipping paper, and the relief provision shall be consistent with the refund provisions of this chapter, including section 142.845.

3. The relief provisions shall establish a protest procedure so that any person found to be in violation of section 142.911 and subsection 3 of section 142.914 may establish a defense to any civil penalty imposed under this chapter for violation of such section or sections upon establishing substantial evidence satisfactory to the director that the violation was the result of an honest error made in the context of a good faith and reasonable effort to properly account for and report fuel shipments and taxes.

**What diversion registry program do you use?**
TRAC III SYSTEMS, LLC

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?**
All reportable products

**Diversion Requirements**
Diverted product by a licensed distributor from a destination in this state to a destination outside this state shall apply for a refund. The distributor by mutual agreement with the supplier, assign the claim to the supplier and they may take credit for the diversion. A verification number must be obtained from the director and added to the fact of the shipping document. The shipper, importer, transporter, shipper’s agent and any purchaser, not the supplier or terminal operator, shall be jointly liable for any tax otherwise due as the result of the diversion. In the event a distributor diverts motor fuel removed from a terminal in this state from an intended destination outside this state as shown on the terminal-issued shipping papers to a destination within this state, the distributor shall notify and pay the tax to the state. Each supplier who pre-collects the tax pursuant to this chapter shall not be subject to any civil penalties or interest imposed. However, the supplier and distributor may, by mutual agreement, permit the supplier to assume the liability and pay the taxes.

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)**
The supplier or distributor claims the refund.
Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
No, but may by mutual agreement.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
Yes

Any Additional Comments?
N/A

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Missouri is the home of the St. Louis Regional http://stlcleancities.org) and the Kansas City Regional (https://cleancities.energy.gov/coalitions/kansas-city) Clean Cities Coalitions.

State Incentives

Ethanol Production Incentive
For information regarding ethanol production incentives, contact the Department of Agriculture, Robin Perso, (573) 526-4892 or Robin.Perso@mda.mo.gov.

Biodiesel Production Incentive
For information regarding biodiesel production incentives, contact the Missouri Department of Agriculture, Robin Perso, (573) 526-4892 or Robin.Perso@mda.mo.gov.

Fleet Biodiesel Fuel Use Incentive
The Biodiesel Fuel Revolving Fund uses the money generated by the sale of Energy Policy Act (EP Act) credits to cover the incremental cost of purchasing fuel containing B20 or higher biodiesel blends for use by state fleet vehicles. (Reference Missouri Revised Statutes 414.407)

Alternative Fuel Tax
The $0.17 per gallon motor fuel tax does not apply to passenger motor vehicles, certain buses, or commercial motor vehicles that are powered by an alternative fuel. Instead, the owners or operators of such vehicles are required to pay an annual alternative fuel decal fee as follows (certain restrictions apply):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross Vehicle Weight</th>
<th>Type of Vehicle</th>
<th>Decal Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18,000 pounds (lbs.) or less</td>
<td>Passenger, School Bus, Commercial</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,000 lbs.-36,000 lbs.</td>
<td>Farm or Farming Transportation with an 'F' License Plate</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,000 lbs.-36,000 lbs.</td>
<td>Passenger-Carrying and Other Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
36,000 lbs. or more  Farm or Farming Transportation with  $250
an 'F' License Plate
36,000 lbs. or more  All Other Motor Vehicles  $1,000

It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle required to have an alternative fuel decal upon the highways of this state without a valid decal. No person may fuel alternative fuel vehicles with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas unless the vehicle has a valid decal. Motor vehicles licensed as historic which are powered by alternative fuel are exempt from the fuel tax and the alternative fuel decal requirement. Effective January 1, 2016 CNG was taxed at a GGE and LNG was tax at a DGE. Owners of vehicles powered by CNG or LNG that have installed a CNG OR LNG fueling station used solely to fuel their own vehicles may continue to apply for and use alternative fuel decals in lieu of paying the tax. Reference Missouri Revised Statutes 142.803, 142.869 and 301.131)

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>$.017/gallon</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection Fee and Transport Load Fee when blended</td>
<td>$0.17/gallon</td>
<td>Not taxable until blended</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection Fee and Transport Load Fee when blended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a (See above) - But note that it is requested that company obtains a license and files returns for tracking purposes.</td>
<td>n/a (see above) - But note that a license is required for tracking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$.05/GGE (1/1/16 through 12/31/19) $.11/GGE (1/1/20 through 12/31/24) $.17/GGE (1/1/25 thereafter)</td>
<td>5.66 pounds = 1 GGE (effective 1/1/2016)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(See Section 8 Alternative Fuel)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>E85</strong></td>
<td>$.17/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Considered an alternative fuel (See Section 8 Alternative Fuel)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Taxed only on motor fuel purchased</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$.05/ DGE (1/1/16 through 12/31/19)</td>
<td>6.06 pounds = 1 DGE (effective 1/1/2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$.11/DGE (1/1/20 through 12/31/24)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$.17/DGE (1/1/25 thereafter)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Considered an alternative fuel (See Section 8 Alternative Fuel)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 14**-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See comment below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any product that is blended with either gasoline or undyed diesel for use in a licensed motor vehicle is taxable at the same rate as the gasoline and diesel.

**Section 15**-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

The owner of any Missouri tax-paid motor fuel which was lost or destroyed as a direct result of a sudden and unexpected casualty or which had been accidentally contaminated so as to be unsaleable as highway fuel may file for a refund of the motor fuel tax. The refund shall be made to the person or entity owning the motor fuel at the time of the contamination or loss. Such person shall notify the director in writing of such event and the amount of motor fuel lost or contaminated within ten days from the date of discovery of such loss or contamination, and within thirty days after such notice, shall file an affidavit sworn to by the person having
immediate custody of such motor fuel at the time of the loss or contamination, setting forth in full the circumstances and the amount of the loss or contamination.

**Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?**

Suppliers and Permissive Suppliers shall be entitled to a credit against the tax payable in the amount of tax paid by the supplier that was accrued and remitted to a state, but not received from an eligible purchaser. Notice must be provided to the director of a failure to collect the tax within ten business days following the earliest date on which the supplier was entitled to collect the tax from the eligible purchaser. The credit shall be claimed on the first return following the expiration of the ten-day period if the payment remains unpaid as of the filing date of that return or the credit shall be disallowed.

**Section 17-Please provide the following information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier/Permissive Supplier</td>
<td>The second day of each month for gallons removed during the second preceding month</td>
<td>The second day of each month for gallons removed during the second preceding month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>Last day of each month for purchases made in preceding month</td>
<td>Last day of each month for purchases made in preceding month (This applies to payments made to suppliers by eligible purchasers and for any amount made directly to the state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td>Last day of each month for deliveries made in preceding month</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td>Last day of each month for all transactions made in preceding month</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?**

Reports and payments which are transmitted through the United States mail shall be deemed filed and received on the date shown by the post office cancellation or if by certified mail the day shown on the certificate shall be deemed the postmarked.
Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?  
(Example: 11:59 pm on due date)

Return must be transmitted by 11:59:59 pm on the due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

If the due date of a return or payment falls on a weekend or holiday, the return would be due the next succeeding business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All reports – Failure to file</td>
<td>$100 for the first offense and increasing by that amount for each additional occurrence</td>
<td>Loss of allowance, 5% per month for each month or part of a month for which the amount remains unpaid up to a maximum of 25% and interest (penalty applies even if the payment is timely but the report is late)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier/Permissive Supplier</td>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of allowance, 5% per month for each month or part of a month for which the amount remains unpaid up to a maximum of 25% and interest (penalty applies even if the payment is timely but the report is late)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is treated in the same manner as gasoline or gasohol. There are no special reporting requirements.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, any person importing or exporting fuel in Missouri regardless of whether the person is engaged in interstate commerce or for hire in intrastate commerce.
Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Missouri considers the distributor of record as maintained on the bill of lading as to the appropriate distributor to be invoiced for the motor fuel tax.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Yes, sales tax is charged on the value of dyed diesel. The state sales tax rate is 4.225% of the value of the fuel. This rate has not changed since 1989.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Licensees are required to post a bond of not less than three months’ potential tax liability based on the number of gallons handled.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

Supplier and Distributor licensees remit motor fuel taxes. Transporter and Terminal licensees do not remit taxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,5,8,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,5,8,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

Yes, the seller is required to collect both origin and destination state taxes upon sale to an entity not licensed in Missouri, Section 142.809, RSMo.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

Yes

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

“Additional” returns are to be filed when adding or subtracting loads on a return. “Amended” returns are to be filed when an entire return is to be replaced.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Yes

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

N/A

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Chapter 142.911, RSMo:  - BOL/Shipping documents

1. Identification by city and state of the terminal, refinery or bulk plant from which the motor fuel was removed;

2. The date the motor fuel was removed;
3. The amount of motor fuel removed, gross gallons and net gallons;

4. The state of destination as represented to the terminal operator by the transporter, the shipper or the agent of the shipper;

5. Any other information required by the director for the enforcement of this chapter;

6. The supplier, consignee and carrier of the motor fuel.

Chapter 142.842, RSMo - Invoices

1. The supplier and each reseller shall list the amount of tax as a separate line item on all invoices or billings.
STATE OF MONTANA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Montana Department of Transportation
Name: Tracy Halubka
Street Address: 2701 Prospect Ave
City, State Zip Code: Helena, MT 59620
Phone Number: 406-444-0806
Fax Number: 406-444-5411
E-mail Address: thalubka@mt.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Montana Code Annotated (MCA) Title 15; Chapter 70, Part 4. Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) Title 18, Chapter 15 – Motor Fuel Taxes

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor
Diesel: Distributor
Aviation Fuel: Distributor
Jet Fuel: Distributor

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:
Point of Taxation: Distributor Level. Montana Codes Annotated (MCA) 15-70-403. “Distributor” is defined in MCA 15-70-401(8). “Distributed” is defined in MCA 15-70-401 (7) (a) and (b).

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Effective 7/1/19
Gasoline: $0.32
Diesel: $0.2945
Aviation Fuel: $0.05
Jet Fuel: $0.05

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Gasoline: $.0075
Diesel: $.0075
Aviation Fuel: $.0075
Jet Fuel: $0.04

Montana Codes Annotated 75-11-314.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: See Section 5. Rates increased on July 1, 2019.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

A 1% collection allowance applies to gasoline and special fuels. There is no collection allowance on aviation or jet fuel.

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use?

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc.)
The distributor. An exemption or credit is allowed for exported fuel if the distributor is licensed and paying the tax to the state the fuel is destined for.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes
State Incentives

Renewable Energy Property Tax Incentive
Property tax rate abatements of up to 3% are available for new investments in facilities that manufacture, research, or develop products related to biodiesel, biomass, biogas, coal-to-liquid fuels, ethanol, pipelines carrying "clean" products, renewable energy manufacturing plants, and research and development equipment for renewable energy. These incentives last for 15 years after facility start-up, with up to four additional years for construction. (Reference House Bill 3, 2007 Special Session and Reference MCA 15-6-157)

Ethanol Production Incentive
Montana based ethanol producers are entitled to a tax incentive of $0.20 per gallon of ethanol solely produced from Montana agricultural products, or if the ethanol was produced from non-Montana agricultural products when Montana products were unavailable. The amount of the tax incentive for each gallon is reduced proportionately, based upon the amount of agricultural or wood products not produced in Montana that are used in the production of the ethanol. The tax incentive is available to a facility for the first six years from the date that production begins. Ethanol eligible for the incentive must be blended with gasoline for sale as ethanol-blended gasoline in Montana, exported from Montana for sale as ethanol-blended gasoline, or used in the production of ethyl tertiary butyl ether for use in reformulated gasoline. An ethanol distributor is not eligible to receive the tax incentive unless at least 20% of Montana product is used to produce ethanol at the facility in the first year of production, 25% of Montana product is used the second year, and the amount of Montana product used each year thereafter must increase by 10% annually. Each ethanol distributor may not receive the tax incentive payments exceeding $2 million in any consecutive 12-month period. Total payments may not exceed $6 million in any consecutive 12-month period. (Reference MCA 15-70-522)

Biodiesel Tax Credit
A tax credit is available to businesses and individuals for up to 15% of the cost of storage and blending equipment used for blending biodiesel with petroleum diesel for sale. The amount of the credit may not exceed $52,500 for a special fuel distributor and $7,500 for an owner or operator of a motor fuel outlet. The credit can be claimed in the two tax years before the year in which the taxpayer begins blending biodiesel for fuel or sale. (Reference House Bill 166, 2007, and MCA 15-32-703)
A licensed distributor who pays the special fuel tax on biodiesel may claim a refund equal to $0.02 per gallon of biodiesel sold during the previous quarter if the biodiesel is created entirely from biodiesel components produced in Montana. The owner or operator of a retail motor fuel outlet may claim a refund equal to $0.01 per gallon of biodiesel purchased from a licensed distributor if the biodiesel is created entirely from biodiesel components produced in Montana. (Reference MCA 15-70-433)

Biodiesel Production Facility Tax Credit
A tax credit is available to businesses and individuals for up to 15% of the cost of constructing and equipping a facility to be used for biodiesel or bio-lubricant production. The credit must be claimed in the tax year in which the facility begins production, and the facility must be in operation before January 1, 2015. Additionally, a tax credit is available for property used primarily to crush oilseed crops for purposes of biodiesel production. (Reference House Bill 166, 2007, and MCA 15-32-701 and 15-32-702)

**Biodiesel Tax Exemption**

Biodiesel produced from waste vegetable oil feedstock is exempt from the special fuel tax when 2500 gallons or less is produce annually and used exclusively for personal use by a special biodiesel fuel producer. (Reference MCA 15-70-401 and 15-70-405)

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle Conversion Tax Credit**

An income tax credit is available to businesses or individuals for up to 50% of the equipment and labor costs for converting vehicles to operate on alternative fuels. The maximum credit is $500 for the conversion of vehicles of 10,000 pounds (lbs.) or less Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and $1,000 for vehicles over 10,000 lbs. GVWR. The credit must be applied in the year the conversion is made, and the seller of an alternative fuel may not receive a credit for converting their own vehicles to operate on the alternative fuel they sell. (Reference MCA 15-30-2320).

### Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.2945/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Clean-up Fee</td>
<td>$0.32/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Clean-up Fee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is taxed as diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.2945/gallon. Sales to licensed distributors are tax free.</td>
<td>Ethanol is included in the statutory definition of gasoline fuel and taxed as gasoline. The tax rate is $0.32/gallon. Sales to licensed distributors are tax free.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.000583 per cubic foot</td>
<td>a) The total tax due on compressed natural gas is computed according to the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
formula provided in subsection (2)(b).
(b) \( T = (R/V) \times TV \), where:
(i) \( T \) is the total tax due;
(ii) \( R \) is 7 cents;
(iii) \( V \) is 120 cubic feet of compressed natural gas at 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute base pressure; and
(iv) \( TV \) is the total volume of compressed natural gas placed into the supply tank of a motor vehicle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.32 gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>$0.32/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Currently taxed on a Gasoline Gallon Equivalent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) | $0.0518 per gallon | \( T = (C/G) \times TG \), where:
(i) \( T \) is the total tax due;
(ii) \( C \) is 5.18 cents;
(iii) \( G \) is 1 gallon of liquefied petroleum gas; and
(iv) \( TG \) is the total gallons of liquefied petroleum gas placed into the supply tank of a motor vehicle. |
| Methanol or “M85”           |               | Not Applicable |
| Other                       |               | Not Applicable |

**Section 14**-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.
Blendstocks of any kind are taxed when blended with gasoline or special fuel.

**Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?**

**Montana Administrative Rule 18.15.409 LOST OR DESTROYED GASOLINE, SPECIAL FUEL, OR AVIATION FUEL**

(1) The department of transportation reserves the right to demand from a person claiming a refund under the provisions of 15-70-425 through 15-70-434, MCA, that positive proof be submitted of the exact amount of the loss and facts indicating the gasoline, special fuel, or aviation fuel was never used on the highway or in the air. In offering this proof, the following procedures must be strictly adhered to by the person claiming the refund:

- (a) The claim for refund must accompany the original invoice covering the purchase of gasoline, special fuel, or aviation fuel.
- (b) A notarized statement citing the circumstances covering the loss and how the amount of gasoline, special fuel, or aviation fuel lost was determined.
- (c) Substantiating records must be available to reveal and account for the amount of gasoline, special fuel, or aviation fuel lost.
- (d) Affidavits from individuals witnessing or involved in the loss of gasoline, special fuel, or aviation fuel must be obtained and available to the department.

(2) The distributor may not claim a refund for the petroleum cleanup fee.

**Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?**

Yes. A distributor is entitled to a credit for the tax paid to the department on those sales of gasoline or special fuel with a tax liability of $200 or greater for which the distributor has not received consideration from or on behalf of the purchaser and for which the distributor has not forgiven any liability. The distributor may not have declared the accounts of the purchaser worthless more than once during a 3-year period, and the distributor must have claimed those accounts as bad debts for federal or state income tax purposes. If a credit has been granted under subsection three, any amount collected on the accounts that were declared worthless must be reported to the department and the tax due must be prorated on the collected amount and must be paid to the department.

The department may require a distributor to submit periodic reports listing accounts that are delinquent for 90 days or more.

(Reference MCA 15-70-425 (4) (a), (b), and (c))

**Section 17-Please provide the following information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>The 25th of the following month.</td>
<td>Cash or check – On the 25th. If electronically; 5 days after the 25th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmarked.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Timely is 11:59 pm on due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The due date becomes the next business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>$100 for late filing</td>
<td>10% of tax not paid timely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 falls under the definition of gasoline. There are no special reporting requirements.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

No
Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

All distributors must post a bond not to exceed twice the average tax due each month. Importers and exporters must post a minimum bond of $25,000, 15-70-402, MCA. There are no waivers of the bonding requirement.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Definition of Distributor in Montana is Refiner, Blender, Importer, Exporter or Wholesaler who sales to retail locations they don’t own.

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

No
Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The distributor needs to only amend what information is changing. If a load was incorrectly reported, an amended return needs to be completed to reverse the entry originally filed, and then a correcting entry to replace the error.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Yes, but only for that month’s credits and rebills. No prior period loads may be reported on a current month’s report.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Zero days after the due date without the assessment of a 10% deficiency assessment and 1% interest prorated daily.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and/or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

MCA 15-70-412 requires each distributor to issue to the purchaser, an invoice that states the number of gallons of gasoline or special fuel covered by the invoice and any other information the department may require. “Other information” required is established in Administrative Rule: 18.15.205 DISTRIBUTOR’S INVOICE

1. Except as provided in (2), any distributor who sells and delivers gasoline, special fuel, or aviation fuel in this state must issue an original invoice at the time of delivery to the purchaser. Each invoice must contain the following:
   a. a preprinted consecutive number, except when invoices are automatically assigned a consecutive number by a computer or similar machine when issued;
   b. name and address of the distributor;
   c. name and address of purchaser;
   d. date of delivery;
   e. type of fuel;
   f. gallons invoiced—those common terms used or known to measure gasoline, special fuel, or aviation fuel such as temperature corrected at 60 degrees (net), and gross (cubical, volumetric, and shell);
   g. origin;
   h. destination;
   i. price per gallon and total amount charged;
   j. to establish that the tax has been charged, at least one of the following:
      i. the U.S. dollar amount of tax;
      ii. the rate of tax; or
      iii. a statement that the Montana tax is included in the price.
(2) For direct shipments accounted for on the monthly distributor's statement to the Department of Transportation, the original invoice may be issued to the purchaser at the time of billing.
STATE OF NEBRASKA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Nebraska Department of Revenue, Motor Fuels Division
Name: Marcia Leichner
Street Address: 1313 Farnam Street, Suite 100
City, State Zip Code: Omaha, NE 68102-1836
Phone Number: 402-595-2013
Fax Number: 402-595-1041
E-mail Address: Marcia.leichner@nebraska.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Motor Fuels Statutes are found in Neb. Rev. Stat. Chapter 66
Aircraft fuel statutes are found in Neb. Rev. Stat. Chapter 3
Motor fuels regulations can be found at: http://www.revenue.nebraska.gov/fuels/legal/fueltax_regs.html

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor/Wholesaler level
Diesel: Distributor/Wholesaler level
Aviation Fuel: Distributor/Wholesaler level
Jet Fuel: Distributor/Wholesaler level

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Not defined.
Point of Taxation: Nebraska taxes at the distributor/wholesale level. Nebraska allows a maximum of two “pass throughs” of the party remitting the tax. This is allowed in the form of an exemption. For example, a licensed supplier can sell tax free to a licensed distributor who remits the tax, or a licensed distributor can sell tax free to a licensed wholesaler who remits the tax. See Neb. Rev. Stat. § 66-489 (1)(a)(iv).

Section 5 - State Tax Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>29.6 cents per gallon</td>
<td>29.7 cents per gallon (subject to change semiannually)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>29.6 cents per gallon</td>
<td>29.7 cents per gallon (subject to change semiannually)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel</td>
<td>5.0 cents per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet Fuel</td>
<td>3.0 cents per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Per Neb. Rev. Stat. § 66-521, a petroleum release remedial action fee is imposed on the producer, refiner, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or supplier who engages in the sale or delivery of petroleum, for example motor vehicle fuels and clear and dyed diesel. The fee is due at the same point as the motor fuels tax. The rate is $.009 per gallon on motor vehicle fuels, including aviation gasoline, and $.003 per gallon on clear and dyed diesel, biodiesel, and jet fuel.

Section 7 - Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:
The rate for motor vehicle fuels and diesel fuel is subject to change on a semiannual basis. Effective July 1, 2019, the motor fuels tax increased to 29.7 cents per gallon.

Under LB 610 passed in the 2015 Legislative session, the fixed tax per gallon increased by 1.5 cents per gallon each January 1 for four years, beginning January 1, 2016. January 1, 2019 was the last increase for LB 610.

Section 8 - State Collection Allowance

Nebraska allows the following commission rates:
Motor vehicle fuels and aviation fuel: Nebraska allows a commission of 5% on the first $5,000 of tax remitted and 2.5% upon all amounts above $5,000 of tax remitted each period.

Diesel fuel and compressed fuel: Nebraska allows a commission of 2% on the first $5,000 of tax remitted and .5% upon all amounts above $5,000 of tax remitted each period.

Effective July 1, 2012, commissions are not allowed on under reported tax assessed on an audit. If an audit determines that tax was over reported, the commission previously claimed on the over reported tax will be deducted from the audit credit.

Commission rates are referenced in the following statutes:
- Compressed fuel: Neb. Rev. Stat. § 66-6,113

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required:** Yes

*If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.*

Per Reg 73-009.02 A diverted load occurs whenever the bill of lading or other transportation document for the fuel indicates a destination state other than the state to which the fuel is actually delivered.

009.02A Whenever the bill of lading or other transportation document indicates a destination state other than Nebraska and the fuel is subsequently delivered to Nebraska, the liquid fuel carrier must register the diverted load and obtain a delivery permit number for the resulting diverted load prior to delivering the fuel.

**What diversion registry program do you use?** Trac III Systems, LLC

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?**
Motor vehicle fuels, aircraft fuels, and diesel fuel (including biodiesel and dyed diesel)

**Diversion Requirements**
A diversion permit must be obtained prior to delivering the diverted fuel whenever the bill of lading indicates a destination state other than the state to which the fuel was delivered.

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc.)**
Since Nebraska is a distributor state, tax would only be refunded or credited if the fuel was exported. In such instances, the licensee (exporter) would report a tax-paid purchase and export on the Nebraska return. If not licensed in Nebraska, a refund claim would need to be filed by the exporter.
Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? See response above.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? See response above

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

State Incentives

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) and Fueling Infrastructure Loans
The Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy office administers the Dollar and Energy Saving Loans Program. The Program makes low-cost loans available for a variety of alternative fuel projects, which include the following: the replacement of conventional vehicles with AFVs; the purchase of new AFVs; the conversion of conventional vehicles to operate on alternative fuels; and the construction or purchase of a fueling station or equipment. The maximum loan amount is $500,000 and the interest rate is 5% or less. (Refer to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy office website for additional information.)

Clean-Burning Motor Vehicle Fuel Property Rebate
LB 581 passed by the 2015 Legislature established a rebate for qualified clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property. The rebate program is administered by the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. Rebates are available on the purchase of clean-burning vehicles and for the purchase and installation of equipment to convert vehicles to operate on clean-burning fuel. Purchases are eligible for a rebate of the lesser of $4,500 or 50 percent of the cost of purchase and installation of such equipment. The purchase and installation of property for dispensing natural gas is also eligible for rebates of the lesser of $2,500 or 50 percent of the costs. Rebates are subject to the availability of funds. (Reference Neb. Rev. Stat. § 66-203)

Alternative Fuel Tax Refund
The Nebraska Department of Revenue’s Motor Fuel Section will refund taxes paid on compressed fuel when used to operate buses capable of carrying seven or more passengers within or near a municipality. (Reference Neb. Rev. Stat. § 66-6,109.01)

Alternative Fuel Vehicle Registration Fee
Nebraska requires any person who operates a motor vehicle powered by an alternative fuel on state highways to pay a registration fee. Alternative fuels include electricity, solar power, and any other source of energy not otherwise taxed under the motor fuels tax laws. Liquefied petroleum gas and compressed natural gas are not included; these fuels are subject to excise taxes imposed under the Compressed Fuel Tax Act. The $75 fee is collected by the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles at the time of vehicle registration. (Reference Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 66-306 and 60-3,191)

Alternative Fuel Tax
The Compressed Fuels Act applies to all compressed fuels, including liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), compressed natural gas (CNG), and liquefied natural gas (LNG) and states that an excise tax of $0.095 per gallon or gallon equivalent is imposed on all compressed fuel sold for use in registered motor vehicles. Additionally, each retailer of such fuel shall pay an excise tax of $0.068 per gallon or gallon equivalent on all compressed fuel sold for use in registered motor vehicles. These rates are effective January 1, 2019. Additional variable taxes, subject to change on January 1 and July 1 as specified under these statutes, also apply. (Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 66-697 through 66-6,116)

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0.296/gallon</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.296/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Environmental Fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>effective 1/1/19</td>
<td></td>
<td>effective 1/1/19</td>
<td>(same rate as mvf and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>($0.297/gallon</td>
<td></td>
<td>($0.297/gallon</td>
<td>5.660 pounds (2.567 kg) = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>effective 7/1/19)</td>
<td></td>
<td>effective 7/1/19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol produced for use as a blending component is included in the statutory definition of motor vehicle fuels and is taxed like gasoline. Effective Jan 1, 2019, the tax rate became $0.296/gallon. On July 1, 2019, the tax increased to $0.297/gallon. Ethanol is also subject to petroleum release remedial action fee (PRF) at a rate of $0.009/gallon. Sales by a NE licensed producer to a NE licensed distributor may be tax free. Imports by a licensed distributor placed in storage are subject to tax. Tax-free sales by the distributor from the tax-paid storage are addressed on the distributor return.</td>
<td>B100 is included in the statutory definition of diesel fuel and is taxed like diesel. Effective Jan 1, 2019, the rate became $0.296/gallon. On July 1, 2019, the tax increased to $0.297/gallon. B100 is also subject to PRF at a rate of $0.003/gallon. Sales to a licensed distributor may be tax free. Imports by a licensed distributor placed in storage are subject to tax. Tax-free sales by the distributor from the tax-paid storage are addressed on the distributor return.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed)</td>
<td>Yes (same rate as mvf and</td>
<td>5.660 pounds (2.567 kg) = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blendstock</td>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
<td>Reportable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See comment below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Included in our definition of compressed fuel, which also includes butane, and any other type of compressed gas or compressed liquid suitable for fueling a motor vehicle.

**Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.**

Any product that is blended with either gasoline or undyed diesel for use in a licensed motor vehicle is taxable at the same rate as the gasoline and diesel.
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

If you owned Nebraska tax-paid fuel that was subsequently destroyed, or accidentally contaminated with another type of fuel, you may file a refund claim. Motor fuels tax will not be refunded on undyed diesel which was intentionally mixed with dyed diesel. See Nebraska Non-Ag Use Motor Fuels Tax Refund Claim, Form 84.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No. In consideration of receiving the commission, the producer, supplier, distributor, wholesaler, or importer is not entitled to any deductions, credits, or refunds arising out of such producer's, supplier's, distributor's, wholesaler's, or importer's failure or inability to collect any such taxes from any subsequent purchaser of motor fuels.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska Monthly Fuels Tax Return, Form 73</td>
<td>20th day of the month following the close of the reporting month</td>
<td>Same **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska Ethanol and Biodiesel Producer’s Return, Form 83</td>
<td>20th day of the month following the close of the reporting month</td>
<td>Same **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska Motor Fuels Terminal Operator Report, Form 87</td>
<td>20th day of the month following the close of the reporting month</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska Compressed Fuel Retailer Return, Form 86</td>
<td>20th day of the month following the close of the reporting tax period</td>
<td>Same **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska Motor Fuels Use Tax Return, Form 74</td>
<td>20th day of the month following the close of the reporting tax period</td>
<td>Same **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Returns are considered timely filed if electronically transmitted on or before the 20th day of the month following the close of the reporting period. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return will be considered timely filed if transmitted on or before the next business day following the 20th.

** To be considered timely, an EFT tax payment must be initiated on or before 5:00 p.m. Central Time on the timely filed date, and the scheduled payment date must be no later than the first business day following the timely filed date.
Section 18—Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Yes, if a taxpayer is allowed to pay by check, we consider the payment timely if it is postmarked or hand-delivered to the Department by the due date.

Section 19—When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

To be considered timely filed, an electronic return must be transmitted before midnight on the due date.

Section 20—When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return will be considered timely filed if transmitted on or before the next business day following the 20th.

Section 21—What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All motor fuel tax returns and reports</td>
<td>A penalty of $50 is imposed on returns filed within 10 days after the due date. An additional penalty of $100, or 10% of the unpaid tax, whichever is greater, is imposed on the 11th day after the due date.</td>
<td>A penalty of $50 is imposed on returns filed within 10 days after the due date. An additional penalty of $100, or 10% of the unpaid tax, whichever is greater, is imposed on the 11th day after the due date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22—How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is treated the same as gasoline, E10, etc. for tax purposes. Since all such products have the same tax impact, Nebraska does not monitor the exact ethanol/gasoline blend. Nebraska also accepts product code 124 for all ethanol/gasoline blends.

Section 23—Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Although carriers must be licensed and obtain diversion permits as needed, they are not required to file returns.
Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

N/A – Nebraska is a distributor/wholesaler state.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Gasoline, gasohol, and ethanol are not subject to sales tax. Diesel fuels are subject to sales tax when sold for uses other than to propel a vehicle. The sales tax rate is the state sales tax rate in effect plus any applicable local tax. The sales tax rate is applied to the dollar amount of the sale. For more information, see Reg 1-089 Energy Source Utility Exemption.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Nebraska requires that all new licensees maintain a surety bond for the first year of their license. The security must be in the form of a bond issued by a surety company licensed and authorized to do business in Nebraska. The bonding requirements apply independently to specific tax programs:

1) The amount of the motor fuels bond must equal at least three times the anticipated monthly motor fuels tax liability, with a minimum bond amount of $20,000;

2) An aircraft fuels license requires a surety bond equal to at least three times the anticipated monthly aircraft fuels tax liability, with a minimum bond of $10,000; and

3) Compressed fuel retailers are required to have a minimum bond of $1,000.

There is no bonding requirement for the Nebraska PRF program or Liquid Fuel Carrier license.

During the initial year of a license, the account is monitored to ensure the appropriate bonding level is maintained. If, after that first year, the account is found to be in good standing, the surety bond may be canceled. However, if the account is not in good standing or reported liabilities materially exceed the bond, an extension or increase in the bond may be required.

Nebraska also maintains a cash bond fund that licensees have contributed to, which is available to reimburse the highway fund if a taxpayer no longer has a surety bond and if collection is improbable. Accounts must be delinquent for at least 90 days. See Neb. Rev. Statute §§ 66-733 to 66-736.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
Nebraska licenses taxpayers in the fuel chain in the following order: producers, suppliers, distributors, importers, wholesalers, exporters, and retailers. If a taxpayer operates at multiple levels in the chain, they will be licensed at the highest level. For example, if a taxpayer operates as a supplier, distributor, importer, and retailer, Nebraska will license them as a supplier. As stated earlier in Section 4, Nebraska allows up to two pass-throughs of the party that must remit the tax. This results in the distributor or wholesaler usually being the party that must remit the tax to the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 3, 4, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesaler</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailer</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

No, Nebraska is a distributor state and requires the seller to collect Nebraska motor fuels taxes if the seller is delivering the product into Nebraska to an unlicensed purchaser or if the sale is beyond the two allowed pass-throughs. If fuel is exported from Nebraska by the seller, no taxes are required to be collected or remitted.

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

No.
Section 30—When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Nebraska requires only the information that is changing be amended if filing a supplemental return. Nebraska will accept, however, the entire amended return.

Section 31—Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Yes.

Section 32—How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Late loads must be reported on the following month’s return to avoid any penalty. Interest will still apply. Nebraska allows prior period transactions to be reported on the current month’s return as long as they are within the statutory period for filing an amended return (3 years). We have software companies that may limit the period of time for accepting prior period adjustments, however. We will move the transactions back to the appropriate month and bill for any interest and penalty due. Again, if transactions are reported by the due date of the next month’s return (delayed only one month), for example. April transactions being reported on the current May return, there is interest, but no penalty due.

Section 33—What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 89-193 addresses the content of an invoice and when one is required. Whenever the quantity is determined for a commodity sold from bulk, except sales from bulk of less than $20 and sales of motor vehicle fuel of less than $100, an invoice should be prepared. The invoice should contain the following information:

1) The name and address of the buyer and seller involved in the transaction;
2) The date delivered;
3) The quantity delivered and the quantity upon which the price is based if different from the delivered quantity;
4) The identity in the most descriptive terms commercially practicable, including any quality representation made in connection with the sale; and
5) The count of individually wrapped packages, if more than one.

All producers, suppliers, distributors, wholesalers, or importers selling taxed fuel for resale must separately state the tax on the invoice or other billing document, or include a statement that the Nebraska fuel taxes have been paid on the motor fuel. If the invoice or other billing document does not contain the amount of the tax or the statement, the motor fuel shall be presumed to be untaxed and the purchaser is liable for the tax on the fuel. See Neb. Rev. Stat. § 66-717.
STATE OF NEVADA

Section 1-Contact Information
Agency: Nevada Dept. of Motor Vehicles-Motor Carrier Division
Name: Karen Stoll – updated 7-30-2019
Street Address: 555 Wright Way
City, State Zip Code: Carson City, NV 89711
Phone Number: (775) 684-4610
Fax Number: (775) 684-4619
E-mail Address: kstoll@dmv.nv.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules
Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Nevada Revised Statutes Chapters 360A, 365 and 366. The Administrative Codes are covered in NAC 360A, 365 and 366. County taxes are covered by NRS 373 and Inspection and Cleanup Fees are covered in NRS 590.

Section 3-State Point of Taxation
Gasoline: Sales made to end user or retailer. Sales between licensed suppliers are tax-free
Diesel: Sales made to end user or retailer. Sales between licensed suppliers are tax-free
Aviation Fuel: Sales made to end user or retailer. Sales between licensed suppliers are tax-free
Jet Fuel: Sales made to end user or for self-consumption. Sales between licensed suppliers are tax-free

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.
First Receiver–: The company that imports fuel into the state, either through pipeline or by truck.
Point of Taxation: The sale made to the end user or a retailer. Sales between licensed suppliers are tax-free.

Section 5- State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $0.23 per gallon; counties are able to impose county option taxes. 2 counties have enacted indexing based upon the PPI (Producer Price Index). In addition, 1 county also indexes its fuel taxes based upon the CPI (Consumer Price Index), in addition to the PPI indexing.

Diesel: $0.27 per gallon

Aviation Fuel: $0.02 per gallon; counties are able to impose county option taxes up to 8 cents per gallon.

