

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 SB3662

Introduced 1/21/2022, by Sen. Robert F. Martwick

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35	ILCS	505/5	from	Ch.	120,	par.	421
35	ILCS	505/5a	from	Ch.	120,	par.	421a
35	ILCS	505/6	from	Ch.	120,	par.	422
35	ILCS	505/6a	from	Ch.	120,	par.	422a

Amends the Motor Fuel Tax Law. Provides that certain provisions of the Act apply only when the sale of motor fuel is made for use by the purchaser and not for resale. Effective immediately.

LRB102 23497 HLH 32676 b

1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

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

- Section 5. The Motor Fuel Tax Law is amended by changing Sections 5, 5a, 6, and 6a as follows:
- 6 (35 ILCS 505/5) (from Ch. 120, par. 421)

Sec. 5. Distributor's monthly return. 8 hereinafter provided, a person holding a valid unrevoked 9 license to act as a distributor of motor fuel shall, between the 1st and 20th days of each calendar month, make return to 10 11 the Department, showing an itemized statement of the number of invoiced gallons of motor fuel of the types specified in this 12 13 Section which were purchased, acquired, received, or exported 14 during the preceding calendar month; the amount of such motor fuel produced, refined, compounded, manufactured, blended, 15 16 sold, distributed, exported, and used by the licensed 17 distributor during the preceding calendar month; the amount of such motor fuel lost or destroyed during the preceding 18 calendar month; the amount of such motor fuel on hand at the 19 close of business for such month; and such other reasonable 20 21 information as the Department may require. If a distributor's only activities with respect to motor fuel are either: (1) 22 production of alcohol in quantities of less than 10,000 proof 23

gallons per year or (2) blending alcohol in quantities of less than 10,000 proof gallons per year which such distributor has produced, he shall file returns on an annual basis with the return for a given year being due by January 20 of the following year. Distributors whose total production of alcohol (whether blended or not) exceeds 10,000 proof gallons per year, based on production during the preceding (calendar) year or as reasonably projected by the Department if one calendar year's record of production cannot be established, shall file returns between the 1st and 20th days of each calendar month as hereinabove provided.

The types of motor fuel referred to in the preceding paragraph are: (A) All products commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline (including casing-head and absorption or natural gasoline), gasohol, motor benzol or motor benzene regardless of their classification or uses; and (B) all combustible gases, not including liquefied natural gas, which exist in a gaseous state at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and at 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute including, but not limited to, liquefied petroleum gases used for highway purposes; and (C) special fuel. Only those quantities of combustible gases (example (B) above) which are used or sold by the distributor to be used to propel motor vehicles on the public highways, or which are delivered into a storage tank that is located at a facility that has withdrawal facilities which are readily accessible to and are capable of dispensing combustible gases

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into the fuel supply tanks of motor vehicles, shall be subject to return. Distributors of liquefied natural gas are not required to make returns under this Section with respect to that liquefied natural gas unless (i) the liquefied natural gas is dispensed into the fuel supply tank of any motor vehicle or (ii) the liquefied natural gas is delivered into a storage tank that is located at a facility that has withdrawal facilities which are readily accessible to and are capable of dispensing liquefied natural gas into the fuel supply tanks of motor vehicles. For purposes of this Section, a facility is considered to have withdrawal facilities that are not "readily accessible to and capable of dispensing combustible gases into supply tanks of motor vehicles" only if fuel combustible gases or liquefied natural gas are delivered from: (i) a dispenser hose that is short enough so that it will not reach the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle or (ii) a dispenser that is enclosed by a fence or other physical barrier so that a vehicle cannot pull alongside the dispenser to permit fueling. For the purposes of this Act, liquefied petroleum gases shall mean and include any material having a vapor pressure not exceeding that allowed for commercial propane composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons, either by themselves or as mixtures: Propane, Propylene, Butane (normal butane or iso-butane) and Butylene (including isomers).