Jet Fuel: $0.01 per gallon

Counties are able to enact county option taxes up to 4 cents per gallon.

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Inspection fee is: .00055
Clean up fee is: .0075

Section 7- Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: The 2019 Legislative Session passed a 0-5 cent per gallon county diesel fuel tax for counties less than 100,000 in population. Effective January 1, 2020. Counties must pass to enact.

Section 8- State Collection Allowance

All licensed companies are allowed a 2% collection allowance for timely filing.

Section 9- State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required
No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use?  N/A

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? N/A
Diversion Requirements  N/A

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Nevada is the proud home of the Las Vegas Regional, Inc. (www.lasvegascleancities.org), and the Truckee Meadows, Inc. Clean Cities Coalitions. Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

There are currently no known State incentives offered in Nevada

Alternative Fuel Tax

Special fuels other than diesel have a reduced special fuels tax: Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) used to operate a motor vehicle is taxed at a rate of $0.0640 per gallon, and compressed natural gas (CNG) used to operate a motor vehicle is taxed at a rate of $0.21 per gallon and liquefied natural gas (LNG) is taxed at the rate of $0.27 per gallon. For the purpose of taxing the sale or use of LPG or CNG, 125 cubic feet of CNG or 36.3 cubic-feet (or 4.2 pounds) of LPG is considered equal to one gallon of special fuel. For the purpose of taxing the sale or use of CNG, 126.67 cubic feet of CNG or 5.660 pounds of natural gas shall be deemed to equal 1 gallon of special fuel. For the purpose of taxing the sale of use of LNG, the fuel should be dispensed at 6.06 lbs. per gallon. (Reference Nevada Revised Statutes 366.190 and 366.197)

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.27/gallon</td>
<td>Not taxed as motor fuel</td>
<td>Subject to the Petroleum Clean-up Fee at time of importation</td>
<td>$0.23/gallon (state tax) when blended. County taxes also apply.</td>
<td>Taxed when blended</td>
<td>Subject to Cleanup and Inspection Fees at time of importation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12 - State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.27/gallon. Sales to licensed distributors are tax free. If fuel is dyed, there are no excise taxes. Subject to Cleanup Fee at time of importation and/or refining.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline, is taxed upon blending. The tax rate is $0.23/gallon. Subject to Cleanup and Inspection Fees at time of importation. County taxes also apply. Can be sold tax free to other distributors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>126.67 cubic feet or 5.660 pounds of natural gas shall be deemed to equal 1 gallon of special fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>6.06 lbs. = 1 gallon of special fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>36.3 cubic feet (or 4.2 pounds) of LPG shall be deemed to equal 1 gallon of special fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Yes, when blended</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol, methanol, transmix, when blended</td>
<td>$0.23 plus county taxes</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other products when blended</td>
<td>$0.23 plus county</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Suppliers have to pay all applicable taxes and fees. The 2% collection allowance is used to cover these types of instances. Taxes and fees are also due if a load of fuel is lost due to an accident, etc.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Tax Return</td>
<td>Month end</td>
<td>Month end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

If a payment is made by check, the postmark date is considered to be the received date.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

The suppliers/dealers have until 11:59 PM of the due date to file and pay their taxes and be considered to be timely filed.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The next business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

The company loses its 2% collection allowance and penalty and interest are assessed on the gross amount of taxes due. If a supplier/dealer is considered to be habitually delinquent, it will increase the amount of bond necessary to secure its account with the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Tax Return</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Regardless of the percentage of blend, the fuel is taxed at the same rate as gasoline, there are no incentives to allow for a lower tax rate.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, transporters must report all movements of fuel, into the state, out of the state and all movements with the state.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Nevada does not have a sales tax on motor fuels and special fuels.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

All suppliers must post at least a minimum of a $2,000 bond, for “zero” filers. Bonds are based upon the taxable sales; a supplier must post a bond to cover three (3) months of taxable sales. If determined to be habitually delinquent, must then post a bond at five (5) times.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:

- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

N/A

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

N/A

**Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?**

Only the information that is changing.

**Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?**

Yes

**Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?**

Only loads one (1) month old. Older than one (1) month will need to be reported on a hard copy amended return.
Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Name and address of the carrier of the fuel, date the fuel was delivered into the motor vehicle, rail car, vessel or pipeline of the carrier, type of fuel, name address and employer identification number of the purchase of the fuel, the address of each location to which the fuel will be delivered, the date on which the fuel will be delivered, the type and quantity of fuel which will be delivered to each location, if delivered to a person – the name of that person.

Nevada’s Records Requirements may be found:
NRS 365.500 – 365.530
NAC 365.250 – 365.255
NRS 366.685 – 366.697
NAC 366-300 – 366.320
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Department of Safety
Name: Paula Sykes
Street Address: 33 Hazen Drive
City, State Zip Code: Concord, NH 03305
Phone Number: 603 223-8081
Fax Number: 603 271-6758
E-mail Address: Paula.Sykes@dos.nh.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Revised Statutes Annotated:
Motor Vehicle Road Tolls Chapter 260:30 -260:65-e

Statutory Definitions:

Administrative Rules:
http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/saf-c300.html

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Road Toll (Motor Fuel Tax)

Gasoline: Distributor (Last Licensee)
Diesel: Distributor (Last Licensee)
Aviation Fuel: Distributor (Last Licensee)
Jet Fuel: Distributor (Last Licensee)
Environmental Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>First Import</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet Fuel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Saf-C 4203.02 Importers

(a) For the purpose of these rules "importer" means:
   (1) An out-of-state seller who owns the product as it crosses the state line into New Hampshire, or has hired a transporter to deliver said product, and of which the title to said product passes to the customer, upon delivery at the customer facility; or
   (2) An in-state purchaser that picks up the product out of state and owns it as it crosses the state line into New Hampshire, or hires a transporter to deliver said product to his/her facility.

(b) If a product is delivered by ship or barge, the connection at the flange shall be deemed the state line.

Note: Administrative Rule Saf-C 4203.02 Imports only affect the Environmental Fees.

Point of Taxation: 260:32 Levy of Tolls and Exemptions.–

There is hereby imposed a road toll of $.18 per gallon upon the sale of each gallon of motor fuel sold by distributors thereof, as adjusted according to RSA 260:32-a. The road toll shall be collected by the distributor from the purchaser and remitted to the state in the manner hereinafter set forth. All revenues collected from adjustments under RSA 260:32-a for rates that exceed $.18 per gallon shall be nonlapsing and continually appropriated to, and expended exclusively by, the department of transportation in accordance with RSA 260:32-b. Provided, that the road toll shall not apply to:

I. Sales to the United States government for use of the armed forces only.
II. Sales between duly licensed distributors;
III. Sale of motor fuel exported from the state;
IV. Bulk sales from distributors to the state of New Hampshire or its agencies; or
V. Sales from distributors to any city, town, county, school district, or village district.
VI. [Repealed.]
## Section 5 - State Tax Rates

### Road Toll and Environmental Fees (Per Gallon)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Road Toll****</th>
<th>Airway Tolls</th>
<th>ODD</th>
<th>OPC</th>
<th>Auto Oil</th>
<th>Motor Oil</th>
<th>Fuel Oil</th>
<th>Total Toll &amp; Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuels</td>
<td>$0.222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.22200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>$0.222</td>
<td>$0.015</td>
<td>$0.00125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.23825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel - Undyed</td>
<td>$0.222</td>
<td>$0.015</td>
<td>$0.00125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.23825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel - Dyed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00125</td>
<td>$0.01625</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel</td>
<td>$0.222</td>
<td>$0.015</td>
<td>$0.00125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.23825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Gas</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
<td>$0.015</td>
<td>$0.00125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet Fuel - Part 121</td>
<td>$0.005</td>
<td>$0.00125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet Fuel - Private</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
<td>$0.00125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.02125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating Oils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.0125</td>
<td>$0.01375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Oils</td>
<td>$0.00125</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.06125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

See Section 5 above for the listing of all Road Toll and Environmental Fees on reportable products. ODD stands for Oil Discharge and Disposal Fee and OPC stands for Oil Pollution Control Fee.

### Section 7 - Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

No rate changes are scheduled to occur in 2019.
Section 8-State Collection Allowance

None

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No
If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use?

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
The State will not refund the customer only the licensed distributor.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
Yes.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

New Hampshire is the proud home of the Granite State Clean Cities Coalition (www.granitestatecleancities.org). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives
There are currently no known State incentives offered in New Hampshire

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.222/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Not subject to the Oil Discharge Fee and the Oil Pollution Fee</td>
<td>$0.222/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Oil Discharge Fee and the Oil Pollution Fee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.222/gallon. Sales to licensed distributors are tax free. Dyeed B100 is not reportable.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. The tax rate is $0.222/gallon. Can be sold tax free to other registered distributors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>$0.222 per Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (126.67 cubic feet or 5.66 pounds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes, but it is not readily available in the State.</td>
<td>$0.222 per gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>$0.222 per Diesel Gallon Equivalent (1.88 gallons or 6.06 pounds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>$0.222 per Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (1.35 gallons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Yes, but it is not readily available in the State</td>
<td>$0.222 per gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>$0.222/gallon</td>
<td>taxable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel</td>
<td>$0.222/gallon</td>
<td>taxable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

NH RSA 260:38 paragraph II states: “The department shall allow, upon proper proof, any losses due to any catastrophe or extraordinary circumstances. A licensed distributor shall report immediately to the road toll administration any losses sustained by the distributor through fire, accident, or unavoidable calamity, in order that the road toll administration may make any investigation it may deem necessary. In such cases, the distributor shall not delay reporting the loss until the filing of the next monthly report. Failure to report any losses promptly may result in the refusal of the road toll administration to allow credit for such losses against the distributor's road toll liability.”

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel &amp; Aviation Fuel Distributor Report (MFD 1-S/AF)</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel &amp; Petroleum Products Transporter’s Report (RT 113)</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Discharge &amp; Pollution Control Report (RT 51)</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel Fuel Distributor Report (BDF 1)</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuels Dealer Report (AFD 1)</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
<td>20th day of each calendar month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

New Hampshire considers a report filed timely based upon the date of the post office cancellation mark if the report is mailed and the date upon which the report is accepted without critical error if the report is submitted electronically.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

An electronically filed return would be considered timely if filed at 11:59 pm on the due date.
Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The report(s) and payment(s) would be due on the first business day after the weekend (i.e. Monday) or the holiday.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Distributor Report (MFD 1-S/AF)</td>
<td>10% of the amount due or if nothing is due $1 for each day late.</td>
<td>10% of the amount due and interest at 0.5833% per month or 7% annual rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Motor Fuel &amp; Petroleum Products Report (RT 113)</td>
<td>$500 or $10 per unreported delivery whichever is greater.</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Oil Discharge &amp; Pollution Control Report (RT 51)</td>
<td>10% of the amount due or if nothing is due $1 for each day late.</td>
<td>10% of the amount due and interest at 0.5833% per month or 7% annual rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>10% of the amount due or if nothing is due $1 for each day late.</td>
<td>10% of the amount due and interest at 0.5833% per month or 7% annual rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuels Dealer Report (AFD 1)</td>
<td>10% of the amount due or if nothing is due $1 for each day late.</td>
<td>10% of the amount due and interest at 0.5833% per month or 7% annual rate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is not readily available in our state, however if it were sold in New Hampshire it would be taxed at the same rate as gasoline.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes they are required to license and file a monthly Motor Fuel and Petroleum Products Transporter’s Report (RT 113). See RSA 260:42 below:

RSA 260:42 Motor Fuel and Petroleum Products Transporter. –

I. Every person not registered as a distributor who transports motor fuel or products subject to the fees stipulated in RSA 146-A, to a point or points outside the state from a point or points within the state, to a point or points within the state from a point or points outside the state, or to a point or points within the state from a point or points within the state, every common carrier or contract carrier who transports motor fuel or petroleum products, and every licensed distributor who transports motor fuel or petroleum products exclusive of the carrier’s own product shall be
licensed with the commissioner as a motor fuel and petroleum products transporter.

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Not applicable, New Hampshire taxes at the Distributor level (last licensee).

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

No, the State of New Hampshire does not impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

260:37 Bond Required of Licensed Distributor. –
I. (a) Every distributor shall file with the department a bond:
   (1) In an amount equal to approximately 2 times the monthly road toll liability of the distributor, but not less than $10,000, on a form to be approved by the commissioner;
   (2) With a surety company authorized to engage in business with the state as surety thereon;
   (3) Upon which such distributor shall be the principal obligor and the state of New Hampshire shall be the obligee;
   (4) Conditioned upon the prompt filing of true reports and the payment by the distributor of all motor vehicle road tolls which are imposed and which are to be collected under this subdivision, together with all penalties and interests thereon, and generally upon faithful compliance with the provisions of this subdivision.
   (b) Changes in the monthly road toll liability level shall also require the bond amount to be adjusted so as to comply with this section.
   (c) Annually, or sooner, the department shall review the distributor's average liability based on the prior 6 months' road toll returns and, if applicable, notify the distributor of the required adjustment in the level of the bond. Failure to comply with the adjustment or to maintain the bond at the required level shall result in the cancellation of the license.
II. Any surety on any bond furnished by any distributor as above provided shall be released and discharged from any and all liability accruing on the bond after the expiration of 60 days from the date upon which such surety shall have filed with the commissioner a written request to be released and discharged.
III. In lieu of furnishing a bond executed by a surety company, a distributor may deposit with the state treasurer cash or obligations of the United States or obligations of any federal agency fully guaranteed by the United States or bonds of the state of New Hampshire to the amount of the bond required by this section.
New Section Effective Date January 1, 2020

260:37-a Licensed Distributors Exempt from Bond Requirement.
I. A distributor may request a release or reduction of the bond required pursuant to RSA 260:37 if the distributor has complied with all licensing, reporting, and payment requirements of this chapter for the immediately preceding 3 consecutive years, provided that such distributors first provide audited financial statements for the immediately preceding 3 years and have been licensed as distributors in good standing in New Hampshire for the immediately preceding 5 consecutive years. If the commissioner or his or her designee determines that release or reduction of the bond will not unreasonably jeopardize state revenues, the bond shall be released or reduced.
II. In the event a distributor exempt under paragraph I fails to remain in compliance with this chapter, the commissioner may reimpose the bond requirement under RSA 260:37 if he or she determines that a material change in circumstances has occurred and that state road toll revenue will be unreasonably jeopardized without imposition of the bond. The commissioner shall notify a distributor of the requirement to obtain a new bond under this paragraph in writing, and shall provide the distributor 30 days to secure a new bond.
III. A distributor aggrieved by a decision of the commissioner under paragraph II may appeal the decision pursuant to RSA 260:6.

2 New Section; Power to Suspend or Revoke Licenses of Distributors Exempt from Bond Requirement. Amend RSA 260 by inserting after section 39 the following new section: 260:39-a Power to Suspend or Revoke Licenses of Distributors Exempt from Bond Requirement.
I. If a distributor that has been granted a released or reduced bond pursuant to RSA 260:37-a files a false monthly report or willfully fails, neglects, or refuses to file a monthly report or pay the full amount of the road toll as required by this subdivision, the commissioner or his or her designee may immediately revoke or suspend the distributor's license.
II. The commissioner shall provide written notification of his or her decision to revoke or suspend the distributor's license. Such notification shall provide a date, time, and place at the department's bureau of hearings where the distributor may appear and show cause as to why the license should be reinstated, provided that the license shall remain revoked or suspended until otherwise ordered by a hearings examiner. Such hearing shall be held within 10 days of the date on the notification of suspension or revocation.
III. The written notification of suspension or revocation shall be presumed to have been served if sent to the last known recorded address of the licensee.
IV. Any distributor whose license remains revoked or suspended after a hearing conducted pursuant to paragraph II may appeal the hearing examiner's decision to the superior court of Merrimack County within 30 days of the date of such decision.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
• 3. Sell at Wholesale
• 4. Sell at Retail
• 5. Fuel in Terminal
• 6. Transport Fuel
• 7. Operate IRS Terminal
• 8. Blends Fuel
• 9. Refine Fuel
• 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel &amp; Aviation Fuel Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Discharge &amp; Pollution Control</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel &amp; Petroleum Products Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuel Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel Fuel Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,8,9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

No.

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

No.

**Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?**

When amending returns, the licensees are instructed to only report the information necessary to make the originally filed return correct.
Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

New Hampshire would require the reporting of the credit and rebill in the current month if the wrong customer or the wrong product code was reported.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

An amended return must be filed in the month the load was delivered in order to report the late load.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

New Hampshire does not have a statutory requirement specifying data elements to be contained on the BOL/Shipping document and or the Invoice.
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Division of Taxation
Name: Mike Palombo
Street Address: 50 Barrack St.
City, State Zip Code: Trenton, NJ 08695
Phone Number: 609-633-0569
Fax Number: 609-292-2863
E-mail Address: Michael.Palombo@treas.nj.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
54:39-101 et.al

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Terminal
Diesel: Terminal
Aviation Fuel: Terminal
Jet Fuel: Terminal

Section 4-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: 10.5 cents per gallon plus a changing rate per gallon PGRT
Diesel: 13.5 cents per gallon plus a changing rate per gallon PGRT
Aviation Fuel: 10.5 cents per gallon plus .04 cents per gallon PGRT plus .02 cents per gallon
Airport Safety Tax
Jet Fuel: 13.5 cents per gallon plus .04 cents per gallon PGRT plus .02 cents per gallon Airport Safety Tax

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:

Point of Taxation:

N.J.S.A. 54:39-104
The tax imposed on the use of motor fuel and aviation fuel shall be measured by invoiced gallons of fuel removed, other than by a bulk transfer, from the terminal transfer system within New Jersey, from the terminal transfer system outside New Jersey for delivery to a location in New Jersey as represented on the shipping papers, provided that the supplier imports the motor fuel or aviation fuel for the account of the supplier, or the supplier has made a tax precollection election, and upon sale in a terminal or refinery in New Jersey to a person not holding a supplier's or permissive supplier's license.

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11
The Spill Compensation and Control Act
The Spill Compensation and Control Tax rate is $0.023 per barrel tax on the first transfer of petroleum products.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

None

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required  No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
What diversion registry program do you use?

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
The customer should apply for a refund.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No
rebilling or credit is required.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane Exemption
New Jersey Turnpike Authority (NJTA) allows hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) and alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) to travel in the HOV lanes on the New Jersey Turnpike. Permitted AFVs must operate on electricity, methanol, ethanol, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, hydrogen, coal derived liquid fuels, or fuels derived from biological materials. Any other federally approved AFVs are also permitted to utilize the NJTA’s HOV lanes. For a complete list of eligible HEVs see the New Jersey Turnpike Authority Web site.

Zero Emissions Vehicle (ZEV) Tax Exemption
ZEVs sold, rented, or leased in New Jersey are exempt from state sales and use tax. This exemption is not applicable to partial zero emission vehicles, including hybrid electric vehicles. For a list of qualifying ZEVs, see the New Jersey Department of the Treasury Web site.
(Reference New Jersey Statutes 54:32B-8.55)

Idle Reduction Technology Grant
The New Jersey Trucker’s Challenge, established by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, provides funding for the purchase or installation of idle reduction equipment used in New Jersey-based heavy-duty diesel trucks. Eligible equipment includes auxiliary power units (APUs), bunk heaters and tailpipe emissions controls such as diesel particulate filters (DPF) and diesel oxidation catalysts (DOC). The reimbursement amounts may include the purchase and installation costs and are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device(s)</th>
<th>Cost Coverage</th>
<th>Funding Ceiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APU</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunk Heater</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DPF or DOC and APU or Bunk Heater | 100% of APU or bunk heater | $17,000 for DPF or DOC

The initial funding for this program was provided by the State of New Jersey and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The program is administered by the New Jersey Motor Truck Association (NJMTA). For more information on the Trucker’s Challenge, see the [NJMTA](#) Web site.

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.135/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Petroleum Products Gross Receipts Tax</td>
<td>$0.105/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Petroleum Products Gross Receipts Tax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel is taxed as a fuel and is subject to all licensing requirements.</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxed as a fuel and subject to all licensing requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Not subject to motor fuels tax.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not subject to motor fuels tax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not subject to motor fuels tax</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Not subject to motor fuels tax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

322
Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

N.J.S.A. 54:31-112 b. (6) - Motor fuel on which tax has been paid that is later contaminated in a manner making it unsuitable for taxable use is eligible for a refund or credit. The refund or credit is limited to the remaining portion of taxed fuel in the contaminated mixture and is conditioned upon submitting to the director adequate documentation that the contaminated mixture was subsequently used in an exempt manner.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:39-121, Qualified Distributors may delay remittance of the tax to their Suppliers until the 20th day of the month following the taxable event. The Supplier must remit to the State the tax due on the 22nd day of the month following the event. For a Supplier to be eligible for the credit the Supplier shall provide within 20 business days of the date they were entitled to collect the tax notice to the State of a failure of the Distributor to remit the tax. A Supplier is allowed a credit against their tax payable in the amount of tax liability owed by that Distributor. This includes taxes remitted by the Supplier and not collected from the Distributor. This also includes the amount of tax payable accrued on sales between the date the tax should have been remitted to the Supplier and the date the Supplier notified the State of the default. The Supplier may only take this credit once per Distributor, unless the State notifies the Supplier that the Distributor is qualified once again to make deferred payments of tax.

Pursuant to N.J.S.A 54:39-137a, a distributor shall be allowed a credit of the Motor Fuel Tax and it should be applied on the report for the period which the bad debt is written off as uncollectible in the claimant’s books and records and is eligible to be deducted for federal income tax purposes. This credit is only available to fuel sold on or after February 1, 2017. However, if the credit allowed is taken and the debt is subsequently collected in whole or in part, any amount collected shall be considered payment for motor fuel, motor fuel tax, and any associated service charges on the account and the portion of the amount collected that constitutes motor fuel tax shall be paid and reported on the report filed for the period in which the collection is made.
Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:15B-14, Motor Fuel Tax distributors and holders of a valid Direct Payment Permit for the Petroleum Products Gross Receipts Tax shall be allowed a refund of the Petroleum Products Gross Receipts Tax. Permit holders may also take a deduction on their Petroleum Products Gross Receipts Tax Returns, and the deduction should be applied on the report for the period which the bad debt is written off as uncollectible in the claimant’s books and records and is eligible to be deducted for federal income tax purposes. This refund or deduction is only available to fuel sold on or after February 1, 2017. However, if the refund or deduction allowed is taken and the debt is subsequently collected in whole or in part, any amount collected shall be considered payment for motor fuel, petroleum products gross receipts tax, and any associated service charges reflected on the account, and the proportion of the amount collected that is petroleum products gross receipts tax shall be paid and reported on the report filed for the period in which the collection is made.

Section 17—Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier of Motor Fuels</td>
<td>22nd of the month</td>
<td>22nd of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor of Motor Fuels</td>
<td>22nd of the month</td>
<td>22nd of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Motor Fuels Tax Return</td>
<td>22nd of the month</td>
<td>22nd of the month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18—Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmarked date is used.

Section 19—When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

No returns are filed electronically.

Section 20—When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The next business day.

Section 21—What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier of Motor Fuels</td>
<td>$100 per month plus 5% per month up to 25% of the tax due.</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor of Motor Fuels</td>
<td>$100 per month plus 5% per month up to 25% of the tax due.</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Combined Motor Fuels Tax Return $100 per month plus 5% per month up to 25% of the tax due. 5%

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is treated and taxed as gasoline.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, transporters reports are required. Anyone hauling, transporting or delivering fuel must file.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The entity selling the fuel over the terminal rack must be licensed and is responsible for the tax.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

New Jersey does not impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel, or dyed diesel.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

N.J.S.A. 54:39-130
A supplier or a permissive supplier shall be required to post a bond of not less than three months' potential tax liability based on the number of taxable gallons handled as estimated by the director, but in no event shall the bond be less than $25,000 or more than $2,000,000. An applicant who is a "publicly traded corporation," as that term is defined by section 39 of P.L.1977, c.110 (C.5:12-39) and has assets within the State having a book value of $5 million or more may, at the discretion of the director, be exempted from having to post a bond under this section.

N.J.S.A.54:39-131
A terminal operator shall be required to post a bond of not less than three months' potential tax liability based on the number of gallons handled as estimated by the director.

N.J.S.A. 54:39-134
A distributor shall post a bond of not less than three months' total liability for the tax imposed by section 3 of P.L.2010, c.22 (C.54:39-103), based on the number of gallons handled as estimated by the director for gasoline and diesel fuel separately. The tax on fuel exported from this State
by a licensed distributor shall not be considered part of potential liability for calculation of the bond required of a distributor's licensee.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1 through 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

New Jersey does not require the seller to collect both the origin and destination taxes.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

Yes.
Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The entire return should be amended, but only the schedules that changed should be amended.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

We allow credits and rebills, but not for diversions.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Statutes do not allow for the reporting of late loads.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

§ 18:18-4.3 Invoice on sales
1. The date of sale and delivery;
2. The kind and grade of the product;
3. The number of gallons sold;
4. The names and addresses of the seller and purchaser and the unit price per gallon.
(b) In the case of sales of kerosene by retail dealers, the dealer may maintain a daily log of sales transactions in lieu of issuing invoices to customers.
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Section 1—Contact Information

Agency: New Mexico Taxation & Revenue Department
Name: Laura Lujan
Street Address: 1200 S St Francis Drive or PO Box 630
City, State Zip Code: Santa Fe, NM 87504-0630
Phone Number: 505-827-0923
Fax Number: 505-827-9801
E-mail Address: Laura.Lujan1@state.nm.us

Section 2—Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

www.tax.newmexico.gov
Gasoline Tax Act – Article 13
Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act – Article 16A
Petroleum Products Loading Fee – Article 13A
Alternative Fuel Tax – Article 16B

Section 3—State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: 1st receiver at a New Mexico rack, upon importation may be passed once to a registered NM distributor

Diesel: 1st receiver in New Mexico at the rack and upon importation

Aviation Fuel: Distributor and end user refunds

Jet Fuel: Gross receipts

Section 4—Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: A first receiver is “…a refiner, an owner of stored gasoline, a person who for purposes of Subsection C of Section 7-13-2.1 NMSA 1978 blends gasoline with other
substances, an owner of gasoline immediately after the gasoline is transported off a tribe’s territory or an importer;” See Subsection (B) of Regulation 3.16.1.7 NMAC.

See Regulation 3.16.101.8 NMAC for an explanation of special fuel “received” in the first instance.

Point of Taxation:
See NMSA 1978, § 7-13-2.1 and Regulation 3.16.3.8 NMAC
See NMSA 1978, § 7-16A-2.1 and Regulation 3.16.101.8 NMAC

**Section 5-State Tax Rates**

Gasoline: $0.17 per gallon

Diesel: $0.21 per gallon

Aviation Fuel: $0.17 per gallon – refund end user minus 5.125 % compensating tax

Jet Fuel: Gross receipts taxable with a 40% deduction

**Section 6-What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

See Petroleum Products Loading Fee – Article 13A

The Petroleum Products Loading Fee (PPLF) is currently $0.01875 per gallon.

**Section 7-Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state: N/A

**Section 8-State Collection Allowance**

N/A

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

Diversion Required
The taxpayer should not report the diversion on the Combined Fuel Tax return. Request a refund.

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
New Mexico does not supply diversion numbers.
What diversion registry program do you use?
N/A

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All motor fuels reportable on the New Mexico Combined Fuel Tax return.

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
The taxpayer liable for the excise tax is eligible to apply for a refund.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
N/A

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

Any Additional Comments? Required documentation for a diversion refund is determined on a case by case basis

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

New Mexico is the proud home of the Land of Enchantment Clean Cities Coalition. Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

Alternative Fuel Vehicle Research and Development Tax Credit
The Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Tax Credit provides a credit against combined reporting taxes (gross receipts, compensating, and withholding) for manufacturing alternative energy products, which include hydrogen and fuel cell systems and advanced energy vehicles. The credit is limited to 5% of qualifying expenditures, and manufacturers must fulfill job creation requirements to be eligible. (Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Tax Credit Act- Article 9J)

Biofuels Tax
Under the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act, the value of biomass materials used for processing into biofuels, biopower, or bio-based products may be deducted in computing the compensating tax due. Biofuels include biomass converted to liquid or gaseous fuels such as ethanol, methanol, methane, and hydrogen. (Reference NMSA 1978, § 7-9-98)

Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Development
The Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Development Program was established to foster the development of hydrogen and fuel cell-related commercialization and economic development in the state. The program shall include the following activities:
(1) Establish a public-private partnership between the state, national laboratories, nonprofit organizations and the hydrogen and fuel cell technologies industry sector to provide guidance and support for hydrogen and fuel cell initiatives;
(2) Support activities to adopt uniform hydrogen safety codes and standards and provide education and training to communicate these codes and standards to the appropriate fire and regulatory entities;
(3) Develop demonstration projects by pursuing federal funds and other available funds to augment state resources, advance public education about hydrogen and fuel cell technology and build the necessary infrastructure to support commercial use and adoption of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies; and
(4) Coordinate and supporting research and education activities in hydrogen and fuel cells between state universities and federally funded research and development organizations in the state to promote closer cooperation and advance the state's overall capabilities and programs in hydrogen and fuel cell technologies. (Reference NMSA 1978, § 71-7-7)

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) and Refueling Infrastructure Grants
The Energy Conservation and Management Division of Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) provides grants on a competitive basis to eligible applicants to support alternative fuel activities including the purchase AFVs, infrastructure development, alternative fuel training, or related activities in New Mexico. Eligible applicants must submit proposals within specified dates as determined by EMNRD. If a proposal is selected for funding, the applicant will be required to enter into a professional-service agreement or governmental service agreement with EMNRD. Funds are available on an annual basis; this program is supported by federal funding.

In addition, the Advanced Energy Technologies Economic Development Act was established to provide funding to stimulate the market for, and promote the statewide utilization of, advanced energy technologies; it also provides for a targeted program that advances the creation of a hydrogen and fuel cell industry cluster. The Clean Energy Grants Program provides state grants for projects utilizing clean energy technologies and providing clean energy education, technical assistance, and training programs. Qualifying entities are municipalities and county governments, state agencies, state universities, public schools, post-secondary educational institutions, and Indian nations, tribes and pueblos. No single entity is eligible to receive more than $100,000. (Reference NMSA 1978, § 71-7-1 thru NMSA 1978, § 71-7-7)

Alternative Fuels Tax

See Alternative Fuel Tax – Article 16B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 11-Taxability &amp; Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100, B99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.21/gallon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12 - State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100, B99 is taxed as a motor fuel at $0.21/gallon and the Petroleum Products Loading Fee of $.01875/gallon. Imposition of tax is upon import and 1st receiver at a New Mexico terminal.</td>
<td>Ethanol is not taxed until blended. The blended product is taxed at the gasoline rate of $.017/gallon and the Petroleum Products Loading Fee of $.01875/gallon. E00 can be imported is subject to gross receipts tax rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>.133 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Same as Gasoline</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>.17 per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>.206 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>.12 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See Section 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?**

Apply for a refund for motor fuel rendered unusable due to alteration. Notify the department of the destruction of the fuel within (30) days of the actual destruction and apply for the refund within (6) months of the date of the destruction. See NMSA 1978, § 7-13-11 and NMSA 1978, § 7-16A-13.

**Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?**

N/A

**Section 17-Please provide the following information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Fuel Tax (CFT)</td>
<td>On or before the 25th day of the month following the month in which the fuel is received</td>
<td>With or prior to filing of the return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rack Operator report</td>
<td>On or before the 25th day of the month following the month in which the fuel is received</td>
<td>Information Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Retailer report</td>
<td>On or before the 25th day of the month following the month in which the fuel is received</td>
<td>Information Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NMSA 1978, § 7-13-6.1 NMSA 1978, § 7-16A-9.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?**

Returns are timely if the postmark on the envelope made by the United States postal service bears the date on or before the last date prescribed for filing the return. See Paragraph (1) of Subsection (C) of Regulation 3.1.4.10 NMAC.

**Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)**

Returns required to be given by electronic transmission, are timely if the return is electronically transmitted to the department and accepted on or before the last date prescribed for filing the return. See Paragraph (1) of Subsection (B) of Regulation 3.1.4.10 NMAC.
Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The reports and payments shall be considered timely if it is performed on the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or a legal state or national holiday.
See NMSA 1978, § 7-1-77

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Fuel Tax (CFT)</td>
<td>Greater of $5.00 or 2% per month or partial month to a maximum of 20% on the tax liability established in the late filed return.</td>
<td>Greater of $5.00 or 2% per month or partial month to a maximum of 20% on the unpaid principal of tax due.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See NMSA 1978, § 7-1-69</td>
<td>See NMSA 1978, § 7-1-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rack Operator report</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>Information Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See NMSA 1978, § 7-1-69.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Retailer report</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>Information Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See NMSA 1978, § 7-1-69.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is taxed at the gasoline excise tax rate of $0.17 per gallon.

All ethanol blended products are taxed at the gasoline rate of $0.17 per gallon and the Petroleum Products Loading Fee of $.01875 per gallon.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

See NMSA 1978, § 7-13-2.1 and NMSA 1978, § 7-16A-2.1
**Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?**


Dyed diesel is subject to New Mexico gross receipts tax and not the special fuel excise tax. See Subsection (A) of Regulation 3.16.102.9 NMAC and Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax – Article 9

**Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?**

New Mexico requires every registered distributor and every registered supplier to obtain an original surety form or cash bond – At least two times the amount of the Department’s estimate of the taxpayer’s monthly tax but shall never be less than $1,000

See NMSA 1978, § 7-13-3.5 and NMSA 1978, § 7-16A-15

**Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.**

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

**Activity Descriptions:**
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rack Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>5, 8, 9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Retailer</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

N/A

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The entire return must be amended

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

File an amended return

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

All loads received in a given month are required to be reported and taxes paid by the end of the following month. If a load is left off of a return, the taxpayer should file an amended return for that period. Do not include prior period receipt transactions on the current return.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

See NMSA 1978, §7-13-12 and Subsection (A) of Regulation 3.16.12.8 NMAC
STATE OF NEW YORK

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: New York State Tax Department
Name: Brian Galarneau
Street Address: Harriman State Office Campus, Bldg 9, room 302
City, State Zip Code: Albany, New York 12227
Phone Number: 518-862-6015
Fax Number: 518-435-8441
E-mail Address: Brian.Galarneau@tax.ny.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Motor Fuel Tax statutory provisions are largely contained in Article 12-A of the New York State Tax Law. Motor fuel tax regulations can be found in Title 20 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations—Subchapter A of Article 1 of Chapter III

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: first import into or production in the State

Diesel: Terminal rack

Aviation Fuel: first import into or production in the State

Jet Fuel: Generally taxed on fuel burned on take-off from a NYS airport

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:- N/A

Point of Taxation:  
Gasoline—first import (tax law section 284 1.)
Highway diesel—removal from terminal rack (tax law section 282-a (1))
Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: rates all per gallon: 8 cent excise + 17.70 cent petroleum business tax + 8 cent fixed State sales tax

Diesel: rates all per gallon: 8 cent excise + 15.95 cent petroleum business tax + 8 cent fixed State sales tax

Aviation Fuel: 7.1 cents per gallon

Jet Fuel: 7.1 cents per gallon

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Petroleum Testing Fee ($.0005) – Motor Fuel (tax law section 284-d)

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: All petroleum business tax (PBT rates are indexed and change each January 1st. PBT rates above are effective through December 31, 2019

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

None

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
N/A

What diversion registry program do you use?
N/A

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
N/A

Diversion Requirements
The customer would not be able to obtain a refund.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Supplier must request refund.

**Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?**
Supplier can credit/rebill

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
N/A

Any Additional Comments?

**Section 10 - Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

**State Incentives**

**Biofuel Production Tax Credit**
Biofuel producers in New York State are eligible for a state tax credit of up to $0.15 per gallon of biodiesel (B100) or ethanol produced after the production facility has produced and made available for sale 40,000 gallons of biofuel per year. The credit is capped at $2.5 million per taxpayer per taxable year, and available for no more than four consecutive taxable years per production facility (Reference [New York Tax Law 28](#)). Effective for tax years beginning before January 1, 2020.

**Alternative Fuel Sales**
Sellers of alternative fuels are eligible for a full exemption from the State’s excise tax, petroleum business tax (PBT) and State & local sales taxes for fuel products identified as E-85 (85 percent ethanol / 15 percent gasoline), compressed natural gas (CNG) and hydrogen, when suitable for use in a motor vehicle engine.

Sellers are also eligible for reduced tax rates under the excise tax and PBT for fuel product identified as B-20 [20 percent bio-product (e.g. soybean oil), 80 percent diesel fuel]. The rate reduction will be 20 percent under both taxes. Further, the State sales tax on B-20 will be imposed at 80 percent of the fixed cents per gallon rate applicable for motor fuels under this tax. Local sales tax will be imposed on 80 percent of the receipts from the retail sale of B-20. These alternative fuel sales exemption provisions will sunset on August 31, 2021.

**Section 11 - Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>$0.3995/gallon</td>
<td>Subject to the Petroleum Business Tax and</td>
<td>$0.4175/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Petroleum Business tax, Prepaid Sale Tax in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B100 is taxable when used in a motor vehicle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12—State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is taxed like diesel fuel when used in a motor vehicle. So tax is imposed at tax rate of $0.3995/gallon. Interdistributor sales of qualified B100 are exempt. The product B-20 is eligible for a 20% rate reduction under NYS fuel taxes.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. The tax rate is $0.4175/gallon. The full tax rate applies on import and should be charged down the chain. The product E85 is exempt from all NYS Taxes when delivered to retail filling station.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13—Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Fully exempt on sales through August 31, 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Fully exempt on sales through August 31, 2021</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Fully exempt on sales through August 31, 2021</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Fully exempt on sales through August 31, 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Fully taxable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RBOB</td>
<td>$.08-Excise, $.1770 PBT plus variable sales tax (PUB 790)</td>
<td>Upon import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBOB</td>
<td>$.08-Excise, $.1770 PBT plus variable sales tax (PUB 790)</td>
<td>Upon import</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Credit is allowed on the Petroleum Business Tax Return

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes, for the Petroleum Business Tax and the Sales Tax

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Business Tax Return (PT-100)</td>
<td>On or before the 20th day of the following month.</td>
<td>With the filing of the return</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

In general, where any document required to be filed with, or payment required to be made to, the Department of Taxation in a prescribed period or on or before a prescribed date is delivered in the manner and time provided in this section by United States mail to the appropriate address after the prescribed period or date, the date of the United States postmark as stamped on the envelope or other wrapper in which such document or payment is contained will be deemed to be the date of filing or paying. NYCRR Ch. IX, sec. 2399.2

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Any document that is filed electronically with the department (or with the department's designee) in the manner and time provided by the commissioner is deemed to be filed on the date of the electronic postmark. Thus, if the electronic postmark is timely, the document is considered filed timely although it is received after the last date prescribed for filing. NYCRR Ch. IX, sec. 2399.2
**Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?**

Except as otherwise provided by law or this Title, when the last day prescribed (including any extensions of time, where applicable) for filing a document, making a payment, or performing any act falls on a Saturday, Sunday or a day which is a legal holiday in the State of New York, these acts will be considered timely if performed on the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. Ch. IX, sec NYCRR 2399.3

**Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?**

(a) A distributor or any other person subject to the provisions of article 12-A of the Tax Law who or which fails to file a return or fails to pay any tax due on or before the last date prescribed for filing or paying, unless it can be shown that such failure was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, is subject to a penalty:

(1) of 10 percent of the amount of tax determined to be due pursuant to article 12-A of the Tax Law, for the first month or any fraction thereof succeeding the last date prescribed for filing or paying; plus

(2) an additional one percent of the amount of tax determined to be due pursuant to such article, for each additional month or fraction thereof during which such failure continues after the expiration of the first month after such return was required to be filed or such tax became due.

(a) The initial 10 percent and the additional one percent per month may not exceed 30 percent in the aggregate. Thus this penalty accrues for a period of 21 months. The amount of tax determined to be due will be reduced by the amount of any part of the tax which is paid on or before the date prescribed for payment and by the amount of any credits against the tax which may be claimed on the return whether or not they were in fact claimed. Further, in computing the additional one percent per month, the amount of tax determined to be due will also be reduced by the amount of any part of the tax which is paid before the first day of each month. For purposes of this section, a month constitutes a period which terminates with the date numerically corresponding to the prescribed due date. Where a distributor or other person fails to both timely file a return and timely pay any tax due, separate penalties for the failure to file and the failure to pay are not imposed.

(b) Where a return is filed later than 60 days after the last date prescribed for filing, unless it can be shown that such failure was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, the penalty imposed by this section for a failure to file may not be less than $100 or 100 percent of the amount of tax required to be shown on the return, whichever is the lower amount. For purposes of this subdivision, the amount of tax required to be shown on the return will be reduced by the amount of any part of the tax which is paid on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax and by the amount of any credits against the tax which may be claimed upon the return whether or not they were in fact claimed. NYCRR Ch. III, sec. 416.1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Return (PT-100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?**

E85 is treated as motor fuel. "E85" means a fuel blend consisting of ethanol and motor fuel, which meets the ASTM International active standard D5798 for fuel ethanol.

**Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?**

Form FT-942 must be filed monthly by NYS licensed importing/exporting transporters of motor fuel as required by the Tax Law section 283-a; transporters of diesel motor fuel or motor fuel from a point in NYS to a point outside of NYS; and transporters of diesel motor fuel from a point outside NYS to a point within NYS.

**Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?**

Licensed distributor selling highway diesel motor fuel over the terminal rack to the first purchaser is responsible for the tax.

**Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? I so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?**

NYS imposes a fixed 8 cent per gallon sales tax on gasoline and clear diesel fuel. The rate is statutorily fixed unless the quarterly average price of fuel drops below $2 per gallon in which case the rate can be adjusted downward. It is imposed on a per gallon basis, not on value. Counties and some cities in the State also impose a sales tax on gasoline and clear diesel. The local sales taxes are almost all imposed on the value of the purchase ---similar to sales taxes on other type goods. Part of the State and local sales taxes are collected with a prepaid sales tax paid by distributors at the same time the motor fuel excise tax is collected.

**Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?**

An applicant for a distributor of motor fuel registration must file a bond or other acceptable security for at least $50,000. The bond requirement for a distributor of diesel motor fuel is up to the department's discretion.
An importing/exporting transporter is required to submit a performance bond or security for $2,000. A person storing motor fuel and required to be licensed as a terminal operator is required to submit a performance bond or security for $10,000.

**Section 27**-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license. (Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

**Activity Descriptions:**
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor of Motor Fuel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor of Diesel Motor Fuel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importing/Exporting Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28**-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?  
No

**Section 29**-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?  
No
Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Entire return

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Yes

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Transactions should be reported in the month they occur. Prior period transactions are allowable however are subject to late filing interest and penalties.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

The manifest must show the name and address of the person from whom such fuel was received by him or her and the place of receipt of such fuel and the name and address of every person to whom he or she is to make delivery of the same and the place of delivery, together with the number of gallons to be delivered to each such person, and, if such fuel is being imported into the state in such vessel, motor vehicle or pipeline for use, storage, distribution or sale in the state, the name of the distributor importing or causing such fuel to be imported into the state and such other information as the commissioner may require (tax law section 286-b)
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: North Carolina Department of Revenue

Name: John D. Panza

Street Address: 1429 Rock Quarry Road, Suite 105

City, State Zip Code: Raleigh, NC 27610

Phone Number: (919) 707-7582

Fax Number: (919) 733-8654

E-mail Address: john.panza@ncdor.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

North Carolina General Statutes § 105-449.60 through 105-449.139 may be accessed at: https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/ByArticle/Chapter_105/Article_36C.pdf and https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/ByArticle/Chapter_105/Article_36D.pdf

Inspection Tax: https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/BySection/Chapter_119/GS_119-18.pdf

The Motor Fuels Administrative Procedures Act Rules may be accessed at: http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac.asp?folderName=Title%20%20Revenue%20Motor%20Fuel

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Terminal Rack

Diesel: Terminal Rack

Aviation Fuel: Terminal Rack

Jet Fuel: Terminal Rack
Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: A licensed North Carolina supplier or importer of motor fuel that first receives the fuel upon its removal from the terminal rack or imports the motor fuel into this State. (This term is not defined by North Carolina general statutes, but see: North Carolina General Statutes §§ 105-449.62; 105-449.82; 105-449.83)

Point of Taxation: In North Carolina, an excise tax at the motor fuel rate is imposed on motor fuel that is removed from the terminal rack or upon importation into the State. North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.81.

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: 36.2 cents per gallon excise tax and .0025 cents per gallon inspection tax

Diesel: 36.2 cents per gallon excise tax and .0025 cents per gallon inspection tax

Aviation Fuel: .0025 cents per gallon inspection tax

Jet Fuel: .0025 cents per gallon inspection tax

Section 6-What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 119-18(a), an inspection tax of $.0025/gallon on all fuel regardless of whether excise tax is imposed.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: Beginning January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 the road tax rate is 36.2 cents per gallon for motor fuels and alternative fuels. The tax rate is computed using the amount of the preceding calendar year’s fuel tax rate multiplied by a percentage. The percentage is plus or minus the sum of the annual percentage change in State population for the applicable calendar year, multiplied by 75 percent and the annual energy index percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, multiplied by 25 percent.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.93(b), a licensed distributor receives a one percent (1%) discount of the amount of tax payable if the taxes due to a supplier are paid on time. This discount covers the expense of furnishing a bond and losses due to shrinkage or evaporation.
Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.97(b), a licensed supplier that files and pays tax to the State on time receives an administrative discount of one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) of the amount of tax payable to the State as the trustee, not to exceed $8,000.00 per month. This discount covers expenses incurred in collecting taxes on motor fuel.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.97(c), a licensed supplier receives a one percent (1%) discount of the amount of tax payable for paying taxes on time when the supplier sells product to an unlicensed distributor or others not entitled to the one percent (1%) discount allowed under North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.93(b).

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.99(b), an importer who receives motor fuel from an elective or permissive supplier may deduct the one percent (1%) discount allowed by North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.93(b), when remitting tax to the supplier, as trustee, for payment to North Carolina.

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required:** Yes.

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.115(d)(3).

**What diversion registry program do you use?**

North Carolina currently uses the Trac3 system contracted through FTA.

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?**

All taxable motor fuel products.

**Diversion Requirements**

The owner of the fuel, when the fuel crosses the State line, is liable for any tax due as a result of a diversion from the state represented on the bill of lading. A diversion number must be received authorizing the diversion and the change in destination must be written on the shipping document.

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc.)**

The purchaser is responsible for any refund due as the result of a diversion to a state other than North Carolina.

**Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?**

No credit / No requirement to rebill. Supplier should report the sale as it occurred based on the bill of lading. The distributor would file the form GAS-1259, Motor Fuels Backup Tax Return, to report the diversion.

**If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?**
No credit / No requirement to rebill. Supplier should report the sale as it occurred based on the bill of lading. The distributor would file the form GAS-1259, Motor Fuels Backup Tax Return, to report the diversion.

Any Additional Comments?
The purchaser is liable for any tax due as a result of a diversion to a state other than that which was indicated to the terminal/bulk plant operator.

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

North Carolina is the proud home of the Triangle (www.trianglecleancities.org) and Centralina (www.4cleanfuels.com) Clean Cities Coalitions.

State Incentives

Biofuels Industry Development
The North Carolina Green Business Fund was established to provide grants to private businesses with fewer than 100 employees, nonprofit organizations, local governments, and state agencies to encourage the expansion of small and medium sized businesses to help grow a green economy. One of the fund’s priority areas is the development of the biofuels industry in the state. The Department of Commerce may make grants available to maximize development, production, distribution, retail infrastructure, and consumer purchase of biofuels. (Reference House Bill 1473, 2007, and North Carolina General Statute § 143B-437.4)

Alternative Fuel Production Tax Credit
A tax credit is available for the processing of biodiesel, 100% ethanol, or ethanol/gasoline blends consisting of at least 70% ethanol. The credit is equal to 25% of the cost of constructing and equipping the facility and a facility must be placed in service before January 1, 2020. The credit must be taken in seven equal annual installments beginning with the taxable year in which the facility is placed in service. In lieu of the above credit, a taxpayer that constructs and places into service, in North Carolina, three or more commercial facilities for processing renewable fuel and invests a total amount of at least $400,000,000 in the facilities is allowed a credit equal to 35% of the cost to the taxpayer of constructing and equipping the facilities. To claim the credit, the taxpayer must obtain a written determination from the Secretary of Commerce that the taxpayer is expected to invest at least $400,000,000 in three or more facilities within a five-year period. Facilities must be placed in service before January 1, 2020. (Reference North Carolina General Statute § 105-129.16D(b) and (b1))

Bond Exemption for Small Biofuels Producers
A bond filed with the Secretary of Revenue is not required for fuel blenders or suppliers of ethanol or biodiesel when the expected motor fuel tax liability is less than $2,000. (Reference Senate Bill 540, 2007, and North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.72(a)(3))

Renewable Energy Property Tax Credit
Taxpayers who construct, purchase, or lease renewable energy property, are eligible for a tax credit equal to 35% of the cost of the property. Renewable energy property includes: biomass
equipment that uses renewable biomass resources for biofuel production of ethanol, methanol, and biodiesel; anaerobic biogas production of methane utilizing agricultural and animal waste or garbage and related devices for converting, conditioning, and storing the liquid fuels and gas produced with the biomass equipment. The credit must be taken in five equal installments beginning with the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. A ceiling of $2,500,000 per installation applies to renewable energy property placed in service for any purpose other than residential. Property must be placed in service before January 1, 2016. Session Law 2015-11 delayed the sunset for renewable energy properties placed into service on or after January 1, 2017. To be eligible for the delayed sunset, the taxpayer must make a timely application for the extension, pay the application fee, and meet the two following conditions on or before January 1, 2016: (1) they have incurred at least the minimum percentage of costs of the projects and (2) completed at least the minimum percentage of the physical construction of the project. The application and payment must have been filed with the Secretary of Revenue on or before October 1, 2015. (Reference North Carolina General Statutes §§ 105-129.15 and 105-129.16A)

**Alternative Fuel Fueling Infrastructure Tax Credit**

A tax credit is available for qualified fueling facilities that dispense biodiesel, 100% ethanol, or ethanol/gasoline blends consisting of at least 70% ethanol. The credit is equal to 15% of the cost of construction and installation of the dispensing facility, including pumps, storage tanks, and related equipment, that is directly and exclusively used for dispensing or storing the fuel. The credit must be taken in three equal annual installments beginning with the taxable year in which the facility is placed into service. **Facilities must be placed in service before January 1, 2014.** (Reference North Carolina General Statute § 105-129.16D(a))

**Reduce Diesel Emission Grants**

Grants from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Air Quality, are available periodically to provide incentive funding for projects that reduce diesel emissions.

**Alternative Fuel and Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Fund**

The State Energy Office administers an energy credit banking and selling program which enables the state to use moneys generated by the sale of EPAct credits to purchase alternative fuel, develop alternative fuel refueling infrastructure, and purchase AFV’s for use by the state. The monies generated by the sale of EPAct credits are deposited into the Alternative Fuel Revolving Fund (Fund), which enables state agencies to offset the incremental costs of alternative fuel, related fueling infrastructure, and purchasing AFVs. Funds are distributed to state departments, institutions, and agencies in proportion to the number of EPAct credits generated by each. For the purposes of this program, the definition of alternative fuel includes biodiesel (minimum of 20% biodiesel or B20), ethanol (minimum of 85% ethanol or E85), compressed natural gas, propane, and electricity, and includes hybrid electric vehicles. The Fund also covers additional projects approved by the Energy Policy Council. (Reference North Carolina General Statutes §§ 143-58.4, 143-58.5, 143-341(8j), and 136-28.13)
### Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$.362/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol and biodiesel are both taxable. Whether it is denatured or not, it is taxable when removed from the storage facility at the production location or upon importation into the State.</td>
<td>Subject to the $.0025 Inspection Tax</td>
<td>$.362/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable when removed from the storage facility at the production location or upon importation into the State.</td>
<td>Subject to the $.0025 Inspection Tax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$.362/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol and biodiesel are both taxable. Whether it is denatured or not, it is taxable upon importation into the State.</td>
<td>Subject to the $.0025 Inspection Tax</td>
<td>$.362/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable upon importation into the State.</td>
<td>Subject to the $.0025 Inspection Tax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes; NCGS § 105-449.136 – tax; NCGS § 105-449.130(1g) – conversion rate</td>
<td>Gas Gallon equivalent: 5.66 lbs./gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

351
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any petroleum product component</td>
<td>36.2 cents per gallon excise tax and .0025 cents per gallon inspection tax</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.105(c) allows a monthly refund of the amount of tax paid on certain accidental mixes. A Claim for Refund of Taxes, Form NC-19, should be filed to obtain this refund.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

North Carolina allows suppliers to obtain a credit on their Supplier Return for taxes paid by the supplier, acting in its capacity as a trustee, for a licensed distributor or licensed importer who failed to pay the supplier by the date the tax was due to the State. The supplier must remit Form GAS-1242, Supplier 10 Day Notification, prior to claiming the credit.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

**DUE DATES for submitting RETURNS**

- Monthly: Within 22-days after the end of each month.
- Quarterly: Last day of the month following the end of the quarter.
- Annually: Within 45-days after the end of each calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form No.</th>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1202</td>
<td>Motor Fuels Supplier Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Same as due date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1204</td>
<td>Terminal Operator Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1207</td>
<td>Refiner Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Same as due date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1209</td>
<td>Terminal Operator Annual Return</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Same as due date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1219</td>
<td>Motor Fuels Importer Return</td>
<td>Monthly*</td>
<td>Same as due date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1242</td>
<td>Supplier 10 Day Notification</td>
<td>10-days after the monthly</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Due Dates for submitting Claims for Refunds:**

- **Monthly:** Within 22 days after the end of each month.
- **Quarterly:** Last day of the month following the end of the quarter.
- **Annually:** April 15th after the end of the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form No.</th>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NC-19</td>
<td>Claim for Refund of Taxes</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Per statute – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1200</td>
<td>Claim for Refund – Nonprofit Organizations</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Per statute – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1200C</td>
<td>Claim for Refund – Qualified Power Takeoff Vehicles</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Per statute – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1201</td>
<td>Claim for Refund – Tax-paid Motor Fuel Used Off-Highway</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Per statute – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1201ME</td>
<td>Claim for Refund – Special Mobile</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Per statute – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1206</td>
<td>Claim for Refund – Exempt Entities</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Per statute – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1210</td>
<td>Kerosene Claim for Refund</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Per statute – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1239</td>
<td>Motor Fuel Bulk Plant Exporter Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Per statute – see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS-1241</td>
<td>Motor Fuel Claim for Refund Licensed Distributor/Importer Hold Harmless</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Per statute – see below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-241.7, when a taxpayer files a claim for refund, the Department must take one of several actions within six months after the date the claim for refund is filed.
Section 18—Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Any return, claim, statement, or other document required to be filed, or any payment required to be made, must be received by the Department or must be postmark stamped on or before the prescribed filing and/or payment date.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute §105-263(a), North Carolina has adopted the Internal Revenue Code § 7502 to govern the timely filing of mailed documents.

Section 19—When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11:59 pm on due date)

Tax returns filed electronically are due on or before 11:59 pm on the due date of the return. To meet this requirement, taxes remitted to the Department through electronic fund transfer (EFT) or through the Motor Fuel Tracking System must be received no later than 3:45 p.m. on the day prior to the prescribed filing and/or payment date.

Section 20—When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Any return, claim, statement, or other document required to be filed, or any payment required to be made, must be received by the Department or must be postmark stamped on the next business day following the prescribed filing and/or payment date.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-263(a), North Carolina has adopted the Internal Revenue Code § 7503 to govern the timely filing of documents when the prescribed due date falls on a weekend or holiday.

Section 21—What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-236(a)(3), if a return is late, the penalty is 5% per month, or any fraction thereof, with a maximum of 25% of the tax that is due.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-236(a)(4), if a payment is late, the penalty is 10% of the tax due. This penalty may not apply in certain specified circumstances as described in the statute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

354
Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.81(3b), all fuel grade ethanol or biodiesel fuel if the fuel meets at least one of the following descriptions:

a. is produced in this State and is removed from the storage facility at the production location.
b. is imported to this State by means of a transport truck, a railroad tank car, a tank wagon, or a marine vessel where ethanol or biodiesel from the vessel is not delivered to a terminal that has been assigned a terminal control number by the Internal Revenue Service.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.81(4), Blended fuel made in this State or imported to this State.

Biodiesel and ethanol are 100% taxable, regardless if denatured or not.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes. Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.101, a motor fuel transporter that is required to be licensed, must file a monthly informational return (Gas-1301, Motor Fuel Transporter Return). Licensed Transporters are required to report the following: motor fuel loaded at a North Carolina terminal or bulk plant and delivered to another state. Motor fuel loaded at an out-of-state terminal or bulk plant and delivered in North Carolina. And, motor fuel loaded at a North Carolina terminal or bulk plant and delivered in North Carolina.

A motor fuel transporter must be licensed if they transport motor fuel for hire.

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The position holder in North Carolina is responsible for reporting and paying the applicable North Carolina tax on a flash title sale to the first purchaser. The Bill of Lading must list North Carolina as the destination state. For subsequent flash title sales to other customers, if exported out of state, a diversion must be reported.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.84A. Liability for tax on behind-the-rack transfers. The excise tax imposed by that subdivision on motor fuel that is transferred within the terminal transfer system by a person that is not licensed under this Article as a supplier is payable by the person transferring the motor fuel, the person receiving the motor fuel, and the terminal operation of the terminal at which the fuel was transferred, all of whom are jointly and severally liable.
**Section 25**-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

North Carolina does not impose a sales tax on gasoline or clear diesel. Sales tax is charged for dyed diesel at the time of purchase. The State sales tax rate is set statutorily pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-164.4 with a State rate of 4.75%, plus applicable local rates. Generally, sales tax in North Carolina ranges between 6.75% and 7.5% depending on the county tax rate.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-164.13(11), sales and use tax is deducted from a claim for refund on motor fuel for which the per-gallon excise tax was paid.

**Section 26**-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>Amount of Bond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Refiner; Terminal Operator; Supplier that is a position holder or a person that receives motor fuel pursuant to a two-party exchange; Bonded Importer; or Permissive Supplier</td>
<td>Must file a bond in the amount of $2,000,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Occasional Importer; Tank WagonImporter; or Distributor</td>
<td>The bond amount is two times the applicant’s average expected monthly tax liability, but may not be less than $2,000 and may not be more than $500,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Blender; or A supplier that is a fuel alcohol provider or a biodiesel provider but is neither a position holder nor a person that receives motor fuel pursuant to a two-party exchange</td>
<td>A bond is required only if the applicant’s average expected annual tax liability is at least $2,000, and the bond amount may not be less than $2,000 and may not be more than $500,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Alternative fuel provider; or A retailer or a bulk end-user that intends to store highway and nonhighway alternative fuel in the same storage facility.</td>
<td>The bond amount is two times the applicant’s average expected monthly tax liability, but may not be less than $2,000 and may not be more than $500,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Kerosene Supplier; Kerosene Distributor; or</td>
<td>The amount of the bond may not be less than $500.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kerosene Terminal Operator and may not be more than $20,000.

- An applicant for a license as a distributor and as a bonded importer must file only the bond required of a bonded importer.
- An applicant for two or more of the licenses listed in section 2 or 3, in the table above, may file one bond that covers the combined liabilities of the applicant under all the activities. The bond for these combined activities may not exceed $500,000.

Section 27 - Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)
- 11. Uses alternative fuel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refiner</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer (Bonded, Tank Wagon, Occasional)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk End-User of Alternative Fuel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailer of Alternative Fuel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 5, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Alcohol Provider and Biodiesel Provider</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 6, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>5, 7, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td></td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuel Provider</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section 28—Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

Yes, if the motor fuel is removed for export by an unlicensed exporter, the exporter is liable for tax on the fuel at the motor fuel rate (NC) and at the rate of the destination state.

**Section 29—If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

Yes, an applicant for a license as a supplier may elect on the application to collect the excise tax due North Carolina on motor fuel that is removed by the supplier at a terminal located in another state and has NC as the destination state. A supplier that makes this election is an Elective Supplier.

Additionally, an out-of-state supplier that is not required to have a license may elect to have a license and thereby become a Permissive Supplier.

A supplier that does not make the elections cannot collect tax on fuel removed from an out of state terminal with NC as the destination state.

**Section 30—When amending returns, does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?**

Amended returns will only include information that is changed.

**Section 31—Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?**

No. North Carolina requires to report any credit or rebill to be reported in the month the transaction occurred by filing an amendment.

North Carolina does not allow credit and rebills for diversion purposes.

**Section 32—How many days are allowed to report late loads?**

North Carolina does not have a grace period for reporting late loads. Pursuant to North Carolina Administrative Code, 17 NCAC 12B .0301, all motor fuel transactions must be reported in the current filing period when the transaction occurred. Any prior period transactions (late loads) must be filed as an amended return for the affected period.
Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and/or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.115(b), the content of a shipping document required to transport motor fuel by railroad tank car or transport truck must contain the following information (and may require other information if asked for by the Secretary):

1. Identification, including address, of the terminal or bulk plant from which the motor fuel was received.
2. The type of motor fuel loaded.
3. The date the motor fuel was loaded.
4. The gross gallons loaded if the motor fuel is loaded onto a transport truck, and the gross pounds loaded if the motor fuel is loaded onto a railroad tank car.
5. The motor fuel transporter for the motor fuel.
6. The destination state of the motor fuel, as represented by the purchaser of the motor fuel or the purchaser's agent.
7. If the document is issued by a refiner or a terminal operator, the document must be machine printed. If the motor fuel is loaded onto a transport truck, the document must contain the following information:
   a. The net gallons loaded.
   b. A tax responsibility statement indicating the name of the supplier that is responsible for the tax due on the motor fuel.

Additionally, the person (transporter) to whom the shipping document is issued must, in the case of a diversion, write on the shipping document the change in destination state and the confirmation number for the diversion, which is received in a manner designated by the Secretary. North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.115(d)(3)(b) and (c).

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 105-449.115A, a person who operates a tank wagon into which motor fuel is loaded from some other source must have an invoice, bill of sale, or shipping document containing the following information (and may require other information if asked for by the Secretary):

1. The name and address of the person from whom the motor fuel was received.
2. The date the fuel was loaded.
3. The type of fuel.
4. The gross number of gallons loaded.
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: North Dakota Office of State Tax Commissioner
Name: Stephanie Hegstad, Doug Arndt
Street Address: 600 E Blvd Ave Dept 127
City, State Zip Code: Bismarck ND 58505-0599
Phone Number: 701-328-3382, 701-328-2050
Fax Number: 701-328-1942
E-mail Address: shegstad@nd.gov, darndt@nd.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

North Dakota Century Code (N.D.C.C.):
Chapter 57-43.1 – Motor Vehicle Fuels and Importer for Use Taxes
Chapter 57-43.2 – Special Fuels and Importer for Use Taxes
Chapter 57-43.3 – Aviation Fuel Tax

North Dakota Administrative Rules (N.D.A.C.):
Chapter 81-06.1-02 – Motor Fuel Tax Imposed

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor
Diesel: Distributor
Aviation Fuel: Distributor
Jet Fuel: Distributor

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Not Defined
Point of Taxation:
N.D.C.C. § 57-43.1-02 – Tax imposed on motor vehicle fuels: A tax of twenty-three cents per gallon is imposed on all motor vehicle fuel sold or used. A refiner, supplier, or distributor shall remit the tax imposed by this section on motor vehicle fuel used in the state, on the wholesale distribution of motor vehicle fuel to a retailer, and on direct sales of motor vehicle fuel to a consumer.

N.D.C.C. § 57-43.2-02 – Tax imposed on special fuels: A tax of twenty-three cents per gallon is imposed on the sale or delivery of all special fuel sold or used in the state. A refiner, supplier, distributor, or retailer shall remit the tax imposed by this section on special fuel used and on direct sales of special fuel to a customer.

N.D.C.C. § 57-43.2-02.3 – Exemptions: Special fuel dyed for federal fuel tax exemption purposes and sold for an agricultural, industrial, or railroad purpose is exempt from the special fuel tax imposed by section N.D.C.C. § 57-43.2-02 at the time the fuel is sold to the consumer and is subject instead to the tax imposed by section N.D.C.C. § 57-43.2-03.

N.D.C.C. § 57-43.2-03 – Special excise tax levied: A special excise tax of four cents per gallon is imposed on all sales of diesel fuel and other special fuels, which are exempted from the tax imposed under section N.D.C.C. § 57-43.2-02.

N.D.C.C. § 57-43.3-02 – Tax imposed on aviation fuel: A tax of eight cents per gallon is imposed on all aviation fuel sold or used in this state. A supplier or distributor shall remit the tax imposed by this section on aviation fuel used, on the on the wholesale distribution of aviation fuel to a retailer, and on direct sales of aviation fuel to a customer.

Section 5-State Tax Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>$.23/gallon (Includes Ethanol blends &amp; E85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Clear</td>
<td>$.23/gallon (Includes Biodiesel blends)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Dyed</td>
<td>$.04/gallons (Includes Biodiesel blends)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel</td>
<td>$.08/gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet Fuel</td>
<td>$.08/gallon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

N.D.C.C. § 23.1-13-16 - Inspection fees: Every person licensed by the tax commissioner as a motor vehicle fuel or special fuels dealer shall pay to the tax commissioner an inspection fee of one-fortieth of one cent per gallon ($0.00025) for every gallon of gasoline, kerosene, tractor fuel, heating oil, or diesel fuel sold or used during a calendar month except those gallons sold out of state or those gallons sold as original package sales.
Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

No rate changes for 2019

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

Motor Vehicle Fuel – 2% of tax due, unlimited

Special Fuels & Aviation Fuel - 1% of tax due, limited to maximum of $300/month.

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required:
Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
N.D.C.C. §§ 57-43.1-16.2 & 57-43.2-11.2

What diversion registry program do you use?
None

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All motor fuels

Diversion Requirements:
Transporter shall issue a diversion ticket indicating the change in destination and a copy of the diversion and the bill of lading shall be mailed, faxed or electronically transmitted to the commissioner prior to the fuel entering the state.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc.)
Distributor

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
Yes.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?
Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

State Incentives:

Biofuels Loan Program
Effective August 1, 2007, the Biofuels Partnership in Assisting Community Expansion (PACE) Loan Program will provide up to a 5% interest buy down to the following: biodiesel, ethanol, or green diesel production facilities; livestock operations feeding byproducts of a biodiesel, ethanol, or green diesel facility; biofuels retailers for refueling infrastructure installation; and grain handling facilities which provide condominium storage of grain used in biofuels production. Qualified ethanol, biodiesel, and green diesel production facilities must be located in North Dakota and ownership must consist of agricultural producers holding at least 10% of the ownership interest in the facility or residents of the state owning at least 50% of the facility. A biodiesel production facility must produce biodegradable, combustible, liquid fuel that is derived from vegetable oil or animal fat and is suitable for blending with diesel fuel for use in internal combustion diesel engines. A green diesel production facility must produce fuels from nonfossil renewable resources, including agricultural or silvicultural plants, animal fats, residue, and waste generated from the production, processing, and marketing of agricultural products, silvicultural products, and other renewable resources. An ethanol production facility must produce agriculturally-derived denatured ethanol that is suitable for blending with a petroleum product for use in internal combustion engines. A recipient of Biofuels PACE loans is not eligible for regular PACE loans. (Senate Bill 2180, 2007, and N.D.C.C. § 17-03)

Biodiesel or Green Diesel Sales Equipment Tax Credit
The state of North Dakota offers a five-year income tax credit for equipment that enables a facility to sell diesel fuel containing at least 2% biodiesel or green diesel by volume. The tax credit is worth up to 10% per year, for up to five years, of the biodiesel or green diesel seller's direct costs incurred to adapt or add equipment to a facility. The credit is limited to $50,000 in the cumulative amount of credits for all taxable years. Biodiesel or green diesel fuel must meet the specifications adopted by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). (N.D.C.C. § 57-38-01.23)

Biodiesel or Green Diesel Production Equipment Tax Credit
A corporate income tax credit is available in the amount of 10% per year for five years of the taxpayer's direct costs incurred to adapt or add equipment to retrofit an existing facility or adapt a new facility in the state for the purpose of producing or blending diesel or green diesel fuel containing at least 2% biodiesel or green diesel fuel by volume. Eligible direct costs must be incurred after December 31, 2002, and a taxpayer is limited to $250,000 in the cumulative amount of credits for all taxable years. Biodiesel or green diesel fuel must meet the specifications adopted by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). For years beginning after December 31, 2008, this credit was expanded to also include costs associated with constructing or retrofitting a facility to crush soybeans or canola. (N.D.C.C. § 57-38-30.6)

Quarterly Ethanol Production Incentive
The North Dakota Division of Community Services' Office of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency will provide a quarterly production incentive to each eligible facility based on a) the
average North Dakota price per bushel of corn received by farmers during the quarter, and b) the average North Dakota rack price per gallon of ethanol during the quarter. The cumulative state ethanol payment amount received by any single ethanol production facility may not exceed $10,000,000. (N.D.C.C. §§ 17-2-02 through 17-2-05)

**Biodiesel Income Tax Credit**
A licensed fuel supplier who blends (B100) biodiesel for the first blend or green diesel into fuel in North Dakota is entitled to an income tax credit in the amount of $0.05 per gallon (3.79 liters) of biodiesel or green diesel fuel comprised of at least 5% biodiesel or green diesel. (N.D.C.C. § 57-38-01.22)

**Alternative Fuel Tax Rates**
A special excise tax rate of 2% is imposed on the sale of propane and a tax of $0.04 per gallon is imposed on all sales of diesel fuel and other special fuels previously exempted from the full rate for use as an agricultural, industrial, or railroad purpose. Special fuel used for heating purposes is exempt. (N.D.C.C. §§ 57-43.2-02 and 57-43.2-03)

### Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>B100 is taxable</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol is taxable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.23/gallon</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection Fee $0.0025/Gal</td>
<td>$0.23/gallon</td>
<td>$0.23/gallon</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection Fee $0.0025/Gal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The tax rate is $0.23/gallon. B100 is taxed like diesel. The tax rate is $0.23/gallon for clear on-road use and $0.04/gallon for dyed off-road use.</td>
<td>Agriculturally derived ethanol used in its pure state is included in the statutory definition of motor vehicle fuel and is taxed like gasoline. The tax rate is $0.23/gallon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed)</td>
<td>The tax rate is $0.23 per</td>
<td>An equivalent gallon is equal to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Natural Gas) equivalent gallon. 120 cubic feet of compressed natural gas

E85 The tax rate is $0.23 per gallon. Not Applicable

Electric Vehicles/Electricity

Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles The tax rate is $0.23 per gallon. Not Applicable

Hydrogen The tax rate is $0.23 per gallon. Not Applicable

LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) The tax rate is $0.23 per equivalent gallon for use on-road. Exempt for industrial, agricultural, or railroad use. An equivalent gallon is equal to 1.7 gallons of LNG

LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) The tax rate is $0.23 per gallon for on-road, 2% of sales price for use off-road, and no tax for heating fuel purpose.