In case of a sale of special fuel to someone other than a

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licensed distributor, or a licensed supplier, for a use <u>only</u>
by the <u>purchaser</u> other than in motor vehicles <u>and not for</u>

<u>resale</u>, the distributor shall show in his return the amount of
invoiced gallons sold and the name and address of the
purchaser in addition to any other information the Department
may require.

All special fuel sold or used for non-highway purposes must have a dye added in accordance with Section 4d of this Law.

In case of a tax-free sale, as provided in Section 6, of motor fuel which the distributor is required by this Section to include in his return to the Department, the distributor in his return shall show: (1) If the sale is made to another licensed distributor the amount sold and the name, address and license number of the purchasing distributor; (2) if the sale is made to a person where delivery is made outside of this State the name and address of such purchaser and the point of delivery together with the date and amount delivered; (3) if sale is made t.o the Federal Government or instrumentalities the amount sold; (4) if the sale is made to a municipal corporation owning and operating local transportation system for public service in this State the name and address of such purchaser, and the amount sold, as evidenced by official forms of exemption certificates properly executed and furnished by such purchaser; (5) if the sale is made to a privately owned public utility owning and operating

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2-axle vehicles designed and used for transporting more than 7 passengers, which vehicles are used as common carriers in general transportation of passengers, are not devoted to any specialized purpose and are operated entirely within the territorial limits of a single municipality or of any group of contiguous municipalities or in a close radius thereof, and the operations of which are subject to the regulations of the Illinois Commerce Commission, then the name and address of such purchaser and the amount sold as evidenced by official forms of exemption certificates properly executed furnished by the purchaser; (6) if the product sold is special fuel and if the sale is made to a licensed supplier under conditions which qualify the sale for tax exemption under Section 6 of this Act, the amount sold and the name, address and license number of the purchaser; and (7) if a sale of special fuel is made to someone other than a licensed distributor, or a licensed supplier, for a use only by the purchaser other than in motor vehicles and not for resale, by making a specific notation thereof on the invoice or sales slip covering such sales and obtaining such supporting documentation as may be required by the Department.

All special fuel sold or used for non-highway purposes must have a dye added in accordance with Section 4d of this Law.

A person whose license to act as a distributor of motor fuel has been revoked shall make a return to the Department

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covering the period from the date of the last return to the date of the revocation of the license, which return shall be delivered to the Department not later than 10 days from the date of the revocation or termination of the license of such distributor; the return shall in all other respects be subject to the same provisions and conditions as returns by distributors licensed under the provisions of this Act.

The records, waybills and supporting documents kept by railroads and other common carriers in the regular course of business shall be prima facie evidence of the contents and receipt of cars or tanks covered by those records, waybills or supporting documents.

If the Department has reason to believe and does believe that the amount shown on the return as purchased, acquired, exported, sold, used, lost or destroyed incorrect, or that an amount of motor fuel of the types required by the second paragraph of this Section to be reported to the Department has not been correctly reported the Department shall fix an amount for such receipt, sales, loss or destruction according to its best export, use, judgment and information, which amount so fixed by the Department shall be prima facie correct. All returns shall be made on forms prepared and furnished by the Department, and shall contain such other information as the Department may reasonably require. The return must be accompanied by appropriate computer-generated magnetic media

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schedule data in the format required by the Department, unless, as provided by rule, the Department grants an upon petition of a taxpayer. All licensed exception distributors shall report all losses of motor fuel sustained on account of fire, theft, spillage, spoilage, leakage, or any other provable cause when filing the return for the period during which the loss occurred. If the distributor reports losses due to fire or theft, then the distributor must include fire department or police department reports and any other documentation that the Department may require. The mere making of the report does not assure the allowance of the loss as a reduction in tax liability. Losses of motor fuel as the result of evaporation or shrinkage due to temperature variations may not exceed 1% of the total gallons in storage at the beginning of the month, plus the receipts of gallonage during the month, minus the gallonage remaining in storage at the end of the month. Any loss reported that is in excess of 1% shall be subject to the tax imposed by Section 2 of this Law. On and after July 1, 2001, for each 6-month period January through June, net losses of motor fuel (for each category of motor fuel that is required to be reported on a return) as the result of evaporation or shrinkage due to temperature variations may not exceed 1% of the total gallons in storage at the beginning of each January, plus the receipts of gallonage each January through June, minus the gallonage remaining in storage at the end of each June. On and after July 1, 2001, for each 6-month