Methanol or “M85” The tax rate is $0.23 per gallon. Not Applicable

Other Not Applicable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blend stock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All blend stock</td>
<td>$.23 or $.04 depending on fuel blended with</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blend stocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

If the fuel is returned for refining and is replaced with the same volume of proper fuel, no additional tax is due. If the fuel is not returned for refining, the tax is due on the fuel that was delivered, no transfer of fuel types is allowed.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Credit can be taken for worthless accounts if both the tax and the cost of the fuel are written off for income tax purposes, documentation is required. If any of the account is later collected the applicable tax must be paid.
**Section 17-Please provide the following information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel Tax Report</td>
<td>25th of month following activity</td>
<td>25th of month following activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefied Petroleum Fuel Tax Report</td>
<td>25th of month following activity</td>
<td>25th of month following activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Report</td>
<td>25th of month following activity</td>
<td>25th of month following activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuels Tax Report</td>
<td>25th of month following activity</td>
<td>25th of month following activity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?**

Timely filing for mailings is the postmark date, for electronically filed it is the submitted date. Both the payment and the report must be submitted to be considered timely filed.

**Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)**

Before midnight (central time) on the due date is considered timely filed.

**Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?**

The due date is the next business day.

**Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All motor fuel reports (penalty and interest are applied to a report not considered timely filed with both the report and payment)</td>
<td>5% of the tax due plus any applicable interest at the rate of 1% per month or portion of month (applies if either the report, payment, or both are late)</td>
<td>5% of the tax due plus any applicable interest at the rate of 1% per month or portion of month (applies if either the report, payment, or both are late)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?**

E85 is taxed as any other gasoline blend at $.23 per gallon. The percentage range to be considered E85 is from 60% to 85%. E85 is allowed to be reported as either E85 or as gasohol because the tax rate is the same.
Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No transporter reports are required.

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

No sales tax is imposed.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Motor vehicle fuel: An amount prescribed by the Tax Commissioner but not less than $1000.

Special fuel: An amount prescribed by the Tax Commissioner but not less than $1000.

Aviation fuel: An amount prescribed by the Tax Commissioner but not less than $500.

A security to guarantee payment may be in the form of a surety bond, cash bond, or an approved letter of credit. The amount of any security may be revised at the discretion of the Tax Commissioner.

For a license in effect for five or more years, the Tax Commissioner may review the records and may waive the requirement for a security. The requirement for a security may be reinstated at the discretion of the Tax Commissioner.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:

- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
• 7. Operate IRS Terminal
• 8. Blends Fuel
• 9. Refine Fuel
• 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

No, only North Dakota state taxes are collected.

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

No.

**Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?**

A full replacement return is required for all amendments.

**Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?**

No, they are not allowed.

**Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?**

Late loads without tax due are subject to review and may be reported up to 3 months after the transaction period. Late loads with tax due are due in transaction period.

**Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.**
STATE OF OHIO

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Ohio Department of Taxation
Excise and Energy Division

Name: Matthew Long

Street Address: 4485 Northland Ridge Blvd

City, State Zip Code: Columbus, OH 43229

Phone Number: 614.466-1096

Fax Number: 206-350-6722

E-mail Address: Matthew.Long@tax.state.oh.us

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Ohio motor fuel is governed by the Ohio Revised Code section 5735. It is available on our website: http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/5735

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Receipt less credits

Diesel: Disbursement

Aviation Fuel: Exempt

Jet Fuel: Exempt

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Not defined in Ohio Revised Code

Point of Taxation: O.R.C. 5735.01

With respect to gasoline, "received" or "receipt" shall be construed as follows:
(a) Gasoline produced at a refinery in this state or delivered to a terminal in this state is deemed received when it is disbursed through a loading rack at that refinery or terminal;

(b) Except as provided in division (J)(1)(a) of this section, gasoline imported into this state or purchased or otherwise acquired in this state by any person is deemed received within this state by that person when the gasoline is withdrawn from the container in which it was transported;

(c) Gasoline delivered or disbursed by any means from a terminal directly to another terminal is not deemed received.

With respect to motor fuel other than gasoline, "received" or "receipt" means distributed or sold for use or used to generate power for the operation of motor vehicles upon the public highways or upon waters within the boundaries of this state. All diesel fuel that is not dyed diesel fuel, regardless of its use, shall be considered as used to generate power for the operation of motor vehicles upon the public highways or upon waters within the boundaries of this state when the fuel is sold or distributed to a person other than a licensed motor fuel dealer or to a person licensed under section 5735.026 of the Revised Code.

**Section 5- State Tax Rates**

Gasoline: $0.28

Diesel: $0.28

Aviation Fuel: n/a

Jet Fuel: n/a

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

The Ohio Department of Taxation does not levy the fees reference in Section 6.

**Section 7- Rate Updates**

July 1, 2019 Gasoline changed from $0.28 to $0.385 per gallon.
July 1, 2019 CNG changed from $0.00 to $0.10 per gallon.
July 1, 2019 Diesel and all other fuel types changed from $0.28 to $0.47 per gallon.
Section 8-State Collection Allowance

Dealer Shrinkage Allowance – 1%

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
5735.21 (D)

What diversion registry program do you use?
Fuel Trac

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All products except dyed diesel fuel from bulk plants in straight trucks with capacity of 4,200 gallons or less. 5735.21 (L)

Diversion Requirements
Must provide notification of diversion to the commissioner, receive a diversion number, and write the diversion number on the shipping document.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Only licensed claimants may request refunds. Any sales to non-licensed customers that are taxed incorrectly would require that the supplier obtain the refund. Credit and rebill would be required.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Ohio’s incentives can be found at the websites listed below.

Ohio Department of Taxation: www.tax.ohio.gov

Ohio Department of Development: http://www.development.ohio.gov/

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor</th>
<th>Misc.</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor</th>
<th>Misc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.47/gallon</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.385/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.385</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Currently not taxed</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>$0.385</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>$0.385</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additive Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butane, including butane-propane mix</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butylene</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOB</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>Allowance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETBE</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethane</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutane</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTBE</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napthas</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentanes, including isopentanes</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raffinates</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBOB</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAME</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Oil</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?**

If contaminated fuel cannot be cleansed or if contaminated fuel cannot be utilized as another fuel type, then Ohio would permit a request for refund for the fuel which was contaminated. The refund claim form which would be utilized would be the MVF-14 Motor Fuel Casualty Loss Refund Claim. These claims would be thoroughly vetted to validate the loss of the fuel.

**Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?**

The state of Ohio does not permit bad debt credits.

**Section 17-Please provide the following information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Dealer Report</td>
<td>On or before the last day of the month following the filing period</td>
<td>On or before the last day of the month following the filing period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Transporter Report</td>
<td>On or before the last day of the month following the filing period</td>
<td>On or before the last day of the month following the filing period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Exporter’s Report</td>
<td>On or before the last day of the month following the filing period</td>
<td>On or before the last day of the month following the filing period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Terminal Report</td>
<td>On or before the last day of the month following the filing period</td>
<td>On or before the last day of the month following the filing period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section 18**-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Ohio uses the postmark date to determine the timeliness of returns file for Motor Fuel taxes.

**Section 19**-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? *(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)*

Electronically filed returns for Ohio are considered timely if received by 11:59pm on the due date.

**Section 20**-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Ohio considers the next business day as the due date for both returns and payments whose due date falls on a Holiday or weekend.

**Section 21**-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Dealer Report</td>
<td>The greater of 10% of Tax Due or $50.00</td>
<td>The greater of 10% of Tax Due or $50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Transporter Report</td>
<td>The greater of 10% of Tax Due or $50.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Exporter’s Report</td>
<td>The greater of 10% of Tax Due or $50.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Terminal Report</td>
<td>The greater of 10% of Tax Due or $50.00</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 22**-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Any defined as Motor Fuel as defined in Ohio Revised Code section 5735.01 is taxable at the rate of $0.385.

**Section 23**-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, all individuals or companies that transport motor fuel by any manner to a point in Ohio are required to be registered. Transporters are required to submit monthly returns.
Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

N/A

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Tax is imposed on Gasoline upon receipt, Clear and Dyed Diesel are taxed upon disbursement. Ohio’s motor fuel tax rate has stayed the same ($0.28) for several years. However, this is subject to change at any time based upon the needs of the State. Tax is calculated on Gross Gallons.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

All motor fuel Dealer’s in the State of Ohio are required to be bonded. The minimum acceptable amount of a bond is $5,000.00. Ohio may request bonds for the other motor fuel account types if extenuating circumstances arise.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

Ohio requires its licensed Dealers to collect and remit tax for applicable sales in Ohio. Should a Dealer choose to do business in another state, Ohio encourages them to determine that state’s licensing and reporting requirements to ensure compliance.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

N/A

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Ohio’s amended returns are a full replacement of the original.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills in the current month report?

Ohio permits the practice of crediting and rebilling.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Ohio does not have an allowance for reporting late loads. If it is discovered that load(s) are not reported in the correct filing period, an amended return would be required to be filed to include the loads in the proper period.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Per O. R. C. 5735.21(A):

(A)No person shall transport motor fuel in a bulk lot vehicle from or to a destination in this state unless the person possesses a shipping document created by a terminal or a bulk plant where the bulk lot vehicle received the fuel. The terminal or bulk plant shall provide the shipping document to the operator of the bulk lot vehicle and the document must contain all of the following:

1)The name and address of the terminal or bulk plant from which the motor fuel was received;
2)The name of the carrier;
3)The date the motor fuel was loaded;
4)The type of motor fuel and the number of gallons;
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Oklahoma Tax Commission
Name: Christy Dixon
Street Address: 2501 N. Lincoln Blvd.
City, State Zip Code: Oklahoma City, OK 73194
Phone Number: (405) 522-4197
Fax Number: (405) 522-2072
E-mail Address: cdixon@tax.ok.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Statutes: http://www.oklegislature.gov/StatuesTitle 68, O.S. 500-563
http://www.oklegislature.gov/StatuesTitle 68, O.S. 702-723
Statutes: Petroleum Underground Storage Fee: Title 17, O. S. 301-328

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Taxed upon removal across terminal rack or first import into state
Diesel: Taxed upon removal across terminal rack or first import into state
Aviation Fuel: Taxed upon removal across terminal rack or first import into state
Jet Fuel: Taxed upon removal across terminal rack or first import into state
Compressed Natural Gas: Retail -At the pump where CNG is dispensed

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: N/A

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Point of Taxation: Position Holder or Exchange receiver at the rack. Title, 68 O.S. 500.20

Tax is due from the position holder when the product crosses the rack. (the person owning the inventory according to the records of the terminal operator). Title 68, O.S. 500.3 (58) and (67)

Exception – Two-party exchange-
The transaction includes a transfer from the person that holds the original inventory position for motor fuel in the terminal as reflected on the records of the terminal operator, and the exchange transaction is simultaneous with removal from the terminal by the receiving exchange partner.

However, in any event, the terminal operator in the books and records of such terminal operator treats the receiving exchange party as the supplier which removes the product across a terminal rack for purposes of reporting such events to this state.

Motor fuel that is imported into the state by an Occasional Importer wherein the tax has not been pre-collected they must remit the tax due within three days of the importation of the fuel into the state. Title 68, O.S. 500.18 (1).

**Section 5-State Tax Rates**

**Gasoline:** $.19 per gallon (Effective 7/1/18)

**Diesel:** $.19 per gallon (Effective 7/1/18)

**Aviation Fuel:** $.0008 per gallon

**Jet Fuel:** $.0008 per gallon

Also there is a $.01 per gallon Underground Storage Fee is due on all motor fuels.

**CNG (Compressed Natural Gas):** $.05 per gallon

**LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas):** $.05 per gallon effective January 1, 2014

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

There is a $.01 per gallon Underground Storage Fee is due on all motor fuels.

Statutes: Petroleum Underground Storage Fee: Title 17, O. S. 301-328

**Section 7-Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state:
Section 8-State Collection Allowance

68-500.27. Retainage of 0.1% of tax for administrative costs. Every supplier and permissive supplier which properly remits tax under this act shall be allowed to retain one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) of the tax imposed by this act and collected and remitted by that supplier in accordance with this act to cover the costs of administration imposed by this act including reporting, audit compliance, dye injection, and shipping paper preparation.

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number. §68-500.29. Diversions of motor fuel - Payment of tax.

A. In the event an exporter diverts motor fuel removed from a terminal in this state from an intended destination outside this state as shown on the terminal-issued shipping papers to a destination within this state, the exporter, in addition to compliance with the notification provided for in Section 46 of this act, shall notify and pay the tax imposed by Section 4 of this act to the state upon the same terms and conditions as if the exporter were an occasional importer licensed under Section 18 of this act. Each supplier who elects to precollect tax pursuant to this act shall not be subject to any civil penalties or interest imposed pursuant to this act for any corrections resulting from a diversion of the motor fuel from the original destination as represented by the purchaser or the agent of the purchaser. However, the supplier and exporter under this subsection may, by mutual agreement, permit the supplier to assume the liability of the exporter and adjust the taxes of the exporter payable to the supplier.

B. In the event that an exporter removes from a bulk plant in this state motor fuel as to which the tax imposed by this act has previously been paid or accrued, the exporter may apply for and the state shall issue a refund of the tax upon a showing of proof of export satisfactory to the Commission in conformity with Section 11 of this act.

C. In the event that an unlicensed importer diverts motor fuel from a destination outside this state to a destination inside this state after having removed the product from a terminal outside this state, the importer, in addition to compliance with the notification provided for in Section 46 of this act, shall notify the state and shall pay the tax imposed by this act to this state upon the same terms and conditions as if the unlicensed importer were a licensed occasional importer subject to Section 18 of this act without deduction for the allowances provided by Section 27 of this act. However, an importer who has purchased the product from a licensed supplier may, by mutual agreement with the supplier, permit the supplier to assume the liability of the importer and adjust the taxes of the importer payable to the supplier.

D. All licensed importers shall otherwise report and pay tax on diversions into this state of imported product under Section 18 of this act in accordance with the rules applicable to that license class. However, an importer who has purchased the product from a licensed supplier may, by mutual agreement with the supplier, permit the supplier to assume the liability of the importer and adjust the taxes of the importer payable to the supplier.
E. If a monthly report is filed or the amount due is remitted later than the time required by this act, the tax remitter shall pay to the Commission all of the motor fuel tax the remitter collected from the sale of motor fuel during the taxable period in addition to penalties and interest.

F. In the event of a legal diversion from a destination in this state to another state, Section 45 of this act shall apply and an unlicensed exporter diverting the product shall apply for a refund from this state in conformity with paragraph 2 of Section 10 of this act and Section 11 of this act. However, a supplier may take a credit for diversions directed by that supplier for the account of the supplier. Additionally, the exporter may, by mutual agreement with the supplier, assign the claim of the exporter to the supplier for which the supplier may take a credit.

G. In the event that the second state involved in a cross-border shipment has entered into a multi-state compact with this state, the diverter shall pay or seek refund only upon the difference in state taxes with notice to both states upon proof shown of payment to the actual destination state. The Commission shall periodically determine procedures for making this adjustment and a list of those states which meet these criteria.

What diversion registry program do you use? Fuel Trac III

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? All taxable products

**Diversion Requirements**

Must provide notification of diversion to the commission, that a verification number be assigned and manually added to the fact of the shipping paper. Supplier must cancel and rebill.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)

Supplier must request refund.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Supplier must credit/rebill

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

Oklahoma is the proud home of the Central Oklahoma (www.okcleancities.org) and Tulsa Area (www.tulsacleancities.com) Clean Cities Coalitions. Coordinator contact information is listed at the bottom of the page under Points of Contact.

**State Incentives**

**Biofuels Tax Exemption**

Biofuels or biodiesel produced by an individual with feedstocks grown on property owned by the same individual and used in a vehicle owned by the same individual on public roads and
highways are exempt from the state motor fuel excise tax. (Reference House Bill 1916, 2007, and Oklahoma Statutes 68-500.4 and 68-500.10)

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Tax Credit**

Until January 1, 2020, Oklahoma provides a one-time income tax credit for 50% of the cost of converting a vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, or for 50% of the incremental cost of purchasing a new Original Equipment Manufacturer AFV. The state also provides a tax credit for 10% of the total vehicle cost, up to $1,500, if the incremental cost of a new AFV cannot be determined or when an AFV is resold, as long as a tax credit has not been previously taken on the vehicle. The alternative fuels eligible for the credit include compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), methanol, and electricity. For qualified electric vehicle property propelled by electricity only, the basis for the credit is the full purchase price of the vehicle. For vehicles also equipped with an internal combustion engine, the basis for the credit is limited to the portion of such motor vehicle which is attributable to the propulsion of the vehicle by electricity. (Reference Oklahoma Statutes 68-2357.22)

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) and Refueling Infrastructure Tax Credit**

The state provides a tax credit for up to 50% of the cost of installing refueling infrastructure for AFVs. These tax credits may be carried forward for up to three years. The alternative fuels eligible for the credit include compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), methanol, and electricity. (Reference Oklahoma Statutes 68-2357.22)

**Biodiesel Production Facility Tax Credit**

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2004, and before January 1, 2013, a biodiesel (B100) production facility is allowed a credit of $0.20 per gallon of biodiesel produced. An eligible biodiesel facility must produce at least 25% of its nameplate design capacity for at least six months after the first month for which it is eligible to receive the credit, on or before December 31, 2008. The credit is allowed for 60 months beginning with the first month for which the facility is eligible to receive the credit and ending not later than December 31, 2012. An eligible facility may also receive a credit of $0.20 per gallon for biodiesel produced in excess of the original nameplate design capacity which results from expansion of the facility completed on or after the effective date of this act and before December 31, 2008. Beginning January 1, 2013, a biodiesel facility may receive a credit of $0.075 per gallon of biodiesel, for new production for a period not to exceed 36 consecutive months. Additional restrictions apply. (Reference House Bill 1513, 2007, and Oklahoma Statutes 68-2357.67) Repealed effective January 1, 2014

**Ethanol Production Tax Credit**

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2003, and before January 1, 2013, an ethanol production facility is allowed a tax credit in the amount of $0.20 per gallon of ethanol produced, for 60 months beginning with the first month for which the facility is eligible to receive such credit. The credit may only be claimed if the ethanol facility maintains an average production rate of at least 25% of its nameplate design capacity for at least six months after the first month for which it is eligible to receive the credit, on or before December 31, 2010. Producers are also eligible for an expansion credit of $0.20 per gallon of ethanol produced in excess of the original nameplate capacity that results from expansion of the facility before December 31, 2008.
Beginning January 1, 2013, an ethanol facility is eligible for a credit of $0.075 per gallon of ethanol, before denaturing, for new production for a period not to exceed 36 consecutive months. (Reference House Bill 1513, 2007, and Oklahoma Statutes 68-2357.66) Repealed effective January 1, 2014

Ethanol Fuel Retailer Tax Credit
A retailer of ethanol-blended fuel (blended gasoline consisting of not more than 15% ethyl alcohol by volume) may claim a motor fuel tax credit of $0.016 for each gallon of ethanol fuel sold in Oklahoma, if the retailer provides a price reduction to the purchaser of the ethanol fuel in the same amount. This incentive is effective unless the federal government mandates the use of reformulated fuel in an area within the State of Oklahoma that is in non-attainment with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. (Reference Oklahoma Statutes 68-500.10-1)

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) and Refueling Infrastructure Loans
The Department of Central Services has an Alternative Fuels Loan program to help convert government-owned fleets to operate on alternative fuels. This program provides 0% interest loans for converting vehicles to operate on an alternative fuel, for the construction of refueling infrastructure, and for the incremental cost associated with the purchase of an Original Equipment Manufacturer AFV. The program provides up to $10,000 per converted or newly purchased vehicle and up to $150,000 for refueling infrastructure. Repayment is made from fuel savings during a maximum seven-year period. If the price of alternative fuels does not remain below the price of the conventional fuel that was replaced, repayment is suspended. Eligible applicants include state and county agencies and divisions, municipalities, school districts, mass transit authorities, and public trust authorities. (Reference Oklahoma Statutes 74-130.4)

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Loans
Oklahoma has a private loan program with a 3% interest rate for the cost of converting private fleets to operate on alternative fuels, for the incremental cost of purchasing an Original Equipment Manufacturer AFV, and for the installation of AFV refueling infrastructure. The repayment of the loan is made from fuel savings during a maximum three-year period.

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.19/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to Environmental Fee</td>
<td>$0.19/gallon</td>
<td>Not taxable until blended</td>
<td>Not taxable until blended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel. The tax rate is $0.19/gallon. Bonded Importer License</td>
<td>Ethanol is not taxed until blended. The tax rate is $0.19/gallon. Bonded Importer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.05 per gasoline gallons equivalent (gge).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>The tax rate is $0.19/gallon.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not addressed in our Statutes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Taxes only the gasoline that is placed in the hybrid vehicle $0.19 per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not addressed in our Statutes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.05 per diesel gallons equivalent (dge).</td>
<td>Six and six one hundredths (6.06) pounds of liquefied natural gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Required to obtain an annual Flat Fee Decal. Fee is based on the weight of the vehicle. For out-of-state vehicle-$0.16 per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Required to obtain an annual Flat Fee Decal. Fee is based on the weight of the vehicle. For out-of-state vehicle $0.16 per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

§68-500.10. Exemptions from motor fuels tax.
14. Motor fuel which was lost or destroyed as a direct result of a sudden and unexpected casualty;
15. Taxable diesel which had been accidentally contaminated by dye so as to be unsaleable as highway fuel as proved by proper documentation;

B. The exemption for motor fuel pursuant to paragraphs 14 and 15 of Section 500.10 of this title which fuel was purchased tax paid for a taxable use and was, after the purchase, contaminated by the presence of a dye or marker or subject to a sudden and unexpected casualty loss shall be refunded to the person responsible for the contamination or loss event upon application therefor and on proof shown acceptable to the Tax Commission.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

§68-500.24. Suppliers' entitlement to credit for uncollectible taxes.
A. In computing the amount of motor fuel tax due, the supplier shall be entitled to a credit against the tax payable the amount of tax paid by the supplier that has become uncollectible from an eligible purchaser.
B. The supplier shall provide notice to the Commission of a failure to collect tax within ten (10) business days following the date on which the supplier was earliest entitled to collect the tax from the eligible purchaser under Section 22 of this act.
C. The Commission shall adopt rules establishing the evidence a supplier must provide to receive the credit.
D. The credit shall be claimed on the first return following the expiration of the ten-day period as provided in this section if the payment remains unpaid as of the filing date of that return or the credit shall be disallowed.
E. The claim for credit shall identify the defaulting eligible purchaser and any tax liability that remains unpaid.
F. If an eligible purchaser fails to make a timely payment of the amount of tax due, the credit of the supplier shall be limited to the amount due from the purchaser, plus any tax that accrues from that purchaser for a period of ten (10) days following the date of failure to pay.
G. No additional credit shall be allowed to a supplier under this section until the Commission has authorized the purchaser to make a new election under Section 23 of this act.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three Day Permit Voucher</td>
<td>The payment of taxes will be due three days from the date the import diversion verification number is assigned or three days from the date the motor fuel entered Oklahoma. The payment of taxes will be due three days from the date the import diversion verification number is assigned or three days from the date the motor fuel entered Oklahoma.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Due Date</td>
<td>Payment Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers/Permissive Suppliers Report</td>
<td>Effective 11/1/19 the due date is changing from the 27th of the following month to the 20th of the following month</td>
<td>All suppliers/permisive suppliers are required to remit the motor fuel tax by electronic fund transfer acceptable to the Commission. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the due date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuel Report</td>
<td>27th of the following month</td>
<td>27th of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional Importer Report</td>
<td>27th of the following month</td>
<td>27th of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded Importer Report</td>
<td>Effective 11/1/19 the due date is changing from the 27th of the following month to the 20th of the following month</td>
<td>All bonded importers are required to remit the motor fuel tax by electronic fund transfer acceptable to the Commission. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the due date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tankwagon Importer Report</td>
<td>25th of the following month</td>
<td>25th of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter Report</td>
<td>27th of the following month</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator Report</td>
<td>27th of the following month</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Blender Report</td>
<td>The report will be due within thirty (30) days of the blending event</td>
<td>The payment of taxes will be due within thirty (30) days of the blending event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Underground Storage Report</td>
<td>This report is due the same date as the required fuel tax report.</td>
<td>The tax is due the same date as the required fuel tax report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Report</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?**

Postmarked by due date
Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?  
(Example: 11:59 pm on due date)

11:59 pm on due date

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Next business day

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three Day Permit Voucher</td>
<td>Calculate any penalty due by multiplying tax due by 10% if remittance is not received thirty (30) days from the due date date). (Interest accrues at 1.25% per month until tax is paid).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other Motor Fuel Reports</td>
<td>10% penalty of the total tax if not paid within 15 days of the due date and 1.25% per month interest of the total tax per month from the due date.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state?  What blends are considered to be reported as E85?  What percentage range is considered E85?

Ethanol when blended is treated and taxed like gasoline.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Each licensed transporter shall file a monthly report concerning the amount of motor fuel transported within or across the borders of this state. However, transport truck operations exclusively within the state and those transport trucks operated by a supplier are not reportable.

Note: At this time the Commission is not requiring the filing of the monthly carrier reports.
Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The position holder is the supplier responsible for reporting terminal rack removals and paying any applicable excise tax to the state.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Dyed diesel fuel may be subject to sales tax, depending upon the sales tax exemptions. Sales tax is based on the purchase price of the fuel. The State sales tax rate is set statutorily at 4.50%, plus county and city sales tax rates.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Applicants for the following licenses shall be required to post a bond:
(1) Terminal operators
(2) Exporters
(3) Transporters
(4) Tank wagon operator-importers
(5) Suppliers and permissive suppliers
(6) Bonded importers

(b) Single bond required from applicant for multiple licenses. An applicant for more than one license shall be required to post only one (1) bond. The bond shall be posted in the greatest amount required for one of the licenses.

(c) Computation of amount of bond. Bonds required for licenses described in this Part shall be posted in amounts determined by (1) through (6) of this subsection:
(1) Terminal operators. Terminal operators must post a bond in an amount not less than three (3) months estimated tax liability, but not to exceed Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000.00). The initial bond shall be in the amount of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00).
(2) Exporters. Exporters must post a bond in an amount not less than three (3) months estimated tax liability, but not to exceed One Million Dollars ($1,000,000.00). The initial bond shall be in the amount of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00).
(3) Transporters. Transporters must post a bond in an amount not less than three (3) months estimated tax liability, but not to exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00). The initial bond shall be in the amount of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00).
(4) Tank wagon operators-importers. Tank wagon operators-importers must post a bond in an amount not less than three (3) months estimated tax liability, but not to exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000.00).
(5) Suppliers; permissive suppliers; bonded importers. Suppliers, permissive suppliers, and bonded importers must post a bond in an amount not less than three (3) months estimated tax liability, but not to exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000.00).
liability, but not less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00), nor more than Two Million Dollars ($2,000,000.00).

(d) **Alternative to posting bond for supplier's or bonded importer's licenses.** In lieu of posting a bond, an applicant for a supplier's or bonded importer's license, may show proof of financial responsibility. Proof of financial responsibility shall be evidenced by proof of Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000.00) net worth. "Net worth" means total assets, minus total liabilities, as evidenced in a statement from an independent auditor prepared within six (6) months of the date of application.

(e) **Form of bond.** All bonds shall be in the form of a surety bond, upon a form provided by the Tax Commission, or a cash deposit or certificate of deposit.

**Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.**

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

**Activity Descriptions:**
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier/Permissive Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tankwagon Operator</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,4,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Purchaser</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Vendor (CNG &amp; LNG)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Vendor (Retailer)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Vendor (Wholesaler)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

Yes for licensed Supplier/Permissive Suppliers

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The entire return must be amended

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

N/A

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

There is no statutory allowance for late load reporting. All late loads are subject to the tax due for the period when shipment occurred, the interest due, and any applicable penalties for late payment.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.


A. Each person operating a refinery, terminal, or bulk plant in this state shall prepare and provide to the driver of every fuel transportation vehicle receiving motor fuel into the vehicle storage tank at the facility a shipping document setting out on its face:

1. Identification by address of the terminal or bulk plant from which the motor fuel was removed;
2. The date the motor fuel was removed;
3. The amount of motor fuel removed, actual gallons and net gallons;
4. The state of destination as represented to the terminal operator by the transporter, the shipper or the agent of the shipper; and
5. Any other information reasonably required by the Commission for the enforcement of this act.

B. A terminal operator may manually prepare shipping papers if the terminal does not have the ability to prepare automated shipping papers or as a result of extraordinary unforeseen circumstances, including acts of God, which temporarily interfere with the ability of the terminal
operator to issue automated machine-generated shipping papers. However, the terminal operator shall, prior to manually preparing the papers, provide, in the case of a terminal not having the ability to prepare automated shipping papers, written notice to the Commission, or in the case of extraordinary circumstances, telephonic notice to the Commission and obtain a service interruption authorization number which the employees of the terminal operator shall add to the manually prepared papers prior to removal of each effected transport load from the terminal. The service interruption authorization number shall be valid for use by the terminal operator for a period not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours. If the interruption has not been cured within the twenty-four-hour period, additional notice(s) to the Commission shall be required and interruption authorization number(s) may be issued upon explanation by the terminal operator satisfactory to the Commission. If the terminal operator acquires the ability to prepare automated machine-printed shipping papers, the terminal operator shall notify the Commission no later than ten (10) days prior to the initial use of such capability.

C. An operator of a bulk plant in this state delivering motor fuel into a tank wagon for subsequent delivery to a consumer in this state shall be exempt from this section. An operator of a bulk plant in this state shall not be required to identify net gallons on the shipping documents as provided by this section.

D. A terminal operator may load motor or diesel fuel, a portion of which fuel is destined for sale or use in this state and a portion of which fuel is destined for sale or use in another state or states. However, such split loads removed shall be documented by the terminal operator by issuing shipping papers designating the state of destination for each portion of the fuel.

E. Each terminal operator shall post a conspicuous notice proximately located to the point of receipt of shipping papers by transport truck operators, which notice shall describe in clear and concise terms the duties of the transport operator and retail dealer under Section 45 of this act, provided that the Commission may by rule or notice establish the language, type, style and format of the notice.

F. A person who knowingly violates or knowingly aids and abets another to violate this section with the intent to evade the tax levied by this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), or be sentenced to a term of not more than one (1) year in the county jail, or shall be punishable by both such fine and imprisonment.


§68-500.54. Certain statements on shipping papers prohibited.

A. No terminal operator shall imprint, and no supplier shall knowingly permit a terminal operator to imprint on behalf of the supplier, any statement on a shipping paper relating to motor fuel to be delivered to this state or to a state having substantially the same shipping paper legending requirements with respect to:

1. Any responsibility of the supplier or liability for payment of the tax imposed by this act; or

2. The tax-paid or tax-collected status of any motor fuel unless the supplier or representative of the supplier shall have first provided the terminal operator with a representation or direction to make the statement on behalf of the supplier.

B. Any terminal operator who shall knowingly imprint any statement in violation of this section shall be jointly and severally liable for all the taxes levied by this act which are not collected by this state as a result of such actions.
C. Any supplier who knowingly violates this section shall be jointly and severally liable with the terminal operator.


§68-500.55. Notice to be provided and posted with dyed diesel fuel.
A notice stating "DYED DIESEL FUEL, NONTAXABLE USE ONLY, PENALTY FOR TAXABLE USE" shall be:
1. Provided by the terminal operator to any person that receives dyed diesel fuel at a terminal rack of that terminal operator;
2. Provided by any seller of dyed diesel fuel to its buyer if the diesel fuel is located outside the bulk transfer/terminal system and is not sold from a retail pump posted in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 3 of this section; and
3. Posted by a seller on any retail pump where it sells dyed diesel fuel for use by its buyer.
The form of notice required under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this section shall be provided by the time of the removal or sale and shall appear on shipping papers, bills of lading, and invoices accompanying the sale or removal of the dyed diesel fuel.


§68-500.56. Shipping papers to meet tamper-resistant standards.
Each terminal operator in this state and every supplier licensed by this state for the collection of tax on motor fuel shall cause terminal-issued shipping papers to meet such tamper-resistant standards as the Commission may by regulation require, including, but not limited to messages which identify whether shipping papers have been photocopied, numbering systems, nonreproducible coding and other devices. However, the Commission may not make any such regulations effective earlier than twenty-four (24) months after the promulgation of a final regulation imposing the requirements.


§68-500.58. Failure to precollect or timely remit tax - Fraudulent returns - Operation of motor vehicle in violation of act - Transporting motor fuel without adequate shipping papers - Terminal operators failing to meet shipping paper requirements - Penalties.
A. A supplier, permissive supplier, or importer who knowingly fails to precollect or timely remit tax otherwise required to be paid over to the Commission pursuant to Section 500.18 or 500.20 of this title, or pursuant to a tax precollection agreement under Section 500.19 of this title shall be liable for the uncollected tax plus the appropriate penalties as set forth in Section 217 of this title.
B. If any person liable for the tax under this act files a false or fraudulent return with the intent to evade the tax, then fifty percent (50%) of the total amount of any deficiency, in addition to the deficiency, including interest as provided in Section 217 of this title, shall be added, collected and paid.
C. Any person operating a motor vehicle in violation of Section 500.45, 500.49 or 500.50 of this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for the first offense and shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), or shall be sentenced to a term of not more than six (6) months in the county jail, or shall be punishable by both such fine and imprisonment. For the second and each subsequent offense, violators shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), or shall be
sentenced to a term of not more than one (1) year in the county jail, or shall be punishable by both such fine and imprisonment.

D. The Commission shall impose a civil penalty of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) for the first occurrence of transporting motor fuel without adequate shipping papers annotated as required under Section 500.45, 500.49 or 500.50 of this title. Each subsequent occurrence described in this subsection is subject to a civil penalty of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00).

E. The Commission may impose a civil penalty against every terminal operator that fails to meet shipping paper issuance requirements under Sections 500.21, 500.44 and 500.55 of this title. The civil penalty imposed on the terminal operator shall be the same as the civil penalty imposed under subsection D of this section.

STATE OF OREGON

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Oregon Department of Transportation
Name: Doug Kleeb, Fuels Tax Manager
Street Address: 355 Capitol Street NE-MS21
City, State Zip Code: Salem, OR 97301
Phone Number: 503-378-8150 (general number); 503-378-5773 (direct line)
Toll Free: 888-753-2525
Fax Number: 503-378-3060
E-mail Address: ODOTFuelsTax@odot.state.or.us
Douglas.J.Kleebe@odot.state.or.us

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 319
https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/Pages/ORS.aspx
Oregon Administrative Rules Divisions 170, 176,174
http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/CS/FTG/Pages/adminrules.aspx

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: 1st distribution/sale

Diesel: When placed into the fuel tank of a vehicle used on the highway

Aviation Fuel: 1st distribution/sale

Jet Fuel: 1st distribution/sale

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Not defined in statute. First sale is defined in ORS 319.010 (9) as:
“First sale, use or distribution of motor vehicle fuel or aircraft fuel” means the first withdrawal, other than by bulk transfer, of motor vehicle fuel or aircraft fuel from terminal storage facilities
for sale, use or distribution. “First sale, use or distribution of motor vehicle fuel or aircraft fuel” also means the first sale, use or distribution of motor vehicle fuel or aircraft fuel after import into this state if the motor vehicle fuel or aircraft fuel is delivered other than to the terminal storage facilities of a licensed dealer.

Point of Taxation: ORS 319.020 and 319.530 defines who owes the fuels tax and when it is due and payable.

**Section 5-State Tax Rates**

Gasoline: $0.34/gallon.

Diesel: $0.34/gallon.

Aviation Fuel: $0.11/gallon

Jet Fuel: $0.03/gallon

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

Petroleum Load Fee: $8.00 per load – Oregon Revised Statutes 465.101

Underground Storage Tank Fee – Oregon Revised Statutes 466.785

**Section 7-Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state: January 1, 2020, Motor Vehicle Fuel and Use Fuel tax rate will increase to $0.36 per gallon. On January 1, 2016 the tax rates for Aviation Gas and Jet Fuel both increased by $0.02 per gallon. This temporary increase is effective through December 31, 2021.

**Section 8-State Collection Allowance**

Use Fuel Sellers are allowed to keep 4% of the tax collected provided they file and pay in a timely manner. Sellers are defined as those placing the fuel into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle for a price. Generally these are retail fueling stations or cardlock facilities.

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

Diversion Required

No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
What diversion registry program do you use?

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

Diversion Requirements

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Oregon is the proud home of the Columbia Willamette Clean Cities Coalition, Inc. (www.cwcleancities.org) and the Rogue Valley Clean Cities Coalition. Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

Used Cooking Oil Biodiesel Tax Exemption
When sold at a retail location, diesel fuel blended with a minimum 20 percent biodiesel derived from used cooking oil is exempt from the state excise tax. The exemption does not apply to fleet fueling, bulk sales, or when the fuel is used in vehicles that have a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more. This program sunsets January 1, 2020.

Biofuels Production Property Tax Exemption
Property used to produce biofuels may be eligible for a property tax exemption, provided that it is located in a designated Renewable Energy Development Zone. The Oregon Economic and Community Development Department must receive and approve an application from a qualified rural area to designate the area as a Rural Renewable Energy Development Zone. (Reference House Bill 2210, 2007, and Oregon Revised Statutes 285C.350 and 285C.353)

This program has expanded over time to include additional counties, see below.

Rural Renewable Energy Development (RRED) Zones offer an incentive to encourage new investments that either:
- Harness wind, geothermal, solar, biomass or other unconventional forms of energy in Oregon to generate electricity, or
- Produce, distribute or store any of a wide variety of biofuels.
Throughout Oregon, a city, county or several contiguous counties can set up a RRED Zone that covers all the territory in the jurisdiction(s) outside the urban growth boundary (UGB) of any large city or metropolitan area.

The abatement is the standard (3- to 5-year) exemption from local taxes on qualified property available in any enterprise zone, except that in a RRED Zone it is only for renewable energy activities (which also are eligible in an enterprise zone). In addition, the total amount of property (among one or more projects) that can qualify is subject to a locally-set cap with each RRED Zone designation of $250 million or less in initial market value.

Since 2013, the local government sponsor (county) may waive the requirement to create full-time employment with a new project, if the cost of the investment is $5 million or more. This is like the $25 million waiver in an enterprise zone, except that local additional conditions may not be imposed.

**Designated Zones**

- Clackamas County* Effective May 3, 2011
- Crook County Effective July 1, 2018
- Deschutes County* Effective January 8, 2015
- Jackson County* Effective December 12, 2014
- Jefferson County Effective February 5, 2010
- Klamath County Effective August 25, 2009
- Lake County Effective December 8, 2008
- Linn County* Effective July 1, 2018
- Malheur County Effective January 1, 2015
- Polk County* Effective July 1, 2018

For more info contact Business Oregon at 503-986-0123

Check website for other programs

**Alternative Fuel Loans**

The Oregon Department of Energy offers a loan program for energy efficiency, renewable resource, and alternative fuel projects. Eligible alternative fuel projects include fuel production facilities, dedicated feedstock production, fueling stations, and fleet vehicles. The program issues Oregon general obligation bonds to provide funds for the loans. Loan recipients must complete a loan application and pay a loan application fee. (Reference Oregon Revised Statutes 470.050)

This program is still in statute, however the legislature has not given the agency authority to secure funds to make the loans possible.

**Oregon Clean Vehicle Rebate Program**

The Oregon Clean Vehicle Rebate Program offers a cash rebate for Oregon drivers who purchase or lease electric vehicles. It is not a tax credit. The program is designed to reduce vehicle emissions by encouraging more Oregonians to purchase or lease electric vehicles rather than gas vehicles. The program contains two rebate options:

- Standard Rebate for the purchase or lease of a new battery electric vehicle or a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle.
• Charge Ahead Rebate for the purchase or lease of a new or used battery electric vehicle. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles are not eligible for the Charge Ahead Rebate. To qualify for the Charge Ahead Rebate, the purchaser or lessee must be from a low- or moderate-income household. The income requirements vary by where you live in Oregon. To see if you meet the income requirements for your area, please use the Income Eligibility Calculator.

For the Standard Rebate:
• $2,500 towards the purchase or lease of a new plug-in hybrid electric vehicle or battery electric vehicle with a battery capacity of 10 kWh or more.
• $1,500 towards the purchase or lease of a new plug-in hybrid electric vehicle or battery electric vehicle with a battery capacity of less than 10 kWh.
• $750 towards the purchase or lease of a zero-emission electric motorcycle.

For the Charge Ahead Rebate:
• $2,500 towards the purchase or lease of a new or used battery electric vehicle.

Currently PHEVs are not eligible in the Charge Ahead Rebate Program however HB 2592 Enrolled (2019) has a provision that will make these vehicles eligible in this program, but details are pending for rule making.

More information can be found at: https://www.oregon.gov/deq/aq/programs/pages/zev-rebate.aspx

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.30/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable as a use fuel tax when fuel is placed into a motor vehicle</td>
<td>Subject to the Load Fee</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon</td>
<td>Not taxable for grades higher than E85. E85 and E10 are taxable as motor vehicle fuel. The tax rate is $0.30/gallon.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated as a use fuel. The tax rate is $0.30/gallon.</td>
<td>Not taxable for grades higher than E85. E85 and E10 are taxable as motor vehicle fuel. The tax rate is $0.30/gallon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>120 cubic feet of compressed natural gas used or sold in a gaseous state, measured at 14.73 pounds per square inch of pressure at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, is taxable at the same rate as a gallon of liquid fuel</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Subject to taxation under the Road Usage Charge program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>100 cubic feet of fuel used or sold in a gaseous state, measured at 14.73 pounds per square inch of pressure at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, is taxable at the same rate as a gallon of liquid fuel</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

If licensee is unable to clean it up for resale, proof of proper disposal is required to avoid taxation.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes, for Motor Vehicle Fuel. Dealer may only claim bad debt for a specific customer once and must provide proof that the debt meets all applicable standards for deductibility for federal income tax purposes pursuant to IRS code. Reference Oregon Revised Statute 319.192

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Dealer</td>
<td>25th of following month</td>
<td>25th of following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Fuel Seller</td>
<td>20th of following month</td>
<td>20th of following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Fuel User</td>
<td>20th of following month</td>
<td>20th of following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Tax reports must be received by 11:59 p.m. on due date, Pacific Time.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Must be received by 11:59 p.m. on due date, Pacific Time.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The next business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Dealer</td>
<td>$25 penalty for not timely filing a zero tax due report</td>
<td>1% if filed by last day of month due. Additional 10% if file after that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Fuel Seller</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Fuel User</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is treated like standard gasoline, as are all blend percentages. We would not consider denatured ethanol to be gasoline.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

No

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

N/A

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Oregon does not impose a sales tax.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Bond is equal to 2x the monthly tax liability. Minimum bond is $1,000, maximum is $250,000 which may be raised to $1,000,000 in certain situations.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Fuel Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Fuel Seller</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Fuel User</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

N/A

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Supplemental data only.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

N/A

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Late loads may be included on the next month's tax report. Anything over that time requires and amended report for the appropriate period.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Oregon Revised Statute 319.230

Every person operating any conveyance for the purpose of hauling, transporting or delivering motor vehicle fuel in bulk shall, before entering upon the public highways of this state with such conveyance, have and possess during the entire time of hauling or transporting such motor vehicle fuel an invoice, bill of sale or other written statement showing the number of gallons, the
true name and address of the seller or consignor, and the true name and address of the buyer or consignee, if any, of the same. The person hauling such motor vehicle fuel shall at the request of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, state police or other officer authorized by law to inquire into or investigate such matters, produce and offer for inspection the invoice, bill of sale or other statement. [Amended by 1957 c.209 §6]
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Department of Revenue - Bureau of Motor and Alternative Fuel Taxes

Name: Stephen E. Wisyanski, Bureau Director
       Kimberly Glaser, Research Analyst Manager
       Matthew Andrechik, Acting Taxing Manager

Street Address: 4th and Walnuts Streets, 5th Floor Strawberry Square

City, State Zip Code: Harrisburg, Pa. 17128-0646

Phone Number: (717) 783-9191

Fax Number: (717) 787-7174

E-mail Address: swisyanski@pa.gov
                 kglaser@pa.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Pennsylvania Consolidated Statute Title 75 (Vehicle)
Chapter 90 – Liquid Fuels and Fuels Tax
Chapter 94 – Liquid Fuels and Fuels Tax Enforcement
Chapter 95 – Taxes for Highway Maintenance and Construction

Pennsylvania Consolidated Statute Title 74 (Transportation)
Chapter 61 – Aviation Development

Liquid Fuels and Fuels Tax
As a result of Act 89 of 2013, the Liquid Fuels and Fuels Tax permanently eliminated the 12 cent per gallon tax beginning on January 1, 2014.

Oil Company Franchise Tax
The oil company franchise tax is imposed on all taxable liquid fuels and fuels on a cents-per-gallon equivalent basis, and it is remitted by distributors of liquid fuels and fuels. Entities exempt from the liquid fuels and fuels tax are also exempt from the oil company franchise tax. The 2017 tax rates are based on 194.5 mills for liquid fuels and 249.5 mills for fuels, with a statutory Average Wholesale Price floor of $2.49. Payments and reports are due from distributors on or before the 20th day of the month for liquid fuels and fuels sales in the preceding month.
Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor level
Diesel: Distributor level
Aviation Fuel: Distributor level
Jet Fuel: Distributor level

Section 4- Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: This term is not used in Pennsylvania

Point of Taxation: Sale from a registered distributor to a non-registered distributor.
Chapter 90 – Subsection 9004(b) – Imposition of tax, exemptions and deductions;
Oil company franchise tax for highway maintenance and construction.

Section 5- State Tax Rates

Gasoline/Gasohol: $0.576 cents/gal (prior to January 1, 2018 it was 58.2 cents/gal)*
Diesel/Kerosene: $0.741 cents/gal (prior to January 1, 2018 it was 74.7 cents/gal)*
Aviation Gasoline: $0.057 cents/gal (prior to January 1, 2018 it was 5.7 cents/gal)*
Jet Fuel: $0.018 cents/gal (prior to January 1, 2018 it was 1.6 cents/gal)

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Section 7- Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

*Please see changes noted above.

Section 8- State Collection Allowance (Discount)

Chapter 90 – Subsection 9006 – Distributor’s report and payment of tax:
(1) The distributor, at the time of making the report under subsection (a), shall compute and pay to the Department the tax due to the Commonwealth on liquid fuels and fuels used or sold and delivered by that distributor during the preceding month, less a discount, if the report is filed and the tax paid on time, computed as follows:

(i) 2%, if the tax amounts to $50,000 or less;
(ii) 1.5%, on tax in excess of $50,000 and not exceeding $75,000;
(iii) 1%, on tax in excess $75,000 and not exceeding $100,000; and
(iv) .5%, on tax in excess of $100,000.

(2) The discount under paragraph (1) shall not be computed on any tax imposed and remitted with respect to the Oil Company Franchise Tax imposed under sections 9004(b) (relating to imposition of tax, exemptions, and deductions) and 9502 (relating to the imposition of tax).

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No.

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number: N/A.

What diversion registry program do you use? N/A.

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? N/A.

Diversion Requirements: N/A.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc.) N/A.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? N/A.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? File an amended return.

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Pennsylvania is the proud home of the Pittsburgh Region (www.pgh-cleancities.org) and the Greater Philadelphia, Inc. (www.phillycleancities.org) Clean Cities Coalitions.

State Incentives

Renewable Energy Grants: Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority (PEDA) provides grants and loan guarantees for alternative energy projects and related research referring to deployment projects, manufacturing or research. PEDA funding is available for projects involving clean, alternative fuels for transportation, biomass, and fuel cells. PEDA is now
offering approximately $12.5 million in funding for advanced energy projects and for businesses interested in locating or expanding their alternative energy manufacturing or production operations in Pennsylvania. PEDA will consider projects such as the manufacturing of alternative energy or energy efficiency equipment of materials; the development and deployment of innovative, clean advanced and efficient technologies; the generation of alternative energy or the production of alternative fuels; or the implementation of energy efficiency/demand side projects. Of the $12.5 million, $10 million is specifically for renewable energy projects, such as solar, wind, hydropower, and biomass. If PEDA does not receive $10 million in suitable Advanced Energy Projects, other eligible project types may receive this funding. Eligible applicants include corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, associations and other legal business entities; Non-profit corporations; Pennsylvania schools, colleges and universities; and any Pennsylvania municipality and any public corporation, authority or body.

Eligible Project Categories include the following: **Advanced Energy Projects**: Projects which deploy: solar energy, wind, low-impact hydropower, geothermal, biomass, biologically derived methane gas including landfill gas, fuel cells, coal-mine methane, waste coal, coal liquefaction, coal polygeneration, integrated gasification combined cycle, and demand management measures including recycled energy and energy recovery, energy efficiency and load management.

- Clean Alternative Fuels, Alternative Energy Manufacturing and Alternative Energy Research
- Construction of new facilities to produce alternative fuels for transportation
- Construction of new facilities to provide alternative fuels recycling infrastructure
- Projects which support manufacture of component parts of the alternative energy sector
- Projects which support research to advance or commercialize alternative energy projects

For more information, see the [Department of Environmental Protection Grant and Loan Programs](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) Web site.

**Alternative Fuels Incentive Grant Program**: The Alternative Fuels Incentive Grant (AFIG) Program, which is administered by the PA Department of Environmental Protection, provides grant funding for clean, alternative fuel projects in Pennsylvania. Roughly, $6 million in funding is available each year through collection of the utilities gross receipts tax. The program aims to support innovative energy ideas that will not only benefit the environment, but also create jobs and produce economic development within the state. Eligible applicants include school districts, municipal authorities, political subdivisions, incorporated nonprofit entities, corporations and LLC or partnerships registered to do business in the Commonwealth. The four eligible project categories are: Vehicle Retrofit and Purchase, Alternative Fuel Refueling Infrastructure, and Innovative Technology. All applications must be submitted online through the DEP’s eGrants system at [www.abs.dep.pa.gov/eGrants/index.aspx](http://www.abs.dep.pa.gov/eGrants/index.aspx) and will be accepted through December 2017.

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Rebates**: The AFIG Program provides rebates for the purchase of new plug-in hybrid, plug-in electric, natural gas, propane and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles with an odometer reading of less than 500 miles at the time of purchase. The vehicle must be purchased to qualify; leased vehicles are not eligible. Purchasers have up to six months after
purchase to submit the rebate application. Rebate amounts vary per vehicle. For more information, please visit the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection website.

**Idle Reduction Loans:** The Small Business Pollution Prevention Assistance Account (PPAA) Loan Program provides low interest rate loans to small businesses undertaking projects in Pennsylvania that reduce waste, pollution, or energy use, including the purchase of truck auxiliary power units. Loans are available for 75% of the total eligible project costs. The maximum loan amount is $100,000 within any 12-month period. The loan has a 2% fixed rate and a maximum term of 10 years. For more information, please visit [www.dep.pa.gov](http://www.dep.pa.gov), keyword: PPAA.

**Idle Reduction Weight Exemption:** A vehicle equipped with qualified idle reduction technology may exceed the state's gross weight and axle weight limits by up to 400 pounds to compensate for the additional weight of the idle reduction technology. (Reference Title 35 Pennsylvania Statutes, Chapter 23B, Section 4604)

### Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.741/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Rate includes the PA Oil Company Franchise Tax</td>
<td>$0.384/gallon as an Alternative Fuel</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per oral guidance from the state, B100 is included in the definition of diesel and is taxed like diesel. The tax rate is $0.741/gallon. PA includes anything that is suitable for running a diesel powered engine in the definition, including anything that can be blended with diesel. PA assumes that unless you have a history of entering B100 for sale to a plant to make salad dressing (for example) that the intent is to blend for fuel. Imports are reportable but no tax is paid until the fuel is sold to an unlicensed person. As such, sales to licensed distributors are tax free.</td>
<td>There are no special licensing requirements for purchasing or selling 100% Ethanol. Ethanol, as an ingredient, is not required to be reported. Once ethanol is blended with gasoline/gasohol it becomes taxable under the PA liquid fuels tax rate of $0.576/gallon. E-85 is taxable at the Alternative Fuel Tax rate of $ 0.413 cents per gallon. Pure Ethanol is taxable the Alternative Fuels Tax rate of $0.384 cents per gallon. E-85 and pure Ethanol become taxable when the fuel is placed into the fuel tank of a vehicle for use on the public highways.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or "M85", and other

Pennsylvania defines “alternative fuels” as including: natural gas, compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquid propane gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), alcohols, gasoline alcohol mixtures containing at least 85% alcohol by volume, hydrogen, hythane, electricity, and any other fuel used to propel motor vehicles on the public highways which is not taxable as fuels or liquid fuels under Title 75. For taxation, each alternative fuel is converted to a gasoline gallon equivalent, and the tax rate applied to the gasoline gallon equivalent equals the current gas tax. Note that biodiesel is not an alternative fuel. Under Pennsylvania law, biodiesel is considered the same as petroleum-based diesel for purposes of taxation.

The point of taxation is at the retail or end-user level for alternative fuels. This is due to the fact that most alternative fuels have many uses other than as a fuel for propelling a vehicle on the public highways; therefore, until they are placed into a vehicle they do not qualify as an alternative fuel. The Pennsylvania Vehicle Code, Title 75, defines an alternative fuel “dealer-user” as “any person who delivers or places alternative fuels into the fuel supply tank or other device of a vehicle for use on the public highways.” Alternative fuels are taxed at the rate of the Commonwealth’s Liquid Fuels and Fuels Tax, plus the Oil Company Franchise Tax using a gasoline gallon equivalent calculation using a BTU conversion factor for each alternative fuel. The Department publishes revised tax rates each December for the following:

For 2016, the tax rates for alternative fuels are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternative Fuel</th>
<th>Rate of Conversion (BTU/gal of alternative fuel)</th>
<th>Tax Rate per Gallon of Alternative Fuel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>76,330</td>
<td>$0.384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>57,250</td>
<td>$0.289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane/LPG</td>
<td>84,250</td>
<td>$0.425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-85</td>
<td>82,056</td>
<td>$0.413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-85</td>
<td>65,838</td>
<td>$0.332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)</td>
<td>128,714</td>
<td>$0.648 per DGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>3,414 BTU / kWh</td>
<td>0.0172 / kWh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternative Fuels under GGE Formula (Gaseous)</th>
<th>GGE Equivalent to One Gallon of Gasoline</th>
<th>Tax Rate per GGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Section 14—Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

"Alternative fuels." Natural gas, compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquid propane gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), alcohols, gasoline-alcohol mixtures containing at least 85% alcohol by volume, hydrogen, hythane, electricity and any other fuel used to propel motor vehicles on the public highways which is not taxable as fuels or liquid fuels under this chapter.

"Fuels." Includes diesel fuel and all combustible gases and liquids used for the generation of power in aircraft or aircraft engines or used in an internal combustion engine for the generation of power to propel vehicles on the public highways. The term does not include liquid fuels or dyed diesel fuel. If the product is blended with clear diesel, it will assume the diesel tax rate.

"Liquid fuels." All products derived from petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, vegetable ferments and other oils. The term includes gasoline, naphtha, benzol, benzine or alcohols, either alone or when blended or compounded, which are practically and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power or which are prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use for that purpose. The term does not include kerosene, fuel oil, gas oil, diesel fuel, tractor fuel by whatever trade name or technical name known having an initial boiling point of not less than 200 degrees fahrenheit and of which not more than 95% has been recovered at 464 degrees fahrenheit (ASTM method D-86), liquefied gases which would not exist as liquids at a temperature of 60 degrees fahrenheit and pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute or naphthas and benzols and solvents sold for use for industrial purposes. If the product is blended with gasoline it will assume the gasoline tax rate.

Blendstocks are not subject to the Pennsylvania Oil Company Franchise Tax unless they are blended with either Liquid Fuels or Fuels as defined above.—Suppliers/Distributors may report ethanol on their return for inventory purposes but it will not assume the tax rate of a Liquid Fuel (gasohol) or Alternative Fuel (E-85) until blended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0.576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0.576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15—How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Registered distributors most times would not have paid tax on fuel, so if the fuel is contaminated while they hold title to the product, they would place the information on a schedule 10 (no tax implications) to balance their inventory.
If it is a non-registered distributor who has paid the tax, then the fuel was contaminated they would have to petition the Pennsylvania Board of Appeals to request a refund.

**Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?**

No.

**Section 17-Please provide the following information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuels Tax Report</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuels Tax Report</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?**

Postmark date, however a hardship waiver must be granted to be exempted from the electronic filing requirement.

**Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?**

*Example: 11.59 pm on due date*

Return: 11:59 pm of the due date. Payment: 11:59 pm of the due date, this only applies to ACH debit payments filed through the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue’s e-Tides system. For other types of electronic payments accepted and timely submission times, please contact the Pennsylvania Bureau of Motor and Alternative Fuel Taxes for more information.

**Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?**

The next business day.

**Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuels</td>
<td>10% of the tax due</td>
<td>10% of the tax due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuels</td>
<td>10% of the tax due</td>
<td>10% of the tax due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?**

E-85 is taxed as an Alternative Fuel. Any blend from E-10 through E-84 is taxed at the liquid fuels rate, and reported as gasoline/gasohol.

**Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?**

PA requires a Monthly Carriers Report of Liquid Fuels and Fuels Delivered to filed by the last date of each month for the preceding month of all deliveries within PA, imported out of PA, or exported out of PA. Registered Distributors do not have to report deliveries which they held title to, as these loads would appear on their Motor Fuels Tax Report. Registered Distributors do have to report loads which they moved for other parties which they did not hold title to the product.

**Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?**

N/A.

**Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?**

PA imposes sales tax on Dyed Off-Road Diesel, not used for heating purposes. The rate is 6% on the value of each gallon sold, with variances of state/local tax collection of 7% in Allegheny County and 8% in Philadelphia County.

**Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?**

New Liquid Fuels and Fuels Permits are required to post a bond or other financial guarantee calculated to be 1.5 months of average tax due. Permits that have been in existence and in good standing with department for two full permit years may qualify for a reduced surety amount equal to one month of average tax due.

**Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.**

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

**Activity Descriptions:**
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
• 3. Sell at Wholesale
• 4. Sell at Retail
• 5. Fuel in Terminal
• 6. Transport Fuel
• 7. Operate IRS Terminal
• 8. Blends Fuel
• 9. Refine Fuel
• 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1; Import only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>2; Export Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3; Distributor level wholesale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Included in #3</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>4; Could be included in above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Included in #3</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5; Could be included in above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>583</td>
<td></td>
<td>6; Could be included in above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Included in #3</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>7; Could be included in above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Included in #3</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>8; Could be included in above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Included in #3</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>9; Could be included in above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Included in #3</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10; Could be included in above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

No. Destination, if Pennsylvania.

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

N/A.

**Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?**

Only the information that is changing.

**Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on current month report?**

Yes, but not necessary. Additionally, distributors that overpay or amend activity on a return which result in a credit have the option to use that credit as an authorized adjustment on a forthcoming return. Distributors that underpay or amend resulting in a balance are then assessed the difference.

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Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

None. Any late loads constitute the amending of the applicable period’s report.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Generally, the origin, date, gallons, BOL or invoice number, distributor, and carrier. The below is from the PA Vehicle Code, Chapter 90, to show what is required for our account base to report regarding resales between registered distributors and also what is required to report as taxable sales on their monthly report:

9005. Taxpayer.
   (a) Duty of distributor.--Every distributor using or delivering liquid fuels and fuels upon which a tax is imposed by this chapter shall pay the tax into the State Treasury through the department.
   (b) Delivery between distributors.--
      (1) Whenever liquid fuels and fuels are delivered within this Commonwealth by one distributor to another distributor holding a permit under this chapter, the distributor receiving the liquid fuels and fuels shall separately show, in that distributor's monthly reports to the department, all such deliveries from each distributor and shall pay the liquid fuels and fuels tax provided for by this chapter upon all such liquid fuels and fuels used or sold and delivered within this Commonwealth.
      (2) The distributor making deliveries under paragraph (1) shall separately show those deliveries in that distributor's monthly reports to the department and shall then be exempt from the payment of the tax which would otherwise be imposed upon the liquid fuels and fuels so delivered.
      (3) The distributor shall furnish to the department such information concerning such deliveries as the department may require.
      (4) The department shall furnish to any distributor, upon request, a list of distributors holding permits under this chapter and their addresses.
   (c) Recovery of tax payment.--Distributors may add the amount of the tax to the price of liquid fuels and fuels sold by them and shall state the rate of the tax separately from the price of the liquid fuels and fuels on all price display signs, sales or delivery slips, bills and statements which advertise or indicate the price of liquid fuels and fuels.
   (d) Penalty.--A person who violates this section commits a summary offense.

9006. Distributor's report and payment of tax.
   (a) Monthly report.--For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax payable under this chapter, the distributor, on or before the 20th day of each month, shall transmit to the department a report, under oath or affirmation, of the liquid fuels and fuels used or delivered by that distributor within this Commonwealth during the preceding month. The report shall show the number of gallons of liquid fuels and fuels used or delivered within this Commonwealth during the period for which that report is made and any further information that the department prescribes. A distributor having more than one place of business
within this Commonwealth shall combine in each report the use or delivery of liquid fuels and fuels at all such separate places of business.

(b) Computation and payment of tax.—
(1) The distributor, at the time of making the report under subsection (a), shall compute and pay to the department the tax due to the Commonwealth on liquid fuels and fuels used or sold and delivered by that distributor during the preceding month, less a discount, if the report is filed and the tax paid on time, computed as follows:
   (i) 2%, if the tax amounts to $50,000 or less;
   (ii) 1.5%, on tax in excess of $50,000 and not exceeding $75,000;
   (iii) 1%, on tax in excess $75,000 and not exceeding $100,000; and
   (iv) .5%, on tax in excess of $100,000.
(2) The discount under paragraph (1) shall not be computed on any tax imposed and remitted with respect to the oil company franchise tax imposed under sections 9004(b) (relating to imposition of tax, exemptions and deductions) and 9502 (relating to imposition of tax), except with respect to the oil company franchise tax imposed under section 9502(a)(5).

(c) Due dates.—The amount of all taxes imposed under the provisions of this chapter for each month shall be due and payable on the 20th day of the next succeeding month. Taxes due shall bear interest at the rate of 1% per month or fractional part of a month from the date they are due and payable until paid.

(d) Additional penalty.—If a distributor neglects or refuses to make any report and payment as required, an additional 10% of the amount of the tax due shall be added by the department and collected as provided. In addition to the added penalty, the permit of the distributor may be suspended or revoked by the department.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Section 1 - Contact Information

Agency: Rhode Island Department of Revenue, Division of Taxation

Name: William Kaniecki

Street Address: Excise Tax Section - One Capitol Hill

City, State Zip Code: Providence, RI 02908

Phone Number: 401-574-8788

Fax Number: 401-574-8914

E-mail Address: William.Kaniecki@tax.ri.gov

Section 2 - Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

R.I.G.L. 31-36 and Rules Regulation Promulgated By - The Tax Administrator

Section 3 - State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor

Diesel: Distributor

Aviation Fuel: Exempt

Jet Fuel: Exempt

Section 4 - Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Not defined in RI-G-L

Point of Taxation: at the rack

Section 5 - State Tax Rates

Gasoline: Currently $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019

Diesel: Currently $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019
Aviation Fuel: Exempt

Jet Fuel: Exempt

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

There are 2 fees associated on reportable products, Uniform Oil Response and Prevention fee and the Environmental Protection Regulatory fee. The rate for the Uniform Oil Response and Prevention fee is .05 per barrel (.01 per barrel for asphalt products and asphalt derivatives) per Rhode Island General Law 46-12.7-4.1. Environmental Protection Regulatory fee is .01 per gallon Rhode Island General Law 46-12.9-11

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

Effective July 1, 2015 and every other year thereafter, the motor fuel tax will be indexed to inflation. Each adjustment will be rounded to the nearest one cent increment, provided that the total tax is not less than 32 cents per gallon.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

None

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required obtaining a Diversion Number. N/A

What diversion registry program do you use? N/A

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? N/A

Diversion Requirements.
Distributor is responsible for the collection of motor fuel tax at the time of sale. If a distributor is aware of a diversion the distributor is responsible for adjusting the bill to reflect the actual tax/credit due.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
If the distributor refunded the motor fuel tax to its customers, the distributor would apply for the refund.
Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? N/A

Any Additional Comments? Customers would apply for the motor fuel tax refund only if the distributor failed to refund their monies back.

Section 10—Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Rhode Island is a member along with 23 other states in promoting alternative fuel, the project is done through the Ocean State Clean Cities Coalition. A major project involving charging stations is completed, with approximately 50 stations currently operating.

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Loan
the Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources offers loans for up to five years, with low administrative fees, to state agencies and municipal governments to cover the incremental cost of purchasing original equipment.

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Tax Exemption - Warren
The town of Warren, Rhode Island may allow excise tax exemptions of up to $100 for qualified AFV registered in Warren. For the vehicles to qualify, they must be primarily fueled by one of the following: an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable batteries or fuel cells; gas produced from biomass, where biomass is defined as any organic material other than oil, natural gas, and coal; liquid, gaseous or solid synthetic fuels produced from coal; or coke or coke gas. (Reference Rhode Island Code 44-34-14)

Section 11—Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As of July 1, 2019, $0.34/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable if shipped into RI</td>
<td>B100 is exempt from MF Tax if produced in RI</td>
<td>as of July 1, 2019, $0.34/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12—State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 imported into RI is subject to the MF Tax at the current tax rate</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxed like gasoline. Sales to licensed Distributors are tax free.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Taxable Currently $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Taxable Currently $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable Currently $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Taxable Currently $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dyed Diesel off road</td>
<td>Taxable Currently $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Diesel on road</td>
<td>Taxable Currently $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>Taxable Currently $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Not applicable
Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

A provision for bad debts is allowed.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MFT-1 monthly return</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPRF-1 quarterly return</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UORF-1 monthly return</td>
<td>Last day of the following month</td>
<td>Last day of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-12 monthly return</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
<td>20th of the following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmarked date

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

As long as the return is on or before 4:30 PM Eastern on due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Return would be due next business day.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MFT-1 &amp; T-12</td>
<td>No Penalty</td>
<td>10% of the Tax due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPRF-1</td>
<td>No Penalty</td>
<td>No Penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UORF-1</td>
<td>No Penalty</td>
<td>No Penalty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 would be taxed at the current tax rate of $0.34/gallon as of July 1, 2019

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Although a return is not required, RIGL 31-36-17 states “Every railroad, common carrier, or person delivering fuels into this state shall immediately report the delivery in writing to the state...
administrator, stating the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, the date and place of delivery, and the number of gallons delivered."

**Section 24**-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) how does your state handle flash title transactions?

First non-distributor sale is subject to tax.

**Section 25**-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? I so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

If gasoline exempted from motor fuel tax, then fuel would be subject to sales tax. Rate is 7% on value at the point of sale.

**Section 26**-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

A bond is required for both distributors and exporters. RIGL 31-36-2 addresses the bond requirements and states in part:

“(a) Before the division of taxation shall register a distributor as provided in § 31-36-2, the distributor shall deposit with the Division of Taxation a surety bond running to the general treasurer and in form and substance approved by the division, in amount based upon an estimate of the average annual tax to be paid by the distributor as set forth in subsection (b) of this section, with any surety, if any, that the division may require, conditioned to pay any final judgment obtained against the principal named in the bond for failure to pay any and all taxes assessed under the provisions of this chapter. Provided, however, that any distributor that has paid all taxes assessed under this chapter for three (3) consecutive years shall be exempt from depositing a surety bond thereafter as long as the distributor remains in good standing. In the event a distributor fails to remain in good standing the division shall notify the distributor of the requirement to obtain a new surety bond that must be secured within thirty (30) days of said notice. Any distributor that fails to secure the bond as required under this section shall forfeit its certificate of registration, provided for in § 31-36-2, until such time as the division receives proof that the bond has been secured.”

**Section 27**-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

**Activity Descriptions:**
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
• 4. Sell at Retail
• 5. Fuel in Terminal
• 6. Transport Fuel
• 7. Operate IRS Terminal
• 8. Blends Fuel
• 9. Refine Fuel
• 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

No

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Whole return is required.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Case by case basis.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

N/A
Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Every distributor shall make for every sale of fuels, a written statement in duplicate containing the names and addresses of the distributor and the purchaser, the number of gallons sold and the dates of sale and delivery, one of which shall be delivered to the purchaser and the other retained by the distributor. (R.I.G.L. 31-36-4)
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: South Carolina Department of Revenue
Name: Brittany Davis
Street Address: 300-B Outlet Pointe Blvd
City, State Zip Code: Columbia, SC 29210
Phone Number: 803-898-5173
Fax Number: 803-896-0066
E-mail Address: Brittany.Davis@dor.sc.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

SC Code of Laws
Title 12-Taxation, Chapter 28-Motor Fuels Subject to User Fees
(www.scstatehouse.gov)

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Taxed upon removal across terminal rack or first import into state
Diesel: Taxed upon removal across terminal rack or first import into state
Aviation Fuel: not subject to motor fuel tax
Jet Fuel: not subject to motor fuel tax

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:- Not defined in SC Code of Law Title 12 Chapter 28

Point of Taxation: Per SC Code Section 12-28-915 (A), the motor fuel user fee must be remitted by the Supplier when motor fuel subject to the user fee is removed from a terminal. Per SC Code Section 12-28-905 (A), when motor fuel subject to the user fee is imported into the
state, the Occasional Importer must remit the user fees due within three days of the importation of the fuel.
Per SC Code Section 12-28-905 (B), when motor fuel subject to the user fee is imported into the state, the Bonded Importer must remit the user fees due on the twenty-second day of the month following the importation of the fuel.

**Section 5-State Tax Rates**

**Gasoline:** $ .22/ gallon motor fuel user fee (motor fuel tax) effective 7/1/2019; $.005/gallon environmental impact fee; $.0025/gallon inspection fee

**Diesel:** $.22/gallon motor fuel user fee (motor fuel tax) effective 7/1/2019; $.005/gallon environmental impact fee; $.0025/gallon inspection fee

**Aviation Fuel:** $.0025/gallon inspection fee; $.005/gallon environmental impact fee

**Jet Fuel:** $.0025/gallon inspection fee; $.005/gallon environmental impact fee

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

Environmental Impact fee - $.005 per gallon; Inspection fee - $.0025 per gallon - per SC Code Section 12-28-2355

**Section 7-Rate Updates**

The motor fuel user fee (motor fuel tax) has increased from $0.20 per gallon to $0.22 per gallon effective July 1, 2019, for all taxable motor fuels.

**Section 8-State Collection Allowance**

Licensed Suppliers may retain one tenth of a percent of the motor fuel user fee collected and remitted by the Supplier each month per SC Code Section 12-28-955.

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required:** Yes

**If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.**
SC Code Section 12-28-975; 12-28-1525

**What diversion registry program do you use? FuelTrac**

**What products are subject to the diversion requirement?** All taxable products
**Diversion Requirements**

Must provide notification of diversion to the department via a diversion number assigned by FuelTrac and added to the face of the shipping paper.

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)**

The party responsible for the diversion should claim refund.

**Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** No

**If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** No, Supplier is prohibited from re-billing on a diverted load by statute.

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**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

South Carolina is the home of the Palmetto State Clean Fuels Coalition (www.palmettocleanfuels.org). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

**State Incentives**

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Credit**

S.C. Code § 12-6-3377 provides a nonrefundable credit against corporate or individual income tax equal to 20% of the federal fuel cell, advanced lean burn, HEV, and AFV credits is available to South Carolina resident taxpayers who are eligible for and claim the federal credits. If the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer's liability for the applicable tax year, any unused credit may be carried forward and claimed in the five succeeding taxable years. The state tax credit is calculated without regard to the phase out period limits of Internal Revenue Code Section 30B(f). Credits can be claimed on TC-35.