period July through December, net losses of motor fuel (for each category of motor fuel that is required to be reported on a return) as the result of evaporation or shrinkage due to temperature variations may not exceed 1% of the total gallons in storage at the beginning of each July, plus the receipts of gallonage each July through December, minus the gallonage remaining in storage at the end of each December. Any net loss reported that is in excess of this amount shall be subject to the tax imposed by Section 2 of this Law. For purposes of this Section, "net loss" means the number of gallons gained through temperature variations minus the number of gallons lost through temperature variations or evaporation for each of the respective 6-month periods.

If any payment provided for in this Section exceeds the distributor's liabilities under this Act, as shown on an original return, the Department may authorize the distributor to credit such excess payment against liability subsequently to be remitted to the Department under this Act, in accordance with reasonable rules adopted by the Department. If the Department subsequently determines that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the distributor, the distributor's discount shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the discount as applied to the credit taken and that actually due, and that distributor shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

(Source: P.A. 100-9, eff. 7-1-17; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19.)

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1 (35 ILCS 505/5a) (from Ch. 120, par. 421a)

Sec. 5a. Supplier's monthly return. A person holding a valid unrevoked license to act as a supplier of special fuel shall, between the 1st and 20th days of each calendar month, make return to the Department showing an itemized statement of the number of invoiced gallons of special fuel acquired, received, purchased, sold, exported, or used during the preceding calendar month; the amount of special fuel sold, distributed, exported, and used by the licensed supplier during the preceding calendar month; the amount of special fuel lost or destroyed during the preceding calendar month; the amount of special fuel on hand at the close of business for the preceding calendar month; and such other reasonable information as the Department may require.

A person whose license to act as a supplier of special fuel has been revoked shall make a return to the Department covering the period from the date of the last return to the date of the revocation of the license, which return shall be delivered to the Department not later than 10 days from the date of the revocation or termination of the license of such supplier. The return shall in all other respects be subject to the same provisions and conditions as returns by suppliers licensed under this Act.

The records, waybills and supporting documents kept by railroads and other common carriers in the regular course of

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business shall be prima facie evidence of the contents and receipt of cars or tanks covered by those records, waybills or supporting documents.

If the Department has reason to believe and does believe that the amount shown on the return as purchased, acquired, received, sold, exported, used, or lost is incorrect, or that an amount of special fuel of the type required by the 1st paragraph of this Section to be reported to the Department by suppliers has not been correctly reported as a purchase, receipt, sale, use, export, or loss the Department shall fix an amount for such purchase, receipt, sale, use, export, or loss according to its best judgment and information, which amount so fixed by the Department shall be prima facie correct. All licensed suppliers shall report all losses of special fuel sustained on account of fire, theft, spillage, spoilage, leakage, or any other provable cause when filing the return for the period during which the loss occurred. If the supplier reports losses due to fire or theft, then the supplier must include fire department or police department reports and any other documentation that the Department may require. The mere making of the report does not assure the allowance of the loss as a reduction in tax liability. Losses of special fuel as the result of evaporation or shrinkage due to temperature variations may not exceed 1% of the total gallons in storage at the beginning of the month, plus the receipts of gallonage during the month, minus the gallonage

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1 remaining in storage at the end of the month.

Any loss reported that is in excess of 1% shall be subject to the tax imposed by Section 2 of this Law. On and after July 1, 2001, for each 6-month period January through June, net losses of special fuel (for each category of special fuel that is required to be reported on a return) as the result of evaporation or shrinkage due to temperature variations may not exceed 1% of the total gallons in storage at the beginning of each January, plus the receipts of gallonage each January through June, minus the gallonage remaining in storage at the end of each June. On and after July 1, 2001, for each 6-month period July through December, net losses of special fuel (for each category of special fuel that is required to be reported on a return) as the result of evaporation or shrinkage due to temperature variations may not exceed 1% of the total gallons in storage at the beginning of each July, plus the receipts of gallonage each July through December, minus the gallonage remaining in storage at the end of each December. Any net loss reported that is in excess of this amount shall be subject to the tax imposed by Section 2 of this Law. For purposes of this Section, "net loss" means the number of gallons gained through temperature variations minus the number of gallons lost through temperature variations or evaporation for each of the respective 6-month periods.