**Solar, Small Hydropower, or Geothermal Energy System Credit**

S.C. Code § 12-6-3587 provides a nonrefundable credit against corporate or individual income tax equal to 25% of the costs incurred by the taxpayer in the purchase and installation of a solar energy system, small hydropower system, or geothermal machinery and equipment for heating water, space heating, air cooling, energy-efficient daylighting, heat reclamation, energy-efficient demand response, or the generation of electricity in or on a facility or home in South Carolina owned by the taxpayer. Installation must be complete before claiming the credit. The amount of credit in any year may not exceed the lesser of $3,500 per facility or 50% of the taxpayer's tax liability. The taxpayer may carry forward the excess for up to 10 years. The statute includes definitions of “system,” “small hydropower system,” and “geothermal machinery and equipment.” The geothermal machinery equipment provisions are repealed January 1, 2022. Credits can be claimed on TC-38.

**Credit for Manufacturers of Renewable Energy Systems and Components**

S.C. Code § 12-6-3588 provides a nonrefundable income tax credit to a business or corporation in the clean energy field that is expanding or locating in South Carolina. To qualify, the company must: 1) manufacture clean energy systems and components in this state for solar, wind,
geothermal, or other clean energy uses; 2) invest at least (a) $50 million in a Tier IV county, (b) $100 million in a Tier III county, (c) $150 million in a Tier II county, or (d) $200 million in a Tier I county, in new qualifying plant and equipment in the year the tax credit is claimed; and 3) meet certain job and wage requirements. Annual county rankings from Tier IV to Tier I are published at www.dor.sc.gov. The credit amount is 10% of qualifying expenditures made by the taxpayer. A taxpayer’s total credit for all expenditures cannot exceed $500,000 for any taxable year and $5 million total for all taxable years. Unused credits can be carried forward for 15 years. The credit is in lieu of all other credits or abatements allowed by state law, but the taxpayer may select the credit or abatement desired in the manner prescribed by the Department. The credit is allowed for up to 60 months beginning with the first year for which the business is eligible to receive the credit, provided it becomes eligible no later that the tax year ending December 31, 2020. The taxpayer must file TC-54A with the Department by January 31 to certify expenditures made during the previous calendar year. The credit is claimed on TC-54.

**Biofuels Production Tax Credit**

S.C. Code § 12-6-3600 provides nonrefundable credits against corporate or individual income tax to taxpayers that produce ethanol or biodiesel at a facility in South Carolina. The credits must be approved by the State Energy Office and claimed on TC-14. Beginning January 1, 2017, Section 12-6-3600(C) allows a credit for up to 36 months for new production of ethanol or biodiesel equal to 7.5¢ per gallon.

"New production" means production at a new facility, a facility that had not received credits before 2017, or an existing facility with an expanded capacity of at least two million gallons first placed into service after 2016, as certified by the facility’s design engineer to the State Energy Office. For expansion of the capacity of an existing facility, "new production" means annual production in excess of 12 times the monthly average of the highest three months of ethanol or biodiesel production at an ethanol or biodiesel facility during the 24-month period immediately preceding certification of the facility by the design engineer. Credits are not allowed for expansion of the capacity of an existing facility until production is in excess of 12 times the 3-month average amount during any 12-consecutive-month period beginning no sooner than January 1, 2017.

Note: The credits in Section 12-6-3600(A) for 20¢ per gallon produced of corn-based ethanol or soy-based biodiesel and 30¢ per gallon produced of non-corn ethanol or non-soy biodiesel cannot be earned after 2016, but unused credits can carried forward for 10 years.

**Biofuels Credits**

S.C. Code § 12-6-3610 provides two nonrefundable credits against corporate or individual income tax, both of which must be certified by the State Energy Office and claimed on TC-41:

1. **Biofuels Distribution Infrastructure Tax Credit.** S.C. Code § 12-6-3610(A) provides credit to a taxpayer that constructs, installs, and places into service, before January 1, 2020, a qualified commercial facility for distributing or dispensing renewable fuels in the state. The amount of credit is 25% of the construction and installation costs. Eligible property includes pumps, storage tanks, and related equipment used exclusively for distribution, dispensing, and storing renewable fuel. A qualified facility must clearly label the equipment used to store or dispense the fuel as associated with renewable fuel. The
credit must be taken in three equal annual installments beginning with the taxable year in which the facility is placed into service. Renewable fuel is defined as ethanol fuel blends of 70% or greater (E70) dispensed at the retail level for use in motor vehicles, and pure ethanol or biodiesel fuel dispensed by a distributor or facility that blends these non-petroleum liquids with gasoline fuel or diesel fuel for use in motor vehicles.

2. **Biofuels Production Facility Tax Credit.** S.C. Code § 12-6-3610(B) provides credit to a taxpayer that constructs and places into service, before January 1, 2020, a commercial facility for the production of renewable fuel. The credit amount is 25% of the cost of constructing or renovating a building and equipping the facility. Production of renewable fuel includes intermediate steps such as milling, crushing, and handling feedstock and the distillation and manufacturing of the final product. The entire credit must be taken in seven equal annual installments beginning with the taxable year in which the facility is placed in service. Renewable fuel is defined as liquid non-petroleum based fuel that can be placed in motor vehicle fuel tanks and used to operate on-road vehicle, including all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known or sold as biodiesel and ethanol. The credit must be claimed on TC-41.

**Biomass Resource Credit**
Ending before tax year 2020, S.C. Code § 12-6-3620 provides a nonrefundable credit against corporate income tax and corporate license fees under S.C. Code § 12-20-50 for 25% of costs incurred by the taxpayer in purchasing and installing equipment used to create power, heat, steam, electricity, or other form of energy for commercial use from a fuel consisting of 90% or more biomass resource. “Biomass resource” is defined as non-commercial wood, by-products of wood processing, demolition debris containing wood, agricultural or animal waste, sewage, landfill gas, and other organic materials, not including fossil fuels. “Commercial use” means a use intended to generate a profit. The credit is claimed in the year the equipment is placed in service for all expenses incurred for the purchase and installation of the equipment. The taxpayer may use up to $650,000 of credit in a tax year. Any unused credit may be carried forward 15 years. All costs must be certified by the State Energy Office. Each taxpayer must complete TC-50A to apply to the Department for credit by January 31 for qualifying expenses made in the previous calendar year. The credit is claimed on TC-50. If the equipment ceases using biomass resources as its primary fuel source before the entire credit is used, any unused credit cannot be used until it resumes using biomass resources as at least 90% of its fuel source. The carryforward period is not extended if the credit is suspended.

**Credit for Purchasing or Constructing and Installing Alternative Fuel Property**
For tax years beginning after 2015, S.C. Code § 12-6-3695 provides a nonrefundable income tax credit to a taxpayer who purchases or constructs, installs, and places in service in this State eligible property used for distribution, dispensing, or storing alternative fuel at a new or existing fuel distribution or dispensing facility. The taxpayer can be a sole proprietor, partnership, corporation of any classification, limited liability company, association taxable as a business entity, or the State or any agency or instrumentality, authority, or political subdivision, including a municipality. “Eligible property” includes pumps, compressors, storage tanks, and related equipment that is directly and exclusively used for distribution, dispensing, or storing alternative fuel. “Alternative fuel” means compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas, dispensed for use in motor vehicles and compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, and liquefied petroleum gas, dispensed at the retail level for use in motor vehicles.
gas, or liquefied petroleum gas, dispensed by a distributor or facility. The credit amount is 25% of the cost to the taxpayer of purchasing, constructing, and installing the eligible property. The credit is taken in three equal annual installments beginning with the tax year in which the property is placed in service. If property directly and exclusively used for distributing, dispensing, or storing alternative fuel is disposed of or taken out of service and not replaced during any of the years in which an installment of credit accrues, the credit expires and the taxpayer may not claim any remaining installment. An unused portion of an unexpired credit may be carried forward for 10 years. The taxpayer must place the property or facility in service before January 1, 2026.

Solar Energy Property Credit
For tax years beginning after 2015, S.C. Code § 12-6-3770 provides a nonrefundable income tax credit to a taxpayer who constructs, purchases, or leases solar energy property included on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Priority List or National Priority List Equivalent Sites or on a list of related removal actions certified by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, located in this state, and who places the solar energy property in service in this state. The amount of the credit is 25% of the cost of the property, including the cost of installation. “Solar energy property” means nonresidential solar energy equipment that has a nameplate capacity of at least 2,000 kilowatts and uses solar radiation as a substitute for traditional energy for water heating, active space heating and cooling, passive heating, daylighting, generating electricity, distillation, desalination, detoxification, or the production of industrial or commercial process heat. The term also includes related devices necessary for collecting, storing, exchanging, conditioning, or converting solar energy to other useful forms of energy. The credit is taken in five equal annual installments, beginning with the tax year in which the solar energy property is placed in service. Unused credit may be carried forward for five years. A lessor must give the lessee a statement that describes the solar energy property and states the cost of the property upon request. No credit is allowed to the extent the cost of the solar energy property is provided by public funds, not including federal grants or tax credits. If the solar energy property is disposed of, taken out of service, or moved out of the State in a year in which the installation of a credit accrues, the credit expires and the taxpayer may not take any remaining installments. A credit for each installation of solar energy property placed in service may not exceed $2.5 million. The total amount of credits available as annual installments for all taxpayers in a tax year may not exceed $2.5 million in the aggregate, allowed on a first-come, first-served basis. The taxpayer may not claim any other state credit for the same solar energy property, and may not claim the credit for leased solar energy property unless the taxpayer has the lessor’s written certification that the lessor will not claim the credit for that property. The credit provisions were repealed on December 31, 2017. Credit earned before the repeal continues until the credits have been fully claimed.

Alternative Fuel Tax
All motor fuels, including alternative fuels and alternative fuel blends, are subject to a state fuels tax when used or consumed in producing or generating power for propelling motor vehicles and are exempt from the state sales and use tax. Alternative fuels include liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, and liquefied natural gas. Blended fuels are defined as mixtures composed of gasoline or diesel fuel and another liquid, other than products such as carburetor detergent or oxidation inhibitor, which can be used as a fuel to operate a highway vehicle. (S.C. 428

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.20/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Impact Fee and Inspection Fee</td>
<td>Fuel grade ethanol is not taxable until blended</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax is due at the terminal level or on the import. The tax rate is $0.20/gallon for clear and Dyed B100 is exempt from tax.</td>
<td>Ethanol is not taxed until blended. The tax rate is $0.20/gallon. Blender’s license is required when blending.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and Other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GGE = 126.67 cubic ft or 5.66 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DGE = 6.06 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LPG gallons x .73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not taxed in original state</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15 - How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Per SC Code Section 12-28-770, the motor fuel user fee must be refunded to the person responsible for the contamination upon application and presentation of proof acceptable to the department.

Section 16 - Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No

Section 17 - Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18 - Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmarked date is given consideration as a timely filed return.

Section 19 - When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

An electronic return is considered to be filed timely if it is filed on or before the due date.

Section 20 - When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

The reports and payments would be due on the next business day.
Section 21 - What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penalties for late filing</th>
<th>5% per month penalty based on liability shown on return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum of 25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penalties for late payment</th>
<th>½ of 1% per month based on amount due</th>
<th>Maximum of 25%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Section 22 - How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is gasohol and is subject to the motor fuel user fee, environmental impact fee and inspection fee.

Section 23 - Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Carriers engaged in interstate transport of motor fuel subject to the user fee must file a transporter return and report both interstate and intrastate activity.

Section 24 - (Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The Supplier of the fuel is responsible for charging the appropriate destination state tax on the removal of the fuel or should charge the South Carolina tax (user fee) if the Supplier has not filed a notice of election requiring that destination tax be charged.

Section 25 - Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Clear diesel may be subject to sales tax if it is used for off-road purposes depending upon sales tax exemptions. Dyed diesel fuel may be subject to sales tax, depending upon sales tax exemptions. Sales tax is based on the purchase price of the fuel.

Section 26 - What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

The South Carolina Department of Revenue website details the bonding requirements for each motor fuel license type: [https://dor.sc.gov/tax/licenses](https://dor.sc.gov/tax/licenses)
Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
• 1. Import
• 2. Export
• 3. Sell at Wholesale
• 4. Sell at Retail
• 5. Fuel in Terminal
• 6. Transport Fuel
• 7. Operate IRS Terminal
• 8. Blends Fuel
• 9. Refine Fuel
• 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)
• 11. Produce Motor Fuel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,4,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tankwagon Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Vendor</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?
No.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?
No, pre-collection election is voluntary.
Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing? 

Amended returns should include only the information that is changing.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Yes.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

A supplier may include late loads in the current month’s return without interest or penalty being assessed provided the late load is the result of a transaction (removal of fuel from a terminal) that occurred in the month immediately prior to the current month and the current month’s return, and the user fees due with that return are timely filed and paid.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

SECTION 12-28-1500. Automated machine-printed shipping documents; manually prepared documents in certain circumstances; exemptions.

(A) A person operating a refinery, terminal, or bulk plant in this State shall prepare and provide to the driver of every fuel transportation vehicle receiving motor fuel subject to the user fee into the vehicle storage tank at the facility an automated machine-printed shipping document setting out on its face:

(1) identification by address of the terminal or bulk plant from which the motor fuel was removed;

(2) date the motor fuel was removed;

(3) amount of motor fuel removed, indicating actual gallons and net gallons;

(4) state of destination as represented to the terminal operator by the transporter, the shipper or the shipper’s agent;

(5) other information reasonably required by the department for the enforcement of this chapter.
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Dept of Revenue
Name: Ryan Conway-Hay
Street Address: 445 E Capitol Ave
City, State Zip Code: Pierre, SD 57501
Phone Number: 605-367-5899
Fax Number: 605-773-2550
E-mail Address: Ryan.Conway-Hay@state.sd.us or Rosa.Yeager@state.sd.us

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Fuel Taxation is regulated by South Dakota Codified Law(SDCL) 10-47B

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: At the terminal rack and upon import into the state
Diesel: At the terminal rack and upon import into the state
Aviation Fuel: At the terminal rack and upon import into the state
Jet Fuel: At the terminal rack and upon import into the state

Section 4-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $.28 per gallon
Diesel: $.28 per gallon
Aviation Fuel: $.06 per gallon
Jet Fuel: $.04 per gallon
Ethyl Alcohol: $.14 per gallon
Methyl Alcohol: $.14 per gallon
LNG: $.14 per gallon
CNG: $.10 per gallon

Section 5-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:

Point of Taxation: At the terminal rack (10-47B-5) or upon import (10-47B-6)

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Tank Inspection Fee- $0.02 (34A-13-20 & 74:32:02:01)

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: South Dakota Legislature passed a motor fuel tax increase effective April 1, 2015 that increased motor fuel, special fuel, ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol rates by $.06 per gallon.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

Any Supplier, Out-of-State Supplier, Ethanol Producer or Ethanol Broker, who properly remits tax, is allowed to retain an amount not to exceed 2.25% of the tax required to be paid on each gallon of fuel sold.

A licensed Importer may retain an amount equal to 2/3 of the allowance provided for above for the tax timely reported and remitted by them, to the state.

An LPG Vendor may retain 2% of the first 25,000 gallons taxed each month and 1% on the gallons taxed in excess of 25,000 gallons each month. The maximum amount allowed to be retained each month is $500.

No Allowance is permitted if the remittances of taxes due to the state are paid after the due date.

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required  Yes
If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
SDCL 10-47B-44 to 49

What diversion registry program do you use?
None

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All motor and special fuel products

**Diversion Requirements.**
If a shipment or partial shipment of motor fuel or special fuel needs to be legitimately diverted from the represented destination state after the bill-of-lading has been issued by the terminal operator, bulk plant operator, or transporter, or where the issuer failed to cause proper information to be printed on the document, the transporter shall issue a diversion ticket for the shipment, or partial shipment. The diversion ticket shall be mailed or faxed to the Department before the shipment is diverted and a copy of the diversion ticket shall accompany the bill-of-lading or copy thereof that is given to the bulk plant operator, wholesale distributor, retail dealer, or end consumer taking delivery of the fuel.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
The person that causes the product to be diverted

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
No, the person that causes the product to be diverted shall report it on their tax return and pay any additional taxes due or request a refund or credit of the taxes paid

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
As indicated above, the answer is no

Any Additional Comments?
Suppliers are no longer required to report, rebill or give credits for diversions because we found that in doing so, it caused the Supplier to amend tax returns constantly, thus the person that causes the diversion is required to report it, and take care of any related changes associated with it.

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

**State Incentives**

**Biodiesel Production Facility Tax Refund**
A tax refund is available for contractors’ excise taxes and sales or use taxes paid for the construction of a new agricultural processing facility, which includes an expansion to an existing soybean processing facility if the expansion will be used for the production of biodiesel. The
project cost must exceed $4.5 million in order to qualify for the refund. (Reference South Dakota Statutes 10-45B)

**Ethanol Production Incentive**
A $0.20 per gallon production incentive is available to ethanol producers for ethanol that is fully distilled and produced in South Dakota. To be eligible for this incentive, the ethanol must be denatured and subsequently blended with gasoline to create an ethanol blend. Annual production incentive payments for any facility may not exceed one million dollars. An ethanol production facility is eligible for a production incentive payment only if the facility has produced qualifying ethyl alcohol on or before December 31, 2006. No facility may receive any production incentive payments in an amount greater than ten million dollars. No facility may receive payments of more than four hundred sixteen thousand six hundred sixty-seven gallons per month. (Reference SDCL 10-47B-162)

**Biodiesel Production Tax Reduction**
Any producer of biodiesel shall maintain records of plant capacity and production and report to the Secretary of Revenue and Regulation at least quarterly. A $.02 reduction on the tax rate of biodiesel will be implemented once a biodiesel plant reaches a name plate capacity of at least twenty million gallons per year and fully produces at least ten million gallons of biodiesel within one year. (Reference SDCL 10-47B-4 and 4.1)

---

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.28/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection Fee</td>
<td>$0.14/gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection Fee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is included in the statutory definition of special fuel and is taxed like diesel. The rate is $0.28/gallon. The tax is due on import unless the importer is a licensed blender. Sales to a licensed blender, supplier or exporter are tax exempt</td>
<td>100% Ethyl Alcohol is taxed at a rate of $0.14 cents per gallons. If the Ethanol is included in a blend, the gasoline in the blend is taxed at a rate of $0.28 cents per gallon, and the Alcohol at $0.14 cents per gallon. The tax is due upon import of the product. Sales to a licensed exporter are tax exempt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$.10 per gallon</td>
<td>The fuel excise tax is imposed at the equivalent rate of $.28 per 116,090 BTU of energy of the fuel, which is the equivalent energy of a gallon of gasoline. The owner or operator of the motor vehicle shall remit the tax imposed by this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$.14 per gallon</td>
<td>The fuel excise tax is imposed at the equivalent rate of $.28 per 116,090 BTU of energy of the fuel, which is the equivalent energy of a gallon of gasoline. The owner or operator of the motor vehicle shall remit the tax imposed by this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>$.20 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

10-47B-134. Refund for taxes paid on fuel sold to customer whose accounts are worthless—
Sufficient evidence and testimony. Any wholesale distributor or retail dealer licensed as a
marketer in this state may apply for and obtain a refund for taxes paid to this state on any gallons
of motor fuel, undyed special fuel, or liquid petroleum gas sold to customers whose accounts are
found to be worthless. Accounts may not be deemed to be worthless unless they have been
claimed as uncollectible and deducted as an expense on the licensee's federal income tax return.
Upon application of this refund, the department shall have cause and authority to make an
assessment and take collection action against the purchaser of the fuel in accordance with the
provisions of chapter 10-59. A refund claimant shall only be eligible for a refund for the taxes
not paid by a customer once every three years. The department shall notify all licensed suppliers,
out-of-state suppliers, and marketers that the party has been delinquent in the payment of tax and
that no further refunds will be paid for sales made to the party during the next three-year period.
To qualify for a refund a marketer shall supply the department sufficient evidence and testimony
to enforce any tax collection action by the department.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Return Due Date</th>
<th>Payment Due Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Tax Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer/Exporter Tax Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol Producer Tax Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol Broker Tax Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel Producer Tax Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender Tax Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNG Vendor Tax Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG Vendor Tax Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG Vendor Tax Return</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator Report</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Marketer Report</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 18 - Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmark date, if the licensee is authorized to file on paper. All tax returns should be filed electronically.

Section 19 - When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Returns are due by 11:59 pm on the 20th day of the month in which the return is due. Payment of tax is due on or before the 25th day of the month in which the return is due.

Section 20 - When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

If a due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Holiday returns and tax payments may be submitted on the following business day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, and days the Federal Reserve Bank is closed.

Section 21 - What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Tax Returns</td>
<td>Lost Allowance if not filed on time</td>
<td>Lost Allowance, if not paid on time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Penalty-10 percent of the tax amount due or $10, whichever is greater</td>
<td>Penalty-10 percent of the tax amount due or $10, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest- 1.00 percent of the tax amount due or $5, whichever is greater</td>
<td>Interest- 1.00 percent of the tax amount due or $5, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

South Dakota does not recognize E85 as a product. Gasoline and Ethyl Alcohol are required to be reported separately on all Ethanol Blends.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Individuals or business transporting loads over 4,200 gallons are required to be licensed with our office, however South Dakota does not require the Transporters to file a report with our office unless the records are requested.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Taxes and tank inspection fees should be remitted to South Dakota by the Supplier that sold the fuel to the first purchaser. The purchaser will then pass the taxes and tank inspection fees down to the next party or end user. In the event the fuel is destined to be exported, the exporter will report the load as a tax paid export and receive a credit on the taxes and tank inspection fees initially paid when the fuel was purchased.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? I so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Sales tax is imposed on clear diesel when it is sold into a motor carrier refrigeration unit which is not attached to the engine supply fuel tank of the vehicle. In addition, sales tax is also imposed on dyed diesel. The sales tax rate is 4.5 percent plus applicable local taxes (i.e. city taxes) and is imposed on the value. Sales tax is never imposed on Gasoline.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

We do not currently require bonds unless a business has a poor filing history with our office.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:

- 1. Import
- 2. Export

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• 3. Sell at Wholesale
• 4. Sell at Retail
• 5. Fuel in Terminal
• 6. Transport Fuel
• 7. Operate IRS Terminal
• 8. Blends Fuel
• 9. Refine Fuel
• 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)
• 11. Remits tax on the LPG used in their LPG powered Motor Vehicle(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,5,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer/Exporter</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Plant Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol Producer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol Broker</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG Vendor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketer</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Marketer</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNG Vendor (None at this time)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG Vendor (None at this time)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel Producer (None at this time)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway Contractor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG User</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?**

No, South Dakota requires licensed out-of-state suppliers to collect and remit SD taxes and TI fees on fuel destined for South Dakota.

**Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?**

No
Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The licensee has the option to amend either way.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

No

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Licensees do not receive a grace period to report late loads. Tax returns must be amended in order to report loads that were not included on the original return.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

10-47B-53. Information required on bill-of-lading. The bill of lading issued by a terminal operator, bulk plant operator, transporter, or ethanol producer as dictated by this chapter shall contain the following information:

1. The terminal, bulk plant, or ethanol producer's plant name and address;
2. The date the fuel was withdrawn from the terminal or ethanol producer's plant;
3. The name and address of the supplier, shipper, or owner of fuel within a bulk plant if withdrawn from a bulk plant;
4. The name of the transporter or carrier;
5. The destination state. A petroex or similar number does not fulfill this requirement;
6. The bill-of-lading number;
7. The number of gross gallons of each type of fuel;
8. The type of fuel product transported;
9. If the fuel contains ethyl alcohol or methyl alcohol, the number of gallons of ethyl alcohol, the number of gallons of methyl alcohol, the number of gallons of gasoline, or the number of gallons of any other motor fuel that are contained therein;
10. The name and address of the consignee; and
11. Any other information which the secretary deems necessary for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

STATE OF TENNESSEE

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Department of Revenue
Name: Rodney Pendley
Street Address: 500 Deaderick Street
City, State Zip Code: Nashville, TN 37242
Phone Number: (615) 532-6124
Fax Number: (615) 741-5319
E-mail Address: rodney.pendley@tn.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules: TCA Title 67, Chapter 3

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: 1st import – TCA 67-3-301
Diesel: Across the terminal rack – TCA 67-3-302
Aviation Fuel: Aviation gas is taxable upon import TCA 67-3-303
Jet Fuel: TCA 67-3-303

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:
Point of Taxation:

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: Gasoline Tax of 26 cents per gallon (as of July 1, 2019) – TCA 67-3-201; 1 cent special tax – TCA 67-3-203; .4 cent environmental assurance fee TCA 67-3-204
Diesel: Diesel Tax of 27 cents per gallon (as of July 1, 2019) – TCA 67-3-202; 1 cent special tax – TCA 67-3-203; .4 cent environmental assurance fee TCA 67-3-204

Aviation Fuel: 1 cent special tax – TCA 67-3-203; .4 cent environmental assurance fee TCA 67-3-204

Jet Fuel: 1 cent special tax – TCA 67-3-203; .4 cent environmental assurance fee TCA 67-3-204

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

1 cent special tax – TCA 67-3-203; .4 cent environmental assurance fee TCA 67-3-204

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state: Gasoline is increased four (4) cents on July 1, 2017, one (1) cent on July 1, 2018, and one (1) cent on July 1, 2019. Diesel is increased four (4) cents on July 1, 2017, three (3) cents on July 1, 2018, and three (3) cents on July 1, 2019.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

Collection Administration Allowance - .1% of the taxes imposed by TCA 67-3-201 and 202 on timely payments made before or by the due date.

Tare Allowance – 1.5415% of the taxes imposed by TCA 67-3-201 and 202.

Section 9-State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number. TCA 67-3-804

What diversion registry program do you use? FuelTrac

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? All taxable products

Diversion Requirements. Must provide notification of diversion to the commissioner, then a verification number be assigned and manually added to the face of the shipping paper. The party diverting the shipment
must pay their own taxes to the respective state if the bill of lading doesn’t reflect the correct destination based upon T.C.A. 67-3-513.

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)**

Only the party diverting the shipment may claim the refund.

**Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** No.

The Supplier/Distributor should bill the customer based on the destination shown on the original bill of lading.

**If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** No

**Any Additional Comments?**

---

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

Tennessee is the proud home of the East Tennessee Clean Fuels Coalition (www.etcleanfuels.org) and Clean Cities of Middle Tennessee (www.tennesseecleanfuels.org). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

**State Incentives**

**Provision for Establishing Alternative Fuel Refueling Infrastructure Grants**

The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) is authorized to undertake public-private partnerships with transportation fuel providers, including, but not limited to farmer cooperatives, to install refueling facilities. Refueling facilities include storage tanks and fuel pumps dedicated to dispensing biofuels, including but not limited to ethanol (E85) and biodiesel (B20). TDOT is also authorized to establish a grant program to provide financial assistance to help pay the capital costs of purchasing, preparing, and installing fuel storage tanks and fuel pumps for biofuels at private sector fuel stations. TDOT may also develop and implement a program to encourage all political subdivisions of the state and public colleges and universities to increase the number of vehicles that use alternative fuels. (Reference House Bill 2216, 2007, and Tennessee Code 54-1-136)

**Provision for Establishing an Alternative Fuel Research and Development Program**

The Department of Agriculture is authorized to develop and implement an alternative fuel research program to stimulate public and private research in conversion technology. This research should address converting Tennessee agricultural products, such as soybeans, switchgrass, and other biomass, into alternative fuels, as well as the production capabilities needed to deliver such alternative fuels to Tennessee consumers. (Reference House Bill 2216, 2007, and Tennessee Code 54-1-136)
### Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject to the diesel tax if sold to a party that is not licensed.</td>
<td>Subject to the Special Tax and the Environmental Fee</td>
<td>Subject to the applicable Gasoline tax rate</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Special Tax and the Environmental Fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In state manufacturers do not pay the Diesel tax if sold to a TN Blender, Supplier, Bonded Importer, or Licensed Exporter.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. It is taxed upon 1st receipt at the Gasoline tax rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Subject to $0.21/gallon</td>
<td>5.66 lbs. equals one gallon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Subject to the Gasoline tax</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Subject to $0.21/gallon</td>
<td>5.66 lbs. equals one gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Subject to $0.22/gallon</td>
<td>6.06 lbs. equals one gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Methanol is only subject to the Special Tax and Environmental Assurance Fee. M85 is additionally subject to the Gasoline tax</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any petroleum product component of gasoline, such as naphtha, reformate,</td>
<td>Subject to the Gasoline tax</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or toluene, that can be blended for use in a motor vehicle. However, “blend stock” does not include any substance that will be ultimately used for consumer non-motor fuel use and is sold or removed in drum quantities of not more than 55 gallons at the time of the removal or sale.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?
Where taxable diesel fuel has been accidentally contaminated by dye, the owner of the product may file a claim for refund for the diesel tax paid on the undyed fuel.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?
A licensed supplier or bonded importer is entitled to a credit against taxes payable under T.C.A. title 67 chapter 3, for any tax or fee not paid to the supplier or importer by a deferred wholesaler. The supplier or bonded importer shall notify the department in writing of the default no later than 15 days after the earliest date on which the deferred wholesaler was required to make the payment. The notice shall include the name of the defaulting wholesaler, the amount of the default, whether the supplier of importer has terminated the wholesaler’s election for deferral of taxes, and the date of any termination.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributor Tax Report</td>
<td>20th day following the month of activity</td>
<td>Same as report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter Tax Report</td>
<td>20th day following the month of activity</td>
<td>Same as report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender’s Report</td>
<td>20th day following the month of activity</td>
<td>Same as report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?**

Postmarked if filed by paper. Received by the due date if filed electronically.

**Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)**

It is considered timely if received by the due date.

**Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?**

The next working day following the weekend or holiday.

**Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$15.00 minimum penalty for late filing regardless of tax owed</td>
<td>5% of the tax due for each 1 to 30 day period, not to exceed 25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?**

All ethanol and blends are reported as gasoline.

**Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?**

Yes. A person licensed as a transporter shall file monthly transporter reports.

**Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?**

The supplier would charge its customer the applicable Tennessee taxes, even though the fuel is ultimately exported to another state. If the first customer charges its customer the destination state tax, then the first customer can take a tax paid credit on its tax return for the Tennessee taxes paid, provide certain criteria are met.
Section 25—Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Sales tax applies to dyed diesel fuel base on a percentage of the sales price.

Section 26—What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Most of our licensees are required to post a bond based upon tax liability. The minimum bond amount is $1,000.00.

Section 27—Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license. (Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

450
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No. Just one or the other.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

TCA 67-3-504 For removals from in-state terminals, the supplier must collect the tax on removals. For removals at out of state terminals, the pre-collection elections agreements must be made.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

When filing an amended return, the taxpayer only needs to file the changes, such as transactions not previously reported and corrections. The taxpayer should not file a full replacement for an amended return filing.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills for the current month report?

No credit and rebills concerning diverted fuel.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Late loads are not allowed.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

As detailed under:

TCA 67-3-801 – Destination shipping papers

TCA 67-3-817 - Invoices
STATE OF TEXAS

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Name: Julian Daniels/ George Mirzashvili

Street Address: 111 East 17th Street

City, State Zip Code: Austin, Texas 78711

Phone Number: (512) 475-0440 / (512) 463-3432

Fax Number: (512) 475-0900

E-mail Address: julian.daniels@cpa.texas.gov / lakisha.thigpen@cpa.texas.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Chapter 162, Texas Tax Code
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm

Texas Tax Code
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/

Motor Fuel Tax Rules, Texas Administrative Code

Texas Administrative Code

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: terminal rack

Diesel: terminal rack

Aviation Fuel: terminal rack

Jet Fuel: terminal rack
**Liquefied Gas:** Prior to September 1, 2015, a prepaid decal was required for Texas plated motor vehicles and $0.15 per gallon was required to be paid by out-of-state plated vehicles, IFTA licensed vehicles, and motor vehicles operated under a Texas licensed Motor Vehicle Dealer’s liquefied gas tax decal to a licensed liquefied gas dealer. Beginning September 1, 2015, no state motor fuels tax is assessed on liquefied gas (propane or butane).

**CNG:** At the pump where CNG is dispensed into a motor vehicle beginning 09/01/2013.

**LNG:** At the pump where LNG is dispensed into a motor vehicle beginning 09/01/2013.

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**Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.**

First Receiver: not defined in statute.

Point of Taxation:
162.101/162.201 - A tax is imposed on the removal of gasoline or diesel fuel from the terminal using the terminal rack, other than by bulk transfer. The supplier or permissive supplier is liable for and shall collect the tax from the person who orders the withdrawal at the terminal rack.

162.101/162.201 - A tax is imposed at the time gasoline or diesel fuel is imported into this state, other than by a bulk transfer, for delivery to a destination in this state. The supplier or permissive supplier is liable for and shall collect the tax from the person who imports the gasoline into this state. If the seller is not a supplier or permissive supplier, then the person who imports the gasoline or diesel fuel into this state is liable for and shall pay the tax.

162.351 - A tax is imposed on the sale of compressed natural gas or liquefied natural gas that is delivered into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle in connection with a sale of the compressed natural gas or liquefied natural gas.

162.352 - A tax is imposed on the delivery of compressed natural gas or liquefied natural gas into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle by a fleet user or other dealer not in connection with a sale of the compressed natural gas or liquefied natural gas.

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**Section 5-State Tax Rates**

**Gasoline:** $0.20 per gallon

**Diesel:** $0.20 per gallon

**Aviation Fuel:** $0.20 per gallon

**Jet Fuel:** $0.20 per gallon

**Liquefied Gas:** $0.15 per gallon paid by out-of-state plated vehicles, IFTA licensed vehicles, and motor vehicles operated under a Texas licensed Motor Vehicle Dealer’s liquefied gas tax.
section to a licensed liquefied gas dealer. Beginning September 1, 2015, no state motor fuels tax assessed on liquefied gas (propane or butane).

CNG: $0.15 per gasoline gallon equivalent or diesel gallon equivalent

LNG: $0.15 per gasoline gallon equivalent or diesel gallon equivalent

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

26.3574

Petroleum Product Delivery Fee - The Texas Petroleum Products Delivery Fee is imposed, collected, and paid to the state by licensed suppliers. The fee is assessed when petroleum products are withdrawn from the bulk facility and delivered into a cargo tank or barge or imported into this state in a cargo tank or barge for delivery to another location for distribution or sale.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) determines petroleum products delivery fees. The Commission by rule shall set the amount of the fee in an amount not to exceed the amount necessary to cover the agency's costs of administering this provision.

https://comptroller.texas.gov/taxes/fuels/delivery-fee.php

"Petroleum product" means a petroleum product that is obtained from distilling and processing crude oil and that is capable of being used as a fuel for the propulsion of a motor vehicle or aircraft, including motor gasoline, gasohol, other alcohol blended fuels, aviation gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and #1 and #2 diesel. The term does not include naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, or a petroleum product destined for use in chemical manufacturing or feedstock of that manufacturing.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

The current rates for gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, and/or jet fuel have been in effect since September 1, 1991. The imposition of tax on CNG and LNG moved to the person dispensing the CNG and LNG into a motor vehicle on September 1, 2013. Prior to September 1, 2013, CNG and LNG users were required to obtain a prepaid LG decal. Beginning September 1, 2015, no state motor fuels tax assessed on liquefied gas (propane or butane).

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

The licensed supplier or permissive supplier (position holder in terminal) receives a 2 percent timely filing and payment allowance. The distributor or importer purchasing fuel from the terminal who timely pays tax to the Texas licensed supplier or permissive supplier receives 1.75
percent of the 2 percent; meaning the supplier or permissive supplier retains 0.25 percent. An importer who timely pays the tax on fuel imported into the state directly to the state receives a 2 per cent timely filing and payment allowance. Sections 162.113 and 162.116 for gasoline and 162.214 and 162.217 for diesel fuel.
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm

The licensed liquefied gas dealer receives a 1 percent timely filing and payment allowance. Beginning September 1, 2015, no state motor fuels tax on liquefied gas (propane or butane) so all liquefied gas dealer licenses will be cancelled.

The licensed CNG and/or LNG dealer receives a 1 percent timely filing and payment allowance. Section 162.362. http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm

Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required
Yes.

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
Sections 162.004(e) and 162.016(g), Texas Tax Code, and Rule 3.441 (d), Texas Administrative Code, http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm

What diversion registry program do you use?
In house. The toll free number to obtain a Diversion Number on motor fuel delivered to a destination state different than the destination state printed on Bill of Landing, delivery manifest or shipping document is (877) 976-7800.

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All gasoline and diesel fuel.

Diversion Requirements.
An importer or exporter who diverts fuel must obtain a diversion number from the comptroller. It must be obtained within 72 hours and must be written on all copies of the shipping document.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc.)
The purchaser who diverted the product must apply for the refund. The supplier may not refund any taxes due to the diversion of a product.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
The supplier is not allowed to rebill or give a credit for a diverted load.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No, it is the responsibility of the purchaser.

Any Additional Comments?
A terminal operator or bulk plant operator may rely on the representation made by the purchaser of motor fuel or the purchaser’s agent concerning the destination state of the motor fuel. A purchaser is liable for any tax due as a result of the purchaser’s diversion of motor fuel from the represented destination state. The purchaser is responsible for paying the applicable destination state taxes along with filing a refund with the origin state. The supplier may not refund any taxes due to the diversion of a product.

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

Texas is the home of the Alamo Area (www.aacog.com/cleancities), Central Texas (www.cityofaustin.org/cleancities), Dallas/Fort Worth (www.nctcog.org/cleancities), East Texas (http://www.netac.org/283/Clean-Cities.htm), Greater Houston Regional (www.houston-cleancities.org), and South East Texas Clean Cities Coalitions (http://www.setrpe.org/ter/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=24). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

**State Incentives**

**Heavy-Duty Natural Gas Vehicle (NGV) Grants**
To encourage fleets to increase their use of heavy-duty NGVs, the Texas General Land Office (GLO) has an NGV Initiative Grant Program available for public-sector partners in certain Texas counties. The program is funded with a Texas Emissions Reduction Plan grant through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. A variety of vehicles, including street sweepers, forklifts, buses, and garbage trucks, are eligible for grants to help cover the cost of replacing diesel vehicles with NGVs. For more information about the program and eligible counties, see http://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/terp/tngvgp.html.

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Grants** The Adopt-A-School Bus Program, a cooperative partnership between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state agencies, local elected officials, and corporate sponsors, was established as a nonprofit grant program to aid local school districts replacing their aging, diesel school bus fleets with new clean fuel buses. In an effort to ensure the longevity of the new buses, a portion of all grant money awarded is earmarked for fleet infrastructure and maintenance. For more information, please visit the Web sites for Dallas-Fort Worth and San Antonio/Alamo Area, http://www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us/funding/sep/sep_2-2_alt_fuel.php or http://www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us/funding/vehicle.php.

**Clean Vehicle and Equipment Grants**

**Alternative Fuel Grants**
The Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) provides grants for alternative fuel and advanced technology demonstration and infrastructure projects under the New Technology Research and Development (NTRD) Program, which provides incentives to encourage and support research, development, and commercialization of technologies that reduce pollution in Texas. The NTRD Program is administered by the Texas Environmental Research Consortium, with support from the Houston Advanced Research Center. (Reference Texas Statutes, Health & Safety Code, Chapter 386 at http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/HS/htm/HS.386.htm#386.001)

Section 11 - Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel/Renewable Diesel Fuel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B00 / R00</td>
<td>$0.20/gallon</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol – E00</td>
<td>$0.20/gallon</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12 - State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

There is no tax on B00 or R00. The volume of biodiesel or renewable diesel fuel blended with petroleum diesel fuel is exempt from the $0.20 per gallon state tax when clearly identified on the sales invoice, retail pump, and storage tank. Only the volume of petroleum diesel in the blend is taxable. Tax is due on import.

There is no Motor Fuel License required for 100% Ethanol; however, you must be licensed with a Texas Limited Sales and Use Tax Permit. Ethanol becomes taxable when used as a feedstock for gasoline. The tax rate is $0.20/gallon. In order to blend ethanol you must be registered as a Supplier, Permissive Supplier or a distributor when making wholesale sales. If blending for own use or sale through own retail dealer location you must be registered as a blender.

Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.15 per gallon when dispensed into a motor vehicle beginning September 1, 2013.</td>
<td>Converted to gasoline gallon equivalent (5.660 lbs) or diesel gallon equivalent (6.380 lbs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.20 per gallon</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Vehicles/Electricity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blends/Commodity</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquified Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.15 per gallon when dispensed into a motor vehicle beginning September 1, 2013</td>
<td>Converted to gasoline equivalent (5.370 lbs) or diesel gallon equivalent (6.060 lbs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 14—Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject to Texas Sales and Use Tax. Not subject to motor fuels tax until blended with a petroleum product.</td>
<td>Not reportable on the monthly Texas Fuels Tax Report until blended with a petroleum product.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 15—How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Gasoline and diesel fuel that becomes contaminated and is no longer suitable for use as a motor fuel is eligible for tax refund. Records are required that document; how the fuel was contamination, the amount of fuel contaminated before and after the incident, and the disposal of the contaminated gasoline or diesel fuel.

### Section 16—Does your state allow bad debt credits?

A licensed supplier, permissive supplier, or distributor who has sold tax-paid gasoline or diesel fuel on account and a licensed compressed natural gas/liquefied natural gas dealer who has sold tax-paid compressed natural gas/liquefied natural gas on account may claim a refund of the tax paid when the account is written off their accounting books as an uncollectable bad debt. Any
money received as a payment on the account must be applied ratably between the amount the product sold and the amount of tax.

A licensed supplier or permissive supplier may take a 100% credit for taxes previously paid on gasoline or diesel fuel removed from an IRS registered terminal when the distributor or importer defaults on the deferred payment of tax to the supplier or permissive supplier. The supplier or permissive supplier must notify the comptroller within 15 days of the default. Sections 162.116 for gasoline and 162.217 for diesel fuel.

http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm

Section 17 - Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All motor fuel reports.</td>
<td>25th day of the month following the reporting period.</td>
<td>25th day of the month following the reporting period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFTA reports.</td>
<td>Last day of the month following the reporting period.</td>
<td>Last day of the month following the reporting quarter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly returns are due on the 25th day of the month following the end of the calendar month. Quarterly returns are due on the 25th day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter. Yearly returns are due on January 25th. Texas Fuels Tax Code, Sections 162.114 for gasoline, 162.215 for diesel fuel, and 162.362 for compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas can be found at http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm. The IFTA tax return and full payment of taxes are due on the last day of the month following the reporting quarter period for which the tax return is due. (IFTA Articles of Agreement - R960.100).

Section 18 - Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmark date or hand delivered to a Comptroller field office on or before the due date is timely filed. If a tax payment or a report is placed in a U.S. Post Office or in the hands of a common or contract carrier properly addressed to the comptroller on or before the date the payment or report is required to be made or filed, the payment or report is made or filed on time. Tax Code, Chapter 111, Section 111.054(a) can be found at http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.111.htm#111.001.

Section 19 - When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?

(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Electronic filers must comply with established report due dates. Approved electronic tax filers can make their payments using the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) payment option or continue to make their payments by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) or by check if the license holder is not a mandatory EFT Payer. If the license holder transmits their tax payment with their
report, the license holder must complete the transaction before 2:30 p.m. (CT) the last banking day before the due date. The license holder’s return without payments must be completed by 11:59 p.m. (CT) on the due date. Any return transmitted after this time is considered late and appropriate penalties will be assessed. Returns filed after the due date are assessed a $50 late filing fee. For the license holder’s convenience, the system operates 24 hours a day. EDI filers transmitting returns to the Comptroller will receive a “confirmation number” upon completion of the transmission. This is the taxpayer’s receipt for an electronically filed return.

**Section 20—When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?**

If the date on which a report or payment of any state tax is due falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday becomes the due date. Tax Code, Chapter 111, Section 111.053(a) can be found at http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.111.htm#111.001. For IFTA returns and payments, if the last day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the next business day is considered the due date. (IFTA Articles of Agreement - R960.100).

**Section 21—What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All motor fuel reports.</td>
<td>$50 for late filing even if $0 or a credit or refund due.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All motor fuel reports.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-30 days late is a 5% penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All motor fuel reports.</td>
<td></td>
<td>31 days or more days late is a 10% penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier and Distributor returns (06-168)</td>
<td>A person who fails to report a tax-free subsequent sale of gasoline or diesel fuel in this state prior to export, and does not file an amended report that includes the sale not later than the 180th day after the due date of the original report of the sale, will enter a penalty of $200 for each sale that is not reported. (Line 17)</td>
<td>A person who fails to pay the tax when due on gasoline or diesel fuel purchased for export and redirected to a destination in this state will enter a penalty equal to the greater of $2,000 or five times the amount of the tax due on the motor fuel. (Line 22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is gasohol and included in our definition of gasoline and subject to Texas motor fuels tax. E85 is not reported separate from any other gasohol. Any ethanol blended fuel from E85 down is reported on the gasohol line. Gasohol is defined as a blended motor fuel composed of gasoline and motor fuel alcohol. If any blend over E85 is sold, used or capable of being used as a motor fuel, it is subject to motor fuels tax and reported on the motor fuels tax return. Motor fuel is defined as gasoline, diesel fuel, gasoline blended fuel, compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, and other products that are offered for sale, sold, used, or capable of use as fuel for a gasoline-powered engine or a diesel-powered engine. For example, if someone was selling an E86 - E92 and the ethanol blended fuel is offered for sale, sold, used, or capable of use as a fuel for a gasoline-powered engine or a diesel-powered engine, it would be subject to Texas motor fuels tax. Definitions of gasohol and motor fuel can be found http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, a person who does not hold title to the motor fuel being transported and who transports gasoline, diesel fuel, gasoline blended fuel, aviation fuel, or any other motor fuel outside the bulk transfer/terminal system by means of a transport vehicle, a railroad tank car, or a marine vessel is required to obtain a motor fuel transporter license and report quarterly. A carrier transporting liquefied gas, compressed natural gas, or liquefied natural gas is not required to obtain a motor fuel transporter license. http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The Comptroller’s office allows flash title transactions with recordkeeping requirements to track the bill of lading number printed at the Texas IRS-registered terminal.

The licensed supplier/distributor that is the first purchaser or first receiver at the IRS-registered terminal in Texas will have the option to swipe a Texas destination and remit Texas motor fuels tax since the licensed supplier/distributor is reselling the motor fuel in Texas and allow the exporter to request the refund directly from the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, or if declared a flash title transaction, the licensed supplier/distributor, which is the first purchaser or first receiver, may swipe the destination state’s card and remit the destination state’s motor fuels tax which is printed on the bill of lading to the licensed supplier. Each time the motor fuel is resold in Texas, the Texas licensed seller must report the motor fuel using the same BOL number.

Since the first purchaser or first receiver at the Texas terminal rack is not the actual exporter of record, they cannot report the gallons exported because the gallons were actually resold in Texas and not exported by the first purchaser or first receiver. A person who purchases or removes
gasoline or diesel fuel tax-free and before export sells the gasoline or diesel fuel in this state tax-free to a licensed seller shall report that transaction to the Comptroller. If the gasoline or diesel fuel is subsequently sold one or more times in this state before export and tax-free to a licensed seller, each seller shall report the transaction to the Comptroller. (Section 162.1155 & 162.2165)

On the monthly Texas Fuels Tax Report, the first purchaser or first receiver and any licensed person reselling motor fuel in Texas purchased in a flash title transaction must report the motor fuel sold tax-free to another license seller in this state prior to export on line # 17, “Gallons subsequently sold tax-free prior to export”, until the motor fuel is actually exported from Texas at which time the actual exporter of record will report the gallons exported on line # 15, “Gallons exported.”

Both lines require the BOL number issued by the licensed supplier at the IRS terminal be reported on the accompanying schedule. Any misreporting or non-reporting by the Texas licensed seller or exporter constitutes a taxable Texas transaction and is subject to penalty.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? I so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

No. The Texas Sales and Use Tax Code Section 151.308(a)(2) exempts motor fuels and special fuels as defined, taxed, or exempted by Texas Motor Fuels Tax Code Chapter 162.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

A bond is required by a supplier, permissive supplier, distributor, exporter, importer, or blender when the application is submitted. A motor fuels license applicant, other than a supplier or permissive supplier, must post a bond equal to two times the maximum amount of tax that could accrue during a reporting period with a minimum bond of $30,000. To obtain a supplier or permissive supplier’s license, the applicant must post a minimum $600,000 bond.

The bond may be in the forms of a surety bond, cash in the form of United States currency in an amount equal to the required bond, a certificate of deposit in any Texas bank or savings and loan association that is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in an amount equal to the bond amount assigned to the comptroller, or an irrevocable letter of credit to the comptroller from any Texas bank or savings and loan association that is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in an amount of credit at least equal to the bond amount.

A license holder who has filed a bond or other security is entitled, on request, to have the comptroller return, refund, or release the bond or security if in the judgment of the comptroller the person has for four consecutive years continuously complied with the conditions of the bond or other security filed. [http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm](http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/TX/htm/TX.162.htm)
Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel Dealer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Trucker</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyed Diesel Bonded User</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,6,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?
No, A Texas licensed supplier will either collect Texas tax or if licensed in the destination state, collect the destination state tax.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?
No
Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Depending on the type of transaction involved, a complete amended return with all the applicable data or only the information that is being changed.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Texas does not require a supplier or distributor to rebill; however, there is nothing in the law that states the supplier cannot rebill. Rebilling is at the discretion of the seller. If they choose to rebill, they are required to report the information based upon the month of activity.

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

60 days.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and/or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Texas Tax Code Section 162.004(b) regarding motor fuel transportation documents. A shipping document must contain the following:

1. the terminal control number of the terminal or physical address of the terminal or bulk plant from which the motor fuel was received;
2. the name of the purchaser;
3. the date the motor fuel was loaded;
4. the net gallons loaded, or the gross gallons loaded if the fuel was purchased from a bulk plant;
5. the destination state of the motor fuel, as represented by the purchaser of the motor fuel or the purchaser's agent; and
6. a description of the product being transported.
STATE OF UTAH

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Utah State Tax Commission
Name: John Manning
Street Address: 210 N 1950 West
City, State Zip Code: SLC Utah 84134
Phone Number: 801-297-4678
Fax Number: 801-297-4799
E-mail Address: jmanning@utah.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules: Utah Tax Code 59-13

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Distributor
Diesel: Rack
Aviation Fuel: Distributor
Jet Fuel: Distributor

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:-
Point of Taxation: Utah Tax Code 59-13

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: 30.0 cents/gallon until December 31, 2019. A new rate will be calculated and be in place for the period January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.
**Diesel:** 30.0 cents/gallon until December 31, 2019. A new rate will be calculated and be in place for the period January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

**Aviation Fuel:** 2.5 cents for federally certificated air carriers (@ international airport)
6.5 cents for federally certificated air carriers (airports other than international)
9 cents/gallon all other operations

**Jet Fuel:** same as aviation fuel

**Environmental Assurance Fee:** 13/20 cents per gallon.


**LNG:** 12.5 cents/DGE until June 30, 2017. 14.5 cents/DGE beginning July 1, 2017 until June 30, 2018. 16.5 cents/DGE beginning July 1, 2018.


**Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

**Environmental Assurance Fee:** 13/20 cents per gallon.

**Section 7 - Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state:

CNG beginning July 1, 2018 goes from 14.5 cents/GGE to 16.5 cents/GGE.

LNG beginning July 1, 2018 goes from 14.5 cents/DGE to 16.5 cents/DGE.

Hydrogen beginning July 1, 2018 goes from 14.5 cents/GGE to 16.5 cents/GGE.

**Section 8 - State Collection Allowance**

**Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements**

Diversion Required  No
If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use? Fueltrac3

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? N/A

**Diversion Requirements.**
Must credit/rebill because tax, penalty and interest would apply to the supplier.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Supplier must request refund.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No requirement

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

Any Additional Comments?

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

Utah is the proud home of the Utah Clean Cities Coalition (www.utahcleancities.org). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

**Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) and Refueling Infrastructure Grants and Loans**

The Utah Clean Fuels and Vehicle Technology Grant and Loan Program, funded through the Clean Fuels and Vehicle Technology Fund, provides grants and loans to assist businesses and government entities in covering: the cost of converting a vehicle to operate on clean fuels; the incremental cost of purchasing an Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) clean fuel vehicle; and the cost of retrofitting diesel vehicles with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency verified closed crankcase filtration devices, diesel oxidation catalysts, and/or diesel particulate filters.

The Clean-Fuels Grant and Loan Program also provide loans for the purchase of fueling equipment for public/private sector business and government vehicles. In addition, the program can provide grants to serve as matching funds for federal and non-federal grants for the purpose of purchasing fueling equipment for public/private sector business and government vehicles. Finally, the program can provide grants and loans to serve as matching funds for federal and non-federal grants for the purpose of converting vehicles to operate on a clean fuel, purchasing OEM clean fuel vehicles, or retrofitting diesel vehicles.

The following are some of the restrictions and limitations of the grant and loan program:

- The annual combined total for all both grants and loans approved shall not exceed a maximum of $250,000 for a total of $500,000 per year.
- The maximum amount that may be approved by the Department for a loan or a grant is $100,000 per project; the minimum amount that may be approved is $5,000 per project.
• The maximum number of vehicles purchased, converted, or retrofitted using grant funds by any fleet operator shall not exceed 100 vehicles.
• Bi-fuel vehicles must operate on the clean-fuel at least 70% of vehicle miles traveled beginning at the time of conversion or purchase of the vehicle.
• Hybrid electric vehicles are not eligible for loans or grants under this program.
  (Reference Utah Code 19-1-403 and 19-1-404)

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Tax Credit
The Utah Legislature revised the State’s Clean Air and Efficient Vehicle Tax Incentives during the 2008 legislative session. This revision reduced the tax credit for natural gas Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) vehicle to the lesser of $2500 or 35% of the vehicle's purchase price. This revision also allows for a $750 tax credit for the original purchase of new vehicles that meet air quality and fuel economy standards. This revision also eliminates a provision that excludes hybrid electric- gasoline vehicles from the tax credit; however they would need to meet air quality and fuel economy standards to be eligible. The tax credit for conversion is 50% of the conversion cost up to $2,500. If not previously used, the tax credit on used vehicles may be claimed. Tax credits are available for businesses and individuals, may be carried forward up to five years. Documentation must be provided as described in the Utah state tax form TC-40V. This incentive expires December 31, 2010. (Reference House Bill 106, 2008, Utah Code 59-7-605 and 59-10-127).

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Parking Incentive
Salt Lake City has established a free metered parking program for “Green Vehicles”, which are vehicles that can be powered solely by an alternative fuel (propane, compressed natural gas, or electricity) or that are top performers in regards to city fuel economy or emissions. Vehicles must have a Utah Clean Fuel special group license plate, or qualify for a Salt Lake City Green Vehicle parking permit by meeting the following conditions: 1) achieve 50 miles per gallon or greater in fuel economy, or 2) achieve a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pollution score of at least eight and are new vehicles available for sale as in areas that include Utah. Green Vehicle parking permits are available from the Salt Lake City Transportation Division.

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.294/gallon or current rate</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon or current rate</td>
<td>$0.30/gallon or current rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. It is taxed at $0.30/gallon or current rate.</td>
<td>Ethanol is not reportable until blended with gasoline. The tax rate is $0.30/gallon or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13—Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other Fuel Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.165 per GGE</td>
<td>120 cubic feet 5,660 pounds of CNG = 1 gasoline gallon equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Not Currently Taxed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>$0.165 per gallon equivalent</td>
<td>Not Applicable 2.198 pounds of Hydrogen = 1 gasoline gallon equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.165 per gallon equivalent</td>
<td>1 liquid gallon equivalent 6.06 pounds of LNG = 1 diesel gallon equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Not Currently Taxed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14—Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15—How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

See Utah Code 59-13

Section 16—Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No
Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11:59 pm on due date)

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See Utah Code 59-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is taxed as Motor Fuel

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes – See Utah Tax Code 59-13

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?
Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Sales tax is imposed on Dyed Diesel (see Utah Tax Code 59-12)

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

See Utah Tax Code 59-13

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,7,8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,7,8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Fuel Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,7,8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNG, LNG, Hydrogen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assur. Fee</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,8,9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?
No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?
No

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?
Yes – Entire return to be amended

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?
Late loads not accepted. Amended returns required.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.
Utah Code 70A, Chapter 7a, Part 3, Bills of Lading – Special Provision
STATE OF VERMONT

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency:  Agency of Transportation
Name:  Bruce Bierbaum
Street Address:  120 State Street
City, State, Zip Code:  Montpelier, VT  05603
Phone Number:   802-828-0522
Fax Number:   802-828-2170
E-mail Address:  bruce.bierbaum@vermont.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

23 VSA Chapter 27 - Diesel
23 VSA Chapter 28 - Gas
DMV Rule – APA29

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline:  Distributor
Diesel:  Distributor
Aviation Fuel:  Distributor
Jet Fuel:  Currently subject to Sales Tax, Vermont Department of Taxes.

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:  MF - Importer (T.23 V.S.A. § 3101), Diesel – Distributor (T.23 V.S.A. § 3003)
Point of Taxation:  Distributor (T.23 V.S.A. § 3106) & (T.23 V.S.A. § 3003)
Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $0.121 tax + MFTIA Fee + MFTA Fee + $.01 clean up fee per gallon

Diesel: $0.28 tax + $.03 MFTA Fee + $.01 clean up fee per gallon

Aviation Fuel: Same as Gasoline above

Jet Fuel: Subject to 6% Sales Tax (Administered by the Vermont Department of Taxes)

Gasoline MFTIA – Fee adjusted for each calendar quarter

Gasoline MFTA - Fee adjusted for each calendar quarter

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

All fuel types listed have an additional $0.01 per gallon petroleum clean up fee in addition to the tax. This fee is applied to all fuel products including heating fuels, B100 & kerosene.

Gasoline also has a Motor Fuel Transportation Infrastructure Assessment (MFTIA) fee that is determined on a quarterly basis by using a rate that is the greater of 2% of the average retail price of gasoline during the previous calendar quarter or a statutory floor rate of $0.0396.

Gasoline also has a second Motor Fuel Transportation Assessment (MFTA) fee that is determined on a quarterly basis by using a rate that is the greater of 4% of the average retail price of gasoline during the previous calendar quarter, capped at $0.18 or a statutory floor rate of $0.134.

Diesel Fuel has an additional $0.03 per gallon Motor Fuel Transportation Infrastructure Assessment (MFTIA) fee. Currently, the diesel MFTIA fee does not fluctuate.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance

Vermont does not have a collection allowance
Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: No

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.

What diversion registry program do you use?

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?

Diversion Requirements.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Supplier (Distributor) must request refund.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10 - Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Vermont is the proud home of the Vermont Clean Cities Coalition (www.uvm.edu/~cleancty/). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) and Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV) Research and Development Tax Credit

Vermont businesses involved exclusively in the design, development, and manufacture of electric vehicles (EVs), AFVs, HEVs, as well as energy technology involving fuel sources other than fossil fuels, and qualify as a “high-tech business” are eligible for up to three of the following tax credits: 1) payroll income tax credit; 2) qualified research and development income tax credit; 3) export tax incentive; 4) small business investment tax credit; and 5) high-tech growth tax credit. Certain limits and restrictions apply. (Reference Vermont Statutes Title 32, Chapter 151, Section 5930k)

Section 11 - Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

475
Exempt Any blend less than B100 is taxable Taxable Ethanol is taxed as gasoline, see above

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax becomes due when blended and is suitable for use as a motor fuel.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. Subject to Gasoline tax rate state above. Sales to licensed distributors are tax free.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Currently not subject to Motor Fuel Tax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Taxable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>Currently not subject to Motor Fuel Tax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Taxable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Currently Not Taxable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Currently Not Taxable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Currently Not Taxable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Currently Not Taxable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Vermont handles contaminated fuel on a case by case basis and does not have a standard or stated policy on contaminated fuel.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Vermont does not allow for bad debt credits.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Distributor</td>
<td>25th day of following month</td>
<td>25th day of following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Distributor</td>
<td>25th day of following month</td>
<td>25th day of following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Vermont determines tax reports timely filed by postmark.

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

Vermont currently does not accept electronic returns, only payments

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Returns and payments are due on the next business day

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Distributor</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Distributor</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

All Ethanol blends are subject to Vermont Motor Fuel tax. Vermont does not have percentage ranges for Ethanol blends.
Section 23- Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Vermont does not require transporter returns.

Section 24- (Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Section 25- Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

Vermont does not impose sales tax on gasoline or clear diesel fuel. Dyed diesel may be subject to Vermont sales tax when used in certain circumstances.

Section 26- What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Vermont requires Motor Fuel & Diesel Distributors to be licensed and bonded. The bonding requirements for licensed Distributors can be found under T.23 V.S.A. § 3117 for Motor Fuels and T.23 V.S.A. § 3011 for Diesel.

Section 27- Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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| Distributor | √ | 1, 2, & 3 | Dealer | 4 |

**Section 28**-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No

**Section 29**-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

Vermont does not tax at the rack

**Section 30**-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Vermont currently requires the entire return to be amended

**Section 31**-Does your state allow credit and rebills of the current month report?

No

**Section 32**-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Vermont does not allow for reporting of late loads

**Section 33**-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

No statutory reference for BOL/Shipping documents.
STATE OF VIRGINIA

Section 1-Contact Information
Agency: VA Department of Motor Vehicles
Name: Tammy West
Street Address: 2300 W. Broad Street
City, State Zip Code: Richmond, VA 23269
Phone Number: 804.367.0883
Fax Number: 804.367.0233
E-mail Address: Tammy.West@dmv.virginia.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules
Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:
Code of Virginia Chapter 22

Section 3-State Point of Taxation
Gasoline: Terminal Rack
Diesel: Terminal Rack
Aviation Fuel: Terminal Rack
Jet Fuel: Terminal Rack

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.
First Receiver:
Point of Taxation: When Fuel leaves terminal and crosses the rack.

Section 5-State Tax Rates
Gasoline: Effective July 1, 2019, 162 cents per gallon
**Diesel:** Effective July 1, 2019 - .202 cents per gallon

**Aviation Fuel:** Aviation Gas - .05

**Jet Fuel:** Aviation Jet - .05

For Aviation Consumers - .05 for first 100,000 gallons of aviation jet fuel, excluding bonded aviation jet fuel, per fiscal year and .005 for any aviation jet fuel gallons, excluding bonded aviation jet fuel, over 100,000 per fiscal year.

**Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**


**Section 7 - Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state: Rates are calculated and may change in January and July each year. Rates have not changed since January 2015.

**Section 8 - State Collection Allowance**

Discounts in VA:

Percentage Discount:
Licensed Distributor and Importer - one percent of tax (.01) for remitting the tax due a supplier timely.

Administrative discount:
Suppliers and Providers of Alternative Fuel - one-tenth of one percent (.001) not to exceed $5,000 per month for payment and timely filing.

Percentage discount
Suppliers - who sell directly to unlicensed distributor, bulk user, retailer or user of fuel may take -one-half of one percent (.005)

**Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements**

Diversion Required: Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.
Code of Virginia-58.1-2263.D.3 (a, b, c)
What diversion registry program do you use? FuelTrac.US/Trac3

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All motor fuel products.

Diversion Requirements
Per 58.1-2263 - Purchaser shall be liable for any tax due as a result of the purchaser’s diversion of fuel from the represented destination state. They must notify the Commissioner before transporting the fuel that they have received instructions that destination has changed; receive confirmation number from the Commissioner authorizing the diversion; and write on the shipping document the change in destination state and the confirmation number for the diversion.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Supplier/customer.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? The Supplier/Distributor is not required to rebill or give credit for diverted loads.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? Yes

Any Additional Comments?
Per 58.1-2263.c - A terminal operator or bulk plant operator may rely on the representation made by the purchaser of motor fuel or the purchaser’s agent concerning the destination state of the motor fuel. A purchaser shall be liable for any tax due as a result of the purchaser’s diversion of fuel from the represented destination state.

****The following section (Section 9) cannot be validated by the DMV Motor Fuels Tax Section.

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Virginia is the proud home of the Hampton Roads Clean Cities Coalition (www.hrccc.org). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

Biofuels Production Grants
The Biofuels Production Fund is established to provide grants to producers of biofuels, specifically ethanol and biodiesel. Biodiesel fuels are defined as renewable, biodegradable, mono-alkyl ester combustible liquid fluid fuels from agricultural plant oils or animal fats that meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications for Biodiesel Fuel (B100) Blend Stock for Distillate Fuels. Ethanol fuels must also meet applicable ASTM specifications and be denatured as specified in Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 20 and 21. A biofuels producer is eligible for a grant of $0.10 per gallon of neat biofuels sold in the Commonwealth on or after January 1, 2007. To qualify, a biofuels producer must produce at
least 10 million gallons of neat biofuels in the calendar year in which the incentive is taken. If a producer began selling neat biofuels prior to January 1, 2007, the producer is eligible for a grant only if its production of neat biofuels for the given calendar year exceeds its production in the 2006 calendar year by at least 10 million gallons and is maintained at a minimum of that level in future years. Each producer is only eligible for six calendar years of grants. Effective July 1, 2007, a biofuels producer must produce at least two million gallons of neat biofuels in the calendar year in which the incentive is taken, or exceed its 2006 production by at least two million gallons. (Reference House Bill 3089, 2007, and Virginia Code 45.1-393 and 45.1-394)

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane Exemption
Alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) displaying the Virginia 'Clean Special Fuels' license plate can use the Virginia HOV lanes, regardless of the number of occupants, until July 1, 2008. For HOV lanes serving the I-95/395 corridor, only vehicles registered with and displaying 'Clean Special Fuels' license plates issued prior to July 1, 2006, will be exempt from HOV lane requirements. Dedicated AFVs and some hybrid electric vehicles may qualify for the license plate and exemption; see the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles Web site for a complete list of qualifying vehicles. The annual fee for 'Clean Special Fuels' license plates is $25 in addition to the prescribed fee for state license plates. (Reference House Bill 2132, 2007, and Virginia Code 33.1-46.2 and 46.2-749.3)

Alternative Fuel Job Creation Tax Credit
Businesses involved with the manufacture of components for alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs), AFV conversions, or the production, storage, or dispensing of hydrogen as a vehicle fuel are eligible for a job creation tax credit worth $700 per full-time employee. The credit is allowed in the taxable year in which the job is created and in each of the two succeeding years in which the job is continued. Qualifying businesses include AFV component manufacturers and vehicle conversion companies. This credit is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, through December 31, 2011. (Reference Virginia Code 58.1-439.1)

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*B99 and below- At diesel rate</td>
<td>B100 is not taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Tank Fee when it is B99 or below</td>
<td>When blended-at gasoline rate</td>
<td>Not taxable</td>
<td>Not taxable Subject to tank fee if blended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Although B100 is considered diesel fuel in VA, it is not taxable until it is blended.</td>
<td>Tax is not required however a license is required to import ethanol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Cubic feet of CNG x 0.007895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Cubic feet of Hydrogen x 0.002798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LNG gallons x 0.650957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LPG gallons x 0.7404741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>M100 gallons X .497512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RBOB</td>
<td>Same as gasoline tax rate</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBOB</td>
<td>Same as gasoline tax rate</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

As per 58.1-2259 – it is refunded if it is not due to negligence.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes - To Licensed Suppliers for licensed Distributors and Importers. To License Providers of Alternative Fuels for licensed Bulk Users and Retailers of Alternative Fuels

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers, Importer,</td>
<td>20th of second month following</td>
<td>When report is due.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 18 - Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Yes

Section 19 - When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

12 midnight

Section 20 - When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Next business day

Section 21 - What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All reports</td>
<td>$50 for first violation; $200 for second; $500 for third violation; and $1,000 for fourth and subsequent violations.</td>
<td>10 percent of the tax due or $50, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22 - How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is ethanol in Virginia however it is treated as gasoline because it is 85 percent denatured ethanol fuel and 15 percent gasoline.
Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Virginia requires transporters to file Transporters (TR) returns.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

On flash title transactions the persons causing the product to be imported into Virginia from a terminal located in another state must be license in Virginia as an importer or distributor. Persons exporting product under flash title transactions from a terminal in Virginia must be a license distributor or exporter. Taxes are remitted by the license supplier. However, if the supplier in the origin state is not license to collect and remit Virginia tax, the person causing the product to be imported must be a license Virginia importer and would be responsible for remittance of tax.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

In Virginia, a regional sales tax is imposed on gasoline and diesel. The rate is set by legislators and it is imposed on the sales price or cost of the product. It is collected on the 20th of the second subsequent month. In June only, activity for April is collected on June 20th and the activity for May is collected on the last business day in June.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

The amount of the tax security depends on the type of license you want to obtain. The following chart lists the amount for each license type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>LICENSE TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2 Million</td>
<td>Bonded Importer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refiner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The average tax liability that you will incur in three months; not less than $2,000 and not more than $300,000.</td>
<td>Aviation Consumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulk User of Alternative Fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distributor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fuel Alcohol Provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occasional Importer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provider of Alternative Fuel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 27 - Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier (Sp,ES,PS)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Consumer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Alcohol Provider</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider of Alternative Fuel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuels Transporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk User of Alternative Fuels</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailer of Alternative Fuel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who Must be Licensed
The following chart lists the fuel activities of persons that must be licensed and the type of license the person must obtain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>Fuel Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Consumer</td>
<td>A person who:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• uses in excess of 100,000 gallons of aviation jet fuel in a fiscal year, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• holds a Virginia fuels tax license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>A person who produces blended fuels outside the terminal transfer system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>A person, other than a supplier, who imports motor fuel by any means of transfer outside the terminal transfer system. Bonded Importer classification applies if the fuel is imported from a state in which:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the seller is not required to collect motor fuel tax either at that state's tax rate or the tax rate of the destination state; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the supplier of the fuel is not an elective supplier; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the supplier of the fuel is not a permissive supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk User of Alternative Fuels</td>
<td>A person who:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• maintains an alternative fuel storage facility, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• uses all or part of the fuel to operate highway vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective Supplier</td>
<td>A person who is required to be licensed but who may elect to collect the tax on fuels that are removed at a terminal located in another state and has Virginia as its destination state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td>Any person who obtains motor fuel in Virginia for sale or other distribution in another state, territory, or foreign country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Note: Motor fuel delivered out of state by or for the seller is an export by the seller. Motor fuel delivered out of state by or for the purchaser is an export by the purchaser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Alcohol Provider</td>
<td>A person who:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• produces fuel alcohol, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• imports fuel alcohol outside the terminal transfer system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuels Transporter</td>
<td>A person who transports motor fuel for-hire by means of a pipeline, tank wagon, transport truck, railroad tank car, or marine vessel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider of</td>
<td>A person who:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Alternative Fuels

- acquires alternative fuel for sale or delivery to a bulk user or retailer of alternative fuel; or
- maintains storage facilities for alternative fuel which will be sold, all or in part, to someone other than a bulk user or retailer of alternative fuel to operate highway vehicles; or
- sells alternative fuel and uses part of the fuel to operate highway vehicles by means of a fuels supply line from the cargo tank of a vehicle to the engine of the vehicle; or
- imports alternative fuel into Virginia, by means other than the fuel supply tank of highway vehicles, for resale or use in his own highway vehicles.

Refiner (Supplier) A person who owns, operates, or otherwise controls a refinery.

Retailer of Alternative Fuels A person who:

- maintains alternative fuel storage facilities, and
- sells or dispenses the fuel at retail to be used to generate power to operate a highway vehicle.

Supplier A person who:

- is a position holder, or
- receives motor fuels through a two-party exchange.

- Note: Includes a licensed elective supplier and a licensed permissive supplier

Terminal Operator A person who owns, operates, or otherwise controls a terminal.