In case of a sale of special fuel to someone other than a licensed distributor or licensed supplier for a use only by

the purchaser other than in motor vehicles and not for resale,

the supplier shall show in his return the amount of invoiced

gallons sold and the name and address of the purchaser in

addition to any other information the Department may require.

All special fuel sold or used for non-highway purposes must have a dye added in accordance with Section 4d of this Law.

All returns shall be made on forms prepared and furnished by the Department and shall contain such other information as the Department may reasonably require. The return must be accompanied by appropriate computer-generated magnetic media supporting schedule data in the format required by the Department, unless, as provided by rule, the Department grants an exception upon petition of a taxpayer.

In case of a tax-free sale, as provided in Section 6a, of special fuel which the supplier is required by this Section to include in his return to the Department, the supplier in his return shall show: (1) If the sale of special fuel is made to the Federal Government or its instrumentalities; (2) if the sale of special fuel is made to a municipal corporation owning and operating a local transportation system for public service in this State, the name and address of such purchaser and the amount sold, as evidenced by official forms of exemption certificates properly executed and furnished by such purchaser; (3) if the sale of special fuel is made to a privately owned public utility owning and operating 2-axle

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vehicles designed and used for transporting more than 7 passengers, which vehicles are used as common carriers in general transportation of passengers, are not devoted to any specialized purpose and are operated entirely within the territorial limits of a single municipality or of any group of contiguous municipalities or in a close radius thereof, and the operations of which are subject to the regulations of the Illinois Commerce Commission, then the name and address of such purchaser and the amount sold, as evidenced by official exemption certificates properly executed forms of furnished by such purchaser; (4) if the product sold is special fuel and if the sale is made to a licensed supplier or to a licensed distributor under conditions which qualify the sale for tax exemption under Section 6a of this Act, the amount sold and the name, address and license number of such purchaser; (5) if a sale of special fuel is made to a person where delivery is made outside of this State, the name and address of such purchaser and the point of delivery together with the date and amount of invoiced gallons delivered; and (6) if a sale of special fuel is made to someone other than a licensed distributor or a licensed supplier, for a use only by the purchaser other than in motor vehicles and not for resale, by making a specific notation thereof on the invoice or sales slip covering that sale and obtaining such supporting documentation as may be required by the Department.

All special fuel sold or used for non-highway purposes

1 must have a dye added in accordance with Section 4d of this 2 Law.

If any payment provided for in this Section exceeds the supplier's liabilities under this Act, as shown on an original return, the Department may authorize the supplier to credit such excess payment against liability subsequently to be remitted to the Department under this Act, in accordance with reasonable rules adopted by the Department. If the Department subsequently determines that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the supplier, the supplier's discount shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the discount as applied to the credit taken and that actually due, and that supplier shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

15 (Source: P.A. 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19.)

16 (35 ILCS 505/6) (from Ch. 120, par. 422)

Sec. 6. Collection of tax; distributors. A distributor who sells or distributes any motor fuel, which he is required by Section 5 to report to the Department when filing a return, shall (except as hereinafter provided) collect at the time of such sale and distribution, the amount of tax imposed under this Act on all such motor fuel sold and distributed, and at the time of making a return, the distributor shall pay to the Department the amount so collected less a discount of 2% through June 30, 2003 and 1.75% thereafter which is allowed to