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

Yes, if they are not properly licensed in Virginia.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?
Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

Amend the changes

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Yes

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

30 days

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Department of Licensing; Prorate & Fuel Tax Services
Name: Katherine Ataman
Street Address: P O BOX 9228 (Cannot receive mail at physical address)
City, State Zip Code: Olympia, WA 98507-9228
Phone Number: 360-664-1416
Fax Number: 360-570-7852
E-mail Address: kataman@dol.wa.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 82.38 and 82.42; Washington Administrative Code 308-77 and 308-78

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Tax at the Rack
Diesel: Tax at the Rack
Aviation Fuel: Distributor
Jet Fuel: Distributor

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: Received by a supplier in Washington State from an IRS Terminal. A licensed supplier or licensed distributor that imports fuel into Washington State. A licensed supplier or blender who produces fuel outside of the bulk transfer terminal system.

Point of Taxation: Removal from non-taxable storage and received in Washington State. Non-taxable storage are IRS registered terminals, refinery storage, pipelines, and marine vessels.

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(super tankers, barges, etc.). Tax is imposed upon importation into Washington, or production in Washington outside of the bulk transfer terminal system.

Statutory Reference: 82.38.020

**Section 5- State Tax Rates**

Gasoline: 0.494

Diesel: 0.494

Aviation Fuel: 0.11

Jet Fuel: 0.11

**Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?**

Please contact the Washington Department of Revenue for information regarding Hazardous Substance Fee and the Oil Spill fee.

**Section 7- Rate Updates**

Please list any rate updates for your state: No rate change after July 1, 2016

**Section 8- State Collection Allowance**

None

**Section 9- State Diversion Requirements**

Diversion Required: None

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number: N/A

What diversion registry program do you use? N/A

What products are subject to the diversion requirement? N/A

Diversion Requirements:
The correct destination should be reported on the return. If the documents are requested, the correct destination should be written on the Bill of Lading.
What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc.)
Supplier for most exemptions and the Customer for refunds most fuel used for a non-taxable purpose.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
N/A

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
N/A

Any Additional Comments?
Law not clear regarding diversion taxability rules.

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

Washington is the proud home of the Puget Sound Clean Cities Coalition (www.pugetsoundcleancities.org). Coordinator contact information is listed in Contact Us section.

State Incentives

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) and Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV) Tax Exemption
Beginning January 1, 2009, new passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles that are dedicated AFVs are exempt from the state sales and use tax. Qualified vehicles must operate exclusively on natural gas, propane, hydrogen, or electricity, or use at least one method of propulsion that is capable of being re-energized by an external source of electricity and are capable of traveling at least 300 miles using only battery power, meet the California motor vehicle emissions standards effective January 1, 2005, and comply with the rules of the Washington Department of Ecology. Additionally, new passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles that utilize hybrid electric technology and have a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimated highway fuel economy of at least 40 miles per gallon are exempt from state sales and use tax. (Reference Revised Code of Washington 82.08.809 and 82.08.813)

Biofuels Production Tax Exemption
Qualifying buildings, equipment, and land used in the manufacturing of alcohol fuel, biodiesel, or biodiesel feedstocks are also exempt from state and local property and leasehold taxes for a period of six years. Additionally, until July 1, 2009, a reduced Business and Occupation tax rate of 0.138% applies to persons engaged in manufacturing of alcohol fuel, biodiesel fuel, or biodiesel feedstock. (Reference Revised Code of Washington 82.29A.135, and 84.36.635)

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Annual Fee
In order to encourage the use of nonpolluting fuels, owners of compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas powered vehicles are required to pay an annual license fee, based on gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR), instead of motor fuel excise taxes. The fee is calculated as follows:
To determine the actual annual license fee imposed by this section for a registration year, the appropriate dollar amount given in the above schedule must be multiplied by the motor vehicle fuel tax rate in cents per gallon (as established by Revised Code of Washington 82.38.030) effective on July 1 of the preceding calendar year, and the resulting amount be divided by $0.12. In addition, there is a $5 handling fee for each license issued.

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.494 gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>$0.494 gallon</td>
<td>Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

Biodiesel: B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.494 Licensed Suppliers and Distributors can import into IRS approved terminals and defer the tax until the biodiesel is distributed in the state.

Ethanol: Ethanol is treated like gasoline. The tax rate is $0.494/gallon. Licensed Suppliers and Distributors can import into IRS approved terminals and defer the tax until the ethanol is distributed in the state.

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Paid through vehicle registration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Gasoline @ $0.494</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Blendstocks</td>
<td>$0.494</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

A refund may be requested. The claimant must provide documents to verify the contamination. A review of this documentation is conducted before a refund is authorized.

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?

No.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor fuel and Special</td>
<td>25th of the month following the period</td>
<td>Paying by check, the 25th of the month following the period being reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuel tax returns</td>
<td>being reported</td>
<td>Paying by Electronic Funds Transfer is due the 26th of the month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft tax returns</td>
<td>25th of the month following the period</td>
<td>25th of the month following the period being reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>being reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Washington considers the postmark date as timely filed.
Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?  
(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)

11:59 pm on the Due Date

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

For Aircraft Fuel – The excise tax is due on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, it is due before the holiday or weekend.

For Motor and Special Fuels – A licensee shall file a tax report on or before the twenty-fifth day of the next succeeding calendar month following the period to which it relates. If the final filing date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday the next secular or business day shall be the final filing date.

If the tax is paid by electronic funds transfer, the tax shall be paid on or before the twenty-sixth calendar day of the month immediately following the reporting period. If the payment due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday the next business day will be the payment date.

Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Fuel Tax</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fuel Tax</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Tax</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

All ethanol blends are taxed as gasoline at $0.494 per gallon.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

At this time, only railroads are required to report. They are called “Fuel Carriers.”

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

If the sale is between:
- licensed fuel suppliers and title changes at the terminal, the sale is non-taxed.
- a licensed supplier (seller) and a distributor (purchaser), the sale is taxed because distributors cannot hold tax-exempt fuel in a terminal.
- A licensed distributor (seller) and a supplier (purchaser), and the title changes at the terminal, the sale is non-taxed.
- distributors, the sale is taxed.

**Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? I so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?**

Generally only fuel tax applies to motor fuel and clear special fuel. However, if a refund is claimed because the fuel was used for an off-road purpose, sales tax is applied. Dyed special fuel is exempt fuel tax, but sales tax applies. Since this tax is collected by the Department of Revenue, any questions about the application of sales tax should be directed to that department.

**Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?**

(1) A license may not be issued or continued in force unless a bond is provided to secure payment of all taxes, interest, and penalties. This requirement may be waived for licensed fuel distributors who, upon determination by the department, have sufficient resources, assets, other financial instruments, or other means to adequately make payments on monthly fuel tax payments, penalties, and interest.

(2) The department may require a licensee to post a bond if the department determines a bond is required to protect the interests of the state.

(3) The total amount of the bond or bonds is three times the estimated monthly fuel tax liability. The total bonding amount may never be less than five thousand dollars nor more than one hundred thousand dollars.

(4) In lieu of a bond, a licensee may deposit with the state treasurer, a like amount of money of the United States, or bonds or other obligations of the United States, the state, or any county of the state, of a market value not less than the amount of the required bond.

(5) The department may require a licensee to increase the bond amount or to deposit additional securities as described in this section if the security of the bond or the market value of the securities becomes impaired or inadequate.

(6) Any surety on a bond furnished by a licensee must be released and discharged from any liability accruing on such bond after the expiration of forty-five days from the date the surety provided written notification to the department. The provisions of this section do not relieve, release, or discharge the surety from any liability accrued or which will accrue before the expiration of the forty-five day period. The department must promptly notify the licensee who furnished the bond, and unless the licensee, on or before the expiration of the forty-five day period, files a new bond the department must cancel the license.

**Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.**

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)
Activity Descriptions:

- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>7, 10 – Not ExStar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor-Aircraft</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 if biodiesel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

No.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

No.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

The entire return must be amended.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

Washington allows credit and rebills.

498
Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

There is no grace period.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Please see Washington Administrative Code 308-77-099 (2):

WAC 308-77-099

Invoices issued by licensees.

(1) When is an invoice issued? Every licensee must issue an invoice at the time of sale.
(2) What information is required on an invoice?
   (a) The name and address of the seller;
   (b) The name and address of the purchaser;
   (c) The date of delivery month, day, and year;
   (d) The location of the point of shipment. Alphanumeric codes are allowed if the definition keys are provided to the department;
   (e) The physical address of the fuel delivery or exchange, if different than the purchaser address, including the name of the state, Canadian Province, or foreign country. Alphanumeric codes are allowed if the definition keys are provided to the department;
   (f) In the case of a delivery into a federally recognized Indian reservation or onto Indian country, the invoice must identify the state, U.S. possession, or Canadian Province where the delivery took place;
   (g) Name of carrier transporting fuel;
   (h) Name of product sold;
   (i) The number of U.S. gallons of product sold in billed gallons;
   (j) The price per gallon and total amount charged; and
   (k) A statement on the invoice indicating if the fuel has been sold without the Washington state fuel tax.
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: WV State Tax Department
Name: Catherine Mitchell
Street Address: 1001 Lee Street E
City, State Zip Code: Charleston WV 25301
Phone Number: 304-558-8618
Fax Number: 304-558-1989
E-mail Address: Catherine.L.Mitchell@wv.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

§11-14C "West Virginia Motor Fuels Excise Tax Act"

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: On removal from terminal rack
Diesel: On removal from terminal rack
Aviation Fuel: On removal from terminal rack
Jet Fuel: On removal from terminal rack

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver: (73) "Receive" means acquisition of ownership or possession of motor fuel.

Point of Taxation: §11-14C-6 The tax levied pursuant imposed at the time motor fuel is imported into this state, other than by a bulk transfer, is measured by invoiced gallons received outside this state at a refinery, terminal or bulk plant for delivery to a destination in this state and is payable by the person importing the motor fuel unless otherwise specified in this section.
Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: $0.357 cents/gallon, includes variable rate.

Diesel: $0.357 cents/gallon, includes variable rate.

Aviation Fuel: $0.152 cents/gallon, variable rate only.

Jet Fuel: $0.152 cents/gallon, variable rate only.

Propane: $0.056 cents/gallon, variable rate only (full year rate)

CNG: $0.237 cents/gallon, includes variable rate (full year rate)

LNG: $0.152 cents/gallon, includes variable rate (full year rate)

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Section 7- Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

That on and after July 1, 2017, the average wholesale price of motor fuel may not be determined to be less than $3.04 per invoiced gallon for all gallons of motor fuel sold during the reporting period and on and after July 1, 2017, the tax per gallon may not be less than 15.2 cents per gallon of motor fuel; and

Section 8- State Collection Allowance

Suppliers or permissive suppliers can deduct one tenth of one percent of total tax due, not to exceed five thousand dollars per month.

Section 9- State Diversion Requirements

Diversion Required: Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required obtaining a Diversion Number. §11-14C-34

What diversion registry program do you use? FuelTrac.US
What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All taxable products

Diversion Requirements.
Purchaser shall be liable for any tax due as result of the purchaser’s diversion of fuel from the represented destination state. The shipping document must contain written proof of change in destination state and the confirmation number or diversion number. §11-14C-34

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)
Customer may claim refund.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No, the distributor gets credit for diversion from WV. We do not want the Supplier or Permissive supplier to rebill.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No

Any Additional Comments?

Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws

West Virginia is the proud home of West Virginia Open for Business Program (http://www.wvdo.org). Coordinator contact information is listed in the Points of Contact section.

State Incentives

Alternative Fuel School Bus Incentive
Any county that uses an acceptable alternative fuel for the operation of all or any portion of its school bus system is eligible for a reimbursement from the West Virginia Department of Education of up to 95% of the county's transportation cost for maintenance, operation, and related costs incurred by the use of the alternatively fueled school buses. A county qualifying for this allowance for alternative fuel use must submit a plan regarding the intended future use of alternatively fueled school buses to the Department of Education. (Reference West Virginia Code 18-9A-7)

Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B100</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.357/gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$0.357/gallon</td>
<td>E100</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12 - State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.357/gallon.</td>
<td>The tax rate is $0.357/gallon. Blenders license is required when blending or a Distributors License.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All references to cubic feet are based on measurements at standard pressure and temperature of 14.73 pounds of pressure per square inch at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Section 14 - Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

“Gasoline blend stocks” includes any petroleum product component of gasoline, such as naphtha, reformate, or toluene, listed in Treas. Reg. §48.4081-1(c) (3) that can be blended for use in a motor fuel. The term does not include any substance that will be ultimately used for consumer nonmotor fuel use and is sold or removed in drum quantities of fifty-five gallons or less at the time of the removal or sale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anything considered to be a “Motor Fuel”</td>
<td>Current rate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

503
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?
Casualty loss refund request

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?
Default deductions for Suppliers: A supplier or permissive supplier is not liable for the tax a licensee owes but fails to pay. If a licensee pays to a supplier or permissive supplier the tax owed, but the payment occurs after the supplier or permissive supplier has deducted the amount of the tax on a return, the supplier or permissive supplier shall remit the payment to the commissioner with the next monthly return filed subsequent to receipt of the tax.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Report</td>
<td>Last day of the following month</td>
<td>Last day of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer Report</td>
<td>Last day of the following month</td>
<td>Last day of the following month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter Report</td>
<td>Last day of the following month</td>
<td>Last day of the following month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?
Postmarked

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?
(Example: 11.59 pm on due date)
Any time on or before 11:59 PM EST of due date.

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?
The tax imposed on sales of motor fuel shall be paid by each taxpayer on or before the last day of the calendar month. If this day falls on a weekend or holiday it is due the first business day following that weekend or holiday.
Section 21-What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

In addition to interest, a penalty of 5% per month (not to exceed 25%) is imposed if the return is late. Even if no tax is due, a late filing penalty of $50 per month for each month or part of a month after the due date must be remitted.

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is treated as gasohol. Gasohol/Ethanol Blends are from E10-E99.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes, WV requires a monthly Transporter Report to be filed by anyone that is licensed as a Transporter in WV.

Section 24-(Tax at the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

The Supplier will record the original purchaser of the fuel at the rack. If it is sold to another company at the rack and imported, the Importer will record the Supplier and the company from which the fuel was purchased on their Importer report for that period for verification of the tax remittal.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

WV taxes gasoline, clear diesel and dyed diesel. There is a flat rate component and a variable rate component. The Motor Fuel rates traditionally change on January 1st of the calendar year, with exception to 2017 when a rate change occurred mid-year. Tax is imposed on volume and is collected on the last day of the following month.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?
Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for
remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any
activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
1. Import
2. Export
3. Sell at Wholesale
4. Sell at Retail
5. Fuel in Terminal
6. Transport Fuel
7. Operate IRS Terminal
8. Blends Fuel
9. Refine Fuel
10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Cash or Continuous Surety Bond Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier/Permissive Supplier, Terminal Operator</td>
<td>$100,000.00 or 3 month’s tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer, not Supplier, not bulk, not Permissive Supplier, no WV tax collected</td>
<td>$2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter, supplier, bulk, permissive supplier, WV tax collected</td>
<td>$2,000.00 or 3 month’s tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refiner</td>
<td>$2,000.00 or 3 month’s tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>$2,000.00 or 3 month’s tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td>No bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative fuel bulk and/or provider of alternative fuel, a retailer of alternative fuel</td>
<td>No bond; bond may be required in case of failure to compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producer or manufacturer</td>
<td>No bond; bond may be required in case of failure to compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternative Bond:

Proof of Financial Responsibility:

Proof of $5 million net worth.
Proof of $2.5 million net worth reduces bond 50%.
Proof of $1.25 million net worth reduces bond 25%.

In lieu of cash bond, continuous surety bond, or proof of financial responsibility, applicant with a good filing record of 18 be granted a waiver upon application and approval. Go to taxing.wv.gov and complete form GSR-01 – Request for Statement of Grace. If a licensee, who has been granted a waiver, violates any provision of WV Code 11-14C-1 et seq., the licensee shall file the appropriate report.

Licenses Issued

| Supplier/Permissive Supplier                | X | 5,7,8,9,10 |
| Importer                                   | X | 1          |
| Exporter                                   | Upon Diversion into WV              | 2          |
| Distributor/Alternative Bulk End User/Provider of Alternative Fuel | Upon previously-untaxed fuel or exempt fuel used on-road | 3          |
Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?

Import- WV tax
Export- The destination State's tax laws govern the collection.

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?

All taxes are imposed upon the ultimate consumer but are pre-collected as prescribed in this article. The levies and assessments imposed on licensees as provided in this article are imposed on them as agents of this state for the pre-collection of the tax. The taxes levied under this article shall be collected and paid at those times, in the manner, and by those persons specified in this article.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?

WV requires the entire return to be amended.

Section 31-Does your state credit and rebills on the current month report?

No

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

There is no cut off on filing late, however there will be penalties and interest applied

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

§11-14C-34. Shipping documents;
a) A person shall not transport in this state any motor fuel by barge, watercraft, railroad tank car or transport vehicle unless the person has a machine-generated shipping document, including applicable multiple copies thereof, for the motor fuel that complies with this section: Provided, That in the event a terminal operator or operator of a bulk plant does not have installed on January 1, 2004, an automated machine that will print machine-generated shipping documents,
the commissioner may authorize the terminal operator or operator of a bulk plant to issue manually prepared shipping documents: Provided, however, That in the event of an extraordinary unforeseen circumstance, including an act of God, that temporarily interferes with the ability to issue an automated machine-generated shipping document, a manually prepared shipping document that contains all of the information required by subsection (b) of this section shall be substituted for the machine-generated shipping document. A terminal operator or operator of a bulk plant shall give a shipping document to the person who operates the barge, watercraft, railroad tank car or transport vehicle into which motor fuel is loaded at the terminal rack or bulk plant rack.

(b) The shipping document issued by the terminal operator or operator of a bulk plant shall contain the following information and any other information required by the commissioner:

1. Identification, including address, of the terminal or bulk plant from which the motor fuel was received;
2. Date the motor fuel was loaded;
3. Invoiced gallons loaded;
4. Destination state of the motor fuel as represented by the purchaser of the motor fuel or the purchaser's agent;
5. In the case of aviation jet fuel, the shipping document shall be marked with the phrase "Aviation Jet Fuel, Not for On-road Use" or a similar phrase;
6. In the case of dyed diesel fuel, the shipping document shall be marked with the phrase "Dyed Diesel Fuel, Nontaxable Use Only, Penalty for Taxable Use" or a similar phrase; and
7. If the document is issued by a terminal operator, the invoiced gallons loaded and a statement indicating the name of the supplier that is responsible for the tax due on the motor fuel.
STATE OF WISCONSIN

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Wisconsin Department of Revenue
Name: Sue Ann Nelson
Street Address: 2135 Rimrock Road
City, State Zip Code: Madison, WI 53713
Phone Number: 608 261-8985
Fax Number: 608-261-7049
E-mail Address: sue.nelson@wisconsin.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules: Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 78 & 168 and Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter Tax 4.

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Position Holder or Exchange Receiver at the Rack.

Diesel: Position Holder or Exchange Receiver at the Rack.

Aviation Fuel: First sale unless sold to another Wisconsin General Aviation Fuel Licensee or to an Air Carrier Company.

Jet Fuel: First sale unless sold to another Wisconsin General Aviation Fuel Licensee or to an Air Carrier Company.

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver - sec. 78.07 Wis. Stats.

Motor vehicle fuel received.

(1) Except as provided in subs. (1a) and (3), motor vehicle fuel that is produced, refined, blended or manufactured, or imported for manufacturing, by any person at a refinery, marine terminal, pipeline terminal, pipeline tank farm or place of manufacture is received by a supplier when the motor vehicle fuel is removed from a refinery, marine terminal, pipeline terminal,
pipeline tank farm or place of manufacture and placed in tank cars, tank trucks, tank wagons or other types of transportation equipment, containers or facilities at such refinery, marine terminal, pipeline terminal, pipeline tank farm or place of manufacture or when the motor vehicle fuel is placed in any tank or other container from which sales or deliveries not involving transportation of the motor vehicle fuel are made directly.

(1a) Motor vehicle fuel shipped by pipeline spur to an airport hydrant system is received when the motor vehicle fuel is received from the main pipeline into the initial or primary storage facility or holding terminal by the owner of the storage facility or holding terminal.

(3) Except as provided in subs. (1) and (1a), motor vehicle fuel imported is received at the time and place of unloading by the person for whose account that shipment or delivery is made.

(4) Any product that is not motor vehicle fuel and that is blended as a component part of motor vehicle fuel other than at a refinery, marine terminal, pipeline terminal, pipeline tank farm or place of manufacture is received by such person who is the owner of that product at the time and place the blending is completed.

(5) Renewable fuel exempt under s. 78.01 (2n) from the tax under s. 78.01 (1) is not received for the purposes of this section.

Point of Taxation: When received by a supplier. Sec. 78.01 Wis. Stats.

Section 5-State Tax Rates

Gasoline: 30.9 cents per gallon.

Diesel: 30.9 cents per gallon.

Aviation Fuel: 6 cents per gallon.

Jet Fuel: 6 cents per gallon.

Section 6- What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e. environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Petroleum Inspection Fee – 2 cents per gallon on all petroleum products, received by a supplier for sale in Wisconsin, or for sale for export to WI. Sec. 168.12(1) Wis. Stats.

Section 7-Rate Updates

Please list any rate updates for your state:

None since 4/1/2006 and none scheduled.

Section 8-State Collection Allowance
1.35% on Gasoline only, of which a licensed Supplier is required to pass on 1.25% to a Wholesaler Distributor. Effective January 1, 2020 the collection allowance is reduced to 0.675% and the supplier is required to pass on 0.625%. Secs. 78.12(4)(a)2., and 78.12(4)(a)3., Wis. Stats.

**Section 9-State Diversion Requirements**

**Diversion Required**
Yes

If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number. Not statutory—Administrative only, Wis. Adm. Code Tax 4.10.

What diversion registry program do you use? FuelTrac

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?
All taxable products

**Diversion Requirements**
A diversion number must be obtained if the destination is incorrect and the customer is liable for payment of taxes to the respective states.

What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc.)
Customer should obtain refund.

Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?
Must pay based on original Bill of Lading. Should not credit/rebill.

If not required, do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load? No

Any Additional Comments?

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

**State Incentives**

**Renewable Fuel Producer Excise Tax and Inspection Exemption**
The first 1,000 gallons of renewable fuel an individual produces each year are exempt from the motor vehicle fuel excise tax, the petroleum inspection fee, and any petroleum inspection requirements not required under federal law. These exemptions only apply if the fuel is used in the individual's personal vehicle and is not sold. An individual may also produce renewable fuel for personal use without a business tax registration certificate or a motor vehicle fuel tax license. (Secs. 78.01(2n) and 168.05(6). Wis. Stats.)

**Alternative Fuel Tax Refund for Taxis**
A person using alternative fuel to operate a taxi used to transport passengers may be reimbursed for the paid amount of the Wisconsin state fuel tax. Refund claims must be filed within one year of the date the fuel is purchased and must be for a minimum 100 gallons of alternative fuel. (Sec. 78.75(1m)(a)(1), Wis. Stats.)

**Alternative Fuel Tax Exemption**
No county, city, village, town, or other political subdivision is allowed to levy or collect any excise, license, privilege, or occupational tax on motor vehicle fuel or alternative fuels, or upon the purchase, sale, handling, or consumption of motor vehicle fuel or alternative fuels. (Sec. 78.82, Wis. Stats.)

**Idle Reduction Weight Exemption**
Any vehicle or combination of vehicles equipped with fully functional idle reduction technology may exceed the state's gross and axle weight limits by up to 400 lbs to compensate for the additional weight of the idle reduction technology. To qualify for the weight exemption, the vehicle operator must be able to prove, by written certification, the weight of the idle reduction technology with written and, by demonstration or certification and demonstrate that the idle reduction technology is fully functional at all times. The weight exemption cannot exceed 400 lbs or the certified weight of the unit, whichever is less.

NGVs may exceed the weight limits by an amount equal to the difference of the weight of the natural gas tank and fueling system and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system or by up to 2,000 lbs., whichever is less.

(See. 348.15(3)(f). Wis. Stats.)

**Biodiesel Fuel Use Incentive for Schools**
The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) may provide financial aid to school districts that use biodiesel fuel to operate school buses to cover the incremental cost of purchasing biodiesel as compared to the cost of petroleum diesel fuel. If, in any fiscal year, insufficient funds are available to provide school districts with the full amount of reimbursement for which a school district qualifies, DPI will prorate the available funds among the entitled school districts on a per pupil basis. (Reference Wisconsin Statutes 121.575)

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection Fee</td>
<td>$0.309/gallon Ethanol is taxable</td>
<td>Subject to the Inspection Fee</td>
<td>$0.309/gallon Ethanol is taxable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel. The tax rate is $0.309/gallon.</td>
<td>Ethanol is treated like gasoline. The tax rate is $0.309/gallon. Tax is due when shipped into Wisconsin or at the rack.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.247 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>$0.309 + inspection fee</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>$0.197 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>$0.226 per gallon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>$0.309 + inspection fee</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$0.309 + inspection fee</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recent Legislation
None.

Section 14-Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 15-How does your state handle contaminated fuel?
Refund request and backup information sent to:
Wisconsin Department of Revenue
PO Box 8900
Madison WI 53708

Section 16-Does your state allow bad debt credits?
Yes. This can either be taken as a schedule 10E with the suppliers return or a separate refund request filed on form MF-016, Wholesaler-Distributor Claim for Tax Refund Uncollectible Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes found at http://www.revenue.wi.gov/forms/excise/index-f.html.

Section 17-Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MF-002 Wisconsin Combined Monthly Fuel Summary Report</td>
<td>Reports are due on the last day of the month following the month covered by the report</td>
<td>Payment is due 15 days after the close of the month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 18-Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?
Postmarked by the due date

Section 19-When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely? (Example: 11.59 pm on due date)
Received by 11:59 PM on the due date

Section 20-When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?
Next business day

Section 21-What is your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?
Late-filed reports are subject to the following charges:
- Late-filing fee - $10 [sec. 78.68(2), Wis. Stats.].
- Delinquent interest - 1.5% per month [sec. 78.68(2), Wis. Stats.].
- Late-filing penalty - 5% per month, maximum 25% [sec. 78.68(4), Wis. Stats.].
There are no extensions of time granted if you are unable to file a motor vehicle fuel tax report and pay any amount owing by the due date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22-How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

E85 is treated the same as gasoline. All blends to be reported.

Section 23-Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes. All persons registered with the Wisconsin Department of Revenue who transport motor vehicle fuel, general aviation fuel, or alternate fuels in Wisconsin are required to complete the "Carrier Report" portion of Form MF-002.

Section 24-(Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

Supplier shown on Bill of Lading is responsible for tax payment.

Section 25-Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

No sales tax on fuel that is subject to the motor fuel tax (sec. 77.54(11), Wis. Stats.). Fuel not subject to motor fuel tax is subject to sales/use tax unless an exemption applies.

Section 26-What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

Security may be required. The amount in security cannot exceed three times a licensee's average monthly tax liability. Acceptable types of security include, but are not limited to: bonds, certificates of deposit, or cash.

Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.

(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)
Activity Descriptions:
- 1. Import
- 2. Export
- 3. Sell at Wholesale
- 4. Sell at Retail
- 5. Fuel in Terminal
- 6. Transport Fuel
- 7. Operate IRS Terminal
- 8. Blends Fuel
- 9. Refine Fuel
- 10. Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9</td>
<td>1. Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2. Export</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9</td>
<td>3. Sell at Wholesale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4. Sell at Retail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?
No.

Section 29- If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?
No.

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return be amended or amend only the information that is changing?
Only the information that has changed except Form MF-101M and Form MF-017 which must include all information including unchanged items.

Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?
Yes.
Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Within the four year time frame for amending the return.

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

Each shipment, transfer, purchase or sale of a petroleum product which is reportable to the department shall bear a "document number." The assignment of a document number shall originate with and be assigned by the refiner, terminal operator or place of manufacture where the fuel is loaded. All subsequent transactions, invoices and reports regarding each respective shipment shall use and make reference to this number. On all railway tank car shipments the tank car initials and number shall become the document number. On all truck transport shipments the manifest number shall become the document number. On all other types of shipments, which do not originate at a refinery, terminal or place of manufacture, the shipper shall assign the invoice number as the document number. An invoice number may not be assigned by a shipper as the document number in any case where tank car initials and number or a truck-transport manifest number is involved.

Invoices must comply with the Wisconsin law and administrative rules. (See secs. 78.20 (Retailer Refunds) and 78.75 (Taxicab & Off-Road Refunds), Wis. Stats., for additional information regarding motor fuel refunds). Invoices which accompany a refund claim must contain the following information: 1. Date of sale 2. Name and address of buyer 3. Name and address of seller 4. Number of gallons purchased 5. Type of fuel 6. Purchase price 7. Amount of Wisconsin fuel tax paid (this must be shown separately).
STATE OF WYOMING

Section 1-Contact Information

Agency: Department of Transportation

Name: Wayne Hassinger

Street Address: 5300 Bishop Boulevard

City, State Zip Code: Cheyenne, WY 82009-3340

Phone Number: 307-777-3909

Fax Number: 307-777-4769

E-mail Address: Wayne.Hassinger@wyo.gov

Section 2-Statutes and Rules

Please give reference to your Statutes and Rules:

Wyoming Statutes, Title 39, Chapter 17; links provided below.
http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title39/Title39.htm
https://rules.wyo.gov/

Section 3-State Point of Taxation

Gasoline: Rack

Diesel: Rack

Aviation Fuel: Rack

Jet Fuel: Rack

Section 4-Please define “First Receiver” and “Point of Taxation” and cite your statutory reference regarding point of taxation.

First Receiver:

Point of Taxation:
Section 5 - State Tax Rates*  
Gasoline: $.24/gallon  
Diesel: $.24/gallon  
Aviation Fuel: $.05/gallon  
Jet Fuel: $.05/gallon  
*Tax rates include $0.01/gallon A.L.T. (Additional License Tax)

Section 6 - What are the fees and rates associated on reportable products (i.e., environmental fee, inspection fee)? What is the statutory reference regarding the fees on reportable products?

Section 7 - Rate Updates  
Please list any rate updates for your state: None.

Section 8 - State Collection Allowance  
Wyoming does not have a collection allowance, but the distributors who own a bulk plant in Wyoming or distribute only to retail locations they own are allowed a one percent shrinkage allowance on gross gallons of bulk fuel purchased directly from a terminal and delivered in this state for use, sale, or distribution.

Section 9 - State Diversion Requirements  
Diversion Required Yes  
If Diversion is required, please state Statute and/or Rule required to obtain a Diversion Number.  
Diversion numbers are not required, but the licensee must notify the department of the diversion. The requirements are detailed in W. S. 39-17-107(a)(vi)(C) and W. S. 39-17-207(a)(viii)(C), W. S. 39-17-307(a)(vi)(C).  
What diversion registry program do you use? None.

What products are subject to the diversion requirement?  
Divisions are required for all accountable and taxable products.
Purchaser shall be liable for any tax due as result of the purchaser’s diversion of fuel from the represented destination state. Report based on original bill of lading.

**What party should apply for the refund if applicable? (Supplier, customer, etc)**

Since a refund is due only for those gallons pulled with a Wyoming destination and diverted to another state, the exporter must apply for the refund of Wyoming tax.

**Do you require the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** No.

If not required, **do you allow the Supplier/Distributor to rebill or give a credit for the diverted load?** No, the credit/refund must be issued by the department.

**Any Additional Comments?**

**Section 10-Alternative Fuels Incentives and Laws**

Wyoming is the home of the Greater Yellowstone/Teton Clean Energy Coalition (www.yellowstonetetoncleanenergy.org).

**State Incentives**

**Section 11-Taxability & Tax Rates for Biodiesel and Ethanol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>Motor Fuel Taxability</th>
<th>Misc. Taxability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100</td>
<td>$0.24 per gallon</td>
<td>B100 is taxable when sold to an end user.</td>
<td>$0.24 per gallon when blended.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 12-State Taxes Applicable to Imports of Ethanol and Biodiesel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiesel</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B100 is treated like diesel fuel when sold to an end user. The tax rate is $0.24 per gallon.</td>
<td>Ethanol is not taxed until blended. The tax rate is the same as gasoline $0.24/gallon. Blender’s license is required when blending.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13-Taxability & Conversion Rates for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), E85, Electric Vehicles/Electricity, Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles, Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Methanol or “M85”, and other**
### Fuel Type and Taxability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Type</th>
<th>Taxability</th>
<th>Conversion Rate if applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes @ $.24</td>
<td>Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85</td>
<td>Yes @ $.24</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Vehicles/Electricity</td>
<td>$200 Annual Decal</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Hybrid Vehicles</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>Yes @ $.24</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)</td>
<td>Yes @ $.24</td>
<td>Diesel Gallon Equivalent (DGE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)</td>
<td>Yes @ $.24</td>
<td>Gasoline Gallon Equivalent (GGE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol or “M85”</td>
<td>Yes @ $.24</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 14

Please list what blendstocks are taxable or reportable in your state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blendstock</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 15

How does your state handle contaminated fuel?

Contact our office.

### Section 16

Does your state allow bad debt credits?

Yes

### Section 17

Please provide the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Report</th>
<th>Due Date of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 18

Does your state consider postmarked or received by due date as timely filed?

Postmarked for paper/electronic date stamp for electronic data
Section 19 - When filing a return electronically, what time is considered timely?  
(Example: 11:59 pm on due date)

11:59 pm on due date

Section 20 - When the due date of the return(s) and payment(s) falls on a weekend or Holiday, when are the report(s) and payment(s) due?

Always the last day of the month irregardless of weekend or holiday

Section 21 - What are your penalties for late filing report(s) and payment(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Report</th>
<th>Report Penalties</th>
<th>Payment Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier, DIE, Dealer</td>
<td>10% penalty, 1% interest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w/Dollars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 22 - How is E85 treated in your state? What blends are considered to be reported as E85? What percentage range is considered E85?

Taxed $.24 per gallons
85% ethanol, 15% gasoline

Section 23 - Does your state require Common and Contract Petroleum Products Carrier/Transporter reports and if so, who is required to report?

Yes – Interstate Carriers are required to report

Section 24 - (Tax as the rack states or first receiver states only) How does your state handle flash title transactions?

If a distributor, they report on a Schedule 2 and Schedule 6.

Section 25 - Does your state impose a sales tax on gasoline, clear diesel or dyed diesel? If so, how are the rates calculated? How often does the rate change? Is tax imposed on volume or value and when is it collected?

No

Section 26 - What are your bonding requirements for your motor fuel license(s)?

$50,000 per fuel family or the equivalent of the licensee’s tax liability for 6 months, whichever is greater.
Section 27-Define the hierarchy of licenses in each state, who is responsible for remitting taxes to the state and the applicable activity for each license.
(Note: Please select the activity descriptions if not listed below and add any activity descriptions not listed for your state.)

Activity Descriptions:
• 1. Import
• 2. Export
• 3. Sell at Wholesale
• 4. Sell at Retail
• 5. Fuel in Terminal
• 6. Transport Fuel
• 7. Operate IRS Terminal
• 8. Blends Fuel
• 9. Refine Fuel
• 10: Stores Fuel at IRS Terminal (ExStar Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licenses Issued</th>
<th>Put a Check if Remits Tax</th>
<th>Applicable Activity Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,2,3,5,6,8,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,3,4,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,4,6,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dealer</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Fuel Dealer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 28-Does your state require the seller to collect both origin and destination state taxes?
No

Section 29-If your state taxes at the rack, does your state require pre-collection election?
No

Section 30-When amending returns does the state require the entire return to be amended or amend only the information that is changing?
Only the information that is changing
Section 31-Does your state allow credit and rebills on the current month report?

No

Section 32-How many days are allowed to report late loads?

Wyoming does not have an allowance

Section 33-What data elements are required on BOL/Shipping document and or Invoice by your state? Please provide the statutory reference.

39-17-107(a)(v)
39-17-207(a)(vii)
39-17-307(a)(v)