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reimburse the distributor for the expenses incurred in keeping records, preparing and filing returns, collecting remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request, and shall also pay to the Department an amount equal to the amount that would be collectible as a tax in the event of a sale thereof on all such motor fuel used by said distributor during the period covered by the return. However, no payment shall be made based upon dyed diesel fuel used by the distributor for non-highway purposes. The discount shall only be applicable to the amount of tax payment which accompanies a return which is filed timely in accordance with Section 5 of this Act. In each subsequent sale of motor fuel on which the amount of tax imposed under this Act has been collected as provided in this Section, the amount so collected shall be added to the selling price, so that the amount of tax is paid ultimately by the user of the motor fuel. However, no collection or payment shall be made in the case of the sale or use of any motor fuel to the extent to which such sale or use of motor fuel may not, under the constitution and statutes of the United States, be made the subject of taxation by this State. A person whose license to act as a distributor of fuel has been revoked shall, at the time of making a return, also pay to the Department an amount equal to the amount that would be collectible as a tax in the event of a sale thereof on all motor fuel, which he is required by the second paragraph of Section 5 to report to the Department in making a return, and

1 which he had on hand on the date on which the license was

2 revoked, and with respect to which no tax had been previously

3 paid under this Act.

A distributor may make tax free sales of motor fuel, with respect to which he is otherwise required to collect the tax, only as specified in the following items 1 through 7.

- 1. When the sale is made to a person holding a valid unrevoked license as a distributor, by making a specific notation thereof on invoices or sales slip covering each sale.
- 2. When the sale is made with delivery to a purchaser outside of this State.
- 3. When the sale is made to the Federal Government or its instrumentalities.
- 4. When the sale is made to a municipal corporation owning and operating a local transportation system for public service in this State when an official certificate of exemption is obtained in lieu of the tax.
- 5. When the sale is made to a privately owned public utility owning and operating 2 axle vehicles designed and used for transporting more than 7 passengers, which vehicles are used as common carriers in general transportation of passengers, are not devoted to any specialized purpose and are operated entirely within the territorial limits of a single municipality or of any group of contiguous municipalities, or in a close radius

thereof, and the operations of which are subject to the regulations of the Illinois Commerce Commission, when an official certificate of exemption is obtained in lieu of the tax.

- 6. When a sale of special fuel is made to a person holding a valid, unrevoked license as a supplier, by making a specific notation thereof on the invoice or sales slip covering each such sale.
- 7. When a sale of dyed diesel fuel is made to someone other than a licensed distributor or a licensed supplier for non-highway use only by the purchaser and not for resale, purposes and the fuel is (i) delivered from a vehicle designed for the specific purpose of such sales and delivered directly into a stationary bulk storage tank that displays the notice required by Section 4f of this Act, (ii) delivered from a vehicle designed for the specific purpose of such sales and delivered directly into the fuel supply tanks of non-highway vehicles that are not required to be registered for highway use, or (iii) dispensed from a dyed diesel fuel dispensing facility that has withdrawal facilities that are not readily accessible to and are not capable of dispensing dyed diesel fuel into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle.

A specific notation is required on the invoice or sales slip covering such sales, and any supporting documentation that may be required by the Department must

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be obtained by the distributor. The distributor shall obtain and keep the supporting documentation in such form as the Department may require by rule.

For purposes of this item 7, a dyed diesel fuel dispensing facility is considered to have withdrawal facilities that are "not readily accessible to and not capable of dispensing dyed diesel fuel into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle" only if the dyed diesel fuel is delivered from: (i) a dispenser hose that is short enough so that it will not reach the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle or (ii) a dispenser that is enclosed by a fence or other physical barrier so that a vehicle cannot pull alongside the dispenser to permit fueling.

8. (Blank).

All special fuel sold or used for non-highway purposes must have a dye added in accordance with Section 4d of this Law.

All suits or other proceedings brought for the purpose of recovering any taxes, interest or penalties due the State of Illinois under this Act may be maintained in the name of the Department.

22 (Source: P.A. 96-1384, eff. 7-29-10.)

23 (35 ILCS 505/6a) (from Ch. 120, par. 422a)

Sec. 6a. Collection of tax; suppliers. A supplier, other than a licensed distributor, who sells or distributes any

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special fuel, which he is required by Section 5a to report to the Department when filing a return, shall (except as hereinafter provided) collect at the time of such sale and distribution, the amount of tax imposed under this Act on all such special fuel sold and distributed, and at the time of making a return, the supplier shall pay to the Department the amount so collected less a discount of 2% through June 30, 2003 and 1.75% thereafter which is allowed to reimburse the supplier for the expenses incurred in keeping records, preparing and filing returns, collecting and remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request, and shall also pay to the Department an amount equal to the amount that would be collectible as a tax in the event of a sale thereof on all such special fuel used by said supplier during the period covered by the return. However, no payment shall be made based upon dyed diesel fuel used by said supplier for non-highway purposes. The discount shall only be applicable to the amount of tax payment which accompanies a return which is filed timely in accordance with Section 5(a) of this Act. In each subsequent sale of special fuel on which the amount of tax imposed under this Act has been collected as provided in this Section, the amount so collected shall be added to the selling price, so that the amount of tax is paid ultimately by the user of the special fuel. However, no collection or payment shall be made in the case of the sale or use of any special fuel to the extent to which such sale or use of motor fuel may not,

under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, be made the subject of taxation by this State.

A person whose license to act as supplier of special fuel has been revoked shall, at the time of making a return, also pay to the Department an amount equal to the amount that would be collectible as a tax in the event of a sale thereof on all special fuel, which he is required by the 1st paragraph of Section 5a to report to the Department in making a return.

A supplier may make tax-free sales of special fuel, with respect to which he is otherwise required to collect the tax, only as specified in the following items 1 through 7.

- 1. When the sale is made to the federal government or its instrumentalities.
- 2. When the sale is made to a municipal corporation owning and operating a local transportation system for public service in this State when an official certificate of exemption is obtained in lieu of the tax.
- 3. When the sale is made to a privately owned public utility owning and operating 2 axle vehicles designed and used for transporting more than 7 passengers, which vehicles are used as common carriers in general transportation of passengers, are not devoted to any specialized purpose and are operated entirely within the territorial limits of a single municipality or of any group of contiguous municipalities, or in a close radius thereof, and the operations of which are subject to the

regulations of the Illinois Commerce Commission, when an official certificate of exemption is obtained in lieu of the tax.

- 4. When a sale is made to a person holding a valid unrevoked license as a supplier or a distributor by making a specific notation thereof on invoice or sales slip covering each such sale.
- 5. When a sale of dyed diesel fuel is made to someone other than a licensed distributor or licensed supplier for non-highway use only by the purchaser and not for resale, purposes and the fuel is (i) delivered from a vehicle designed for the specific purpose of such sales and delivered directly into a stationary bulk storage tank that displays the notice required by Section 4f of this Act, (ii) delivered from a vehicle designed for the specific purpose of such sales and delivered directly into the fuel supply tanks of non-highway vehicles that are not required to be registered for highway use, or (iii) dispensed from a dyed diesel fuel dispensing facility that has withdrawal facilities that are not readily accessible to and are not capable of dispensing dyed diesel fuel into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle.

A specific notation is required on the invoice or sales slip covering such sales, and any supporting documentation that may be required by the Department must be obtained by the supplier. The supplier shall obtain and

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1 keep the supporting documentation in such form as the 2 Department may require by rule.

For purposes of this item 5, a dyed diesel fuel dispensing facility is considered to have withdrawal facilities that are "not readily accessible to and not capable of dispensing dyed diesel fuel into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle" only if the dyed diesel fuel is delivered from: (i) a dispenser hose that is short enough so that it will not reach the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle or (ii) a dispenser that is enclosed by a fence or other physical barrier so that a vehicle cannot pull alongside the dispenser to permit fueling.

- 6. (Blank).
- 7. When a sale of special fuel is made to a person where delivery is made outside of this State.
- All special fuel sold or used for non-highway purposes
 must have a dye added in accordance with Section 4d of this
 Law.
- All suits or other proceedings brought for the purpose of recovering any taxes, interest or penalties due the State of Illinois under this Act may be maintained in the name of the Department.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 96-1384, eff. 7-29-10.)
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.